

## Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)

### Key Issues to Resolve

November 9, 2017

Issue	Comment or Concern	Recommendation
<b>Mixing Zones</b>	Point-of-compliance should not be the " <i>nearest downstream water intake</i> "	Clarify text to indicate that BPA requires evaluation of potential impacts on downstream water supply intakes but that this does not move the point-of-compliance beyond the end of any approved mixing zone.
<b>Mixing Zones</b>	Proposed BPA is not consistent with State Board's policy on Mixing Zones. Mixing zones should be as small as practicable; should not compromise the integrity of the entire waterbody; should not produce objectionable color, odor, taste or turbidity; should not dominate the receiving water body or overlap other mixing zones; should not be allowed at or near any drinking water intake.	Add text to Implementation Section stating that WDRs must be established in accordance with the SWRCB's Mixing Zone Policy for discharges where the SIP applies. Discuss adding text describing general principles for establishing mixing zones for other SMCLs not governed by the SIP.
<b>Mixing Zones</b>	Proposed BPA does not address the cumulative and collective impacts of multiple discharges to the same waterbody over time.	The cumulative and collective impacts of multiple discharges to the same water body over time are generally evaluated as part of the normal antidegradation analysis conducted when developing appropriate WDRs.
<b>Averaging Period</b>	<i>"Application of appropriate long-term averaging periods"</i> is not consistent with Title-22 which specifies that SMCL compliance be based on an <i>"annual average."</i>	Revise text to indicate that: 1) compliance with Table-A parameters should be based on an annual average; 2) for Table B parameters, discharges to surface water will also be based on an annual average and discharges to groundwater will be evaluated based on an appropriate long-term average established by the Regional Board.
<b>Table A Parameters</b>	Constituents identified in Table A do not belong in a Salt and Nitrate Management Plan.	SNMP required by Recycled Water Policy; Section 6-b-1-b of RWP address "other constituents."
<b>California Toxics Rule (CTR)</b>	Effluent limits should not be expressed in the "dissolved form" due to the potential for metals to change state after discharge"	Revise text to clarify that the BPA for SMCLs does not supersede or modify other surface water objectives established by the CTR (e.g. copper, silver, zinc) or the methods of compliance specified in the CTR and the SIP. Federal regulations require effluent limits in NPDES permits for discharges to surface waters be expressed as Total Recoverable metal. BPA makes no change to this existing requirement.
<b>Implementation Factors</b>	Evaluation of anion-cation balance is excessively burdensome and subjective.	Consider deleting this factor; alternatively, revise text to clarify that evaluation of this factor is optional not mandatory.
<b>Implementation Factors</b>	Add: requirement to Consult with Division of Drinking Water re: assessment of downstream impacts.	No recommendation
<b>Implementation Factors</b>	Add: requirement to consider drinking water regulatory and human health information from EPA, DDW & OEHHA	No recommendation

Issue	Comment or Concern	Recommendation
<b>Implementation Factors</b>	"Other environmental factors" is too vague; specify or delete.	Revised text to say: "Other environment factors: including but not limited to habitat preservation, support for REC1 uses, drought impacts and protection, and the need to encourage greater use of recycled water."
<b>Implementation Factors</b>	Add: "The existing processes to reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, the discharge of the pollutant through pretreatment, source control and/or pollution control."	Antidegradation policy already achieves the same outcome by requiring " <i>waste discharge requirements which will result in best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance ill not occur and (b) the highest quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained.</i> " (Res. No. 68-16) No change recommended.
<b>Implementation Factors</b>	Add: "List of possible methods for removing or reducing the concentrations and loadings of the pollutants from the discharge, including the assessment of technical effectiveness and costs of these methods."	Proposed BPA already requires: "Economic factors including the practicality and feasibility of achieving compliance with the SMCLs at the point-of-discharge..." Suggested language appears to be redundant. No change recommended.
<b>Monitoring</b>	Must include a long-term monitoring program sufficient to evaluate whether downstream degradation is occurring for SMCLs	This is an existing regulatory obligation. Coordinate with SAMP development. No other change recommended.
<b>Monitoring</b>	Evaluation of SMCLs should be coordinated with 303(d)/305(b) review or at 5-year frequency if a separate review is required.	303(d) and 305(b) are existing federal requirements for surface waters. For NPDES permits, effluent limits must be re-evaluated every 5 years as part of the renewal process. No change required.
<b>Filtration</b>	The use of 0.45 micron filter does not accurately represent conventional water filtration or groundwater pore filtration and is not an accurate translator to estimate the metal concentration likely to be present in treated drinking water when it is delivered to the customer.	Reference to the 0.45 micron filter size was deleted from the SNMP and does not appear in the BPA. Specify a more appropriate filter size and/or alternate methods (centrifuge, settling period) for evaluating the concentration of Table-A parameters in water while excluding the load associated with total suspended solids (TSS, silt).
<b>Concentration Ranges</b>	Upper and short-term salinity SMCLs should not be considered reasonable for continuous use. This is contrary to language of Title 22.	Text revised to state that "Short-term" threshold may only be authorized on a temporary basis and under certain conditions [§64449(d)(3)]. Upper threshold is acceptable for continuous use when if it is neither reasonable nor feasible to provide more suitable water.
<b>Concentration Ranges</b>	The list of factors should be restricted to developing appropriate WDRs for the SMCLs that are expressed as a range of concentrations (e.g. Table B). Should not be used to Table A constituents.	Factors do not "supersede" Table A objectives. Factors used to set WDRs, including application of antidegradation policy, in relation to those objectives. May need to create separate Implementation Sections for surface water vs. groundwaters to avoid confusion.
<b>Antidegradation/ Antibacksliding</b>	Add: "Under no circumstances will an effluent limit be set that is higher than the current level of the constituent in the effluent or the discharge."	Proposed text is inconsistent with state antidegradation policy and with federal antibacksliding regulations both of which allow higher effluent limits under certain conditions. No change recommended.

# Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels

## Proposed Modifications to the Basin Plans to Support SNMP Implementation

To implement this SMCL Policy, the Central Valley Water Board should adopt changes to the SRSJR and TLB Basin Plans as summarized in the subsections below.

Following is a summary of proposed changes to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins. Text additions to the existing Basin Plan language are underlined. Text deletion to the existing Basin Plan are in ~~strikethrough~~.

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### WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FOR THE SACRAMENTO RIVER AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASINS

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#### CHAPTER II - EXISTING AND POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL USES

No changes to this section of the SRSJR Basin Plan is anticipated.

#### CHAPTER III - WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

- Modify the Basin Plan Page III-3.00, Chemical Constituents section will be modified as follows:

##### **Chemical Constituents**

Waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses...

At a minimum, surface water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, and Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444., ~~and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges) and of Section 64449.~~ This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. The Regional Water Board acknowledges that specific treatment requirements are imposed by state and federal drinking water regulations on the consumption of surface waters under specific circumstances. To protect all beneficial uses the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.

In addition, for surface waters designated MUN the concentration of chemical constituents shall not exceed the “maximum contaminant level” specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-A or the “Upper” level specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-B, unless otherwise

authorized by the Regional Water Board in accordance with the provisions of 22 CCR Section 64449 *et seq.* Constituent concentrations ranging to the “Upper” level in Table 64449-B are acceptable if it is neither reasonable nor feasible to provide more suitable waters; in addition, constituents ranging to the “Short Term” level in Table 64449-B may be authorized on a temporary basis consistent with the provisions of §64449(d)(3). **This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.** In cases where the surface water natural background concentration of a particular chemical constituent exceeds the maximum contaminant level specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-A or “Upper” level specified in Table 64449-B, the surface water shall not exceed that natural background concentration due to controllable anthropogenic sources, unless the Regional Board authorizes it consistent with State Antidegradation Policy.

**At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. The Regional Water Board acknowledges that specific treatment requirements are imposed by state and federal drinking water regulations on the consumption of surface waters under specific circumstances. To protect all beneficial uses the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.**

- Modify the Basin Plan Page III-10.00, Chemical Constituents section will be modified as follows:

#### **Chemical Constituents**

Ground waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

At a minimum, ground waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, and Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444. ~~and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges) of Section 64449.~~ This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. **At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. To protect all beneficial uses the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.**

In addition, for ground waters designated MUN, concentration of chemical constituents shall not exceed the “maximum contaminant level” specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-A or the “Upper” level specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-B unless otherwise authorized by the Regional Water Board in accordance with the provisions of 22 CCR Section 64449 *et seq.* Constituent concentrations ranging to the “Upper” level in Table 64449-B are acceptable if it is neither reasonable nor feasible to provide more suitable waters; in addition,

constituents ranging to the “Short Term” level in Table 64449-B may be authorized on a temporary basis consistent with the provisions of §64449(d)(3). This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. In cases where the natural background concentration of a particular chemical constituent exceeds the maximum contaminant level specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-A or “Upper” level specified in Table 64449-B, the ground water shall not exceed that natural background concentration due to controllable anthropogenic sources, unless the Regional Board authorizes it consistent with State Antidegradation Policy.

At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. To protect all beneficial uses the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.

## CHAPTER IV - IMPLEMENTATION

- To support implementation of SMCLs, the following paragraphs are proposed for addition to the SRSJR Basin Plan's *Chapter IV. Implementation* at a location in the Chapter to be determined.

For the chemical constituents identified in 22 CCR §64449 (Table B) the water quality objectives shall be set as described in Chapter III-3.0 of this water quality control plan. Lower concentrations of these chemical constituents are desirable for promoting greater consumer confidence and acceptance of water supplied by community water systems, and, where it is reasonable and feasible to do so, WDRs should consider the “Recommended” values in 22 CCR §64449 (Table B). These “Recommended” concentrations are not water quality objectives per se but should be considered water resource management goals similar to other public policy goals established by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board to encourage meeting the best possible water quality while allowing greater water conservation, increased use of recycled water, more stormwater harvesting, additional groundwater recharge and storage, better drought protection, and allowing agricultural and wastewater dischargers to continue to discharge to groundwater basins and surface water bodies.

To implement the SMCLs in the Chemical Constituents section of the surface water and groundwater quality objectives, the Regional Water Board shall consider, as appropriate, a number of site-specific factors when developing WDRs, including, but not limited to:

- The availability of assimilative capacity in the receiving water and compliance with the antidegradation policies;
- Naturally occurring background concentrations;
- Background concentrations due to prior anthropogenic activities where it is not feasible or practicable to remediate the effect of these past discharges;
- The net effect of discharges that improve receiving water quality;
- The presence or absence of other minerals (e.g., anion-cation balance) that may mitigate or aggravate aesthetic acceptability;

- The application of appropriate long-term averaging periods to evaluate compliance with WDR monitoring requirements;
- The potential impact on downstream beneficial uses (MUN-designated surface water and groundwater), including potential to impact water quality at the nearest downstream intakes for a community water system;
- Evaluation of downstream or down-gradient community water system(s) to determine if a waiver under 22 CCR §64449.2 has been obtained or if the provisions of §64449.4 are being met.
- Economic factors including the practicality and feasibility of achieving compliance with the SMCLs at the point-of-discharge (including consideration of cost for achieving compliance, the availability of alternative water supplies for drinking water, ability to pay, and cost of non-compliance);
- The ability of drinking water treatment processes to remove contaminants and the potential effect on drinking water treatment costs for downstream and down-gradient community water systems;
- Consideration of other regional salinity management requirements, including the ability to meet existing downstream salinity-related water quality objectives in the SRSJR and TLB Basin Plans and Bay Delta Plan<sup>1</sup> and policies, recommendations or regulations resulting from implementation of the CV-SALTS Salinity Management Strategy (see SNMP Attachment A-3);
- Potential for the permitted discharge to affect the concentration of constituents identified in 22 CCR Tables 64449-A and 64449-B at downstream and downgradient community water systems to ensure a safe drinking water supply for users.
- Need for additional monitoring to track the net effect of permitted discharges at locations upgradient of downgradient well locations where groundwater is extracted for water supply and to determine the need for additional management requirements to protect the supply.
- The State Water Board’s Recycled Water Policy and the Central Valley SNMP’s goals to increase the use of recycled water, increase stormwater use, and increase water conservation as mechanisms to increase drought protection.
- The long-term cumulative impact of all discharges to the same receiving water.
- Modeling and any reduction in contaminants due to factors such as dilution and soil adsorption; and
- Other environmental considerations.

Compliance with any chemical constituent in Tables 64449-A of 64449-B shall be determined from the annual average of sample results based on the techniques in (a) and (b) below.

(a) Compliance with the chemical constituent water quality objective shall be determined from a filtered water sample for the following constituents identified in 22 CCR

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<sup>1</sup> Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary, State Water Board, December 13, 2006.

§64449 (Table A): Aluminum, Color, Copper, Iron, Manganese, Silver Turbidity and Zinc.

- (b) Compliance with the chemical constituent water quality objective shall be determined from an unfiltered water sample for the following constituents identified in 22 CCR §64449 (Table A): Foaming Agents (MBAs), Methyl-tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE), Odor-Threshold and Thiobencarb.
- (c) For receiving waters that have been deemed exempt from surface water filtration requirements, compliance with chemical constituent water quality objectives for all parameters identified in §64449-Tables A and B shall be determined using an unfiltered water sample.<sup>2</sup>

Following is a summary of proposed changes to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin. Text additions to the existing Basin Plan language are underlined. Text deletion to the existing Basin Plan are in ~~strikethrough~~.

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## **WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FOR THE TULARE LAKE BASIN**

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### **CHAPTER II - EXISTING AND POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL USES**

No changes to this section of the TLB Basin Plan is anticipated.

### **CHAPTER III - WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES**

- Modify Basin Plan Page III-3, Chemical Constituents section will be modified as follows:

#### **Chemical Constituents**

Waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses...

At a minimum, surface water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, and Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444., ~~and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges) of Section 64449.~~ This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take

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<sup>2</sup> USEPA. *National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule*. 71 Federal Register: 654-786. January 5, 2006.

~~effect. At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. The Regional Water Board acknowledges that specific treatment requirements are imposed by state and federal drinking water regulations on the consumption of surface waters under specific circumstances. To protect all beneficial uses the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.~~

In addition, for surface waters designated MUN, concentration of chemical constituents shall not exceed the “maximum contaminant level” specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-A or the “Upper” level specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-B unless otherwise authorized by the Regional Water Board in accordance with the provisions of 22 CCR Section 64449 *et seq.* Constituent concentrations ranging to the “Upper” level in Table 64449-B are acceptable if it is neither reasonable nor feasible to provide more suitable waters; in addition, constituents ranging to the “Short Term” level in Table 64449-B may be authorized on a temporary basis consistent with the provisions of §64449(d)(3). **This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.** In cases where the surface water natural background concentration of a particular chemical constituent exceeds the maximum contaminant level specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-A or “Upper” level specified in Table 64449-B, the surface water shall not exceed that natural background concentration due to controllable anthropogenic sources, unless the Regional Board authorizes it consistent with State Antidegradation Policy.

~~At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. The Regional Water Board acknowledges that specific treatment requirements are imposed by state and federal drinking water regulations on the consumption of surface waters under specific circumstances. To protect all beneficial uses the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.~~

- Modify Basin Plan Page III-7, Chemical Constituents section will be modified as follows:

#### **Chemical Constituents**

Ground waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses...

At a minimum, ground waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, and Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444., and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels Ranges) of Section 64449. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. ~~At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN)~~

shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. To protect all beneficial uses the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.

In addition, for ground waters designated MUN, concentration of chemical constituents shall not exceed the “maximum contaminant level” specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-A or the “Upper” level specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-B unless otherwise authorized by the Regional Water Board in accordance with the provisions of 22 CCR Section 64449 *et seq.* Constituent concentrations ranging to the “Upper” level in Table 64449-B are acceptable if it is neither reasonable nor feasible to provide more suitable waters; in addition, constituents ranging to the “Short Term” level in Table 64449-B may be authorized on a temporary basis consistent with the provisions of §64449(d)(3). **This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.** In cases where the natural background concentration of a particular chemical constituent exceeds the maximum contaminant level specified in 22 CCR Table 64449-A or “Upper” level specified in Table 64449-B, the ground water shall not exceed that natural background concentration due to controllable anthropogenic sources, unless the Regional Board authorizes it consistent with State Antidegradation Policy.

At a minimum, water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/l. To protect all beneficial uses the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs.

#### CHAPTER IV - IMPLEMENTATION

- To support implementation of SMCLs, the following text will be added to the TLB Basin Plan's *Chapter IV. Implementation Plan* at a location to be determined, but potentially in association with “Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives (Pg. IV-21 ff.):

For the chemical constituents identified in 22 CCR §64449 (Table B) the water quality objectives shall be set as described in Chapter III-10.0 of this water quality control plan. Lower concentrations of these chemical constituents are desirable for promoting greater consumer confidence and acceptance of water supplied by community water systems, and, where it is reasonable and feasible to do so, WDRs should consider the “Recommended” values in 22 CCR §64449 (Table B). These “Recommended” concentrations are not water quality objectives per se but, rather, should be considered water resource management goals similar to other public policy goals established by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board to encourage **meeting the best possible water quality while allowing** greater water conservation, increased use of recycled water, more stormwater harvesting, additional groundwater recharge and storage, better drought protection, and **allowing** agricultural and wastewater dischargers to continue to discharge to groundwater basins and surface water bodies.

To implement the SMCLs in the Chemical Constituents section of the surface water and groundwater quality objectives, the Regional Water Board shall consider, as appropriate, a number of site-specific factors when developing WDRs, including, but not limited to:

- The availability of assimilative capacity in the receiving water and compliance with the antidegradation policies;
- Naturally occurring background concentrations;
- Background concentrations due to prior anthropogenic activities where it is not feasible or practicable to remediate the effect of these past discharges;
- The net effect of discharges that improve receiving water quality;
- The presence or absence of other minerals (e.g., anion-cation balance) that may mitigate or aggravate aesthetic acceptability;
- The application of appropriate long-term averaging periods to evaluate compliance with WDR monitoring requirements;
- The potential impact on downstream beneficial uses (MUN-designated surface water and groundwater), including potential to impact water quality at the nearest downstream intakes for a community water system;
- Evaluation of downstream or down-gradient community water system(s) to determine if a waiver under 22 CCR §64449.2 has been obtained or if the provisions of §64449.4 are being met.
- Economic factors including the practicality and feasibility of achieving compliance with the SMCLs at the point-of-discharge (including consideration of cost for achieving compliance, the availability of alternative water supplies for drinking water, ability to pay, and cost of non-compliance);
- The ability of drinking water treatment processes to remove contaminants and the potential effect on drinking water treatment costs for downstream and down-gradient community water systems;
- Consideration of other regional salinity management requirements, including the ability to meet existing downstream salinity-related water quality objectives in the SRSJR and TLB Basin Plans and Bay Delta Plan<sup>3</sup> and policies, recommendations or regulations resulting from implementation of the CV-SALTS Salinity Management Strategy (see SNMP Attachment A-3);
- Potential for the permitted discharge to affect the concentration of constituents identified in 22 CCR Tables 64449-A and 64449-B at downstream and downgradient community water systems to ensure a safe drinking water supply for users.
- Need for additional monitoring to track the net effect of permitted discharges at locations upgradient of downgradient well locations where groundwater is extracted for water supply and to determine the need for additional management requirements to protect the supply.
- The State Water Board's Recycled Water Policy and the Central Valley SNMP's goals to increase the use of recycled water, increase stormwater use, and increase water conservation as mechanisms to increase drought protection.
- The long-term cumulative impact of all discharges to the same receiving water.

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<sup>3</sup> Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary, State Water Board, December 13, 2006.

- Modeling and any reduction in contaminants due to factors such as dilution and soil adsorption; and
- Other environmental considerations.

Compliance with any chemical constituent in Tables 64449-A of 64449-B shall be determined from the annual average of sample results based on the techniques in (a) and (b) below.

- (a) Compliance with the chemical constituent water quality objective shall be determined from a filtered water sample for the following constituents identified in 22 CCR §64449 (Table A): Aluminum, Color, Copper, Iron, Manganese, Silver Turbidity and Zinc.
- (b) Compliance with the chemical constituent water quality objective shall be determined from an unfiltered water sample for the following constituents identified in 22 CCR §64449 (Table A): Foaming Agents (MBAs), Methyl-tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE), Odor-Threshold and Thiobencarb.
- (c) For receiving waters that have been deemed exempt from surface water filtration requirements, compliance with chemical constituent water quality objectives for all parameters identified in §64449-Tables A and B shall be determined using an unfiltered water sample.<sup>4</sup>

*Potential language to include in a Monitoring and Surveillance Section:*

*Where parameter concentrations above SMCLs are not due to elevated natural background conditions and increasing 5-year running average trends are documented, additional source evaluation activities will be initiated by the Regional Board in coordination with dischargers to and water purveyors utilizing the water body in question as well as other agencies and interested parties.*

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<sup>4</sup> USEPA. *National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule*. 71 Federal Register: 654-786. January 5, 2006.