SWAMP Webinar Water Quality Goals

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Main Concepts

- How do we select numerical limits to protect water resources?
 - Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
 - Water quality standards
 - State & Regional Water Board plans & policies

What Will We Cover Today?

- Overview of water quality standards
- Applying narrative water quality objectives
 - Using numerical limits from the literature
- Water quality goals
 - Report
 - Database and on-line resources
- Algorithms to select water quality assessment thresholds

Water Quality Standards

Federal Clean Water Act—

- Provisions of state or federal law
- Designated use or uses for waters of the United States and
- Water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses

Water Quality Standards In California

- Found in the Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans)
- Adopted by the State and Regional Water Boards

Water Quality Standards In California

Water Quality Standards include

- Beneficial Use designations for each water body or portion thereof
- Water Quality Objectives (criteria) to protect uses
- Implementation Programs to achieve the objectives

Beneficial Uses of Waters of the State

California Water Code § 13050(f)

- "'Beneficial uses' of the waters of the state that may be protected against water quality degradation include, but are not necessarily limited to,
 - domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply;
 - power generation;
 - recreation;
 - esthetic enjoyment;
 - navigation; and
 - preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves."

Water Quality Objectives

Water Code §13050(h)

'Water quality objectives' means

- Limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics established for the
 - Reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the
 - Prevention of nuisance within a specific area

Water Quality Objectives

Come in two forms

- Numerical
 - Specifies a concentration limit
- Narrative
 - Describes a requirement or prohibits a condition harmful to beneficial uses

language from the Central Valley Region Basin Plans

- Chemical Constituents General
 - Waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses

language from the Central Valley Region Basin Plans

- Chemical Constituents MCLs
 - At a minimum, waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of California drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
 - ◆ To protect all beneficial uses the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs

language from the Central Valley Region Basin Plans

Toxicity

- All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life
- This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances

language from the Central Valley Region Basin Plans

Tastes & Odors

- Water shall not contain taste- or odorproducing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors
 - to domestic or municipal water supplies or
 - to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin or
 - that cause nuisance or
 - otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses

Toxicity vs. Taste & Odor

Calif	ornia
Prin	mary
M	CL

Taste & Odor Threshold

Ethylbenze	ne
Toluene	
Xylenes	
MTBE	

300 ug/L 150 ug/L 1750 ug/L 13 ug/L

29 ug/L42 ug/L17 ug/L5 ug/L

California Toxics Rule (CTR)

- Federal Clean Water Act
 - All States required to have enforceable numerical water quality criteria for priority toxic pollutants in surface waters
- National Toxics Rule (NTR), USEPA
 - ◆ Promulgated in 1992 (amended in 1995 & 1999)
 - Numerical NTR criteria for many states' waters
- California Toxics Rule, USEPA
 - Promulgated 18 May 2000 (amended Feb 2001)
 - NTR criteria still in effect
 - Numerical CTR criteria for California waters

Enforceable Water Quality Standards

Two scenarios in California

Water Quality Objectives

+ Basin Plan Beneficial Use Designations

CTR and NTR Criteria

+ Basin Plan Beneficial Use Designations

Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives

from the Implementation Chapter of the Central Valley Region Basin Plans

- Narrative Objectives
 - Implement with numerical limits in orders
 - Evaluate compliance by considering
 - Direct evidence of beneficial use impacts
 - All material and relevant information submitted by the discharger and other interested parties
 - Relevant numerical criteria and guidelines from other agencies and organizations
 - see "A Compilation of Water Quality Goals"

Application of Water Quality Objectives

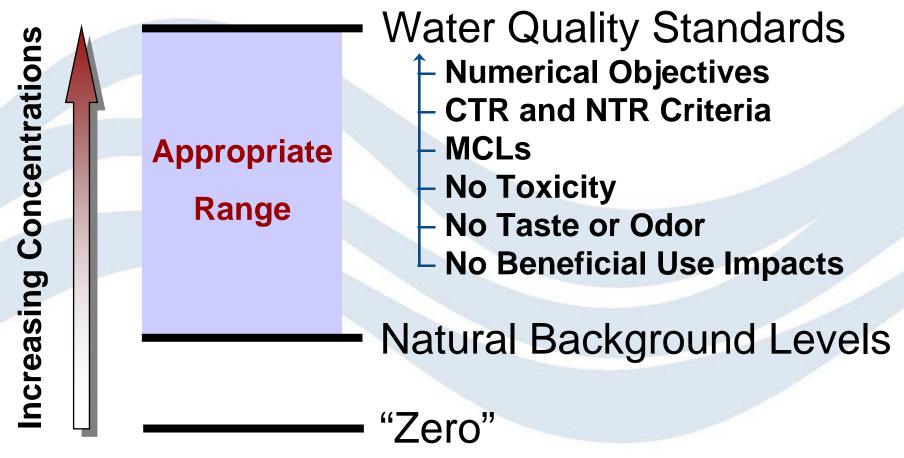
from the Implementation Chapter of the SF Bay Region Basin Plan

- To evaluate compliance with water quality objectives, Board will consider
 - All relevant and scientifically valid evidence
 - Including numerical criteria and guidelines developed and/or published by other agencies and organizations
 - Summarized in "A Compilation of Water Quality Goals"

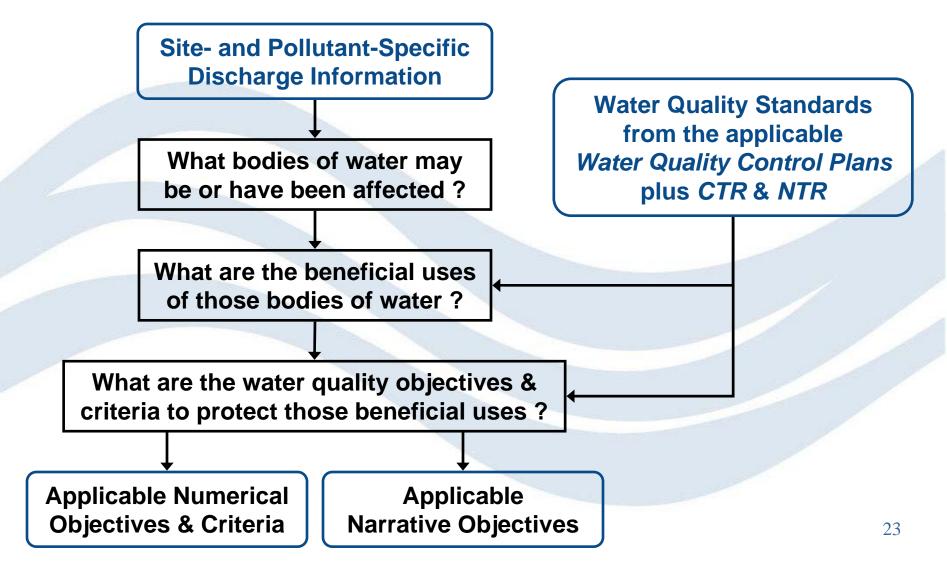
Minimum & Maximum Levels

- Water Quality Objectives
 + CTR & NTR Criteria
 define the least stringent limits
 imposed on ambient water quality
- Natural Background defines the most stringent limits imposed on ambient water quality
 - Antidegradation Policy (68-16)
 - Site Assessment and Cleanup Policy (92-49)

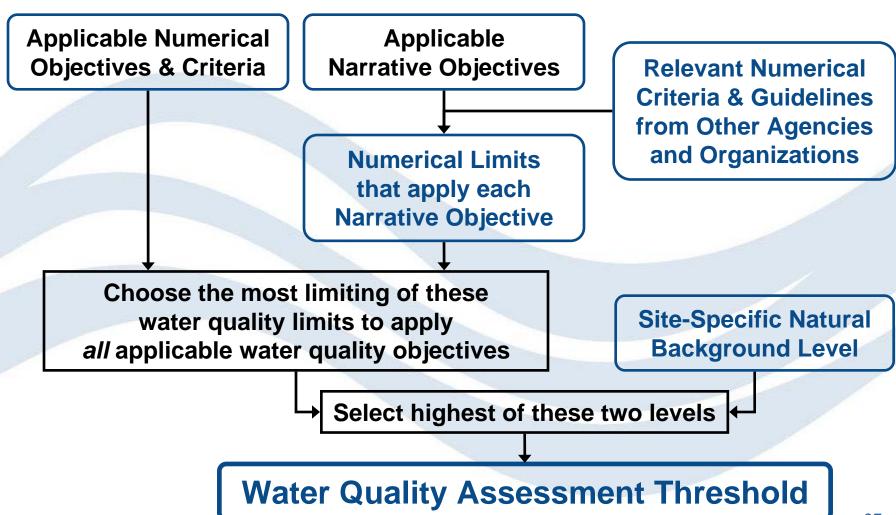
Appropriate Range of Water Quality to Protect Beneficial Uses



Selecting Assessment Thresholds



Selecting Assessment Thresholds



Used to Apply Narrative Objectives

Chemical Constituents objective

- California Drinking Water MCLs
 DHS
 - Primary MCLs based on human health
 - Secondary MCLs based on human welfare
 - Technology & Economics of water use at the tap
- Federal Drinking Water MCLs USEPA
 - Only if lower than California MCLs
- Water Quality for Agriculture FAO-UN
- Water Quality Criteria (McKee & Wolf) SWRCB
 - e.g., industrial use criteria

Used to Apply Narrative Objectives

Toxicity objective

no "detrimental physiological responses..."

California Public Health Goals

OEHHA

Federal MCL Goals

USEPA

- non-"zero" limits only
- California Notification (Action) Levels DHS
- Integrated Risk Information System USEPA
 - Reference Doses for non-cancer effects
 - Cancer Risk Estimates
- Cancer Risk Estimates

Used to Apply Narrative Objectives

Toxicity objective

Drinking WaterHealth Advisories

- **USEPA & NAS**
- Proposition 65 Regulatory Levels OEHHA
 - ◆ Carcinogens at 1-in-100,000 (10⁻⁵) risk level
 - Reproductive Toxins at 1/1000 of NOAEL
 - Intent of statute
 - Public Notice prior to exposure
 - Prohibit Discharge to drinking water sources
 - Not establishment of levels considered "safe"

Used to Apply Narrative Objectives

Toxicity objective

National Recommended (Ambient) Water Quality Criteria **USEPA**

- Human Health protection
 - Assume ingestion of aquatic organisms
 - Apply to surface waters only
- Aquatic Life protection
- Pesticide Hazard Assessments

Aquatic Life Protective Limits

CDFG

for DPR

Used to Apply Narrative Objectives

Taste and Odor objective

- Secondary MCLs
- National Recommended
 (Ambient) Water Quality Criteria
- Drinking WaterHealth Advisories
- Taste and Odor Thresholds USEPA & others

DHS & USEPA

USEPA & NAS



CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL
WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

A Compilation of Water Quality Goals

July 2008



A Source of Numerical Standards, Criteria & Guidelines

Available on the Internet at

www.waterboards.ca.gov/ water_issues/programs/ water_quality_goals

Water Quality Goals On-Line

Demonstration:
Intranet Database
&
Support Tools

Water Quality Limit Selection Algorithms

Deriving
Assessment Thresholds

Water Quality Limit Selection

- To be defensible, water quality limits should be chosen to apply each applicable water quality objective and promulgated water quality criterion
- Assessment threshold = most stringent of above limits

Algorithms – Main Steps

- Step 1. Select a single numerical limit to satisfy each applicable water quality objective and promulgated criterion or relevant portion thereof
- Step 2. To satisfy all applicable objectives select the lowest limit from Step 1 as the assessment threshold
- Step 3. Adjust for natural background levels

Algorithms – Guiding Principles for Step 1

- Use purely risk-based limits instead of risk management-based limits to apply narrative water quality objectives
 - Toxicity-based limits instead of MCLs
 - Risk management-based limits may contain irrelevant information and constraints
 - e.g., Proposition 65 limits
- Use California limits when available
 - Instead of federal limits or limits from other sources
 - Consistency with other California agencies

Algorithms – Guiding Principles for Step 1

- Use limits that reflect peer-reviewed science
 - Avoid using draft or provisional limits unless nothing else is available
- Use limits that reflect current science
- Use relevant limits
 - Check intent
 - Compare with language of narrative objective
 - Check exposure routes

Water Quality Limit Selection Algorithms

- Water Quality Goals 2007 Edition
 - Groundwater
 - Inland Surface Waters
- Water Quality Goals 2010 Edition
 - Enclosed Bays & Estuaries
 - Ocean Waters