

Bay-Delta Plan Hearing

Recirculated Draft Phase 1
Substitute Environmental Document (SED)

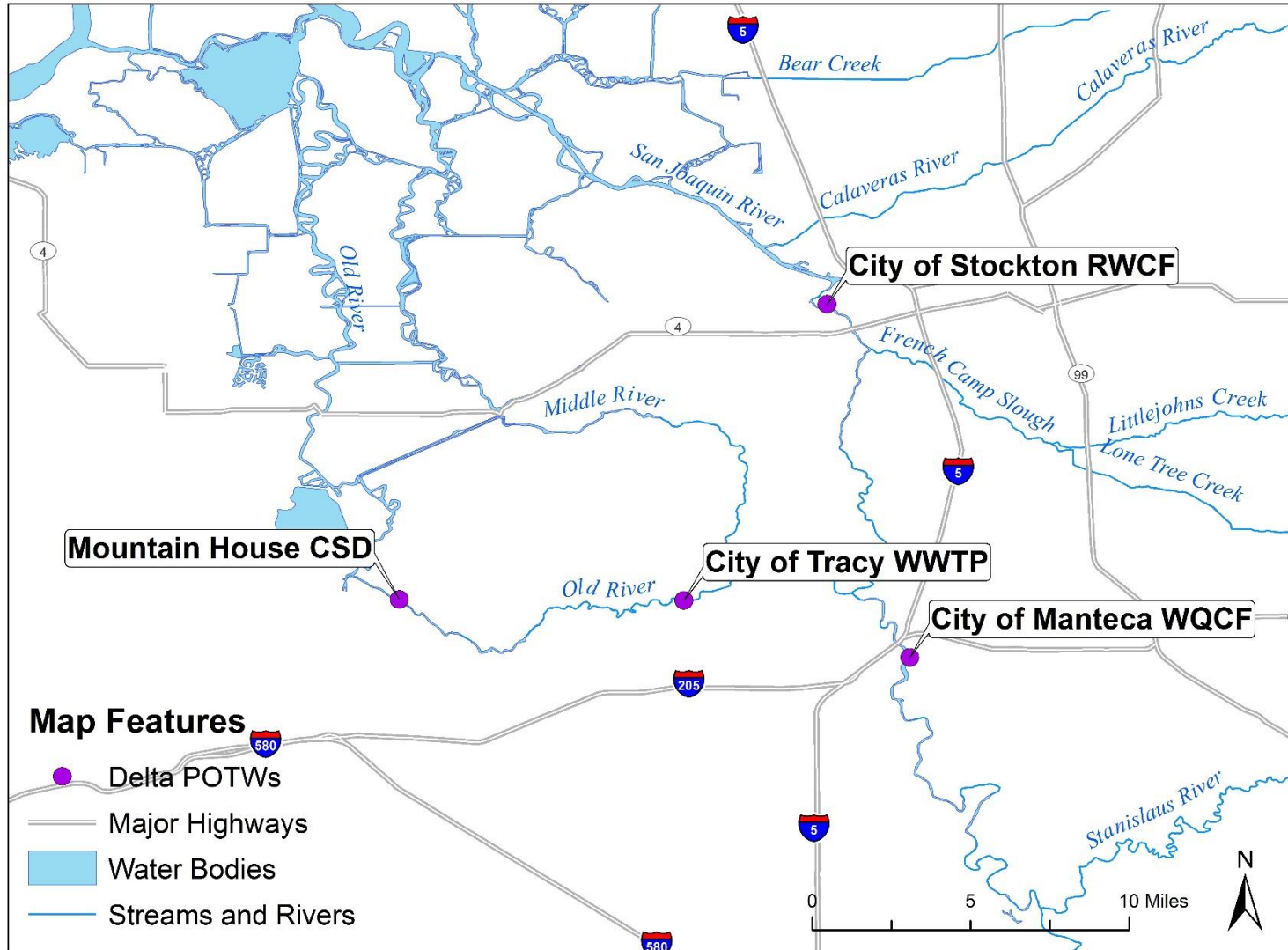
December 16, 2016, Stockton, CA

Testimony by: Central Valley Clean Water
Association (CVCWA) Panel

CVCWA Panelists

- CVCWA
 - Debbie Webster (CVCWA), Tom Grovhoug (LWA)
 - Tess Dunham, Esq.
- City of Tracy Wastewater Treatment Plant
 - Steve Bayley (City of Tracy)
 - Melissa Thorne, Esq.
- City of Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility
 - Robert Granberg (City of Stockton)
- City of Manteca Water Quality Control Facility
 - Heather Grove (City of Manteca)

Southern Delta POTWs



POTW Concerns

- SED assumes the 1,000 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ EC objective will be applied as end-of-pipe effluent limits for POTWs
- Effluent limits of 1,000 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ would require installation of Reverse Osmosis (RO) treatment at POTWs
- RO Impacts include:
 - Increased energy consumption
 - Increased GHG emissions
 - Brine disposal challenges
 - Local socioeconomic impacts

SED concludes RO would have significant and unavoidable impacts

- **RO would not measurably improve EC levels in South Delta**

POTW Request

Work with CVCWA to modify the SED to include an implementation plan for the incorporation of the proposed WQOs in NPDES permits for POTWs

POTWs have a *de minimis* impact

- SED Finding:

“Overall, the WWTPs have only a small effect on southern Delta salinity”

San Joaquin River Flows and Southern Delta Water Quality Substitute Environmental Document, Chapter 13 – Service Providers, p. 13-23, September 2016

POTWs have a *de minimis* impact

- DWR Modeling Results (2007) key findings:

“...the City of Tracy discharge under reasonable worst-case conditions has **limited impacts** on the salinity problem in the southern Delta as compared to other sources of salinity in the area entering from the San Joaquin River, agricultural activities, and groundwater accretions.”

Appendix C: Technical Report of the Scientific Basis for Alternative San Joaquin River Flow and Southern Delta Salinity Objectives, p. 4-10, September 2016 (emphasis added)

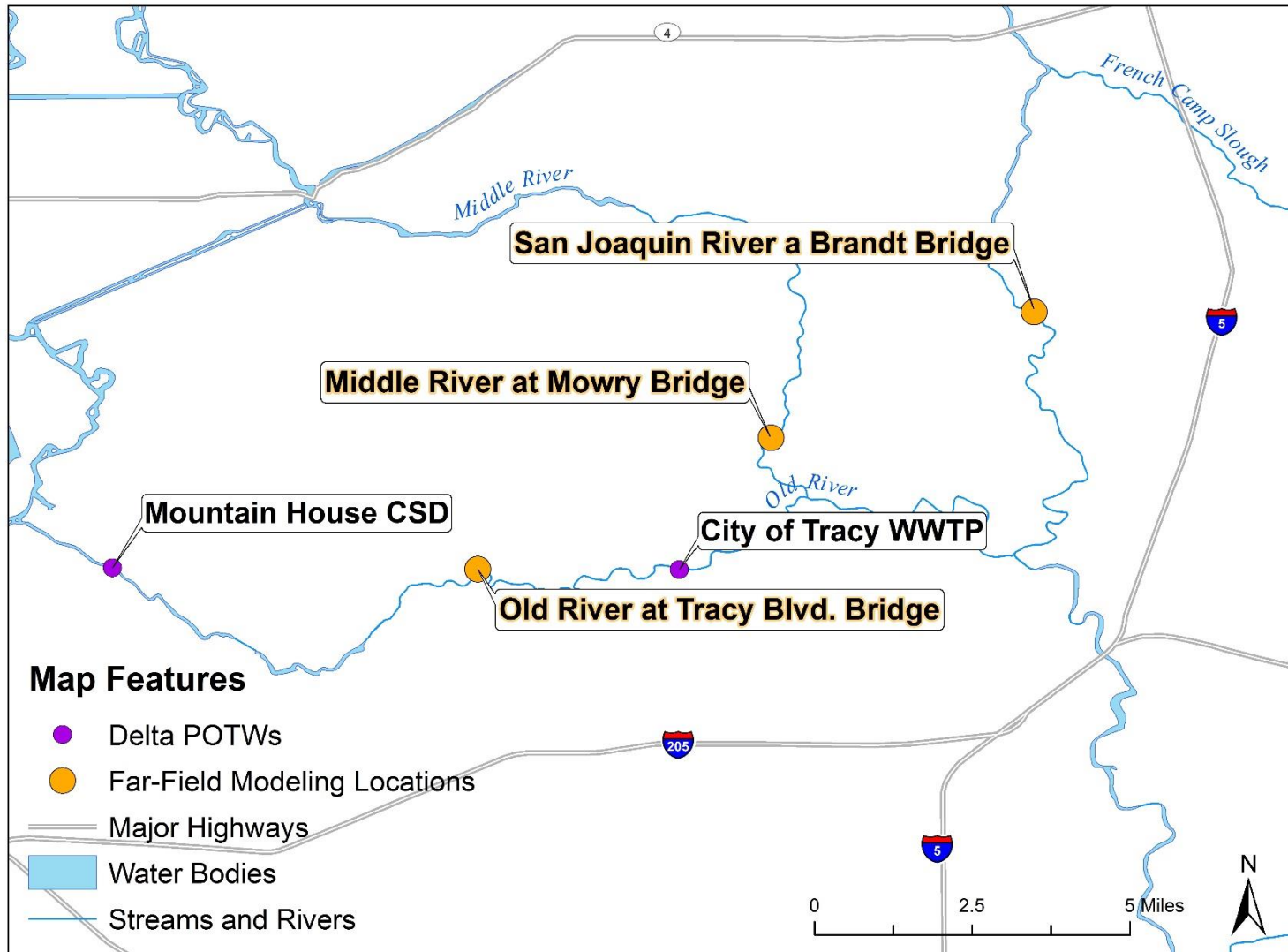
POTWs have a *de minimis* impact

- SED Finding:

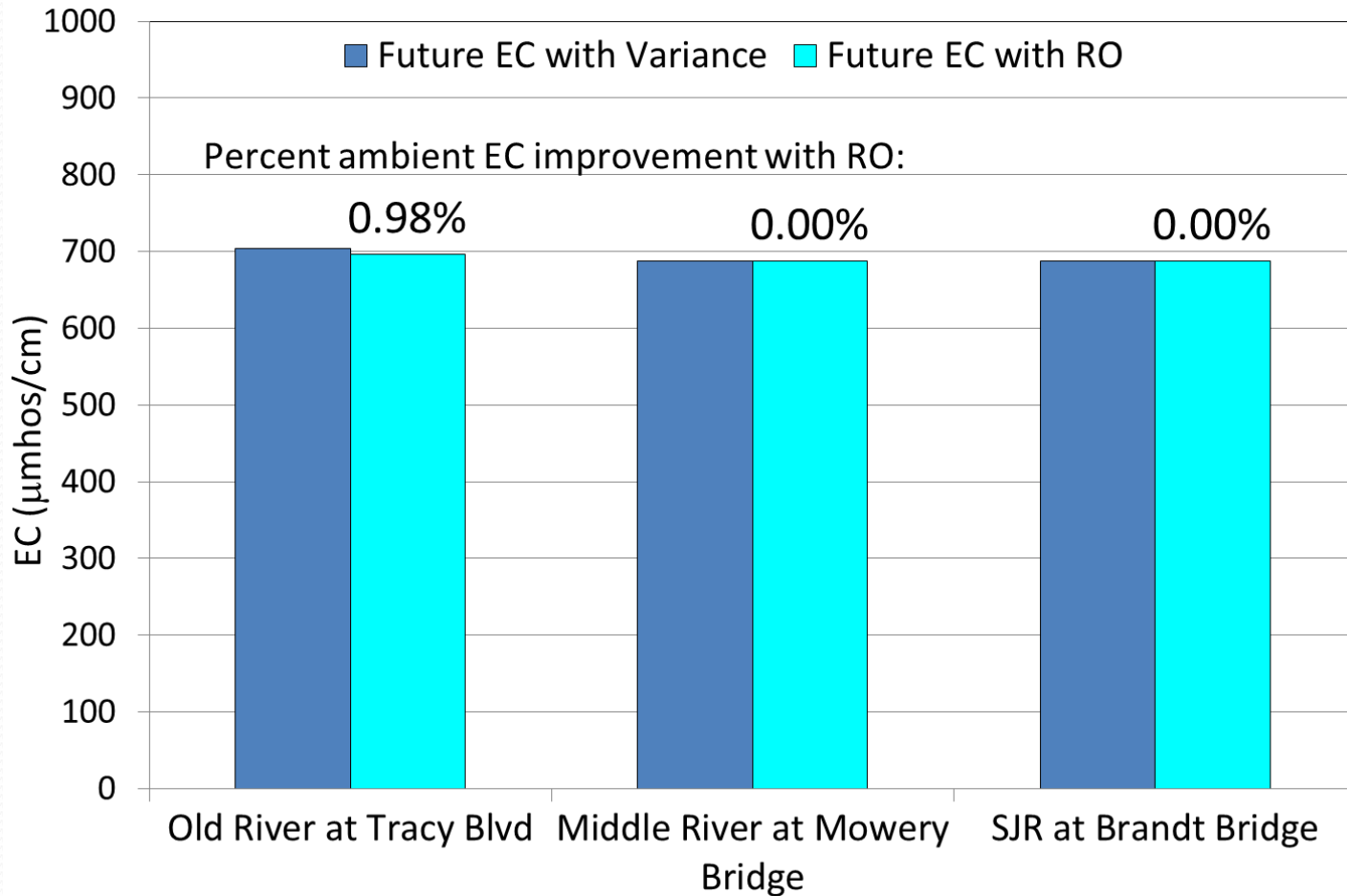
“The results demonstrate that the salt load from point sources in this part of the southern Delta is a **small percentage of the salt load** entering from upstream.”

SED Appendix C: Technical Report of the Scientific Basis for Alternative San Joaquin River Flow and Southern Delta Salinity Objectives, p. 4-11, September 2016 (emphasis added)

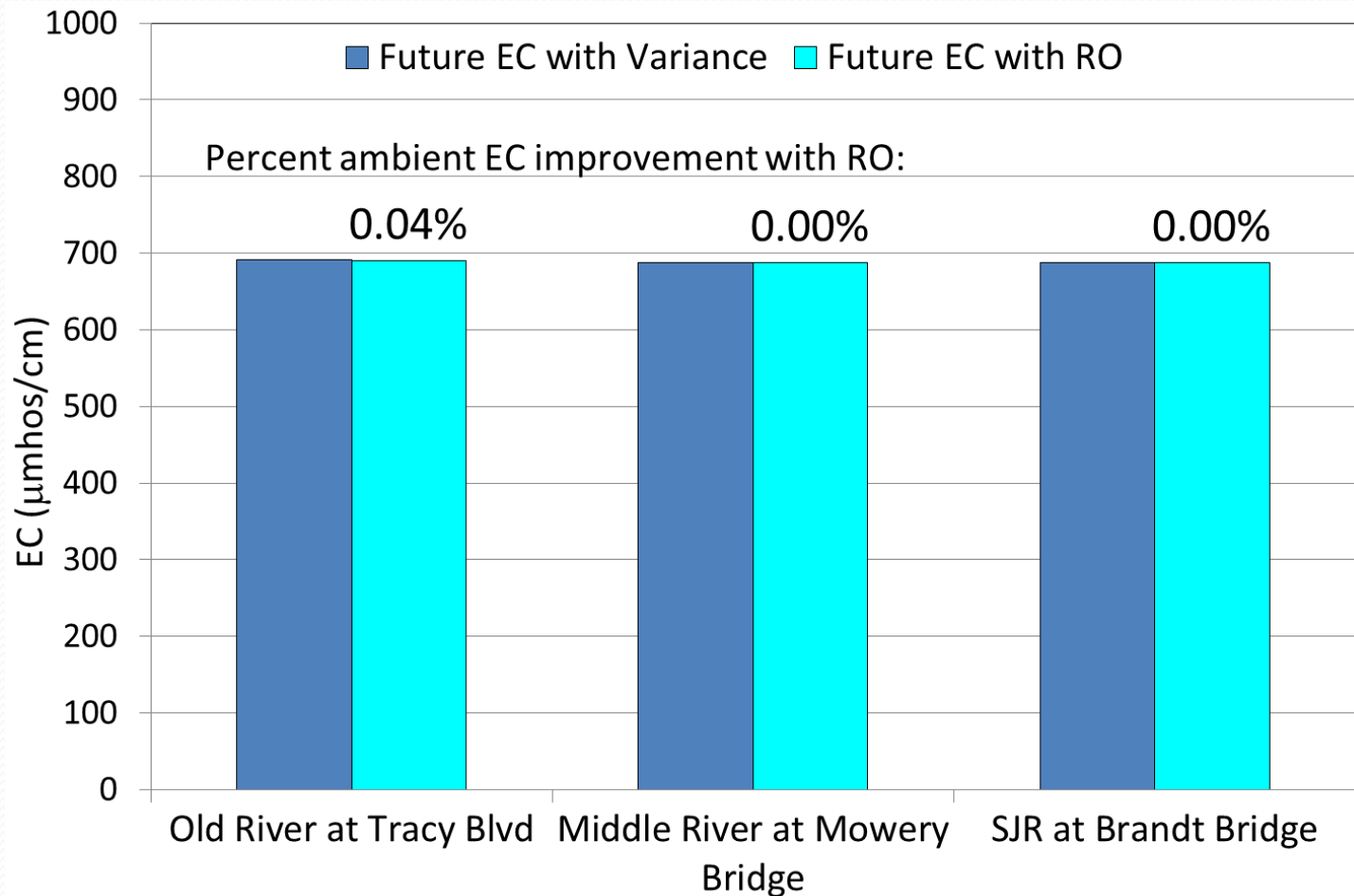
DWR Modeling (2007)



DWR Modeling (2007): City of Tracy WWTP – Far-Field Impacts



DWR Modeling (2007): Mountain House CSD WWTP – Far-Field Impacts



Suggested Compliance Actions in SED

- ❑ New source water supplies—develop and utilize alternate low-salinity municipal water supplies

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Suggested Compliance Actions in SED

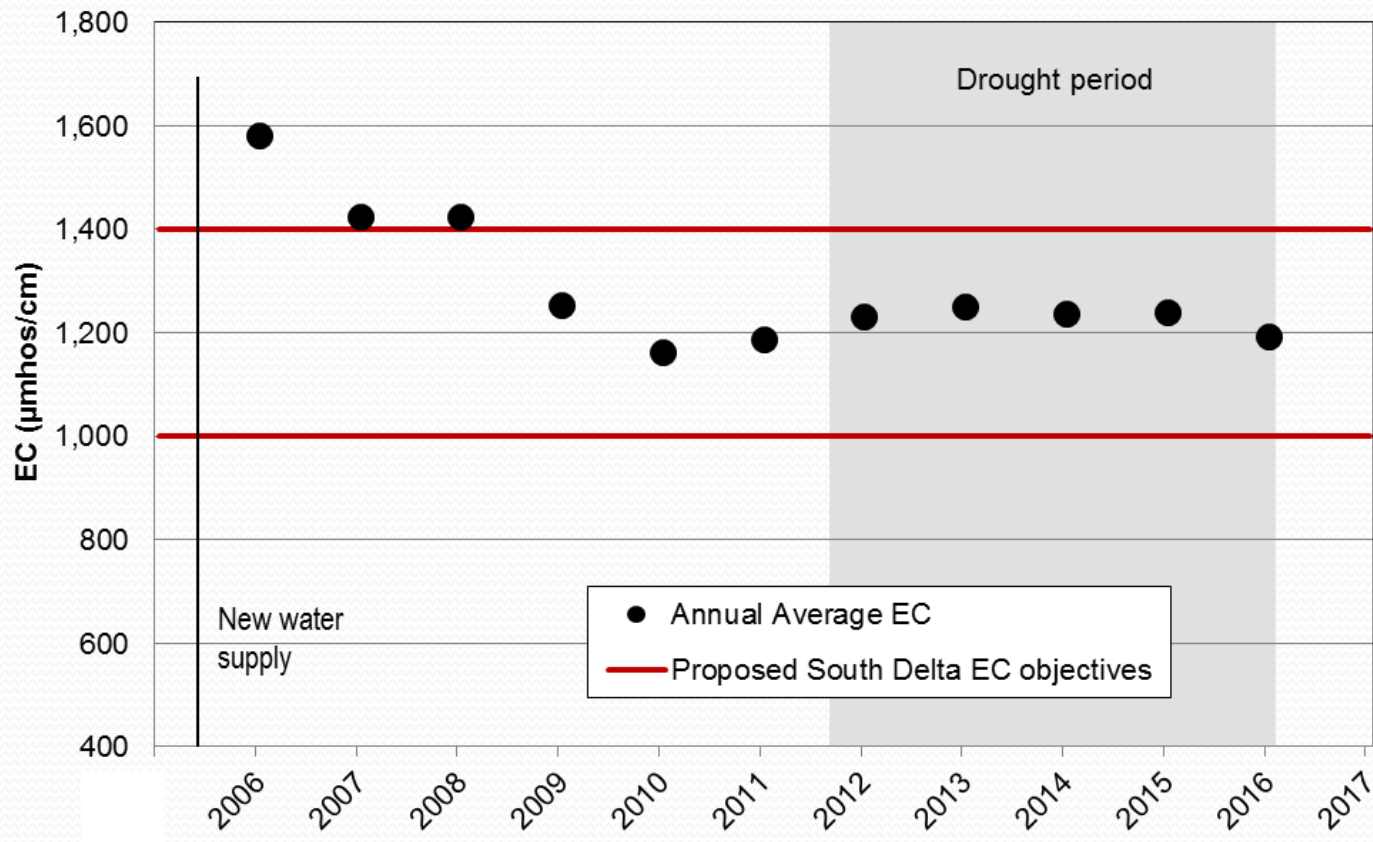
- New source water supplies—develop and utilize alternate low-salinity municipal water supplies
- Salinity pretreatment programs—implement industrial and residential salinity source controls

Suggested Compliance Actions in SED

- ☑ New source water supplies—develop and utilize alternate low-salinity municipal water supplies
- ☑ Salinity pretreatment programs—implement industrial and residential salinity source controls

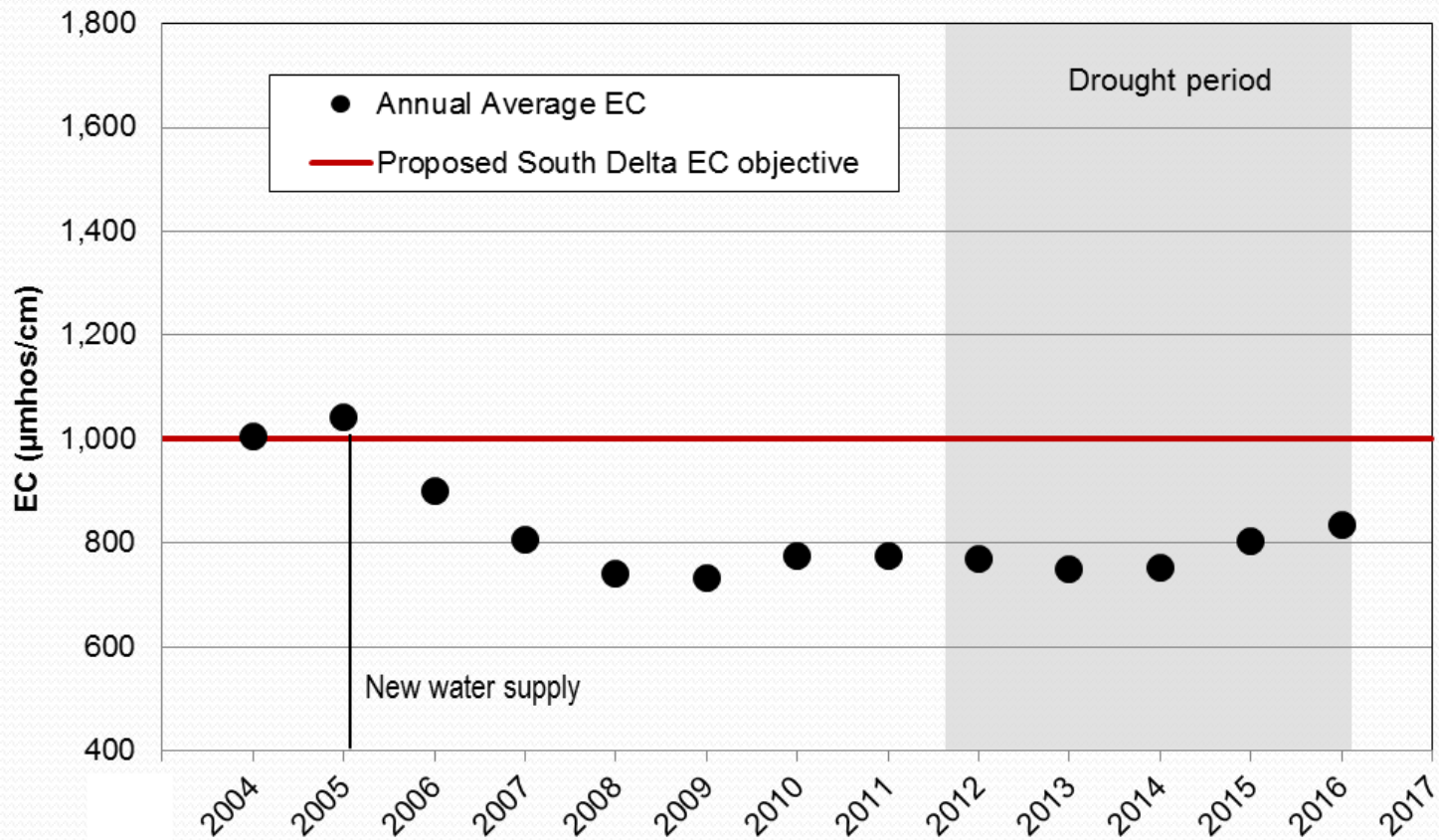
City of Tracy WWTP

Annual Average Effluent EC, 2006-2016



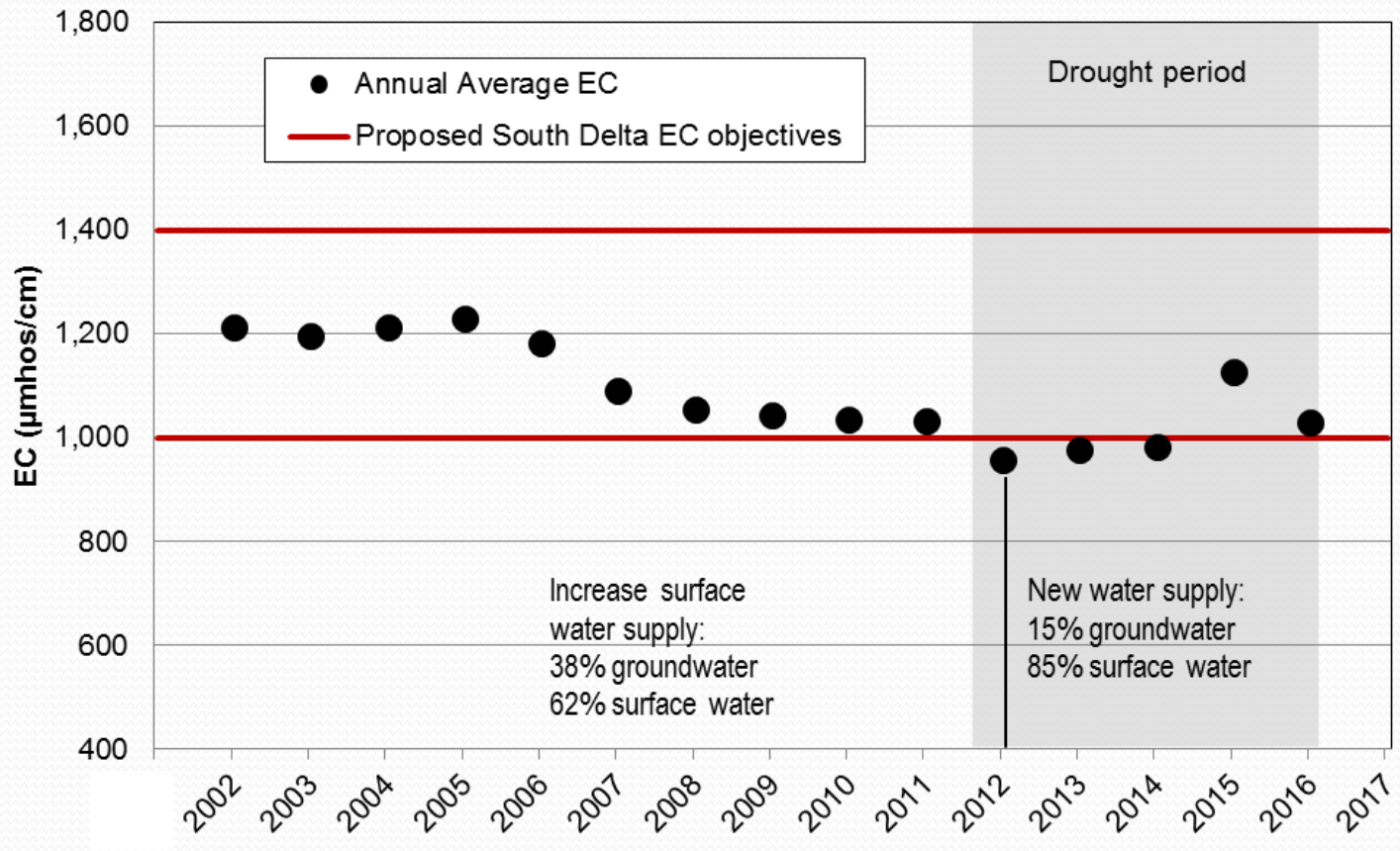
City of Manteca WQCF

Annual Average Effluent EC, 2004-2016



City of Stockton RWCF

Annual Average Effluent EC, 2002-2016



Compliance Actions in SED Already Implemented

Source Water Supplies & Source Control

- POTWs have already obtained significant new source water supplies at substantial cost.
- POTWs have already implemented salinity source control programs/pretreatment
- POTWs have salinity source control requirements in existing NPDES permits.

Salinity reductions from these actions have already been achieved

Cost of Surface Water Supplies to Reduce Salinity

- Investments made in new source water supplies:
 - City of Tracy: \$80 million
 - City of Manteca: \$43 million
 - City of Stockton: \$221 million
- Surface Water Supplies are becoming less available and proposed Flow Restrictions may adversely impact ability to access this less saline water
- Groundwater use increases effluent salinity

Suggested Compliance Actions in SED

- New source water supplies—develop and utilize alternate low-salinity municipal water supplies
- Salinity pretreatment programs—implement industrial and residential salinity source controls
- Desalination [RO]—construct and operate salinity removal facilities at municipal wastewater treatment plants

Reverse Osmosis is Not a Reasonable Compliance Action

- Reverse Osmosis
 - Increased energy consumption
 - Increased GHG emissions
 - Brine disposal challenges
 - High Costs
 - Local socioeconomic impacts

No Receiving Water Quality Benefits for Salinity

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Estimates of Additional Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Associated with the Operation of RO Treatment Systems.

Discharger	Effluent Treated with Reverse Osmosis (RO) (MGD)	Estimated Daily Electricity Usage for RO Treatment (kWh)	Estimated Annual CO₂ Emissions (metric tons)
City of Tracy	8.3	91,300	12,244
City of Stockton	23.8	261,800	35,109
Mountain House	1.9	20,900	2,803

RO Cost Estimates

Planning Level Cost Estimates for Partial Reverse Osmosis (RO) Treatment.

Discharger	RO Treatment (MGD) required to meet 1,000 μ mhos/cm EC Limit	Cost (\$ Million)		
		Capital	Annual O&M	Total Annual
City of Tracy	8.3	\$52.3	\$5.2	\$8.7
City of Stockton	23.8	\$150.1	\$14.8	\$24.9
Mountain House	1.9	\$12.0	\$1.2	\$2.0
	Total	\$214.4	\$21.2	\$35.6

Recommended SED Changes

(CWC Sections 13241 and 13242 Objective and Implementation Language)

- Key Alternatives That Must be Considered for POTWs:
 - Implement EC objective within waterbody rather than end of pipe
 - Use of EPA TSD method for determining RP
 - Use of Point of Compliance/Mixing Zones
 - Effluent Limit Averaging Period (Annual versus Monthly)
 - Drought (Extended Dry Period) exceptions
 - Seasonal objectives
- Acknowledge Central Valley Region's CV-SALTS provisions and Variances apply in the Delta
- Address issues raised in the south Delta salinity objectives litigation

CVCWA will work with staff to develop specific language

Summary

- Problem = SED's preferred alternative will cause significant and unavoidable impacts on local communities with no commensurate water quality benefits
- Solution → Work with POTWs to develop objectives and implementation language to avoid significant impacts



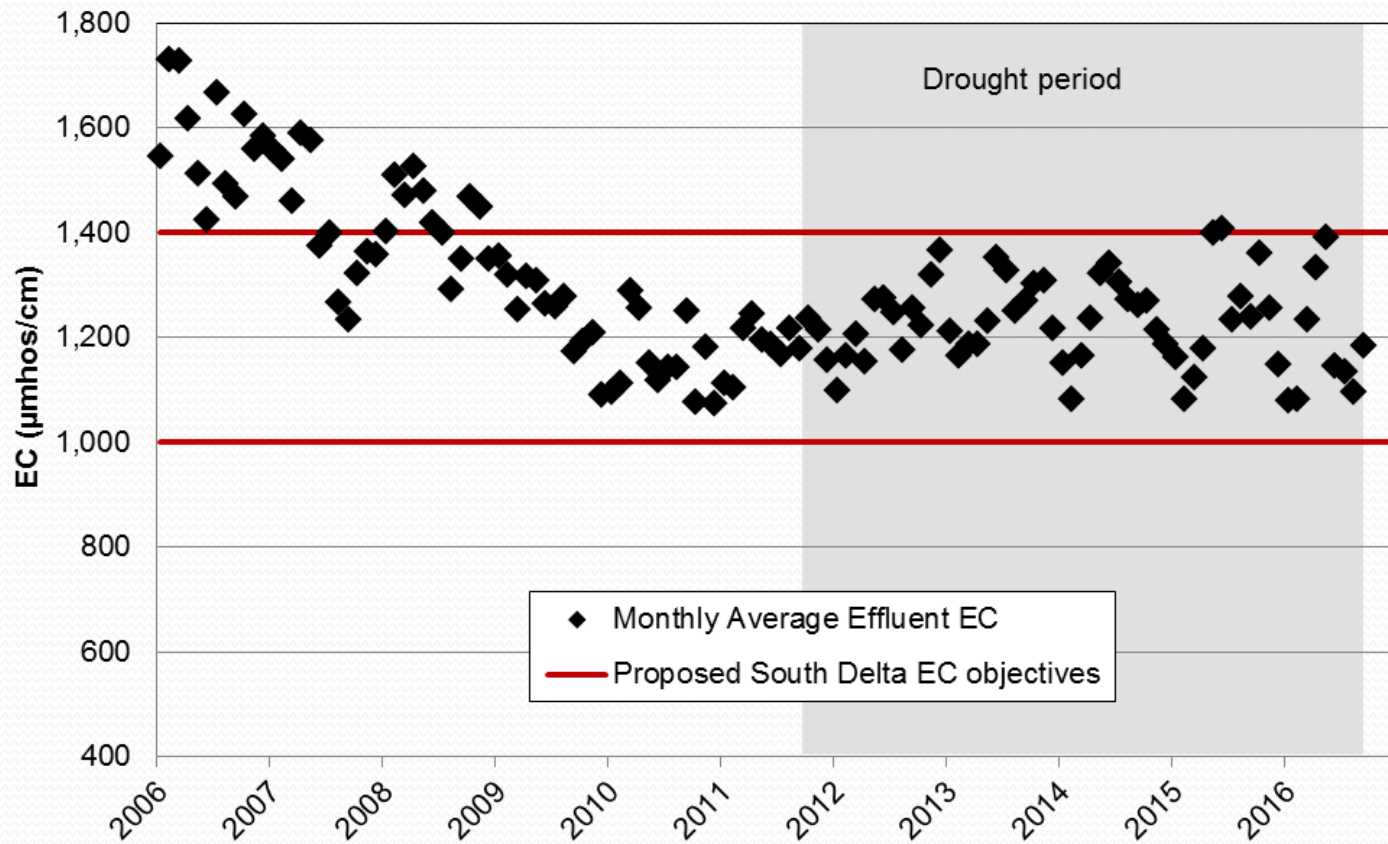
Questions?



Additional Slides for Board Member Consideration

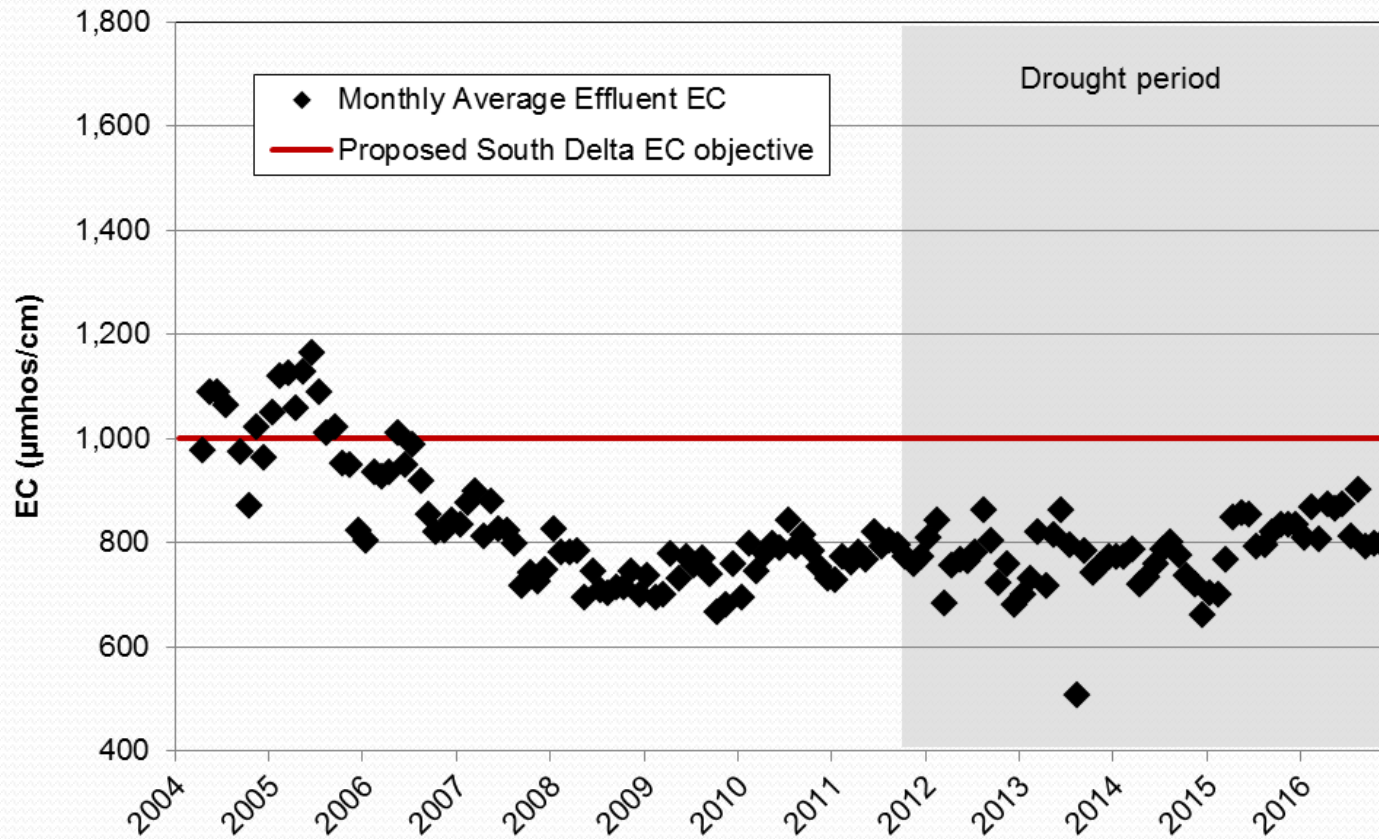
City of Tracy WWTP

Monthly Average Effluent EC, 2006-2016



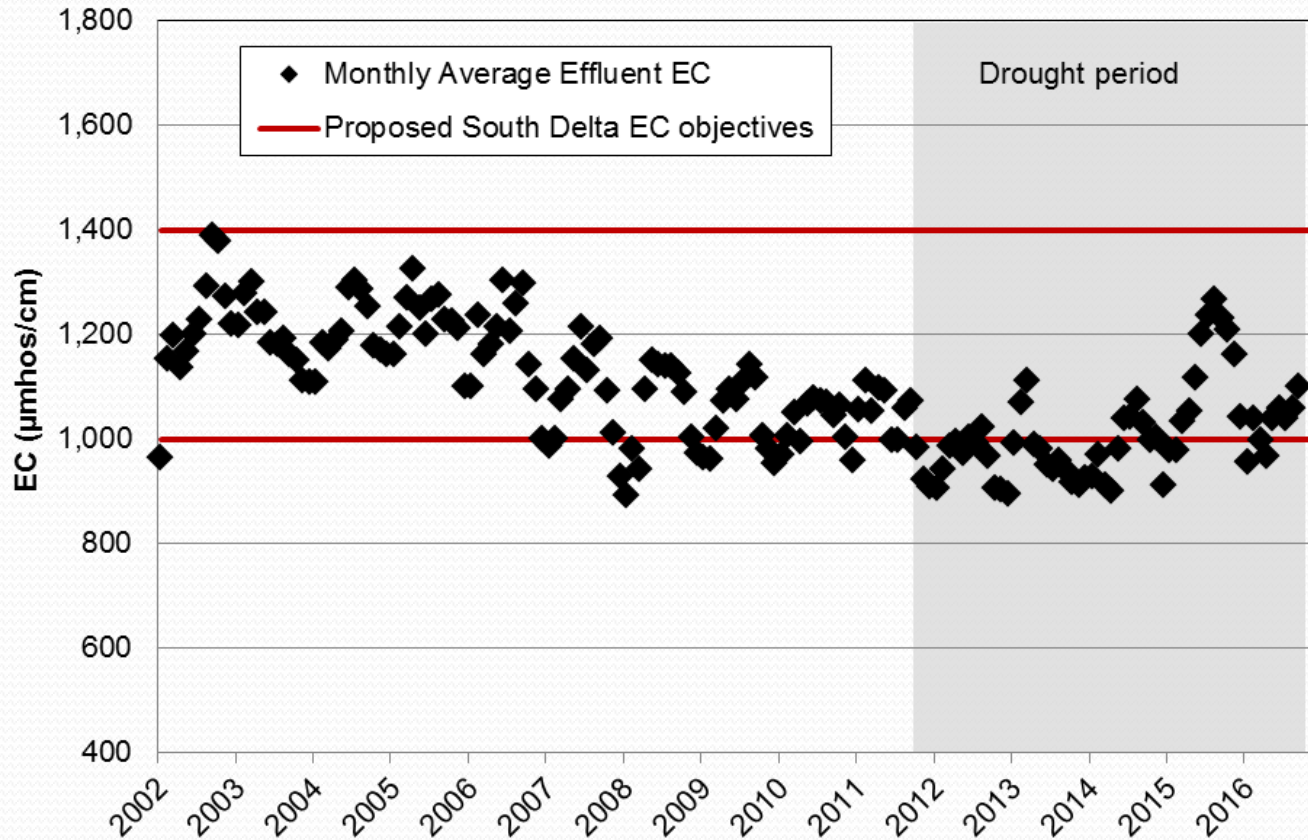
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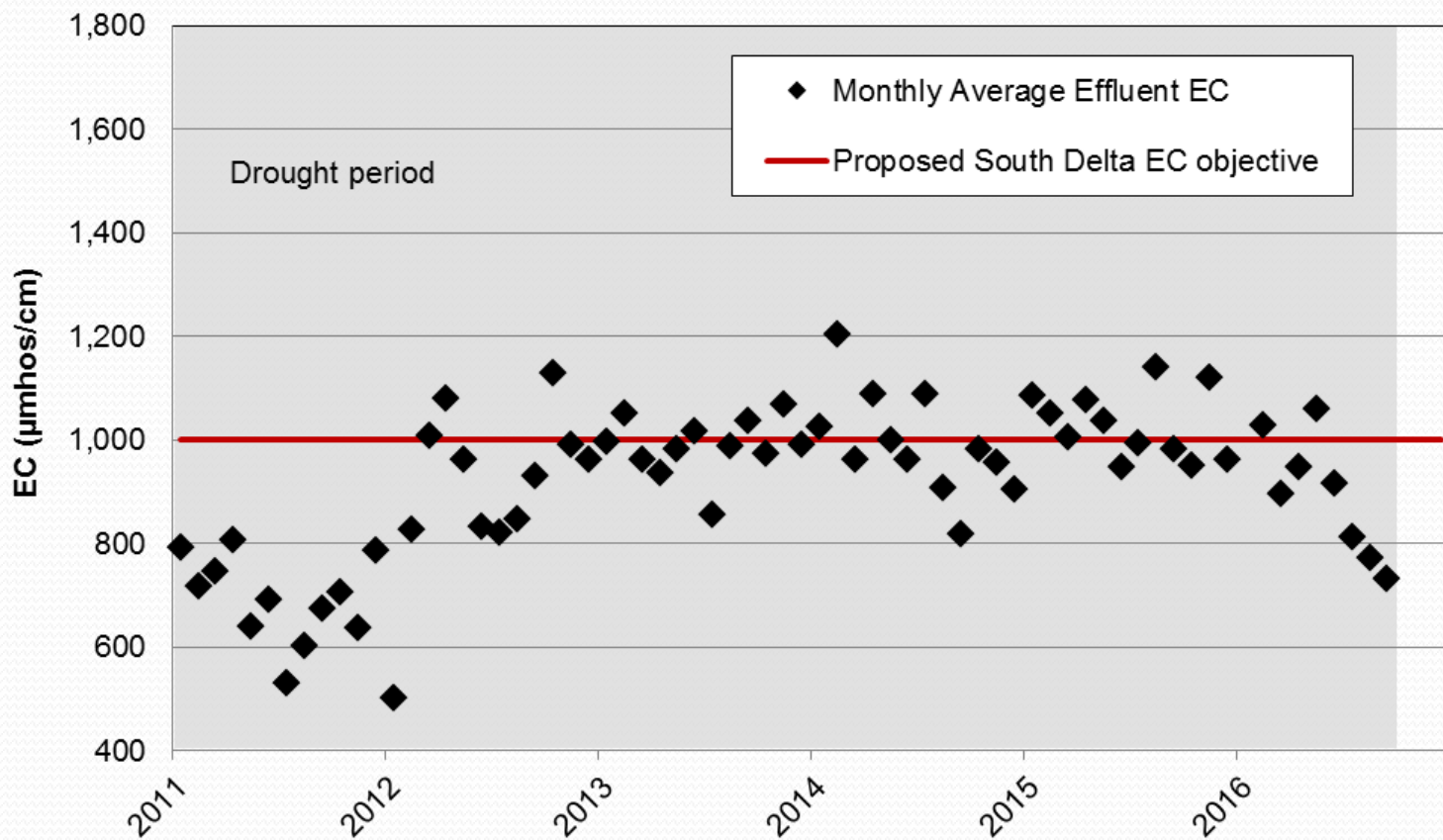
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Monthly Average Effluent EC, 2002-2016



Mountain House CSD WWTP

Monthly Average Effluent EC, 2011-2016



Mountain House CSD WWTP

Annual Average Effluent EC, 2011-2016

