



KEY REGULATORY ISSUE SUMMARY

Updated January 30, 2023

Action items for member agencies are in **bold**

Contents	Page		
Nutrients in San Francisco Bay	1	SSS WDR Reissuance	10
SF Bay Nutrient Watershed Permit	2	ELAP Update	11
Chlorine Residual Compliance	3	Phase-Out of Biosolids as Alternative Daily Cover	12
Pesticides	4	Climate Change Mitigation	13
Mercury and PCBs	5	Climate Change Adaptation	14
State Water Board Toxicity Provisions	6	Toxic Air Contaminants	15
Compounds of Emerging Concern (CECs)	7	Recycled Water	16
Microplastics	8	Acronyms	17
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	9		

New updates in this version are shown in Purple highlighting

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
NUTRIENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Francisco Bay receives some of the highest nitrogen loads among estuaries worldwide, yet has not historically experienced the water quality problems typical of other nutrient-enriched estuaries. It is not known whether this level of nitrogen loading, which will continue to increase in proportion to human population increase, is sustainable over the long term. Because of the complexity of the science behind nutrient impacts in SF Bay, stakeholders in the region are participating in the Nutrient Management Strategy (NMS) steering committee to prioritize scientific studies and ensure that all science to be used for policy decisions is conducted under one umbrella. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For FY23, BACWA is contributing \$1.8M to fund scientific research needed to make management decisions for the 3rd Watershed Permit. This funding is required by the 2nd Watershed Permit. The focus of current scientific efforts is improving model representation of biogeochemistry, light attenuation, dissolved oxygen, and Harmful Algal Bloom dynamics. Field and lab observations are supporting these improvements. The science team is developing an Assessment Framework for Open Bay habitats and Lower South Bay sloughs. In summer 2022, a harmful algae bloom in San Francisco Bay has brought increased public attention to this topic. The NMS science team is assisting with monitoring and data interpretation, and is revising the science plan accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to participate in NMS steering committee, Nutrient Technical Workgroup, and planning subcommittee meetings, and provide funding for scientific studies. Continue to assist with preparation of a brief “State of the Science” document summarizing the scientific accomplishments of the NMS team for public use. Continue to engage with Nutrient Technical Team and BACWA’s Nutrient Management Strategy technical consultant, Mike Connor, to provide review of recent work products and charge questions for the science team. 	<p>BACWA Nutrients Page: https://bacwa.org/nutrients/</p> <p style="background-color: #e6e6fa;">NMS FY23 Program Plan (Revised Dec. 2022) https://docs.google.com/document/d/11IWlrDMpUw_OBQ6Lj-qj67sOLwl490lkRWW431e9nuU</p> <p>NMS Work Products https://sfbaynutrients.sfei.org/books/reports-and-work-products</p> <p style="background-color: #e6e6fa;">SFEI Presentation on Science of 2022 Bloom https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1R468fFPMfq1d1xY6cHFU-uta9aMCynx5/</p> <p style="background-color: #e6e6fa;">BACWA Nutrient FAQ https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/BACWA-Nutrient-Fact-Sheet.pdf</p>

SF BAY NUTRIENT WATERSHED PERMIT

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1st Nutrient Watershed Permit was adopted in 2014, and required a regional study on Nutrient Treatment by Optimization and Upgrades, completed in 2018. • The 2nd Nutrient Watershed Permit was adopted in 2019. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued individual POTW nutrient monitoring and reporting; ○ Continued group annual reporting; ○ Significantly increased funding for science; ○ Regional assessment of the feasibility and cost for reducing nutrients through nature-based systems and recycled water; ○ Establishing current performance for TIN, and “load targets” for nutrient loads based on 2014 to 2017 load data plus a 15% buffer for growth and variability ○ Recognition of “early actors” who are planning projects that will substantially decrease TIN loads. • Through the nutrient surcharge levied on permittees, BACWA funds compliance with the following provisions on behalf of its members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Group Annual Reporting ○ Regional Studies on Nature-Based Systems and Recycled Water ○ Support of scientific studies through the Regional Monitoring Program (RMP) with \$11M over the five-year permit term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies related to Recycled Water and Nature-Based Systems are underway, and will be completed by the due date of July 1, 2023. • Each year by February 1, BACWA submits a Group Annual Report on behalf of its members. The report summarizes trends in nutrient concentrations and loading for each agency, and for all the agencies as a whole. The annual reporting period in the 2nd Watershed Permit is based on a water year (October 1 – September 30th). The 2021 report showed a decline in TIN concentrations compared to the previous year. • Agencies with plans to substantially reduce nutrients are recognized in the Fact Sheet of the 2nd watershed permit, and BACWA is continuing to track “early actor” nutrient reduction projects. BACWA has synthesized this information into a projection of Baywide nutrient loading. • BACWA has been working with a consultant team to complete a statistical analysis of historical TIN loading. In July 2022, BACWA met with Regional Water Board staff to propose use of these statistically-based load estimates within the 3rd Watershed Permit. Regional Water Board staff have signaled that the 3rd Watershed Permit is likely to include nutrient load reduction requirements (see presentation at right). The magnitude, timing, and format of these reductions have yet to be determined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BACWA continues to convene a Nutrient Strategy Team (NST) to develop BACWA’s key tenets for the 3rd Watershed Permit. The NST is actively engaging with the Regional Water Board to develop details related to load cap implementation in the 3rd Watershed Permit. • BACWA staff are meeting with the 18 largest wastewater treatment plants (representing 95% of the regional TIN load from POTWs) to identify projects that could reduce nutrient loads during the term of the 3rd Watershed Permit and beyond. BACWA will also host a roundtable discussion for agencies to share with one another. • Review draft reports by HDR and SFEI for the Nutrient Removal by Recycled Water Evaluation and the Nature-Based Systems study. Individual agency reports have been drafted, and draft summary reports will be available later in the spring. Agency sign-off on the final reports will be required. • Agencies will continue to report nutrient monitoring data both through CIWQS and directly to BACWA. The Group Annual Report for 2021-22 was released on February 1st. 	<p>2nd Nutrient Watershed Permit: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2019/R2-2019-0017.pdf</p> <p>Special Studies of Recycled Water and Nature-Based Systems: https://bacwa.org/document-category/2nd-watershed-permit-studies/</p> <p>Optimization/Upgrade Study Information: https://bacwa.org/document-category/optimization-and-upgrade-studies/</p> <p>BACWA Group Nutrient Annual Reports: http://bacwa.org/document-category/nutrient-annual-reports/</p> <p>Presentations to SF Board of Supervisors Land Use and Transportation Committee (October 2022) https://sfgov.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=11339273&GUID=863B565D-6662-419D-B519-87D5FBB4BAE3</p>
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CHLORINE RESIDUAL COMPLIANCE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Basin Plan chlorine residual effluent limit is 0.0 mg/L. Chlorine residual is the most frequent parameter for violations for Region 2 POTWs. Because there are 24 hourly reporting events each day, the “opportunities” for violations are enormous. However, the actual violation rates are infinitesimal (~0.001%). • Agencies are overdosing their effluent with the dechlorination agent, sodium bisulfite, to prevent chlorine violations, a practice which costs more than \$1 million regionally each year. • The Regional Water Board worked with BACWA to develop a Basin Plan Amendment modifying the effluent limit for chlorine residual. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Basin Plan Amendment includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A 0.013 mg/L Water Quality Objective in marine and estuarine waters, which will be applied as a WQBEL in permits and calculated incorporating dilution. The WQBEL will be applied as a 1-hour average. ○ A Minimum Level (ML), or Reporting Limit of 0.05 mg/L for online continuous monitoring system. • The Basin Plan Amendment was adopted by the Regional Water Board in 2020, approved by the State Water Board and Office of Administrative Law in 2021, and is now awaiting final review by EPA. • Sections of the Basin Plan Amendment related to removal of Oil & Grease effluent limits are in effect. This change is being implemented in reissued NPDES permits. • In 2021, the Regional Water Board adopted a blanket permit amendment implementing the Basin Plan Amendment within each individual NPDES permit. The order will only become effective once the Basin Plan Amendment is approved by the EPA. • In late 2022 and early 2023, EPA consulted with federal natural resource agencies to update the biological evaluation of potential chlorine toxicity to fish. Due to significant concerns about fish toxicity expressed by the resource agencies, the future of both EPA’s chlorine water quality objective and the Basin Plan Amendment are unclear at this time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with Regional Water Board staff to support eventual approval of the Basin Plan Amendment, and provide updates to BACWA members on new developments. • If the Basin Plan Amendment is approved, prepare for a short turnaround time for implementation of the new chlorine residual limits, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure compliance with the new minimum required frequency of once every 5 65minutes. ○ Ensure the monitoring system complies with the new minimum level of 0.05 mg/L. ○ Members that plan to discharge detectable residual chlorine may need to adapt sampling and analysis procedures for other constituents for which residual chlorine could interfere, such as whole effluent toxicity and ammonia. ○ Use the highest one-hour arithmetic mean as the daily value reported into CIWQS. 	<p>Background and Status information about Basin Plan Amendment: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/planningtmdls/amendments/chlorinebpa.html</p> <p>Final Basin Plan Amendment adopted by Regional Water Board: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/planningtmdls/amendments/chlorinebpa/2_Chlorine_Resolution_R2-2020-0031.pdf</p> <p>Blanket Permit Amendment for Chlorine and Oil & Grease: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2021/R2-2021-0019.pdf</p>
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PESTICIDES			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticides are regulated via FIFRA, and not the Clean Water Act. POTWs do not have the authority to regulate pesticide use in their service area, but may be responsible for pesticide impacts to their treatment processes or to surface water. • Through BAPPG, BACWA aims to proactively support a scientific and regulatory advocacy program so that pesticides will not impact POTWs' primary functions of collecting and treating wastewater, recycling water, and managing biosolids, or impact receiving waters via the "down the drain" route. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA reviews all registered pesticides at least once every 15 years. Each review allows opportunity for public comment. • BACWA continues to fund consultant support to write comment letters advocating for the consideration of POTW and surface water issues by EPA and the California Department of Pesticide Registration (CalDPR). Funding for pesticide regulatory outreach in FY23 is \$60K. The pesticides regulatory team also supports the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) on outreach work related to urban pesticide use. • The Regional Water Board leverages BACWA's efforts to provide their own comment letters. • With chronic toxicity limits likely in the near term, POTWs will be in compliance jeopardy if pesticides contribute to toxicity. • Baywise.org has launched webpages on flea and tick control messaging to pet owners and veterinarians. • Pet pesticides were the focus of BAPPG's public outreach campaign in Spring 2022. • In January 2023, CalDPR released a Sustainable Pest Management Roadmap. The Roadmap identifies actions that would enhance understanding of pesticide use in urban areas and enhance outreach to urban pesticide users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for implementation of actions from the Sustainable Pesticide Management Roadmap, which will require additional resources to be directed to CalDPR. • Continue to comment on EPA pesticide re-registrations and CalDPR actions. • Work with veterinary associations on messaging with respect to flea and tick control alternatives. • Continue to develop summaries of EPA actions on pesticides. • Look for opportunities to work with CalDPR on pesticides research. • Work with other regional associations, such as the CASQA to collaborate on funding pesticide regulatory outreach. 	<p>BACWA Pesticides Regulatory Update and Call to action: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/BACWA-Pesticide-Regulatory-Update-2016-1.pdf</p> <p>BACWA Pesticide Regulatory Support Page: https://bacwa.org/bappg-pesticides/</p> <p>Baywise flea and tick pages: https://baywise.org/residential/pets/keep-pets-free-of-fleas-and-ticks/ https://baywise.org/residential/pets/</p> <p>BACWA-CASQA Urban Pesticides Collaboration Fact Sheet: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/CASQA-BACWA-Factsheet-July2022.pdf</p> <p>CalDPR Sustainable Pest Management Roadmap https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pressrls/2023/012623.htm</p>

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MERCURY AND PCBs			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mercury & PCBs Watershed Permit was reissued by the Regional Water Board in December 2022. The Watershed Permit is based on the TMDLs for each of these pollutants. • Aggregate mercury and PCBs loads have been well below waste load allocations through 2021, the last year for which data have been compiled. • Method 1668C for measuring PCB congeners has not been promulgated by EPA. Data collected during the first permit term varied widely depending on which laboratory performed the analyses. BACWA Laboratory Committee developed an updated PCB Protocol to reduce variability between laboratories running Method 1668C, effective January 1, 2014. Data have been more consistent since the distribution of this document. • In 2017, EPA adopted federal pretreatment program rules requiring dental offices to install dental amalgam separators. The rule is intended to reduce dental office discharge of mercury. The compliance date was July 14, 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mercury & PCBs Watershed Permit (both the 2017 and 2022 versions) require risk reduction program funding. For FY23, BACWA granted an extension to an ongoing contract worth \$12,500 to the California Indian Environmental Alliance to conduct risk reduction activities related to fish consumption. • In January 2022, monitoring requirements for mercury were reduced for most dischargers by a blanket NPDES Permit amendment (Order R2-2021-0028) (see link at right). Revised monitoring frequencies are also reflected in the reissued permit. • As part of the 2021 Triennial Review of the Basin Plan, the Regional Water Board has prioritized designation of three new beneficial uses: Tribal Tradition and Culture (CUL), Tribal Subsistence Fishing (T-SUB) and Subsistence Fishing (SUB). Water bodies designated these beneficial uses could also be assigned lower mercury objectives. • The Mercury & PCBs Watershed Permit reissued in December 2022 is very similar to the 2017 Permit. Effluent limitations are unchanged. The only significant difference is a reduction in the monitoring frequency for PCB Congeners for some agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some member agencies can modify effluent monitoring frequencies for PCB congeners after the reissued Permit's effective date of February 1, 2023. • In 2023, BACWA will solicit proposals to support risk reduction activities during the term of the reissued permit. • Continue outreach to dentists BAPPG and BACWA's pretreatment committee. Per federal rules, all dental facilities were required to submit one-time compliance reports by October 2020. • Schedule risk reduction presentations by the grantees to the Regional Water Board in 2023. • Track potential Basin Plan Amendments resulting from the Triennial Review project related to new beneficial use designations. The new designations are not expected to impact the bay-wide mercury TMDL in the near term, but there could be localized or longer-term impacts. 	<p>2022 Mercury & PCBs Watershed Permit (Effective Feb. 1, 2023) https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2022/R2-2022-0038.pdf</p> <p>Risk Reduction Materials: https://bacwa.org/mercurypcb-risk-reduction-materials/</p> <p>BACWA PCBs Protocol: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/PCBs-Sampling-Analysis-and-Reporting-Protocols-Dec13.pdf</p> <p>One-Time Compliance Report for Dental Offices: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/npdes/docs/drinkingwater/one-time_compliance_report_for_dental_offices.pdf</p> <p>NPDES Permit Amendment for Monitoring and Reporting https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2021/R2-2021-0028.pdf</p>

STATE WATER BOARD TOXICITY PROVISIONS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Water Board has been working since before 2012 to establish Toxicity Provisions in the SIP that would introduce uniform Whole Effluent Toxicity Requirements for the State • During individual permit reissuances since 2015, the Regional Water Board has been performing RPAs for chronic toxicity and giving chronic toxicity limits to agencies with Reasonable Potential. • Proposed Final Statewide Toxicity Provisions were released in October 2020, incorporating revisions to previous versions from 2018 to 2020. The Provisions establish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) as statistical method to determine toxicity replacing EC25/IC25 (with concerns it will lead to more false positive results); ○ Numeric limits for chronic toxicity for POTWs >5 MGD and with a pretreatment program; smaller POTWs would receive effluent targets and only receive limits if Reasonable Potential is established; ○ Regional Water Board discretion on whether to require RPAs for acute toxicity; ○ For POTWs with <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> as most sensitive species, numeric targets rather than limits until after completion of state-wide study on lab/ testing issues (Dec. 31, 2023). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Water Board first adopted the Statewide Toxicity Provisions in December 2020. In October 2021, the State Water Board affirmed that the Statewide Toxicity Provisions were adopted as state policy for water quality control for all inland surface waters and estuaries. • The Toxicity Provisions will go into effect following EPA approval, which is expected to occur in February 2023. • Since 2016, agencies have had the option to skip sensitive species screening upon permit reissuance and pay the avoided funds to the RMP to be used for CECs studies. Under the Toxicity Provisions, agencies will be required by the provisions to do sensitive species screening once every 15 years. • BACWA joined SCAP, CVCWA and NACWA in a lawsuit alleging EPA did not follow proper procedure in requiring use of the TST, which has not been officially promulgated. The lawsuit was dismissed. POTWs' only recourse is to challenge individual permits that include the procedure. • The State Water Board is collaborating with stakeholders on a special study to improve the quality of <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> testing. The first phase of this multi-laboratory study of toxicity testing has been completed, and a second intercalibration round of testing will be conducted in March 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare for imminent approval of the Toxicity Provisions, which could be as soon as February 2023. Member agencies that have had permits reissued after August 2022 will automatically transition to new toxicity testing requirements in the month following EPA approval. • Plan to conduct a species sensitivity screening to comply with the Toxicity Provisions, which require a study no more than 10 years old be used to determine a "Tier I" species for use in compliance monitoring. • Review draft NPDES permits implementing the Toxicity Provisions. As of August 2022, NPDES permit language implementing the Toxicity Provisions is being added to draft individual NPDES permits. Regional Water Board staff developed this language with BACWA member input. The permit language only becomes effective after EPA approves the Toxicity Provisions. • Share information on the special study on the <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> test method with agencies who have that species in their permits. 	<p>SWRCB Toxicity Page: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy/tx_ass_cntrl.shtml</p> <p>Toxicity Provisions adopted December 2020: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy/docs/provisions_final.pdf</p> <p>Toxicity Workshop Presentations from 2017 BACWA Workshop: https://bacwa.org/bacwa-toxicity-workshop-september-18-2017/</p> <p>Regional Water Board presentation on implementation of Statewide Toxicity Provisions from December 2020: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Slides-from-RWQCB-Regarding-R2-Tox-Language-in-NPDES-Permits-2020-12-08.pdf</p> <p><i>Ceriodaphnia</i> Quality Assurance Study https://www.sccwrp.org/about/research-areas/additional-research-areas/ceriodaphnia-toxicity-testing-quality-assurance/</p>
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COMPOUNDS OF EMERGING CONCERN (CECS)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharmaceuticals and other trace compounds of emerging concern (CECs) are ubiquitous in wastewater at low concentrations and have unknown effects on aquatic organisms. The State Water Board has formed a Pretreatment and CECs Unit. Region 2's CEC strategy focuses on monitoring/tracking concentrations of constituents with high occurrence and high potential toxicity. Much of what the State Water Board is considering for its monitoring program is already being implemented in Region 2 through the RMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Water Board has stated that voluntary and representative participation in RMP CECs studies is key to avoiding regulatory mandates for CECs monitoring. These studies are informational and not for compliance purposes. BACWA developed a White Paper on representative participation to support facility selection for these studies. Bay dischargers are continuing to provide supplemental funding for RMP CECs studies through the NPDES Permit Amendment adopted in December 2021 by the Regional Water Board. The State Water Board has recently increased its focus on CECs. In November 2022, a State Water Board Science Advisory Panel released a report identifying risk-based and occurrence-based monitoring strategies in aquatic ecosystems. Similar approaches are already in use in the Bay Area by the RMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to participate in the RMP Emerging Contaminants Workgroup. Participate in RMP studies by collecting wastewater samples at member facilities. Studies in FY23 include ethoxylated surfactants in wastewater, in addition to the Regional PFAS Study and OPC-funded microplastic study (see below). Provide ongoing updates to White Paper for use by the RMP or others in selecting representative POTWs for participation in CEC studies. 	<p>RMP Emerging Contaminant Workgroup: http://www.sfei.org/rmp/ecwg#ab-1-4</p> <p>BACWA CECs White Paper: https://bacwa.org/document/bacwa-cec-white-paper-updated-june-2020/</p> <p>NPDES Permit Amendment for Monitoring and Reporting https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2021/R2-2021-0028.pdf</p> <p>State Water Board CECs webpage: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cec/index.html</p>

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MICROPLASTICS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microplastic pollution is an environmental threat with the potential to impact wastewater disposal and reuse, as well as biosolids end uses. • Microplastics have been a focus of the RMP in recent years. BACWA has participated in the Workgroup and developed a POTW Fact Sheet. One conclusion of the RMP work is that POTWs contribute much lower microplastic loads than stormwater. As a result, the RMP is focusing future microplastics sampling efforts on stormwater pathways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 2022, the Ocean Protection Council (OPC) adopted a Statewide Microplastics Strategy that calls for increased water recycling, additional monitoring of wastewater, source control in wastewater, and additional scientific research. • In 2021, the OPC funded a study investigating microplastic removal through wastewater treatment processes. The study is being carried out by SCCWRP. The study commenced in 2021 with a pilot study involving BACWA member agency participation. Full-scale sampling and analysis of influent, effluent, and biosolids is planned to be completed in 2023. • Ongoing microplastics investigations by the RMP are focused on tire particles in stormwater. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to participate in the RMP Microplastics Workgroup. • Three BACWA member agencies are participating in the OPC-funded microplastic study. As of January 2023, sampling efforts are ongoing. • Continue tracking State Water Board and Ocean Protection Council actions via the CASA Microplastics Workgroup. CASA is working with SCCWRP to provide additional funding for testing of new sample collection and/or analysis methods. 	<p>BACWA Microplastics Fact Sheet: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/BACWA-Microplastics-flyer.pdf</p> <p>SFEI Microplastics project: https://www.sfei.org/projects/microplastics</p> <p>Ocean Protection Council Microplastics Strategy: https://www.opc.ca.gov/webmaster/ftp/pdf/agenda_items/2022_0223/Item_6_Exhibit_A_Statewide_Microplastics_Strategy.pdf</p>

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of human-made substances that are very resistant to heat, water, and oil. PFAS have been used in surface coating and protectant formulations. Common PFAS-containing products are non-stick cookware, cardboard/paper food packaging, water-resistant clothing, carpets, and fire-fighting foam. • Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) are two types of PFAS no longer manufactured in the US; however, other types of PFAS are still produced and used in the US. • All PFAS are persistent in the environment, can accumulate within the human body, and have demonstrated toxicity at relatively low concentrations. • Potential regulatory efforts to address PFAS focus on drinking water in order to minimize human ingestion of these chemicals, although regulators have also expressed concern about uptake into food from biosolids. • In July 2020, the SWRCB issued an investigative order for POTWs. At that time, BACWA obtained SWRCB approval to fund and conduct a Regional PFAS Study in lieu of the investigative order. • In April 2021, the formation of an “EPA Council on PFAS” was announced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EPA and State of California are developing drinking water standards for PFAS compounds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DDW has developed drinking water notification levels (NLs) and response levels for PFOA, PFOS, and Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS), and has finalized a NL for Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) as of October 2022. . ○ In 2021, OEHHA proposed draft public health goals for PFOA (0.007 ng/L) and PFOS (1 ng/L) as the next step in establishing drinking water MCLs. ○ In 2022, EPA released interim health advisories for PFOA (0.004 ng/L) and PFOS (0.02 ng/L) that are lower than current detection limits in wastewater. • EPA is conducting pretreatment standards rulemaking for two types of industrial users: Metal Finishing, and Organic Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetic Fibers. • EPA is developing a new analytical method for PFAS in complex matrices like wastewater. Draft Method 1633 is expected to be finalized later in 2023. • In August 2022, EPA proposed a rule designating PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under CERCLA (the Superfund law). BACWA submitted a comment letter on the proposal (link at right). • In late 2022, EPA issued permitting guidance for pretreatment programs and NPDES permits. It recommends use of Draft Method 1633. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BACWA’s Regional PFAS Study is being conducted by SFEI in two phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Phase 1, fourteen representative facilities collected samples in Q4 2020 for influent, effluent, RO concentrate, and biosolids. BACWA prepared a Fact Sheet regarding Phase 1 results (see link at right). ○ Sample collection for Phase 2 of the PFAS Regional Study was completed in mid-2022 and included sampling of influent, effluent, and biosolids; residential sewersheds, commercial and industrial users; hauled organic waste used as digester feed; and groundwater. Phase 2 study results will be available in spring 2023. • BACWA’s Phase 2 study results could support new legislative efforts in 2023. Legislation requiring reporting of PFAS in products (AB 2247) did not pass in 2022 due to concerns about fiscal impact. PFAS bans in cosmetics and textiles were passed in 2022. • BACWA will continue tracking developments at the federal, state and regional level, in particular to understand the impact of the CERCLA designation on biosolids reporting. 	<p>BACWA PFAS Documents: https://bacwa.org/pfas-links/</p> <p>SWRCB PFAS Resources: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas/</p> <p>OEHHA Drinking Water: https://oehha.ca.gov/water</p> <p>EPA PFAS Resources https://www.epa.gov/pfas</p> <p>EPA PFAS Strategic Roadmap https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024</p> <p>2022 PFAS Legislation Outcomes for CA: https://www.cwea.org/news/pfas-legislation-we-have-seen-in-2022/</p> <p>BACWA Comment Letter on CERCLA Designation: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/BACWA-PFAS-CERCLA-Ltr-2022-11-07.pdf</p> <p>EPA NPDES Permitting Guidance (Dec. 2022) https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-12/NPDES_PFAS_State%20Memo_December_2022.pdf</p>
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Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
SSS WDR REISSUANCE			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, the State Water Board began the process of reissuing the statewide Sanitary Sewer System General Order (SSS-WDR) by issuing an informal staff draft. A draft for public comment was released in January 2022, and BACWA submitted formal comments in April 2022. • State Water Board staff participated in multiple rounds of stakeholder engagement with BACWA, CASA, CVCWA, SCAP, and non-governmental organizations. • The State Water Board's goals for the update were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Updating the 2006 Order ○ Clarifying compliance expectations and enhancing enforceability ○ Addressing system resiliency, including climate change impacts ○ Identifying valuable data and eliminating non-valuable reporting requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SSS-WDR was reissued in December 2022. The reissued order replaces the 2006 Order and the 2013 Monitoring and Reporting Program. BACWA and partner organizations were successful in working with the State Water Board to make many favorable modifications to the draft prior to its final adoption. • The reissued order effective date is June 5, 2023. • The reissued SSS-WDR contains numerous new and modified requirements, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A prohibition on discharges to groundwater; ○ Reduced spill reporting requirements for small spills (spills from laterals or <50 gallons); ○ New spill monitoring requirements such as photo documentation and faster water quality sampling; ○ New requirements for preparation of Sewer System Management Plans (SSMPs), including a focus on system resiliency, prioritizing corrective actions, and coordinating with stormwater agencies; ○ Modified annual reporting requirements; ○ New mapping requirements; and ○ Modified timelines for preparation of audits and SSMPs. The State Water Board has prepared an online tool to assist agencies in determining compliance dates (at right). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members that are currently enrolled in the SSS-WDR will need to meet several compliance deadlines by June 5, 2023, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Re-enrolling between April 4 and June 5, 2023 ○ Uploading existing SSMPs to CIWQS ○ Updating Spill Emergency Response Plans • Work with the Collection System committee and CASA to identify and fulfill member needs for guidance and templates materials, such as guidance for Sewer System Management Plans • Continue to coordinate with CASA and CWEA on training opportunities for members as they transition to enrollment under the new SSS-WDR. 	<p>State Water Board SSS-WDR page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/sso/</p> <p>Reissued SSS-WDR (General Order 2022-0103-DWQ), Effective June 5, 2023 https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2022/wqo-2022-0103-dwg.pdf</p> <p>Clean Water Summit Partners Webinar on Reissued SSS-WDR (January 2023) https://casaweb.org/resources/speaker-presentations/</p> <p>SSMP and Audit Due Dates Lookup Tool from State Water Board https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/sso/lookup/</p>

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
ELAP UPDATE			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2020, the State Water Board adopted new comprehensive regulations for the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program. • Adoption of the new regulations was required by AB 1438, legislation that became effective in 2018. • The new ELAP regulations will replace the current state-specific accreditation standards with a national laboratory standard established by The NELAC Institute (TNI). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new ELAP regulations became effective as of January 1, 2021. Compliance with TNI standards is required beginning January 1, 2024. • Adoption of TNI standards poses a challenge since there are more than 1,000 individual requirements. Setup costs may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hiring and/or training staff; ○ Hiring consultants to set up the TNI documentation framework; ○ Purchasing Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) software; ○ Purchasing documents and training material from TNI, etc. • The new standards will be a particular burden on small laboratories, which may choose to close if they cannot economically meet the new standards. • ELAP's "Roadmap to ELAP Accreditation" Program is the outreach and training component of the new regulations. ELAP staff have presented to the Lab Committee in June 2020, February 2021, April 2021, and June 2022. ELAP has contracted with A2LA Workplace Training to provide training sessions. • The BACWA Lab Committee began providing monthly TNI training sessions beginning in July 2021. BACWA has provided funding for the TNI training sessions to continue through FY23. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer monthly training sessions to BACWA members. The free virtual training sessions are open to BACWA members holding a valid copy of the 2016 TNI Standard, and are occurring on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. Training is provided by Diane Lawver of Quality Assurance Solutions, LLC, and other subject matter experts. BACWA's TNI training sessions are recorded, and a link is available upon request. • Communicate with ELAP staff on behalf of BACWA's Laboratory Committee as new guidance and training materials are developed for TNI implementation and methods updates. • Continue to work through BACWA's Laboratory Committee to support members as they navigate laboratory accreditation under the new TNI standards. • Publicize training opportunities offered by consultants, ELAP, and others. • Provide a forum for BACWA laboratories to share experiences and lessons learned from various approaches to TNI implementation. 	<p>State Water Board's 'Roadmap to ELAP Accreditation' page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/roadmap_to_elap_accreditation.html</p> <p>Roadmap to Accreditation Presentation to BACWA Lab Committee: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/California-ELAP-Regulations-BACWA_06092020.pdf</p> <p>State Water Board's ELAP regulations page: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/elap_regulations.shtml</p> <p>Monthly Training Session flyer: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/BACWA-Lab-TNI-Training-Series-Flyer.pdf</p> <p>ELAP Timeline Guidance Tool: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/docs/2022/elap-scheduler-1-1.xlsx</p>

PHASE-OUT OF BIOSOLIDS AS ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory drivers are indicating that biosolids used as alternative daily cover (ADC) or disposed in landfills will be phased out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AB 341 set a goal to recycle 75% of solid waste by 2020 and CalRecycle's plan to achieve that goal called for a marked, but unquantified, reduction of organics to landfills. SB 1383, adopted in September 2016 requires organics diversion: -50% by 2020 (relative to 2014) -75% by 2025 (relative to 2014) Regulations implementing SB 1383 went into effect on January 1, 2022, so the State can begin enforcement on jurisdictions. Jurisdictions can begin local enforcement January 1, 2024, and compliance is required by January 1, 2025. While the regulations implementing SB 1383 do not explicitly forbid biosolids disposal/reuse in landfills, it is assumed that since biosolids are a relatively "clean" waste stream that can be easily diverted, landfills will stop accepting biosolids. The Bay Area Biosolids Coalition (BABC) was formed to find sustainable, cost-effective, all-weather options for biosolids management. BABC is a BACWA Project of Special Benefit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BACWA's 2021 Biosolids Trends Survey Report compiles member agency activities in 2018-2020, as well as survey responses regarding SB 1383 implementation. Requirements for SB 1383 implementation include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverted biosolids must be anaerobically digested and/or composted to qualify as landfill reduction. In 2022, CalRecycle began accepting applications to consider whether other specific treatment technologies can qualify as landfill reduction (per Article 2 of SB 1383). Local ordinances restricting land application are disallowed. Jurisdictions that divert organic waste must also procure the end products of diversion, such as biogas, biomethane, and compost (but not biosolids). Per legislation signed in 2022 (AB 1985), procurement rules are being phased in over three years (2023 to 2025) and there are interim rules regarding procurement of biogas from POTWs. Currently, some County ordinances restrict the beneficial use of biosolids. CalRecycle considers bans on land application to be unenforceable, and CalRecycle has agreed to approach several counties with restrictive ordinances to conduct outreach and assess compliance. CalRecycle continues to make new training materials available for jurisdictions regarding 1383 compliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Biosolids in the Baylands</i> white paper was released in 2022 by the San Francisco Bay Joint Venture. The white paper identifies data gaps that need to be filled. Studies funded by BACWA and BABC (e.g., PFAS) and other current studies will be considered to help fill remaining data gaps before identifying new monitoring requirements at land application sites. Continue to engage with Regional Water Board regarding supplemental monitoring requirements for biosolids land application sites in the Baylands. Actively work through CASA with California Air Resource Board, CalRecycle, State Water Board, and California Department of Food and Agriculture to develop sustainable long-term options for biosolids beneficial use. Meet with BAAQMD regularly in 2023 to discuss alignment of state and local regulations. 	<p>BACWA 2021 Biosolids Trends Survey Report: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/BACWA-2021-Biosolids-Trends-Survey-Report.pdf</p> <p>BABC website: http://www.bayareabiosolids.com/</p> <p>CASA White Paper on SB 1383 Implementation: https://bacwa.org/document/summary-of-sb-1383-and-its-implementation-casa-2020/</p> <p>CalRecycle website for California Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/slcp</p> <p>CalRecycle Procurement FAQ (Updated per AB 1985) https://calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/slcp/faq/recycledproducts/</p> <p><i>Biosolids in the Baylands</i> White Paper https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Biosolids-in-the-Baylands-White-Paper-March-2022.pdf</p>
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CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARB's Climate Change Scoping Plan Update lays out the approach for the State to meet its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets through 2030. The latest Scoping Plan was updated in 2022 targeting carbon neutrality by 2045, including policies addressing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Short-lived climate pollutants ○ Carbon sequestration on Natural and Working Lands ○ Largest emitters (transportation, electricity, and industrial sectors) • SB 1383 (Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction) calls for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 40% methane reduction by 2030 ○ 75% diversion of organic waste from landfills by 2025 ○ Policy / regulatory development encouraging production/use of biogas • BAAQMD developed a Clean Air Plan requiring GHG emissions supporting CARB's 2050 target (80% below 1990 levels). • BAAQMD proposed the development of Regulation 13 (climate pollutants) targeting methane and nitrous oxide reductions related to organics diversion and management, but that effort is now on pause and lower priority than air toxics regulations. • CARB states POTWs are part of the solution for reducing fugitive methane, and encourages diversion of organics to POTWs to use available digester capacity and produce biogas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARB is pursuing rapid fleet conversion to zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs), including medium and heavy-duty vehicles, through the Advanced Clean Fleet rule. The proposed regulations will allow organizations to opt into one of two programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public Fleets: With exceptions, requiring 50% of vehicles added to be ZEV by 2024, and 100% by 2027. ○ High Priority Fleet (Group 3): With exceptions, requiring 10% of vehicles added to be ZEV by 2030 and 100% by 2042. • Complete conversion will be difficult for heavy-duty specialty trucks, and will remove a potential market for biogas. CASA is engaging to request continued allowance of biogas as a sustainable transportation fuel. • In addition to pushing for ZEVs, CARB is proposing changes to the Low Carbon Fuel Standard that reflect increasing emphasis on hydrogen as a transportation fuel. Conversion of biogas into hydrogen is currently in research & development stage. • Many POTWs are exploring energy generation, but BAAQMD TAC regulations could make such programs more difficult to implement. Direct injection of biogas to PG&E's pipelines or use as a transportation fuel may be more efficient. • As of late 2022, EPA is finalizing a proposal for apportionment of renewable fuel credits (RINs) for food waste-based and sludge-based biogas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Advanced Clean Fleet rule is expected to be adopted in April 2023. BACWA is supporting CASA's enhanced advocacy to CARB to preserve existing pathways that allow biogas to be used for fueling vehicles. The outreach is required so that biogas produced at treatment plants continues to have a permissible and economical end use, and so utilities have reliable power for heavy-duty vehicles. CASA and BACWA members are also providing public comments at CARB's public workshops. • Look for ways to inform BAAQMD on opportunities and challenges for climate change mitigation by Bay Area POTWs, including education about anaerobic digesters and POTW operations. • Work with PG&E and BAAQMD to explore options for POTWs to inject biogas into PG&E pipelines. In February 2022, the CPUC approved a mandatory biomethane procurement program for CA's four large gas IOUs (including PG&E) under SB 1440. CASA has been discussing the barriers to pipeline injection with CPUC and CalOSHA staff. 	<p>Climate Change Scoping Plan, including 2022 Update: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-32-climate-change-scoping-plan</p> <p>CARB Low Carbon Fuel Standard: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/low-carbon-fuel-standard</p> <p>CARB Advanced Clean Fleet Rule: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/advanced-clean-fleets</p> <p>SB 1383: https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/slcp</p> <p>BAAQMD Clean Air Plan: http://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/air-quality-plans/current-plans</p> <p>BAAQMD Regulation 13 http://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/rules/regulation-13-climate-pollutants</p> <p>EPA Renewable Fuel Standards https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/proposed-renewable-fuel-standards-2023-2024-and-2025</p>
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Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and water resilience are a strategic priority of both the State Water Board and Regional Water Board. In April 2019, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order N-10-19 directing State Agencies to recommend a suite of priorities and actions to build a climate-resilient water system and ensure healthy waterways through the 21st century. Bay Area coordination occurs through Bay Adapt, the Bay Area Climate Adaptation Network (BayCAN), and other venues. BACWA has signed a letter of support for the Bay Adapt Joint Platform. In April 2022, the State released a Climate Adaptation Strategy, including an updated climate change assessment for the Bay Area region. The California Coastal Commission's November 2021 Sea Level Rise Planning Guidance recommends that agencies "understand and plan" for 2.7 feet of sea level rise by 2050. The Regional Water Board is modifying the Basin Plan to address climate change and wetland policy. The changes will occur through multiple Basin Plan amendments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite previous announcements, as of 2023 the State Water Board no longer has plans to conduct a survey of permitted facilities regarding climate change vulnerability assessments adaptation measures, and is looking to Regional Water Boards to be responsible for this effort. In 2023, the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) plans to develop "Regional Shoreline Adaptation Guidance" and standards for the Bay Area. In 2022, the Regional Water Board adopted a Climate Change Basin Plan amendment addressing dredge and fill procedures near the region's shorelines, especially for climate adaptation projects. Separately from the Basin Plan amendment, the NPDES division has released information regarding NPDES permitting of nature-based solutions. Shallow groundwater response to Sea Level Rise is a concern in low-lying Bay Area communities. Information about current and future depth-to-groundwater maps is summarized in a January 2023 report now available from Pathways Climate Institute and SFEI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up with members regarding sea level rise planning, as discussed at a member agency roundtable in August 2022. Prepare for engagement with the Regional Water Board and on expectations for sea level rise planning Work with members to identify a suitable way to track sea level rise adaptation plans, per the request of Regional Water Board staff. Engage with BCDC during the agency's development of Regional Shoreline Adaptation Plan guidance, which will likely impact most BACWA member agencies. BACWA is participating in an advisory group for the Regional Shoreline Adaptation Plan. Continue to work with Regional Water Board and other resource agencies to look for regulatory solutions to encourage wetlands projects for shoreline resiliency. 	<p>California Coastal Commission's <i>Critical Infrastructure at Risk</i> https://documents.coastal.ca.gov/assets/slr/SLR%20Guidance_Critical%20Infrastructure_12.6.2021.pdf</p> <p>OPC Sea Level Rise Action Plan – August 2022 https://www.opc.ca.gov/webmaster/media_library/2022/08/SLR-Action-Plan-2022-508.pdf</p> <p>Climate Change Basin Plan Amendment https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_info/agendas/2022/July/7_ssr.pdf</p> <p>California Climate Adaptation Strategy https://climateresilience.ca.gov/</p> <p>Bay Adapt Joint Platform https://www.bayadapt.org/</p> <p>NPDES Permitting for Nature-Based Solutions https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/NPDES-Permitting-for-Nature-Based-Solutions-5.pdf</p> <p>2023 Report on Shallow Groundwater Response https://www.sfei.org/projects/shallow-groundwater-response-sea-level-rise</p>

TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 11, Rule 18 (Rule 11-18), adopted in 2017, is BAAQMD's effort to protect public health from toxic air pollution from existing facilities, including POTWs. • Per the Rule, BAAQMD will conduct site-specific Health Risk Screening Analyses (HRSAs) and determine each facility's prioritization score (PS). BAAQMD will conduct Health Risk Assessments (HRAs) for all facilities with a cancer PS>10 or non-cancer PS>1.0. After verifying the model inputs, if the facility still has PS above that threshold, that facility would need to develop and implement a Risk Reduction Plan that may include employing Best Available Retrofit Control Technology for Toxics (TBARCT). • AB 617 (Community Air Protection Program) – requires CARB to harmonize community air monitoring, reporting, & local emissions reduction programs for air toxics and GHGs). POTWs within communities already impacted by air pollution may have to accelerate implementation of risk reduction measures. • AB 2588 (Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program) - Establishes a statewide program for the inventory of air toxics emissions from individual facilities, as well as requirements for risk assessment and public notification of potential health risks. 2020 updates expanded compound list from >500 to >1,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BACWA developed a White Paper on BAAQMD Rule 11-18 to describe its potential impacts on the POTW community. • In response to a request by BAAQMD, the AIR Committee delivered a letter report summarizing specific challenges that POTWs would face in complying with the rule due to budgeting and planning constraints related to being public agencies. • In response, BAAQMD moved all POTWs to Phase 2 to give sufficient time to update the model's inputs, and plan for emissions reduction or TBARCT, as needed. • AIR Committee gathered data on proximity factors from each facility and submitted to BAAQMD for updating prioritization scores, which will be use in HRA development. • In the <i>Final Statement of Reasons</i> for rulemaking on AB 617 and AB 2588, CARB provided the wastewater sector time to develop a short-list of relevant compounds and perform a pooled emissions estimating effort to update outdated default emission factors (through 2028). • In December 2021, BAAQMD amended Rule 2-5 to reduce allowable levels of toxic air contaminants in new source permitting. In March 2022, BAAQMD and BACWA convened a working group to address concerns related to toxic air contaminants and rule-making, which is meeting quarterly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue participating in the BAAQMD working group to discuss toxic air contaminants, rule development, and related issues. BACWA is coordinating with BAAQMD about implementation of the two-step process and its timing relative to BAAQMD Rule 11-18 and 2-5. • Report “business as usual” for air toxics through 2028 (for year 2027). If BAAQMD requests additional monitoring of air toxics, member agencies should refer to the one-page handout on this topic prepared by CASA. The wastewater sector has until 2028 to perform a statewide “two-step process” in collaboration with CARB and air districts to determine a shortlist of compounds relevant to the wastewater sector to report. • Continue to Participate in CASA Subgroup meetings to plan the "two-step process" study. • For budgeting planning purposes, BACWA members with permitted capacity > 5 MGD should expect the study to cost approximately \$2,000 per MGD of permitted average dry weather flow. Study costs will be spread over FY24 to F27. 	<p>BAAQMD Rule 11-18 page: https://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/rules/regulation-11-rule-18-reduction-of-risk-from-air-toxic-emissions-at-existing-facilities</p> <p>Rule 11-18 Process Flowchart: https://bacwa.org/document/baaqmd-11-18-process-flowchart-08-17-17/</p> <p>CARB page on AB 617 and AB 2588: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/criteria-and-toxics-reporting <i>Final Statement of Reasons</i> https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/board/15day/ctr/fsor.pdf</p> <p>CASA One-Page Handout on Air Toxics Reporting (March 2022) https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CTR-EICG_CASAOnePageIssue-Approach_March2022.pdf</p> <p>BAAQMD Rule 2-5 https://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/rules/reg-2-permits?rule_version=2021%20Amendments</p>
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Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
RECYCLED WATER			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 10 percent of the municipal wastewater of Region 2 POTWs is currently recycled. Expansion of recycled water projects is a goal of many BACWA members, but implementation is slowed by high costs, regulatory uncertainty, and administrative requirements. As of 2018, the State Water Board has adopted uniform water recycling criteria for two types of Indirect Potable Reuse: surface water augmentation and groundwater augmentation. As of 2020, virtually all recycled water in Region 2 was produced at centralized facilities using municipal wastewater, and was treated to meet standards for non-potable reuse. The State Water Board is developing regulations for Direct Potable Reuse. Regulations for raw water augmentation must be adopted by December 31, 2023. The State Water Board is pursuing a regulatory path that also includes treated water augmentation. The State Water Board will issue draft regulations for Direct Potable Reuse in early 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning in 2020, all agencies have been required to report monthly wastewater and recycled water volumes into the State's Geotracker database. The 2023 survey includes new questions about future plans for increased recycled water production. Response are due April 30. The State Water Board is currently developing standards for onsite treatment and reuse of non-potable water in multi-family, mixed use, and commercial buildings. Draft regulatory concepts for onsite non-potable reuse were released in August 2022. The State Water Board is expected to begin rulemaking for onsite non-potable recycled water by late spring and complete the regulations by the end of 2023. BACWA is currently completing a Regional Evaluation of Potential Nutrient Discharge Reduction by Water Recycling, as required by the 2nd Nutrient Watershed Permit. The State Water Board is launching a "Strike Team" to assess how California will meet new recycled water goals listed in California's Water Supply Strategy (August 2022). The new goals call for 800,000 acre-feet per year of recycled water by 2030 and 1.8 million acre-feet per year by 2040. The Strike Team will also document challenges to meeting these goals, including but not limited to funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This spring, BACWA members should plan to sign off on individual facility reports and review the draft overall report for the Regional Evaluation of Potential Nutrient Discharge Reduction. The consultant team has completed most individual reports, and will produce the overall draft report by mid-April 2023. The overall report, including individual facility reports, must be submitted by July 1, 2023. Review draft regulations for Direct Potable Reuse and Onsite Non-potable Reuse and work through Recycled Water committee to develop comments, as needed. Track California legislation with potential impacts on recycled water funding, mandates, or regulations. 	<p>Water Boards Recycled Water Policy and Regulations https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/recycled_water/</p> <p>Direct Potable Reuse framework documents https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkinewater/direct_potable_reuse.html</p> <p>Volumetric Annual Reporting Data: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/recycled_water/volumetric_annual_reporting.html</p> <p>Special Studies of Recycled Water and Nature-Based Systems: https://bacwa.org/document-category/2nd-watershed-permit-studies/</p> <p>California's Water Supply Strategy (August 2022) https://resources.ca.gov/-/media/CNRA-Website/Files/Initiatives/Water-Resilience/CA-Water-Supply-Strategy.pdf</p>

Previously covered issues with no updates can be found in previous [BACWA issues summaries](#).

ACRONYMS

ADC	Alternate Daily Cover	PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District	PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
BACT	Best Available Control Technology	PFBS	Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid
BCDC	Bay Conservation and Development Commission	PFHxS	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid
BTU/SCF	British thermal units per standard cubic foot	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
CalDPR	California Department of Pesticide Registration	PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
CARB	California Air Resources Board	POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
CASA	California Association of Sanitation Agencies	PS	Prioritization Score
CAP	Criteria Air Pollutant	RMP	Regional Monitoring Program
CEC	Compound of Emerging Concern	RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System	SCAP	Southern California Alliance of POTWs
CVCWA	Central Valley Clean Water Agencies	SF Bay	San Francisco Bay
CWEA	California Water Environment Association	SFEI	San Francisco Estuary Institute
DDW	Division of Drinking Water, State Water Resources Control Board	SSMP	Sewer System Management Plan
EC25/IC25	25% Effect Concentration/25% Inhibition Concentration	TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program	TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
ELTAC	Environmental Laboratory Technical Advisory Committee	TIN	Total Inorganic Nitrogen
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency	TNI	The NELAC Institute
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	TST	Test of Significant Toxicity
FY	Fiscal Year	WQBEL	Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	WQO	Water Quality Objective
HRSA	Health Risk Screening Analyses	ZEV	Zero-Emission Vehicle
HRA	Health Risk Assessment		
MCL	Minimum Contaminant Level (Drinking Water)		
MGD	Million Gallons per Day		
NACWA	National Association of Clean Water Agencies		
NELAC	National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference		
NMS	Nutrient Management Strategy		
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment		
OPC	Ocean Protection Council		