



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ALLIANCE OF
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS

Monthly Update

www.scap1.org

September 2010

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Upcoming Meetings

Air Quality

Tuesday, September 28, 2010
10:00-12:00 noon @ LACSD

Biosolids

Thursday, October 14, 2010, Joint
Tri-TAC meeting @ OCSD,
Fountain Valley, CA

Collection Systems

Thursday, November 18, 2010
9:00-1:00pm @ LADPW, City of
Alhambra, CA

Energy Management

Tuesday, October 26, 2010
9:00-1:00pm @ LACSD, Whittier,
CA

Water Issues

Tuesday, November 23, 2010
9:00-12:00 noon at location TBA.

SCAP

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A Message from the Executive Director...

The other day we were treated to a series of exceptional presentations by Mr. Tim Moore of RISK Sciences regarding the EPA's proposed new regulations for Whole Effluent Toxicity testing, as well as a primer on emerging constituents of concern (CECs) from his unique perspective. In the course of listening to Tim's discussion on CECs, it became evident that the theme of

his discussion was reminiscent of what I have heard from Resource Trend's Inc., John Ruetten. Those of you who know John, are aware of how he constantly preaches about the importance of positive branding for our wastewater industry. On this day, Tim was adamant that we not use the terms "chemicals of emerging concern" or "constituents of emerging contamination" as these terms unnecessarily convey a negative connotation or a false sense of concern to the public. Instead, he suggests that we refer to them as simply "emerging constituents". His reasoning being that no one at this point in time knows the true impact these trace chemicals have on our aquatic or human health. As an example, he cites the fact that it would take drinking approximately 7.5 million liters of water to obtain the same equivalent amount of caffeine encountered in normal coffee.

It appears to me that sometimes in our effort to be wholly transparent in all that we do, we lose sight of the fact that the public may not be as technically savvy as we perceive them to be. Often times more information can lead to confusion and provide fodder for the NGOs, which in turn can foster the advent of urban myths. Obviously in this day and age of instant media, the internet is susceptible to the promulgation of false information, whether disingenuous or not. Take for example what can be done by simply changing the name of a common everyday substance. I recently came across an internet alert for a safety warning calling for the ban of Dihydrogen Monoxide (DHMO). The email article went on to describe dihydrogen monoxide as a colorless, tasteless liquid and sometimes solid, that is responsible for the deaths of thousand each year from inhalation as well as prolonged exposure to the skin. Symptoms of ingestion can include excessive swelling and prolonged urination, bloating, nausea and vomiting. Sudden and prolonged withdrawal can even lead to death. The alert further states that Dihydrogen Monoxide, also known as hydroxyl acid, is found in acid rain, is a major contributor to the greenhouse effect and has been found in the tumors of terminal cancer patients. Its effect is not limited to humans; it has been known to contribute to the erosion of our natural parks, corrosion of military aircraft, can cause electrical failures and is a major cause of automobile break failure. Although contamination has reached epidemic proportions, as traces of this chemical are now found in nearly every stream, river and lake in our country, the federal government has not stepped in to ban the production of this damaging

chemical, and in fact, has encouraged private industry to use it in nuclear power plants, fire retardants, and pesticides.

Okay, by now you know the alert is talking about good old H₂O. But you get the point! The good news, at least for the short term is that the SWRCB's Science Advisory Panel on Chemicals of Emerging Concern in Recycled Water has seen fit to reasonably recommend a very short list of constituents that should be monitored by our wastewater agencies. We can only hope that the SWRCB heeds their Panel's advice and does not unreasonably seek the establishment of numerical limits in the future.

Obfuscatonally yours,

John Pastore, Executive Director

Committee Reports



Air Quality

Chair Kris Flaig
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Clean Air Act Section 185 Penalty by Greg Adams, LACSD

Section 185 of the Clean Air Act requires major stationary sources, in severe or extreme nonattainment areas, to pay fees in event the 1-hour ozone standard is not achieved by a certain date. In accordance with the Clean Air Act, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) will be required to collect these fees commencing in 2012. Without relief, major stationary sources located in the South Coast Air Basin will be required to pay up to \$30 million annually to the SCAQMD.

The theory behind this antiquated requirement is that the penalty would encourage stationary sources to reduce emissions. However, within the South Coast Air Basin, major stationary sources have already significantly reduced their emissions by complying with the most stringent control requirements in the United States. Although stationary sources have achieved a control level upwards of 90 percent, mobile and federally-controlled sources are responsible for the vast majority of ozone forming emissions in the South Coast Air Basin. In fact, the South Coast Air Basin will be unable to achieve the federal ozone standard, even with the complete elimination of all stationary sources.

On June 4th, in response to concerns expressed by small businesses, the SCAQMD Governing Board directed staff to pursue an amendment to the Clean Air Act and pursue a mobile source licensing fee. Subsequently, SCAQMD has worked diligently in Washington DC requesting a repeal of Section 185. In addition, SCAQMD staff has been supporting state legislation that would give SCAQMD the authority to impose a slight increase (up to \$3.00 per vehicle per year) in annual motor vehicle registration fees. The bill, SB 632 sponsored by State Senator Alan Lowenthal, is currently going through the legislative process in Sacramento. The motor vehicle fee would be used to demonstrate "equivalency" with the fee required by Section 185.

Although these developments are encouraging, both efforts are likely to be opposed by various parties. In the event relief cannot be obtained, the Section 185 penalty will be implemented via SCAQMD proposed Rule 317, which is scheduled for adoption in early 2011.

Major Changes to Health Risk Assessments Will Elevate Reported Risks and Include Cumulative Impacts by Patrick Griffith, LACSD

As reported last month, OEHHA has inserted a multiplier to the risk equation that considers the increased potency of carcinogens for infants and children. By applying age group weighting factors (a 10-fold potency increase for populations in the last trimester to age two, for example), the standard cancer risk calculation result will increase overall by roughly 70%. Projects and facilities performing future risk assessments may more easily trigger public notifications or mandated risk reductions even if aggressive toxics controls (T-BACT) are installed throughout. Thus far, the only air district to have

incorporated these changes is the Bay Area, though districts like South Coast can initiate a public process to adopt these changes at any time.

On August 19th, OEHHA went one step further and released their public review draft to address cumulative impacts (CI). Cumulative impacts, as defined by OEHHA, consider the universe of stressors (environmental, societal, health-based) that may plague a community as all contributing to its unique health burden. For example, the proposed OEHHA CI model assumes that an impoverished community with limited health care access in a non-attainment area could suffer uniquely compounded and disproportionate health impacts from further pollutant exposures compared against communities with cleaner air and better health care access. The methodology under discussion scores communities based on environmental stressors and several socioeconomic metrics (poverty level, ethnicity, mortality rates, sensitive populations, etc.). The proposed formula first sums the environmental components separately from the societal components, and then multiplies the two tallies (environmental sum X societal sum). The final score does not have an inherent physical meaning, but is a proposed qualitative ranking metric.

The results from the CI analysis could be used to highlight communities at greatest risk from multiple environmental and socioeconomic stressors. Once identified, sources within these communities could be targeted for increased monitoring, enforcement or regulation. More stringent emissions standards could be set for sources within severely stressed communities. Community scores would likely be publicly available, and could influence decision making under CEQA for projects entering distressed communities. OEHHA will held a public workshop on September 2nd to field comments and discuss further methodology refinements (poverty level ranking in the formula, for example), and how the community scores could support regulatory action. Written comment deadline is September 23, 2010.

Imperial County APCD

www.co.imperial.ca.us

The Imperial County APCD has a new website in operation, although parts of it are still under construction.

Imperial County APCD has announced that a copy of both the Final 2009 Imperial County State Implementation Plan for PM₁₀ (2009 PM₁₀ SIP) and the Final Negative Declaration for the 2009 PM₁₀ SIP are now available on the District's website.

There are currently no new public workshops or meetings posted on the ICAPCD website for the month of September 2010.

Mojave Desert AQMD

www.mdaqmd.ca.gov

For those interested in solar power, the MDAQMD website includes a real time display of daily and yearly solar power information from within the district, as well as the amount of carbon dioxide saved.

MDAQMD has also introduced ENVIROFLASH on its website, which provides air quality forecasts directly to your computer's inbox.

MDAQMD has announced that the 2010 California Desert Air Working Group (CDAWG) Conference will be held at the Aquarius Casino Resort in Laughlin, Nevada on November 17 and 18. This year's speakers will include: Senator George Runner, CARB Chair, Mary Nichols and Kerry Drake, Associate Director/Air Division USEPA Region 9. See website for Agenda information.

The MDAQMD is requesting nominations for a Clean Air Champion for the Exemplar. Do you know of a business, organization, or resident who has demonstrated a keen awareness of the Mojave Desert's air quality through their contributions to preventing air pollution in local communities? Nominate them for the Exemplar Award, the MDAQMD's highest honor, which is awarded by the local air quality agency each year in association with National Pollution Prevention week in September. The application deadline is August 27, 2010 at 4:00PM.

The next meeting of the MDAQMD Board is scheduled for September 27, 2010. There are no new workshops or public hearings shown on the MDAQMD website for the month of September 2010.

San Diego APCD

www.sdapcd.org

San Diego APCD reports it has completed and submitted its Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan (AMNP) for 2007 and a copy can be obtained from their website. SDAPCD will be required to submit an Air Quality Plan to EPA in 2013 outlining the emission control regulations necessary to bring the entire region into attainment.

SDAPCD has added a custom Google search engine exclusively for their website and also offers an

interactive air pollution simulator program called **Smog City 2**. This program will allow the user to make decisions that affect the air quality and can then view the resulting changes that occur.

The CAPCOA Climate Change Forum in partnership with SDAPCD is scheduled for August 30-31, 2010 in San Francisco. The 2-day conference will focus on the integration and harmonization of California's climate policy with federal programs to allow development of effective and productive strategies in the fight against climate change.

The SDAPCD is currently in the process of applying with CARB to become a Greenhouse Verification Body. If approved the verification services will be offered by contract.

SDAPCD has issued an advisory alert concerning vapor recovery systems, which can be found at: <http://www.sdapcd.org/comply/advise/VSTAdvisory.pdf>.

An Advisory Committee meeting is scheduled for the September 8, 2010. There are no new public hearings or workshops scheduled on the District's website at this time for the month of September.

Santa Barbara APCD

www.sbapcd.org

The Santa Barbara APCD reports that they have a new fee schedule in effect as of 7/01/10, which can be viewed on their website. SBAPCD also reports that they are working with CAPCOA planning managers to develop GHG emission thresholds for CEQA reviews of new projects.

The SBAPCD, as Lead Agency under CEQA, will prepare a Draft EIR for the 2010 Clean Air Plan (2010 Plan for Santa Barbara County).

A Board hearing to accept comments and consider adoption of amended Rules 102, 202, and 321 (Amendments to Definitions and Amendments to Rules on Solvent Cleaning Machines and Solvent Cleaning, Definitions, and Permitting Provisions) has been scheduled for September 16, 2010.

A Board hearing to accept comments and consider adoption of amendments to Rule 901 (New Source Performance Standards) and adoption of a "Negative Declaration in Lieu of Rules to Adopt Certain Federal Guidelines for Existing Sources" has been scheduled for September 16, 2010.

The next APCD Board meeting is scheduled for September 20, 2010. There are no workshops scheduled for the month of September at this time. There is a Community Advisory Council meeting scheduled for September 8, 2010. The September Hearing Board meeting has been cancelled.

Ventura County APCD

www.vcapcd.org

VCAPCD currently has application forms available for the Carl Moyer Program. The program will provide approximately \$2 million of grant funds for projects within Ventura County. The grant funds are available to qualifying owners of heavy-duty diesel powered equipment that want to reduce air pollution by upgrading or replacing their present equipment.

The VCAPCD reports that the Draft 2009 Reasonably Available Control Measures State Implementation Plan (2009 RACT SIP) is now available for public review. The VCAPCD reminds everyone that Tier 0 Portable Diesel Engines may not be operated in California after December 31, 2009.

There is a VCAPCD Board meeting scheduled for September 14, 2010. There is an Advisory Committee meeting scheduled for September 28, 2010.

South Coast AQMD

www.aqmd.gov

California ARB Report Finds Fine Particle Air Pollution Responsible for 9,000 Premature Deaths in State Each Year; Based on US EPA Peer-Reviewed Study-----1 September 2010

A complete copy of the report can be found on the SCAP website at the following address: http://www.scap1.org/Air%20Reference%20Library/pm-report_2010.pdf. The following is a summary of the report findings as posted on the South Coast AQMD website.

Approximately 9,000 people in California are estimated to die prematurely each year as a result of exposure to fine particle pollution, according to a new report issued by the California Air Resources Board (ARB). Fine particle pollution, smaller than 2.5 microns—less than a human hair which averages 70 microns in diameter—is the product of a variety of sources including particles in the exhaust of diesel engines.



Map of California air basins and PM_{2.5} monitoring network.

Source: ARB.

The ARB report and its methodology were based on recent science assessments completed by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These assessments were required as part of the federal agency’s periodic review of the national air quality standards for fine particle matter, or PM_{2.5}. The review, undertaken as a public process every five years, was completed this spring and included peer review by the federal Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee.

There is no question particulate pollution is causing premature deaths here in California and nationwide. This study is further evidence that we are on the right track, and ARB will continue to work with truckers and equipment owners to clean up diesel emissions, improve our air quality and protect public health. ARB is committed to reducing this staggering statistic because one premature death is one too many.

— ARB Chairman Mary Nichols

As a result of its review, the US EPA concluded that there is a causal relationship between exposure to fine particle pollution and premature death. A causal relationship indicates the highest level of scientific certainty.

This initial US EPA review was followed by a related risk assessment report released in June that estimated premature deaths nationwide from exposure to fine particulate pollution.

The US EPA and its Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee considered evidence from multiple peer-reviewed studies, and the estimates of premature death were based on a key nationwide study of exposure to fine particle pollution involving about

500,000 people and 116 US cities, including Los Angeles and Fresno.

ARB used the same methodology and risk factors the peer-reviewed US EPA report used and applied it to the entire state, drawing on California-specific data from 90 fine-particulate monitoring stations to estimate the number of premature deaths that can be linked to this pollution.

ARB’s report estimated that 9,200 premature deaths in California are associated with fine particulate pollution on an annual basis, with a statistical range from 7,300 to as high as 11,000 premature deaths each year. California has the most extensive particulate monitoring network in the nation.

Very fine particulate pollution is particularly dangerous since it burrows deep into the lungs where it can enter the bloodstream and harm the heart and other organs. Fine particulate pollution poses an especially critical health danger for children, the elderly, and people with existing health problems. While it is recognized that exposure to PM_{2.5} is linked to cardiovascular disease, the report focused only on premature deaths and did not estimate increased hospitalizations or other health impacts.

ARB efforts to reduce fine particulate pollution are driven by the need to protect public health and also by federal clean air requirements that mandate aggressive action to meet national clean air standards. Missing compliance deadlines could result in the loss of federal transportation funds and other federal sanctions.

In 1998, ARB declared particles in diesel exhaust a Toxic Air Contaminant, a designation that required the Board to take measures to reduce the risk. The Diesel Risk Reduction program was instituted by ARB in 2000. Since then ARB has adopted many regulations to reduce diesel emissions including those from trucks, construction equipment, cargo handling equipment at ports and rail yards, transit buses and trash trucks among others.

The ARB has conducted extensive outreach through its website, The Truck Stop and the Diesel Hotline (866-6DIESEL) over the last year to ensure companies and truck owners are aware of available financial assistance. In 2006, voters approved Proposition 1B, a \$1-billion bond initiative to transition to cleaner technologies and clean up emissions from school buses, heavy-duty trucks and diesel equipment. Additionally, up to \$140 million annually is available through the Carl Moyer grants which are designated for early or extra emission reductions. There is also a low

cost truck loan program under AB 118 to help truckers access financing before regulatory deadlines.



Biosolids

Chair Mike Sullivan
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Update to EPA Proposed Solid Waste Rule by Mike Sullivan & Matt Bao, LACSD

In early August, SCAP, CASA, NACWA and others submitted comment letters to the USEPA for the proposed rule titled "Identification of Non-Hazardous Secondary Materials that are Solid Waste (40 CFR Part 241). The proposed rule would define biosolids that are incinerated as a non-hazardous solid waste and would require biosolids incinerators to be regulated under the more stringent Section 129 of the Clean Air Act rather than Section 112. If approved, the proposed rule would result in major increases in capital and O&M costs for POTWs that incinerate biosolids and hinder the development of projects that would beneficially reuse biosolids for energy recovery. SCAP's comment letter requested that EPA preserve the current regulatory framework under the Part 503 rule by excluding biosolids that are combusted from the definition of solid waste.

Update to CalRecycle's Document on FOG and Food Waste Digestion by Mike Sullivan & Matt Bao, LACSD

On August 26th, the Clean Water Summit Partners submitted a comment letter to CalRecycle (a copy of which can be found on the SCAP website at this link: <http://www.scap1.org/SCAP%20Alerts/Forms/Current%20Alerts.aspx>) for the Frequently Asked Questions Document that was distributed earlier this year regarding accepting Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) and Food Waste for anaerobic digestion at POTWs. This document would require POTWs to obtain a Process Facility/Transfer Station permit for accepting FOG and Food Waste, which is already heavily regulated under federal and state water and air permits. Furthermore, it would serve as a disincentive for POTWs to accept and treat these materials. SCAP will continue to monitor this issue and report information as it becomes available.

New SWRCB Biosolids Coordinator by Mike Sullivan & Matt Bao, LACSD

Johnny Gonzales has replaced Jarrod Ramsey-Lewis in Sacramento as the SWRCB's Biosolids Coordinator. Prior to this appointment, he has been working on agricultural issues including recycled water, CAFO permitting, and salinity management. His past biosolids efforts include the development of the statewide biosolids General Order and he is a strong supporter of diverse biosolids management options. For reference, his contact information is the following: Email jgonzales@waterboards.ca.gov, Phone (916) 341-5510.

Pacific Southwest Organics Residuals Symposium by Mike Sullivan & Matt Bao, LACSD

The annual Pacific Southwest Organics Residuals Symposium, this year entitled *Energy and New Uses of Organic Residuals Conference: Overcoming Cross-Media Challenges*, will be held at the Sacramento Convention Center on September 14 – 15, 2010. The conference focus will be on cross media issues and new technologies. Please see below for a description of the events.

This conference brings together organic residuals industry professionals, municipalities, regulators, researchers and other stakeholders to identify and help realize options that provide the greatest ecological and municipal benefits for manures, biosolids, food wastes, green wastes and other organic residuals. Discover options that best serve to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, provide local sources of fuels and fertilizers, help restore soils, ensure food safety, and protect public health and ecosystems.

A challenge to realizing many organic residuals projects derives from the regulatory permitting process and conflicting objectives among government agencies. For example, methane from dairies and wastewater treatment plant digesters may continue to be flared or released into the atmosphere because of difficulties in obtaining stationary source permits for equipment to use the methane. Additionally, difficulties in permitting local compost operations result in long-distance hauling with its associated increase in mobile source emissions.

A particular focus of this symposium will be how our regulatory processes can be adjusted, so net environmental benefits can be realized. We will also look at the need for technologies currently under development—such as fuel cells. We will examine where this research is and how it can be moved along.

The conference features speakers from UC Davis, UC Riverside, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Senate & Assembly, California Environmental Protection Agency, California Air Resources Board, California Dept. of Resources Recycling & Recovery, USDA Rural Development, Waste Management, SYNAGRO Technologies, WELL Network, Californians Against Waste, as well as municipalities, sanitation districts, bio-energy producers, digester operators, and other environmental and conservation groups. Speakers will present case studies and hold interactive panel discussions on the topics of improving inter-agency collaboration, as well as emerging technologies and funding sources.

For more information on registration, hotel and parking, please visit the UC Davis Extension website.

The Inland Empire Regional Composting Authority Receives Honors from the American Academy of Environmental Engineers®

Inland Empire

For those who may have missed the previous announcement in April, the Inland Empire Regional Composting Authority (IERCA) has received the Excellence in Environmental Engineering® Honors Award in Operations /Management from the American Academy of Environmental Engineers® (AAEE). The AAEE Award seeks to identify, reward, and promote projects which encompass excellence in all aspects of environmental engineering practice. The criteria for being honored includes the demonstration of an integrated approach that considers all environmental media, quality measured by user satisfaction and performance, contribution to social and economic advancement, originality and innovation, as well as the complexity of the problem addressed. IERCA was created as a public entity in 2002 by a Joint Powers Agreement between the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD). This agreement led to the construction, operation and maintenance of a composting facility to address southern California's challenges with biosolids management. The reuse of biosolids generated from the water treatment facilities from both IEUA and LACSD, produce quality compost for healthy soils. The composting facility focuses on manufacturing exceptional quality compost in a cost effective manner while promoting conservation and environmental protection," stated IERCA Vice President and IEUA Director Gene Koopman. "Compost products are proven to save water and produce direct benefits to soils and crops in both horticulture and agriculture." "IERCA has decided that composting is the most environmentally-sound and economical method to

beneficially reuse the biosolids generated from our wastewater treatment facilities," stated Jon Blickenstaff, IERCA Chairman. IERCA identified a vacant 413,000 square foot former-IKEA Furnishings warehouse in Rancho Cucamonga as an ideal location for a composting facility called the Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility (IERCF). It is the largest completely enclosed, aerated static pile composting facility in the United States. Construction began in 2003 and was completed in 2007. Compost is produced by mixing biosolids with other organic materials. The facility can process 150,000 tons of biosolids and 60,000 tons of wood and green waste per year. All waste materials are received, mixed and composted inside the building. The composting process takes approximately 60 days. After curing the compost is ready for distribution and sale. The finished product, called SoilPro Compost, is sold for a variety of direct and retail uses. Kellogg Garden Products bags the product for sale to large retailers such as Home Depot and Lowes. "We are extremely satisfied with the high-quality end product we produce. This high-end compost has exceeded our expectations both in sales and in quality," stated former IEUA General Manager Richard Atwater. This innovative local program reduces water needs and protects groundwater. Project proximity to both the wastewater plants and the end users reduce truck traffic and all related negative environmental impacts. "This program demonstrates how innovative thought and partnerships can transform biosolids management into something beneficial," stated Steve Maguin, SDLAC Chief Engineer and General Manager. "It is an approach that can be replicated anywhere." *Inland Empire Utilities Agency supplies imported drinking water and recycled water, collects and treats wastewater, and provides renewable energy and compost to over 850,000 residents in the Inland Empire. Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County protect public health and the environment through innovative and cost-effective wastewater and solid waste management, and in doing so convert waste into resources such as reclaimed water, energy and recycled materials. The Sanitation Districts serve about 5.7 million people in 78 cities and unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County.*

Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility by John Pastore, SCAP

We here in Southern California are fortunate to be in such close proximity to the Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility (IERCF), which continues to garner national and international attention, as not only the largest indoor composting facility of its type, but an excellent model for the way in which public agencies can partner to provide cost effective solutions to complex material disposal problems. I had the

privilege of touring the IERCF in conjunction with a previous SCAP Biosolids Committee meeting and was able to see first hand what a successful and well run operation it is. For those of you who have been unable to visit the facility in person, you may want to take a look at a very informative and complimentary article from the July 2010 edition of BioCycle magazine that was written by Rich Flammer and Jeff Ziegenbein, the Deputy Manager of Operations and Organics for IEUA. The article is entitled High Volume, Low Impact - A MEGACOMPOSTING SUCCESS STORY and can be found at the following website address: <http://www.scap1.org/Biosolids%20Reference%20Library/July30.pdf> .



Collection Systems

Chair Sam Espinoza
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SCAP Collection Systems Committee Meeting by Sam Espinoza, LACSD

The collection systems committee conducted its third meeting of the year on August 24, 2010 at the Inland Empire Utilities Agency. The meeting featured a wide array of presentations focused on the impacts of root intrusion on sewer pipes and the typical maintenance strategies used by various agencies to control roots. Also discussed was utilization of a pipeline scanning system as an alternative to traditional CCTV for sewer pipe condition assessment. Bryan Fox from Advanced Infrastructure Technologies gave a presentation on the DigiSewer Pipeline Scanning System and its advantages and limitations when compared to using CCTV. See the following website: <http://www.envirosight.com/index.php/crawlers/digisewer/overview.html> for more information regarding the DigiSewer Pipeline Scanning System.

Bob Kreg provided an update on the work being done by the WDR/SSO Data Review & Task Force Committees. Much of the work done by the WDR/SSO Data Review & Task Force Committees was focused on the development of metrics that could be used to measure the performance of collection system agencies when it comes to sewer spills. Although the committee reviewed various indices, it appears that the number of spills per 100 miles of sewer will remain the standard unit of measure. Variations of this metric (i.e.

of Category 1 mainline spills per 100 miles, # of Category 2 mainline spills per 100 miles, # of Category 1 lateral spills per 100 miles, # of Category 2 lateral spills per 100 miles) are still being discussed. The State Water Board would like to see more input from enrollees on the indices that are being proposed.

Also discussed in the meeting was the EPA's recent request for input from the interested public as they consider whether to develop a more specific road-based regulatory framework for sanitary sewer collection systems under the NPDES permit program. The permit conditions EPA is considering would address the following areas: reporting, overflow right to know, notice of public health officials and recordkeeping requirements for SSOs, capacity assurance, management, operation and maintenance requirements for municipal sanitary sewer collection system, and possible regulatory requirements or provisions for SSOs that are caused by exceptional circumstances. For collection systems agencies in California, the Statewide WDR addresses many of the concerns of the EPA with regard to sewer spills.

A copy of all presentations can be viewed on the SCAP website at the following link: <http://www.scap1.org/Collection%20Reference%20Library/Forms/AllItems.aspx> .



Bryan Fox from Advanced Infrastructure Technologies during presentation on the DigiSewer Pipeline Scanning System.



Bob Kreg of SCAP during presentation on Sewer Cleaning Applications.



Tyler Stevenson from Dudek discussing How Proper Tree Selection Can Protect Your Sewerline at Collection Systems Committee Meeting on August 24, 2010.

The Root of all Evils by Bob Kreg, SCAP

At our last Collection Systems Committee meeting one of the topics was tree roots and their effect on sewer pipes. Tyler Stevenson from Dudek's Urban Forestry unit gave an interesting presentation on how tree roots are formed and why they like sewer lines. Although his presentation is available on the SCAP website part of it bears repeating here. According to Stevenson all tree roots are opportunistic constantly searching for nutrients. So how far will they go? A tree's root system extends well beyond the canopy of the tree. In fact, an average young tree can have roots extending out 38 inches for every inch of tree trunk diameter. A tree with a 5-inch diameter trunk can have roots extending out 190-inches or almost 16 feet.

Stevenson explained that drainage lines and sewer pipes offer trees an excellent environment for their roots to proliferate. When intact drains or sewer pipes are cooler than the surrounding soil, water may condense on the outer surface and root growth may develop along the moisture gradient developed in the soil. Likewise, since the water flowing through sewer lines can be substantially warmer than the surrounding soil. Root growth and activity, including cell division and nutrient uptake is likely to be significantly greater than in other parts of the colder soil, leading to a mass of fine roots forming around the pipe. Thermal changes between materials provide fracture pore space. Roots can apply pressure upon the pipeline and its joints opening small, hairline fractures which allow entry into the sewer pipe. Or they will enter into damaged areas where the pipe is cracked or joints are offset. Once inside, the roots will continue growing feeding off the nutrients and in sever cases occupy the entirety of the pipe.

According to Stevenson the aggressiveness of tree root growth varies by species. The following species are noted for having aggressive root systems.

- figs (*Ficus spp.*)
- maples (*Acer spp.*)
- elm (*Ulmus spp.*)
- willows (*Salix spp.*)
- birch (*Betula spp.*)
- mulberry (*Morus spp.*)
- ash (*Fraxinus spp.*)
- poplar and cottonwood (*Populus spp.*)
- large eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.*)
- Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

Although all roots are considered opportunistic, the following tree species are slower growing and considered to have less aggressive root systems making them a better choice for planting in the vicinity of drains or sewer lines and laterals.

- Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*)
- crabapple (*Malus spp.*)
- Crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia spp.*)
- Ginko (*Ginko biloba*)
- Thornless Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis*)
- Golden Raintree (*Koelrueteria paniculata*)
- 'Little Gem' Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora* 'Little Gem')
- Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangiana*)
- 'Winter King' hawthorn (*Crataegus viridis*)

Statewide, tree roots are the number one cause of sewer system overflows in small diameter (12-inch and under) sewers. A comprehensive root control program is an essential part of your maintenance activities for the reduction of SSOs.

Tyler Stevenson's complete PowerPoint presentation as well as the other presentations given at the CSC meeting are available on the SCAP website in the resource section for collection systems.

WDR Update by Bob Kreg, SCAP

The SWRCB staff for the last several months has been gathering information and holding meetings with various stakeholder committees to revise the current statewide general waste discharge requirements (WDR). Staff was to present the revised Order to the Board in August 2010. This has now been pushed back to the September 21st board meeting. A draft of the new Order was to be available as early as late July 2010 but will now not be available until mid October or November. When asked if there will be any substantial changes in the new WDR, Russell Norman (SWRCB staff), commented that some details may be released after the September 21st SWRCB meeting. After the draft of the new Order is released to the public there will be a comment period and public hearing before the new Order is adopted by the SWRCB sometime in December 2010 or January 2011.

The next milestone for collection systems under the statewide program is to conduct an audit. At a minimum, these audits must occur every two years and a report must be prepared and kept on file. This audit shall focus on evaluating the effectiveness of the SSMP and the Enrollee's compliance with the SSMP requirements, including identification of any deficiencies in the SSMP and steps to correct them. Audits are due every two years from the date that your agency's governing body approved its completed SSMP. If your agency serves a population of 100,000 or more the first audit is due by May 2011. For agencies serving a population between 10,000 and 99,999 the first audit is due by August 2011. Sample audits are available on the SCAP website in the Collection System's reference library.

Data Review Committee Update by Bob Kreg, SCAP

The SWRCB staff in conjunction with the committee is in the process of creating an agency performance report. The agency performance report will provide a comparison of an agency's performance in various categories with other agencies within its region and within the state. Data for the report is provided by agency's spill reports and the annual CIWQS questionnaire. The report will basically cover a twelve month period allowing the viewer to select a start and stop date so comparisons can be made from specified time frames. The report will be accessible by both the agencies and the public. SWRCB staff is interested in obtaining additional input from the collection systems

community on what they would like to see in the report. A draft "mock up" of the agency performance report has been posted at the SSO Google group at <http://groups.google.com/group/ss0-data-review-committee?lnk=srg&hl=en>.

Be on the Lookout for this Scam by Nicole Greene, City of Montclair

It seems that in hard economic times many forms of trickery are used to make a buck. But this time we are not talking about Nigerian investment scandals, pyramid schemes, or some poor old-timer being swindled out of their social security check. It appears that the art of extortion is alive and well in the Environmental Industry.

At least one company that we know of has been sending official looking letters to restaurants in LA, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Riverside Counties trying to make some fast money. These letters reference a government stimulus package implying that the requirement is a federal mandate. In the letter, this company cites the *July 1st, 2009 Grease/ Solvent Waste Management Initiative*. Though rather official sounding, representatives from various state-wide agencies have never heard of this initiative.

The letter goes on to state that the company was "pleased to announce its participation as your (enter restaurant name here) service monitoring provider" thus indicating that the restaurant was assigned to this entity via some mysterious regulatory directive. The letter continues to specify that the above-mentioned bogus waste management initiative requires restaurants to enroll in the monitoring program prior to August 30, 2010. The letter refers to an enclosed activation form that must be submitted along with the "nominal yearly monitoring fee" of \$81.00, a sure deal being that it lists the equipment installation price of \$680.00 that is a no charge line item thanks to the bogus stimulus package.... Checks, Money Orders, and Cashier's Checks are happily accepted.

The letter continues to discuss the phony electronic device that claims to report "noncompliant levels of contamination of underground waste (F.O.G) systems." Funny, I thought F.O.G. was something else entirely. It states that the device's findings will be sent to both the company and "local Hazardous Response Units" - whoever those guys are....and the letter threatens that readings that demonstrate continued noncompliance would be reported to "The Environmental Health Office" - Hmmm, never heard of that agency either...do they have state or federal jurisdiction?

Specific Municipal Code sections and Ordinances are cited on their website. The City of Los Angeles investigated this further, and spoke to an actual company installer who misquoted sections of the LA County Ordinance declaring that monitoring devices were required. Furthermore, the company's website contains broken web links that contain no specific requirements.

What all of this comes down to is that restaurants are being targeted by less than honest companies looking to make a quick buck. Restaurants have become accustomed to increasingly stringent environmental legislation and permitting fees, and often don't look twice when it comes to writing a check to keep inspectors and enforcement at bay. It's been our job to stay current on regulations and requirements to help educate our business owners. Now it seems it's also our job to figure out who the predators are.

Sewer Agencies Target Private Pipes in PR Campaign by Rob Rogers reprinted from the 08/30/2010 Marin Independent Journal

Hoping to tackle the problem of leaking sewer laterals, nine Marin County waste water agencies have launched a campaign to convince property owners to inspect and repair their pipes - and, perhaps, to compel them to do so.

"The intent is to standardize the program for the inspection of laterals and the determination if they are defective or not for the entirety of Marin County," said Jason Dow, general manager of the Central Marin Sanitation Agency. "And we're trying to do so with an ordinance all agencies could consider passing."

Laterals - the privately owned pipes that connect homes and businesses to public sewer mains - can become clogged by grease or punctured by tree roots, causing pipes to back up and sewers to overflow during winter storms. By helping home and business owners to maintain those laterals, sewer officials hope they can prevent a significant cause of sewer spills.

"One of issues our agencies have is that rainfall enters our system through leaky laterals," said Sandeep Karkal, assistant general manager at the Novato Sanitary District. "That contributes to high flows to our treatment plants during wet weather periods."

Released Thursday, a 20-month study of private laterals by the North Bay Watershed Association recommends a variety of methods for helping property owners address the problem, from educational videos and Web sites to information about grants and loans to pay for repairs, which can cost upwards of \$4,000.

Information about those options is available at a new website, www.SavRBay.org.

The report also recommends adding a stick to those carrots: a draft ordinance that, if passed, would require owners to inspect and repair their laterals under certain conditions, such as when a property is sold. That condition has raised the objections of the Marin Association of Realtors, which has called on the county's sewer agencies to solve its problem with laterals within the next 10 years without placing the burden on those selling their property. "It is fundamentally unfair to the environment to link sewer lateral solutions to only property owners who are selling their homes," said Edward Segal, chief executive officer of the association. "Marin's real estate inventory takes several decades or longer to turnover, even in the best of times. Why would anyone seek a 45-year or more solution to a problem that should be handled by the end of the next decade?"

So far, none of the nine waste water agencies participating in the program has passed a lateral ordinance - though a few, including the Sausalito-Marin City Sanitary District and the Sewerage Agencies of Southern Marin, will consider doing so this fall. None so far has said whether their district's ordinance would be triggered by a property sale. "Certainly the work the North Bay group did is a very good starting point," said Bob Simmons, general manager of the Sausalito-Marin City Sanitary District. "But until the board gets into deliberation and is able to talk about the merits of each trigger, I don't know what we'll include."

Until and unless local districts pass those ordinances, district officials hope property owners will take advantage of the grants, loans and other resources already available to help repair damaged laterals. The Ross Valley Sanitary District's grant program pays for up to half the cost of a lateral repair, while the Tamalpais Community Services District provides low-interest loans to its customers for the same purpose.

"Our agency will pay for a video inspection if a customer feels they're having problems with a sewer line," said Steve Danehey, general manager of the Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin. "If a homeowner chooses to go ahead with repairs and meets certain income requirements, they can be eligible for a grant that pays 50 percent of the repair costs or a low interest home loan." Contact Rob Rogers via e-mail at rrogers@marinij.com.

Dispersible VS. Flushable--What Public Works Professionals Need to Know by Patrick McNelly, Principal Staff Analyst, Orange County Sanitation District and Nicholas J. Arhontes, P.E., Director of

Operations and Maintenance, Orange County Sanitation District

Many public wastewater agencies throughout the United States are experiencing significant maintenance costs associated with the accumulation of nondispersible and other post-consumer products that are routinely flushed down the toilet. Some obvious examples we see every day are cotton balls, Q-tips, condoms, feminine hygiene products, cloth bandages, rags, plastic items, disposable diaper and dental floss. Of more recent concern are so-called baby wipes and popup sanitizing cloths that do not disperse or break-up in water like toilet paper. The main problem with these nondispersible products is that they can become lodged in the impellers of sewage pumps and other process equipment causing the pumps to stop suddenly and sewage to back up. For many agencies (particularly small to midsize and those with several smaller pump stations) removing these "rags" from pump station pumps and bar screens has become a costly additional maintenance routine. In gravity sewers, these woven fiber cloth products and other similar items can get caught on tree roots inside the pipes which can lead to backups and sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). These SSOs consume valuable agency resources, violate the statewide Wastewater Discharge Requirements (WDR) order, and can result in significant fines being levied against the agency by a regional water quality control board.

Flushability and Dispersibility

Because of convenience and advertiser's claims that their products are "flushable," the consumer feels confident in disposing a wide-range of products down the toilet. These products are "flushable" only in the sense that they can usually be flushed without causing the toilet to back-up. The real test of anything besides human body waste being flushed is whether it disperses or breaks up when it gets into the sewer. If it doesn't disperse, it doesn't belong in the sewer. Truly flushable products, such as toilet paper, are manufactured so that the paper material breaks down when wet, causing them to be classified as dispersible products, and safe for sewers. While there are several Uniform Plumbing Code restrictions and regulations that specifically prohibit the type of materials that can be disposed of into sewer systems, there are currently no restrictions on these nondispersible products. For example, a recent television ad by the Kohler Corporation features a man who notices a very attractive female plumber working next door as he is walking into his home. When he goes inside, he tries to clog up his toilet (hoping that he can hire her to unclog it!) by flushing assorted items including facecloths, candles, underwear, flowers and toiletries. The man finally resorts to pouring a large bag of dog food into

the toilet. While he is pouring the food into the toilet bowl, the man looks up to see his wife staring at him sternly. The ad shows that you can flush almost anything that will get through the Kohler toilet but completely ignores what happens after these "flushable" items get into the sewer. Tree roots in private laterals can also cause clogs, and in many cases when a plumber clears the obstruction from the lateral, the debris is pushed farther down the line until it reaches the public sewer main. At this point the offending debris becomes the sewer agency's problem.

What's the Problem?

Ultimately, we as an industry need to specifically identify what products are causing the ragging problem and to identify those products that are labeled or advertised as being "flushable", but are causing the problems. Some of this research has already been done by the Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF), but more is needed. To determine the extent of the problem of nondispersible products in the sewer, a survey questionnaire was developed in 2009 by the Southern California Alliance of POTWs (SCAP). SCAP sent the survey to public sewer agencies throughout California requesting documentation of maintenance problems associated with disposing nondispersible products in the sewer system. Agencies were also asked to provide any cost information that they may have been associated with addressing the pump ragging and deragging problem. The results are being tabulated.

The Future

Here are some possible courses of action agencies might take to mitigate or minimize the problem:

1. Agencies and associations can send letters to product manufacturers explaining the problem and requesting that they conduct more aggressive advertising campaigns that emphasize proper disposal options
2. Development of a public outreach program for educating your customers about what items they should not flush down the toilet.
3. Writing articles, editorials or essays on blogs, for news papers or public service announcements.
4. Dialogue with state legislators leading to possible new disposal standards for these products. Depending on the level of staffing and funding available, SCAP has proposed that the investigation and documentation be a combined effort among several professional organizations and public agencies. Funding for such research has not been secured thus far, however possible sources of funding could include:
5. Federal/state grants.
6. National research institutes and policy think tanks.
7. Federal and state wastewater organizations and networking .groups

8. Local and regional wastewater agencies.
9. Product manufacturers/associations.
10. Environmental groups.

*Reprinted with permission from the **Orange County Sanitation District**, Fountain Valley, CA.*



Energy Management

Chair Andre Schmidt
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WERF Develops Energy Analysis Tool

by Andre Schmidt, LACSD

The Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF) has developed the Carbon Heat Energy Analysis Plant Evaluation Tool (CHEApet) to provide predictive models to quantify plant operating energy requirements and GHG emissions from wastewater treatment plants. CHEApet produces an energy balance that identifies how a wastewater treatment plant utilizes energy and how it can be optimized through cogeneration or by changes in process and/or operations. Optimizing energy consumption using CHEApet can allow a facility to improve their environmental performance while lowering financial costs. CHEApet is a tool to assist with screening and selection of alternatives, with expectation that users will conduct more detailed and site-specific analysis during implementation. CHEApet can also be used for preliminary analysis of relative sources and consumptions of energy that affect the estimated carbon footprint. The tool will be released by WERP for use in October 2010.

Biogas from Sewage Plants Helping to Meet California's Environmental Mandates

by Pramod Kulkarni, with the Electricity Analysis Office, Electricity and Demand Analysis Division, California Energy Commission, Sacramento, California

The potential for the on-site generation of heat and power from bio-wastes at wastewater treatment plants in California is substantial, and can be increased further if additional wastes from other industries are brought to the site. Pramod Kulkarni discusses the technology and economic options. A copy of the entire report can be found at the following website:

<http://www.scap1.org/POTW%20Reference%20Library/Pramod%20Kulkarni%20Biogas%20Article.mht>

Delusions About on Energy Savings, Study Says

by Felicity Barringer, reprinted from the 8/18/2010 New York Times

When it comes to saving energy, many Americans seem to get it- and at the same time they don't get it at all. That's the takeaway from a new study from Columbia University, Ohio State University and Carnegie Mellon University who found that people are far more likely to switching off lights or unplugging appliances than on buying new bulbs or more efficient refrigerators. But people's perception of the relative savings of various actions are significantly at variance with reality.

"Participants estimated that line drying clothes saves more energy than changing the washer's settings (the reverse is true) and estimated that a central air conditioner uses only 1.3 times the energy of a room air conditioner" (in fact, it uses 3.5 times as much) the researchers wrote.

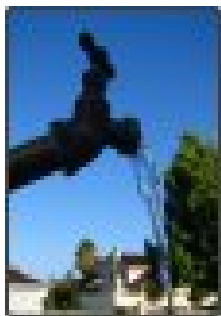
Perhaps more to the point, people seem conditioned to think of energy savings as they would of saving money: that they can save by simply reducing use, the study found. But the biggest energy savings are tied to replacing things that use a lot of energy with things that use far less. Habits like turning out the lights when leaving a room may be virtuous but don't move the needle much on energy savings. Yet that action was cited by more of those surveyed (19.6%) than any other method of saving energy. By contrast, just 3.2 % cited buying more energy efficient appliances.

The top five behaviors listed by respondents as having a direct impact on energy savings (turning off lights, riding a bike or using public transportation, changing the thermostat, "changing my lifestyle/not having children" and unplugging appliances or using them less) yield savings that are far outweighed by actions cited far less often, like driving a more fuel-efficient car.

Relative to experts' recommendations, participants were focused n curtailment rather than efficiency, possibly because efficiency improvements almost always involved research, effort and out-of-pocket costs (e.g. buying a new energy efficient appliance), whereas curtailment may be easier to imagine and incorporate into one's daily behaviors without any up front costs", wrote the authors, whose study was published in the most recent issue of The proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The lead author was Shahzeen Z. Attari of Columbia University.

The gap between perception and reality narrows somewhat, but not dramatically, with a respondent's self-identification as an environmentally aware person. In this study, 471 of the 505 respondents, who were recruited through Craigslist, provided detailed demographic data about themselves. Forty-seven percent identified themselves as liberals, 31 percent as moderates and 22 percent as conservatives. Thirty-seven percent considered themselves environmentalists. But "participants who reported engaging in a greater number of pro-environmental energy related behaviors had less accurate perceptions" about the value of these behaviors than the group as a whole did.

Perhaps it's not surprising that people are not always quite as virtuous as they think they are. But amid the larger messages of the study, there was one tidbit that jumped out. About 2.8 percent of those responding said they could save energy by sleeping or relaxing more. That compares with 2.1 percent who said they could do so by insulating their homes. Paging Comedy Central.



Water Issues

By Chair Valerie Housel
housel_va@sbcitywater.org

SCAP Water Issues Committee Meeting by John Pastore, SCAP

The water issues committee held its third meeting of the year at the Inland Empire Utilities Agency on August 26, 2010 and it was by far one of the most interesting meetings we have had. Those in attendance were treated to two excellent presentations by Mr. Timothy Moore of RISK-Sciences, who travelled all the way from his home in Tennessee, to discuss USEPA's draft Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Assessment and Control Policy for California POTWs and a common sense approach to the subject of emerging constituents (CECs).

On the WET issue, Mr. Moore painstakingly explained the difference between the current methodology utilizing a null hypothesis, or as he put it, "being innocent until proven guilty" versus the newly proposed testing methodology based on a positive hypothesis, or

"being guilty until proven innocent". Needless to say, such a drastic change, not only in the standard approach to interpretation of the results but also because of the built in biases of the new testing protocol, will undoubtedly lead to numerous violations by the POTW community. This is a major concern to all of us and is being addressed by our agencies and associations alike. A copy of Mr. Moore's presentation is available on the SCAP website at the following link: <http://www.scap1.org/Water%20References/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

Mr. Moore also gave his famous presentation on emerging constituents, which was both enlightening and humorous. He succinctly put into perspective the concentrations of constituents encountered during testing and the impact of media coverage on public opinion. A copy of this presentation is also available at the above website link.

I would also like to thank the Inland Empire Utilities Agency for allowing us the use of their facilities to conduct our meetings there. The central location is very convenient for many of our members to attend.



Timothy Moore of RISK Sciences discusses USEPA's draft Whole Effluent Toxicity Assessment and Control Policy for California POTWs at SCAP's Water Issues Committee Meeting on August 26, 2010.



SCAP's Water Issues Committee Meeting on August 26, 2010.

SWRCB 2012 California Integrated Report

Even prior to the deadline period for comments on the 2010 Integrated Report for Surface Water Quality and Assessment closed, the SWRCB began asking for comments on the 2012 Integrated Report – Surface Water Quality Assessment and List of Impaired Waters {Clean Water Act Sections 303(d) and 305 (b)}. The deadline for submittal of all data and comments had been extended to August 30, 2010 and is now closed.

For those not familiar with the 2010 Integrated Report, the SWRCB maintains an interactive website that can be used to access information about the 2010 Integrated Report including, a map of all water bodies in CA, all impaired water bodies in CA, copies of all administrative records and past records. You can access this site at the following link: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml

Integrated Report Categories

The 2010 Integrated Report places each assessed water segment into one of the five non-overlapping USEPA categories based on the overall beneficial use support of the water segment. In California, the 303(d) list is made up of three of the Integrated Report categories, 5, 4A, and 4B. These categories contain water segments that are not meeting water quality standards or not expected to meet water quality standards.

[Category 5](#) - 303(d) list requiring the development of a TMDL

[Category 4A](#) - 303(d) list being addressed by USEPA approved TMDL

[Category 4B](#) - 303(d) list being addressed by an action other than a TMDL

[Category 3](#)

[Category 2](#)

[Category 1](#)

California Ocean Plan – Triennial Review

Comments towards the SWRCB California Ocean Plan – Triennial Review are due by noon on September 10, 2010 and a public hearing to provide input on the proposed changes is scheduled before the SWRCB on September 22, 2010.

The 2009 Ocean Plan was recently adopted by the State Water Board and approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). Amendments made for the 2009 Ocean Plan included non-substantive changes, such as the clarification that metals are expressed as total recoverable metals; the removal of Section III

(F)(1) on compliance schedules and the addition of Section III (G)(1) on Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits; the correction of toxicity definitions and references in Appendix 1; the addition of maps of California's ocean waters, bays, and estuaries; and an updated list of exceptions in Appendix VII. Staff is currently preparing amendments for model monitoring (2005-2008 Triennial Review Issues 15, 17, and 18), replacing the current invalid radioactivity numeric objective (based on human health) for marine aquatic life with a narrative objective (2005-2008 Triennial Review Issue 13), and salinity objectives/desalination (2005-2008 Triennial Review Issue 10).

Developing Biological Objectives for Perennial Wadeable Streams in the State of California

As Al Javier, our committee vice chair previously reported, on May 27, 2010, the stakeholders group held a meeting to review the technical work plan for the development of biological objectives for California. The general approach of the meeting was to define basic tasks for development of the biological objectives at a broad level. One of the tasks involved creating a list of technical committee members that would be reviewed and agreed upon. Subsequently, that list has been developed and approved.

According to Brock Bernstein, "approximately 60 members of a range of interest groups either volunteered or were recommended for membership on the Stakeholder Advisory Committee. After reviewing this list and talking with representatives of some interest groups, the project finalized criteria for selecting committee members and combined some areas that overlap, both in their areas of management responsibility and their suggested representatives. These decisions were based on judgments about how best to structure the Committee to accomplish its objective, which is to support two-way communication between other elements of the project (i.e., State Water Board, other regulatory agencies, the technical team, the Scientific Advisory Committee) and members of each interest group statewide". Interest areas included:

- Agriculture
- Builders / developers
- Environmental protection
- Fish hatcheries
- Flood control / municipalities / stormwater
- Forestry and timber harvest industry
- Hydropower and other electric utilities
- Management agencies (state and federal) (e.g., CA Dept. Fish & Game, CA Dept. of Water Resources, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service)

- Manufacturing / effluent-dominated flows
- Mining
- Mosquito abatement
- Pesticide manufacturers
- POTWs
- Recreation
- Water agencies
- Transportation
- Tribes

Potential Committee members were prioritized based on whether they:

- Represent a statewide or regional professional organization / association.
- Are an employee of an affected agency, organization, or other entity.
- Contribute to geographic coverage of as much of the state as possible.

According to Brock,

- All future meetings of the Committee will be open to all interested parties, with no restrictions on participations by any participant.
- The Committee's role is to foster effective communication between members of specific interest groups and the project team and to bring

their constituents' concerns to the Committee meetings for discussion.

- Committee meetings are intended as a forum for exchange of ideas and information and to provide a means for stakeholders to have input into the development of the objectives; Committee meetings are not a decision-making or a consensus process.

EPA-HQ-OW-2010-0606; FRL-9182-1 Revisions to Water Quality Standards Regulation

The EPA has announced its plan to initiate national rulemaking to make a limited set of targeted changes to EPA's water quality standards regulation. EPA expects to publish its proposed rule changes in the Federal Register in Summer 2011. EPA's intent is to improve the regulation's effectiveness in helping to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. EPA intends to conduct two informal public "listening sessions" in August 2010. The sessions will allow EPA to inform the public about the rule making, and will offer an opportunity for the public to express views on the general direction of the rulemaking, including six specific elements of the rulemaking. The public listening sessions were held on August 24th and 26th.. .

Non Sequitur:

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money answereth all things.

- Unknown

Some of our Supporting SCAP Associate Members

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