Toxicity Plan: Implementation Update

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BACWA Permits Committee

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Overview

- Part of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California
 - Supersedes Regional Board Basin Plan and SIP
 - Establishes numeric acute and chronic toxicity objectives
- Requires Toxicity Test Methods and Analyses
 - Data Analysis using Test of Significant Toxicity (TST)
 - Tier Classifications for Test Species
- Prescriptive Implementation for POTWs
 - Species Sensitivity Screening & Reasonable Potential Analysis
 - Effluent Limits
 - Ceriodaphnia specific requirements
 - Monitoring Requirements
 - Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

Test of Significant Toxicity

- Statistical t-test that compares the Instream Waste Concentration (IWC) response to control response
- 2. Null Hypothesis. IWC is toxic.
- 3. Alternative Hypothesis. IWC not toxic, if you reject the null hypothesis.

Test Species

1. Tier 1 (West Coast test species) shall be used unless unavailable.

2. Tier II (East Coast test species) in Region 2 permits include mysid shrimp (Americamysis bahia) and inland silverside (Menidia beryllina)

Species Sensitivity Screening

1. Conduct screening prior to or within 18 months after the first permit reissuance, unless a representative screening has been done in the last 10 years.

2. Then at least every <u>15 years</u> (after initial screening)

Screening Requirements

- 1. Species screening one vertebrate, one invertebrate, and one plant
- 2. Four sets of tests over one year, seasonal or intermittent discharges may use fewer than four sets of tests
- 3. Screen at IWC or higher effluent concentration
- 4. Select test species with highest percent effect at IWC

Reasonable Potential Analysis

- POTW ≥ 5.0 MGD, with pretreatment program, effluent limits required.
- POTW < 5.0 MGD, RPA required.</p>
- Reasonable Potential exists if:
 - Any toxicity test results in a "fail" of TST, or
 - Percent effect is greater than 10% at IWC

Effluent Limits

- 1. Maximum Daily Effluent Limit: "fail" at the IWC and percent effect greater than or equal to 50 percent.
- 2. Monthly Median Effluent Limit: No more than one test in a calendar month may result in a "fail" at the IWC for any endpoint

Ceriodaphnia Effluent Limits

Current Permit Effluent Limitations	Permit Effluent Limitations through December 31, 2023 for New Permits	
Scenario 1: No numeric effluent limitations	MDEL using <i>C. dubia</i> MMET using <i>C. dubia</i>	
Scenario 2: Existing numeric effluent limitations	Option A: MDEL using <i>C. dubia</i> MMEL using <i>C. dubia</i> Option B: MDEL using <i>C. dubia</i> MMET using <i>C. dubia</i> MMEL using or fathead minnow	

Monitoring Frequency

Facility Type	Routine*	Reduced
POTW ≥ 5 MGD	Monthly	Quarterly
POTW < 5 MGD with RP	Quarterly	Twice per year

^{*}New Category for POTW < 1 MGD, Twice per year monitoring.

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Reduced Monitoring

1. If permit includes effluent limits: Will need to show compliance for five years.

2. If no effluent limits:

- a. Analyze all toxicity tests (minimum of 10) with TST
- b. No "fails" at the IWC or at a higher concentration

Reduced Monitoring

- 3. *Twice per year compliance monitoring*, under the following:
 - a. Initial dilution of at least 20:1
 - b. Additional twice per year "surveillance monitoring* at a concentration at least double the IWC

^{*}Test at 10 percent effluent.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

 Required when two or more MDEL or MMEL* violations occur in a month or two successive calendar months.

2. Regional Board may require when surveillance monitoring shows two consecutive "fails"

Timeline

 December 2020: Adopted by the State Water Board

2. Between April and June 2021: OAL and U.S. EPA approval

3. After EPA Approval: Incorporate in Region 2 NPDES Permits