

64669.05 Definitions

(a)

For the purposes of this Article, the following definitions shall apply: (1) "Acute exposure threat" means the increased imminent risk of adverse health effects, including infectious disease and toxic effects from short-term exposures to contaminants in water. (2) "Advanced treated water" means municipal wastewater that has undergone treatment for chemical control pursuant to section 64669.50. (3) "AWTOTM" means the Advanced Water Treatment Operator certification program of the California-Nevada Section of the American Water Works Association and the California Water Environment Association. (4) "AWT5TM" means a specific advanced water treatment certificate issued by the AWTOTM certification program. (5) "BAC" means biologically activated carbon. (6) "Challenge test" means a study comparing a pathogen, surrogate parameter, or indicator compound concentration between the influent and effluent of a treatment process to determine the removal capacity of the treatment process. The influent concentration must be high enough to ensure that a measurable concentration is detected in the effluent. (7) "Chemical control point" means an activity, procedure, or process that is applied and is essential for preventing, reducing or eliminating a chemical hazard. (8) "Chronic exposure threat" means the increased risk of adverse health effects including cancer or other longer-term effects or disease from continued exposures to contaminants in water. (9) "Critical

limit" means a maximum and/or minimum value of a continuously monitored parameter that indicates that a treatment process or an operation is effectively controlling the pathogen or chemical risk. (10) "Direct potable reuse project" or "DPR project" means a project involving the planned introduction of recycled water that meets the requirements of this Article either directly into a public water system or into a raw water supply immediately upstream of a water treatment plant. (11) "DPR project water" means municipal wastewater used by a DPR project that has undergone partial or complete treatment as set forth in this Article. (12) "Direct potable reuse responsible agency (DiPRRA)" means the public water system responsible for compliance with this Article for a DPR project. (13) "Finished water" has the same meaning set forth in section 64400.41, Article 1, Chapter 15, Division 4, Title 22. (14) "Indicator compound" or "indicator" means a chemical in municipal wastewater that represents the physical, chemical, and/or biodegradation characteristics of a specific family of trace organic compounds and that is present in concentrations that may be used to monitor the efficacy of trace organic compound reduction by a treatment process, and/or that provides an indication of treatment process failure. (15) "Local limits" means restrictions on the discharge of pollutants established by an industrial pretreatment and pollutant source control program to protect a wastewater treatment plant's operations and the receiving water provided to a DPR project. (16) "Log reduction" means the logarithm base 10 of the ratio of the levels of a pathogenic organism or other contaminant before and after treatment. (17) "Log reduction value" or "LRV" means the measure of the ability of a treatment train or a treatment process to remove or inactivate microorganisms such as bacteria, protozoa and viruses. LRV is the log reduction validated or credited for a treatment process or treatment train. (18) "Maximum contaminant level" or "MCL" has the same meaning set forth in section

116275(f) of the Health and Safety Code. MCLs are specified in Chapters 15 and 15.5, Division 4, Title 22. (19) "Municipal wastewater" means wastewater that includes mostly domestic waste and may include commercial and industrial waste. For the purposes of this Article, municipal wastewater is considered a surface water. (20) "Notification level" has the same meaning set forth in section 116455(c)(3) of the Health and Safety Code. (21) "Operating envelope" means the specified range of a set of continuously monitored parameters, including those with critical limits, of a treatment process within which an operation is consistent with validation conditions. (22) "Operational parameter" means a measurable property used to characterize or partially characterize the operation of a treatment process. (23) "Ozone/BAC" means an ozonation process immediately followed by biologically activated carbon. (24) "Partner agency" means an entity included in a DPR project other than a DiPRRA, such as a wastewater management agency, wastewater collection agency, public water system, or other entity responsible for water treatment, water conveyance, or storage. (25) "Pathogen control point" means an activity, procedure, or process that may be applied to remove or reduce the pathogen hazard. (26) "Regional monitoring consortium" means a group of DPR projects that cooperate in developing and implementing monitoring plans that comply with the monitoring requirements set forth in this Article. (27) "Response level" has the same meaning set forth in section 116455(c)(4) of the Health and Safety Code. (28) "SCADA system" means a supervisory control and data acquisition system. (29) "Surrogate parameter" or "surrogate" means a measurable chemical or physical property, microorganism, or chemical that has been demonstrated to provide a direct correlation with the concentration of an indicator compound or pathogen; that may be used to monitor the efficacy of trace organic compound or pathogen reduction by a treatment

process; and/or that provides an indication of a treatment process failure. (30) "TOC" means total organic carbon, which is the concentration of organic carbon present in water. (31) "Treatment mechanism" means a physical, biological, or chemical action that reduces the concentration of a pathogen or chemical contaminant. (32) "Treatment train" means a group or assemblage of physical, chemical, and biological treatment processes that conditions or treats water to achieve a specific water quality objective. (33) "UV" means ultraviolet light. (34) "Validation" means a demonstration of the pathogen or chemical contaminant reduction capacity of a treatment process. (35) "Verification" means monitoring to demonstrate the effectiveness of a treatment process for compliance determination. (36) "Wastewater contribution" or "WWC" means the fraction equal to the quantity of municipal wastewater divided by the sum of the quantities of raw or treated municipal wastewater and a dilution water that is either an untreated source of drinking water that has received permit approval from the State Board in accordance with sections 116525 through 116550 of the Health and Safety Code, or a finished water that has received permit approval from the State Board in accordance with sections 116525 through 116550 of the Health and Safety Code. The municipal wastewater used in the WWC calculation can be either raw or treated municipal wastewater. (37) "Water treatment plant" has the same meaning set forth in Health and Safety Code section 116275(w).

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"AWTOTM" means the Advanced Water Treatment Operator certification program of the California-Nevada Section of the American Water Works Association and the California Water Environment Association.

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"Critical limit" means a maximum and/or minimum value of a continuously monitored

parameter that indicates that a treatment process or an operation is effectively controlling the pathogen or chemical risk.

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"Direct potable reuse responsible agency (DiPRRA)" means the public water system responsible for compliance with this Article for a DPR project.

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"Finished water" has the same meaning set forth in section 64400.41, Article 1, Chapter 15, Division 4, Title 22.

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"Local limits" means restrictions on the discharge of pollutants established by an industrial pretreatment and pollutant source control program to protect a wastewater treatment plant's operations and the receiving water provided to a DPR project.

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"Water treatment plant" has the same meaning set forth in Health and Safety Code section 116275(w).