EAST BAY DISCHARGERS AUTHORITY
2651 Grant Avenue
San Lorenzo, CA 94580-1841
(510) 278-5910
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A Joint Powers Public Agency

ITEM NO. 14

REGULATORY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AGENDA

Tuesday, June 18, 2019
8:30 A.M.

East Bay Dischargers Authority
2651 Grant Avenue, San Lorenzo, CA 94580

Committee Members: Cutter (Chair); Walters

RA1. Call to Order

RA2. Roll Call

RA3. Public Forum

RA4. Status Report – NPDES Report
(The Committee will review NPDES Permit compliance data for March 2019.)

RA5. NPDES Inspection

RA6. BACWA Regulatory Issue Summary
(The Committee will review the matrix of regulatory issues affecting Bay Area wastewater agencies.)

RA7. Resolution Authorizing the General Manager to Enter Into a Professional Services Agreement With Pacific EcoRisk in the Amount of $48,000 for Effluent Toxicity Testing in Fiscal Years 2019/2020, 2020/2021, and 20121/2022
(The Committee will consider a resolution authorizing the General Manager to enter into a professional services agreement with Pacific EcoRisk for toxicity testing services in FY 2019/2020, 2020/2021, and 2021/2022.)

RA8. Resolution Accepting the Quotation from Hach and Authorizing the General Manager to Issue a Purchase Order For Software and Support Services in FY 2019/20 in the Amount of $13,624
(The Committee will consider a resolution authorizing the General Manager to issue a Purchase Order to Hach for laboratory data management software and support services in FY 2019/2020.)

RA9. Adjournment

(Any member of the public may address the Committee at the commencement of the meeting on any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee. This should not relate to any item on the agenda. Each person addressing the Committee should limit their presentation to three minutes. Non-English speakers using a translator will have a time limit of six minutes. Any member of the public desiring to provide comments to the Committee on any agenda item should do so at the time the item is considered. Oral comments should be limited to three minutes per individual or ten minutes for an organization. Speaker's cards will be available and are to be completed prior to speaking.)

(In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, if you need special assistance to participate in an Authority meeting, or you need a copy of the agenda, or the agenda packet, in an appropriate alternative format, please contact the Administrative Assistant at (510) 278-5910 or kyambao@ebda.org. Notification of at least 48 hours prior to the meeting or time when services are needed will assist the Authority staff in assuring that reasonable arrangements can be made to provide accessibility to the meeting or service.)

The next Regulatory Affairs Committee meeting is scheduled on Tuesday, July 16, 2019 at 9:00 a.m.

Agenda Explanation
East Bay Dischargers Authority
Regulatory Affairs Committee
June 18, 2019

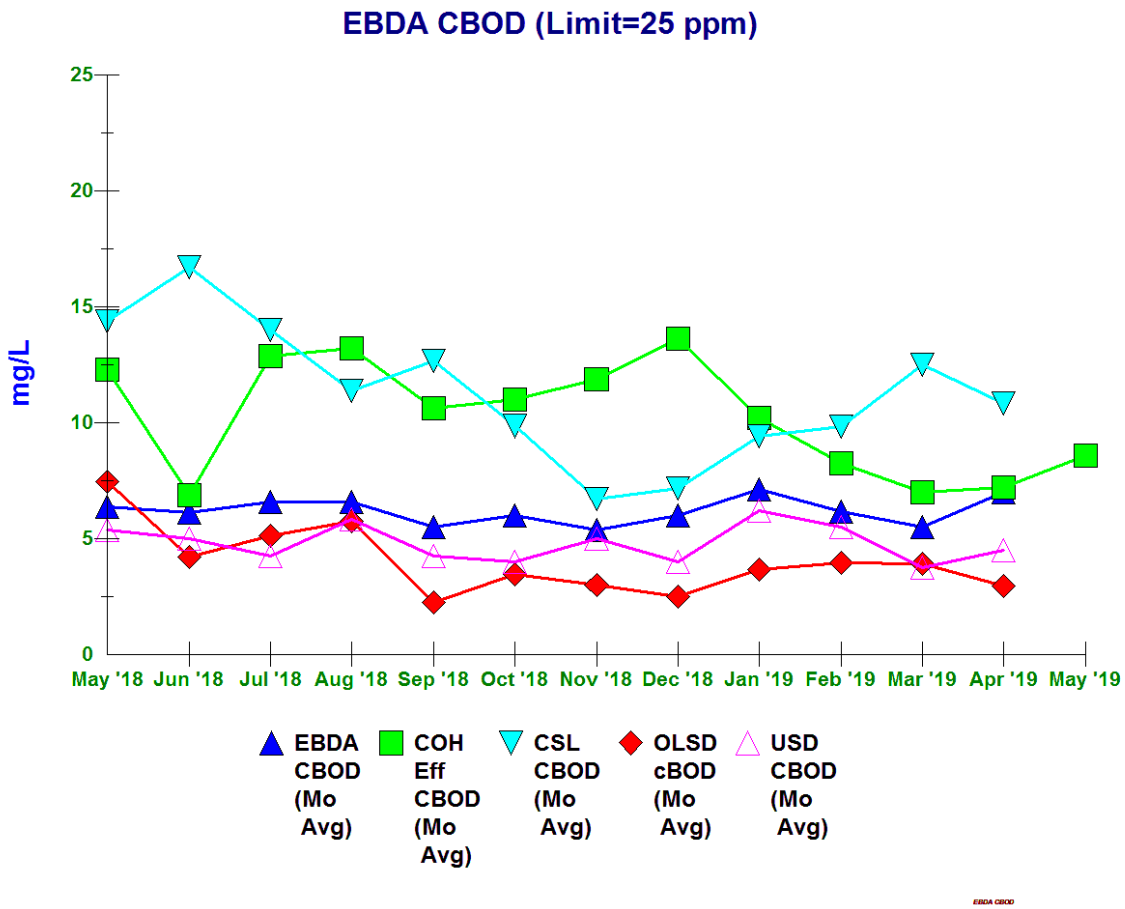
ITEM NO. RA4 STATUS REPORT – NPDES PERMIT

Recommendation
For the Committee's information only; no action is required.

Permit Compliance Issues
There were no NPDES permit violations in April and preliminary data from May are also free of permit exceedances. Member Agency CBOD and TSS performance are shown below.

Per discussion at last month's Committee meeting, staff has not attached the current Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms. Staff will note any unusual or notable results here in the future.

A table has also been added to this report showing bacteria results for the calendar year to date. Bacterial regrowth tends to accelerate as the weather warms in the summer months, and EBDA staff has requested that the Member Agencies increase their chlorine dose to prevent this. While there were a few days in May with higher results for fecal coliform, the geometric mean against which compliance is measured is well below the limit of 500 MPN/100 mL, and enterococcus values remain low.



Agenda Explanation
East Bay Dischargers Authority
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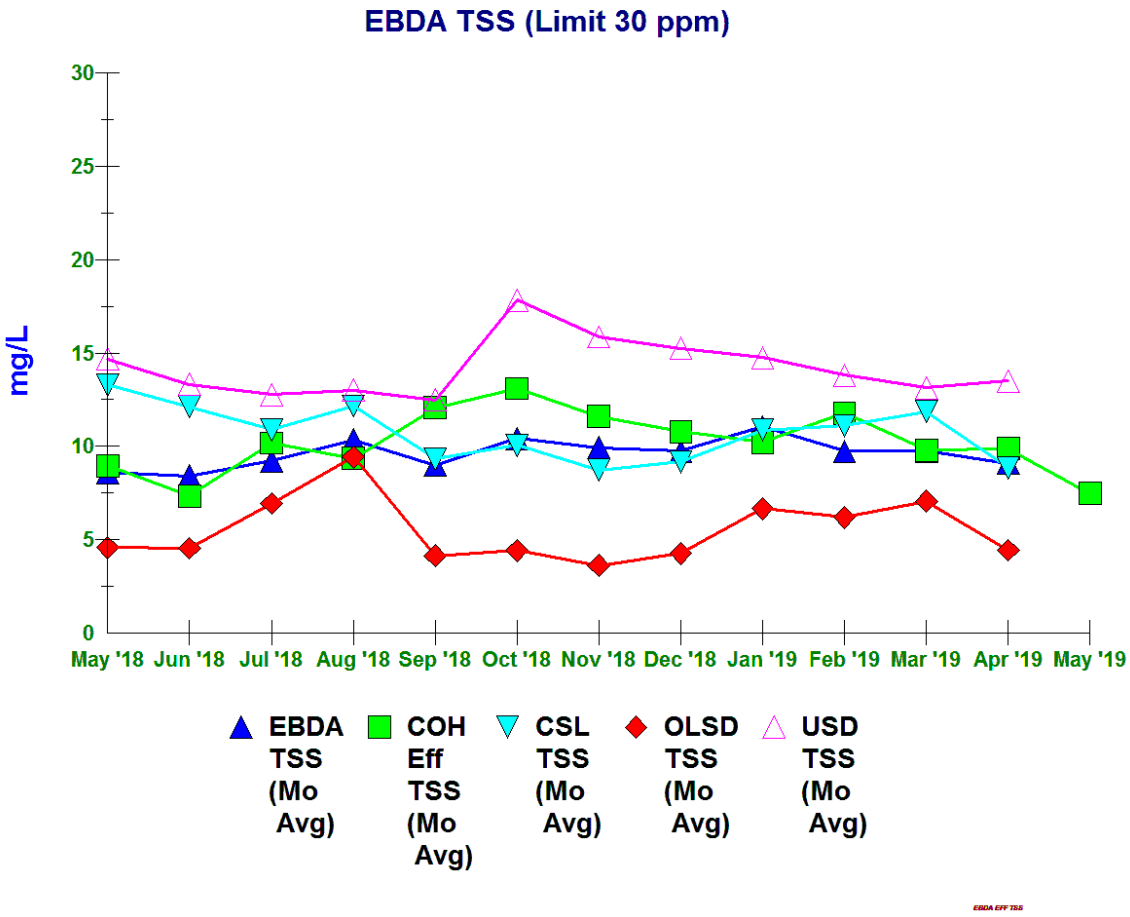

Agenda Explanation
East Bay Dischargers Authority
Regulatory Affairs Committee
June 18, 2019

Date	FECAL MPN/ 100mL		ENTERO MPN/ 100mL
Limit (Geomean)	**500**		**240**
Jan 2019, Geomean	**6**		**3**
Feb 2019, Geomean	**3**		**3**
Mar 2019, Geomean	**7**		**2**
4/1/2019	4	<	2
4/2/2019	6	<	2
4/3/2019	8	<	2
4/8/2019	22		2
4/9/2019	8	<	2
4/15/2019	12		2
4/16/2019	8		3
4/22/2019	< 2	<	2
4/23/2019	11		5
4/29/2019	3		4
4/30/2019	13	<	2
April 2019, Geomean	**7**	<	**2**
5/1/2019	8	<	2
5/6/2019	8	<	2
5/7/2019	70		4
5/8/2019	33		2
5/13/2019	33		2
5/14/2019	130		2
5/15/2019	2		4
5/20/2019	8	<	2
5/21/2019	4	<	2
5/27/2019	11	<	2
5/28/2019	13		2
May 2019, Geomean	**14**		**2**

Agenda Explanation
East Bay Dischargers Authority
Regulatory Affairs Committee
June 18, 2019

ITEM NO. RA5 NPDES INSPECTION

Recommendation
For the Committee's information only; no action is required.

Background
Per the Authority's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board), our facilities are subject to biennial inspections by the Water Board's permit engineer. In particular, inspections are usually conducted at the Marina Dechlorination Facility (MDF). Inspections of Member Agency treatment plants are also coordinated directly between the Member Agencies and the Water Board.

Discussion
The biennial inspection of MDF occurred on June 5, 2019. The inspection was conducted by James Parrish and Matias Leon from the Water Board. EBDA staff conducted the tour of MDF facilities and wishes to thank San Leandro Lab Supervisor Angie Berumen and Operator Kurt Raphael for their support during the inspection. Water Board staff were pleased with the condition and operation of the facilities and had no negative findings. The Water Board's inspection report is attached.

June 11, 2019
Place ID: 222123

Sent by email

Easy Bay Dischargers Authority (EBDA)
2651 Grant Avenue
San Lorenzo, CA 94580

Attn: Howard Cin, Superintendent of Operations & Maintenance
(dastoops@ebda.org)

Subject: EBDA Joint Outfall and Marina Dechlorination Facility
(NPDES No. CA0037869)
Compliance Evaluation Inspection Report

Dear Mr. Cin:

On June 5, 2019, I conducted a compliance evaluation inspection at the Marina Dechlorination Facility. I have attached the inspection report.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please call me at 510-622-2381 or email James.Parrish@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

James Parrish
Environmental Scientist

Enclosure: Compliance Evaluation Inspection Report

cc: (via email)
Eric Magnan, USEPA, Magnan.Eric@epa.gov
Michael Weiss, U.S. EPA, Weiss.Michael@epa.gov
Jacqueline Zipkin, EBDA, jzipkin@ebda.org

CIWQS Inspection No.: 36596230
Entered by: JP

NPDES Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) Report

Facility Name and Location			Entry Date	Entry Time
Marina Dechlorination Facility at EBDA Joint Outfall 14150 Monarch Bay Drive San Leandro, CA 94577			6/05/2019	9:30 AM
			Permit Effective Date	Permit Expiration Date
			7/1/2017	6/30/2022
Mailing Address	Same as facility location?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Notified?	Yes ☒ No ☐
East Bay Dischargers Authority (EBDA) 2651 Grant Avenue San Lorenzo, CA 94580			If no, rationale:	

CIWQS Inspection ID	36596230	Receiving Water Name	EBDA Outfall – Lower San Francisco Bay
NPDES Permit Number	CA0037869	County	Alameda
Order Number	R2-2017-0016	Plant Classification	POTW
Type of Discharge	Major	CIWQS Place ID	222123

Names and Titles of Onsite Representatives			
Name	Title	Phone	Email
Howard Cin	Operations & Maintenance Manager	510-362-2501	hcin@ebda.org
Angelica Berumen	Laboratory Supervisor	510-577-6042	aberumen@sanleandro.org
Jacqueline Zipkin	General Manager	510-278-5910	jzipkin@ebda.org

Name and Title of Responsible Official	
Name Title Phone Email	Jacqueline Zipkin General Manager 510-278-5910 jzipkin@ebda.org

Does responsible official match permit based contact information on file?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Does grade level comply with plant classification?	Yes ☒ No ☐

Inspector Information	Presented Credentials?	Yes ☐ No ☒

Organization Name Title Phone Email	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board James Parrish Environmental Scientist (510) 622-2381 James.Parrish@waterboards.ca.gov

I. PRE-INSPECTION PERMIT REVIEW

	Yes	No	N/A
Is the facility as described in the permit?	☒	☐	☐
Has the Water Board been notified of any process/production modifications?	☐	☐	☒
Was a permit reissuance application submitted to the Water Board on time?	☐	☐	☒
Was the permit modified prior to any facility or discharge changes?	☐	☐	☒

Discharge Points
001 – Lower San Francisco Bay (EBDA Common Outfall)

Facility Class			
Chief Plant Operator	Howard Cin	Grade	III
Current ADWF Permitted ADWF Current BOD load Permitted BOD load Current TSS load Permitted TSS load			

	Yes	No	N/A
Are current loads less than 80% of design loads?	☐	☐	☒
If no, does annual report describe timing of next plant expansion?	☐	☐	☒

Permitting concerns that might affect inspection process

II. PRE-INSPECTION MONITORING REPORT REVIEW

Summary of effluent limit violations since last inspection

Constituent	No. of Violations	Corrective Action Reported	No action reported
None	0	N/A	☐
			☐
			☐

Summary of receiving water violations since last inspection

Parameter	No. of Violations	No action reported
Dissolved oxygen	None	☐
Turbidity	None	☐
pH	None	☐
Temperature	None	☐
Aesthetic issues (e.g., excessive algae, bottom deposits, etc.)	None	☐

Corrective Actions Reported

N/A

Monitoring and Reporting Program violations since last inspection

	Yes	No	N/A
Responsible person signs and certifies the DMRs and/or SMRs	☒	☐	☐
Discharger monitors at frequency required by permit	☒	☐	☐
All data collected are summarized	☒	☐	☐
Coliform concentrations are calculated as required by permit (median, mean, etc.)	☒	☐	☐
Detection limits are reported	☒	☐	☐
"Less than" and estimated values are properly carried through the calculations	☒	☐	☐
Flow measurement period used for load calculations brackets sampling period	☒	☐	☐
Loading rates are properly calculated	☒	☐	☐
Data reported in time frame and frequency required by permit	☒	☐	☐
Have any spills/bypasses been reported to the Regional Board?	☐	☐	☒

Dates and times of spills/bypasses

N/A

III. RECORDS AND REPORTS REVIEW

	Required onsite?		Available onsite?				
	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected	Comments
Current NPDES permit	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Permit modifications	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Permit amendments	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	The amendment refers to the updated Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G of NPDES permits), adopted November 8, 2017 and effective January 1, 2018.
Compliance orders	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Monitoring and reporting program	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Standard provisions	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Industrial pretreatment program	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Maintenance records and log book	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Plant operation and maintenance manual	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	Standard Operating Procedures were available for operating the sodium bisulfite pumps.
Equipment manuals	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Plant engineering drawings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Collection system drawings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Maintenance records	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Spill and bypass records	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Biosolids disposal plan	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Biosolid farm map and disposal agreements	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Soil nutrient analyses	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Biosolids loading rate records	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Pollution prevention plan	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Pathogen/vector reduction records	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	
Spill prevention control and countermeasure (SPCC) plan	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	
Operational logs	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Auxiliary power check logs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	

Notes

Contingency Plan. EBDA has an Emergency Operating Contingency Plan for both the Facility and the entire EBDA system. The plan included emergency contacts and addressed all seven elements required under the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) section I.C.1 as they pertained to the Facility and the individual treatment plants that comprise the EBDA system.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. According to the Operations and Maintenance Manager, the Facility is not required to have a full SPCC Plan because it does not store, consume, or transfer above

a threshold of oil or oil products per 40 C.F.R. section 112.1 (Oil Pollution Prevention – Generally Applicability). The Facility only holds and consumes approximately 11,000 gallons of sodium bisulfite.

IV. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE REVIEW

		Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Were all records and reports required by permit organized and available?		☐	☐	☐	☒
Was influent flow meter calibration available onsite?		☒	☐	☐	☐
Date of last calibration	March 25, 2019				
Calibration performed by…	Calcon Systems, Inc.				
Was effluent flow meter calibration available onsite?		☐	☐	☐	☒
Date of last calibration					
Calibration performed by…					
Were flow measurement records maintained for past 3 years?		☐	☐	☐	☒
Is a maintenance management program in place?		☐	☐	☐	☒
Number of open work orders					
Oldest date of open work order					
Are entries to the operational logs made in pen?		☒	☐	☐	☐
Were all operational log entry modifications made with suitable cause?		☐	☐	☐	☒
Were reported spills and bypasses recorded in operational logs?		☐	☐	☐	☒
Is the facility staffing requirement described in O&M manual?		☐	☐	☐	☒
Is the facility staffed in accordance with O&M manual?		☐	☐	☐	☒
Were there auxiliary power check logs?		☐	☐	☐	☒
Air Board permit number					

Notes

The Facility has two effluent flow meters, which are calibrated every six months.

The Facility is staffed four hours a day from three-to-four days a week, typically between 7:30am to 11:30am. According to the Operations and Maintenance Manager, an operator must be a lead operator to be considered proficient enough to operate the Facility, which includes passing a training program unique to the Facility. The Facility has six operators (four Grade III, one Grade IV, and one Grade V operator). Onsite operators will calibrate the chlorine and sodium bisulfite analyzers each day they are present (typically four times a week). Operations are controlled and monitored via a SCADA system. The SCADA system is equipped with an alarm system in the event of equipment malfunction, and a call system is in place to notify operators on their mobile phones. Operators are also remotely in touch with controls at the Facility through mobile phones in which they can adjust operations.

Work orders for the Facility are sent to the City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant, where they are generated for the Facility's Operations and Maintenance Manager.

In June 2015, EBDA installed a master programmable logic controller (PLC) in the Facility's control room. The PLC allows an operator to control all Facility pumps in the centralized control room, rather than manually operating pumps in a room separate from the SCADA system. A backup PLC accompanies the master PLC.

Since the last inspection (June 2017), EBDA installed and tested a new chlorine analyzer, CL1000, to replace its current chlorine analyzer, Micro2000. According to the Operations and Maintenance Manager, the CL1000 was impractical, so EBDA continues to use the Micro2000.

V. MONITORING RECORDS REVIEW

	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Are monitoring records and laboratory reports retained for 5 years?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are data reported on DMRs/SMRs consistent with analytical results?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Is the onsite laboratory ELAP certified?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Certification Number	2281*
Expiration Date	11/30/2019

	N/A	Not Inspected
Parameters measured onsite	☐	☐

*The City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant laboratory staff analyzes EBDA's combined effluent for the following parameters:

Residual Chlorine
Sodium bisulfite
pH
Dissolved oxygen
Enterococcus
Fecal Coliform

Additional parameters used for internal monitoring and process control	☐	☒

Constituents analyzed with hand-held equipment	☐	☒

	Most recent calibration date	Standard expiration date

Notes

VI. MONITORING REPORT REVIEW

	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Are loading calculations prepared correctly?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Are contract laboratory records and chains of custody available?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Do sampling and analytical records include:				
a. Dates, times, and locations of sampling	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Names of individuals performing sampling	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Analytical methods	☒	☐	☐	☐
d. Results of analyses	☒	☐	☐	☐
e. Dates of analyses	☒	☐	☐	☐
f. Times of analyses, as necessary to verify holding times	☐	☐	☐	☒
g. Analysts names or initials	☒	☐	☐	☐
h. Instantaneous flow at grab sample locations, if required	☐	☐	☐	☒
MONITORING PROCEDURES				
Are adequate equipment and procedures used for onsite analyses?				
pH	☐	☐	☐	☒
Dissolved oxygen	☐	☐	☐	☒
Temperature	☐	☐	☐	☒
Turbidity	☐	☐	☐	☒
UV transmittance	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐	☒
Is refrigeration satisfactory?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are grab samples collected during representative discharge conditions?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Do monitoring locations appear to be appropriate?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Do composite sampling procedures comply with the permit?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are automatic samplers properly cleaned and maintained?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are samples adequately preserved?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are sample containers appropriate for the samples collected?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Are samples collected using appropriate protocols?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Are coliform samples collected directly into sterile containers?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Does coliform sampling occur after the last introduction of wastes?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Is the number of discharge points as described in the permit?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are the locations of the discharge outfalls as described in the permit?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Is the name of the receiving water as described in the permit?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Is site free of any evidence of spills or bypasses?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Do the sampling and monitoring appear representative of the discharge?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are groundwater monitoring wells capped and locked?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Notes

The City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant lab staff analyze effluent samples for residual chlorine, sodium bisulfite, pH, dissolved oxygen, enterococcus, and fecal coliform. EBDA's contract laboratory, Caltest Analytical Laboratory, analyzes samples for priority pollutant metals and organics, and Pacific Eco-Risk Laboratory analyzes for acute and chronic toxicity.

The Facility had two effluent composite samplers, with one inactive for redundancy. The samplers connect to a sample holding tank containing the combined effluent from the EBDA member agencies. The temperature inside

the active effluent composite sampler's refrigerator at the time of the inspection (approximately 10:15am) was 2.4 degrees Celsius, which complies with 40 C.F.R. section 136.3(e) to be less than or equal to 6.0 degrees Celsius.

VII. FINAL EFFLUENT AND RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

APPEARANCE OF FINAL EFFLUENT	Yes	No	Not Inspected
Condition during the inspection			
Clear (not cloudy)	☒	☐	☐
Colorless	☒	☐	☐
Free of sheen	☒	☐	☐
Free of scum	☒	☐	☐
Free of foam	☒	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	

Notes

APPEARANCE OF RECEIVING WATER	Yes	No	Upstream condition is similar	Not Inspected
Condition during the inspection				
Free of distinctly visible plume	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of foam and sheen	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of snails	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of erosion at the discharge point	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of bottom deposits	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of filamentous algae growth	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of microbial layers on aquatic plants	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐	

Notes

Effluent is discharged through a deep-water outfall located approximately seven miles offshore in Lower San Francisco Bay. Therefore, the receiving water could not be observed.

VIII. SITE WALK INSPECTION

Weather and site conditions present during time of inspection
Clear skies.

Treatment Process (described in permit)	Appeared Compliant	Not Present	Non-Operational	Lacking Maintenance	Not Inspected
1. Dechlorination	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Notes

Background:

The Facility dechlorinates secondary-treated effluent from the following EBDA member agencies:

- Oro Loma and Castro Valley Sanitary Districts Water Pollution Control Plant
- City of Hayward Water Pollution Control Facility
- City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant
- Union Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant

Additionally, the Facility dechlorinates secondary-treated effluent from the Livermore-Amador Valley Wastewater Management Agency (LAVWMA) pipeline, which includes combined effluent from the Dublin San Ramon Services District Wastewater Treatment Plant and the City of Livermore Water Reclamation Plant.

The effluent from the above facilities (i.e., EBDA's influent) is received by two converging force mains: one 48 inches in diameter from the San Leandro plant and one 96 inches in diameter from all other contributing facilities. Dechlorination occurs through injecting sodium bisulfite after convergence of the force mains. Two 6,000-gallon tanks of sodium bisulfite (maintained at 5,500 gallons each when refilled) supply the dechlorinating agent through a metering pump at proportions dependent on flow and residual chlorine concentration. The Facility has two flow meters and sodium bisulfite is dosed based on the flow meter with the highest reading. Three metering pumps are maintained; one is operated and two are backups. The active pump is rotated every week to ensure all three are regularly active and functioning.

Total residual chlorine is monitored continuously. Influent is routed to the effluent chlorine meter every two hours to confirm that the meter is accurately reading chlorine concentrations. Sodium bisulfite is also monitored continuously in the effluent to ensure zero residual chlorine. The influent and effluent chlorine readings and the sodium bisulfite readings are displayed in three adjacent screens in the Facility's control room for direct observation.

Observations:
The Facility appeared well maintained and free of potential hazards. The Facility was equipped with a spill kit, and its sodium bisulfite was stored within secondary containment in a locked building.

<u>General Operation</u>
The Facility has two methods of dosing effluent with sodium bisulfite: (1) through using a chemical mixer (called Water Champ), which provides rapid mixing and diffusion of sodium bisulfite with effluent; and (2) through two inductors, which inject sodium bisulfite into the effluent pipeline as a backup to the Water Champ. During the inspection, the Water Champ was offline due do a part (the shaft) that needed replacement.

The Facility can sample influent and effluent from a four-fauceted sink. Two faucets allow for separate influent samples between the City of San Leandro and the remaining EBDA member agencies, which can help in identifying the source of constituents in the combined effluent. The remaining two faucets allow for separate samples between combined influent and dechlorinated combined effluent.

Because the Facility is largely unmanned, typical dechlorination consists of overdosing the effluent with sodium bisulfite to ensure compliance with the Facility's NPDES permit effluent limitation of 0.0 mg/L of total residual chlorine.

Errant Chlorine Reading

During the inspection, the Facility's influent chlorine analyzer read 0.29 mg/L. The effluent chlorine analyzer errantly read a concentration of 0.06 mg/L, which would indicate noncompliance with its effluent limit of 0.0 mg/L. However, the sodium bisulfite analyzer read a concentration of 1.01 mg/L. Because the sodium bisulfite analyzer measured excess sodium bisulfite in the effluent, the Operations and Maintenance Manager concluded that the effluent chlorine analyzer was inaccurate and that the residual chlorine concentrations in the effluent was 0.0 mg/L. To verify this, the Facility's Laboratory Supervisor and another onsite operator conducted a titration analysis of an effluent sample and verified that the effluent chlorine concentration was 0.0 mg/L. To further verify that the positive chlorine reading was errant, the Operations and Maintenance Manager described that the Facility automatically increases its dosage of sodium bisulfite if residual chlorine concentrations suddenly increase or "spike." However, readings on the Facility's SCADA system did not indicate the sodium bisulfite metering pumps increased pumping of sodium bisulfite. The chlorine analyzer with the errant chlorine measurements was correctly reading 0.0 mg/L after the titration analysis.

Sodium Bisulfite Use and Refills

The Operations and Maintenance Manager explained that the Facility typically uses 300 gallons of sodium bisulfite each day, and up to 2,000 gallons per day during large storms that significantly increase influent flows to the Facility. On the day of the inspection, the Facility was dosing approximately 375 gallons per day, which was higher than under typical operations, because the Water Champ was offline; the Water Champ provides more rapid mixing and diffusion than the backup sodium bisulfite inductors.

The sodium bisulfite was stored in a locked building of the Facility, where temperature is maintained at around 18 degrees Celsius to keep the sodium bisulfite from crystalizing (sodium bisulfite crystalizes if temperatures get too low).

Sampling Point Relocation:

In 2017, EBDA relocated its enterococcus sampling location about 200 feet upstream just prior to where sodium bisulfite is injected into the EBDA pipeline so that operators could collect a representative sample uninterrupted by enterococcus growths in the sampling line. However, the setup in the new sample location included grabbing a sample from a suspended line discharging into a hanging bucket on a second floor of the Facility, above the effluent pipeline, with limited accessibility. Since the June 2017 inspection, the sampling location was moved to a safer and more accessible location on the ground-level just below the June 2017 sampling location setup on the second floor.

Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

Because the Facility is located in close proximity to Lower San Francisco Bay, rock berms were built along the shoreline to prevent flooding of the property. According to the General Manager, EBDA has been in regional conversations about more long-term sea-level rise solutions.

EMERGENCY OPERATION	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Is available back-up power appropriate for emergency conditions?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are there alarms systems for power and equipment failure?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are treatment control procedures established for emergencies?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Notes

The Facility has a 150-kilowatt backup generator. This generator can power the entire Facility during a power outage.

CHEMICALS ONSITE	MSDS Available? Yes	MSDS Available? No	Secondary Containment? Yes	Secondary Containment? No	Not Inspected
Sodium bisulfite	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

	Yes	No	N/A	
Is spill clean-up and containment equipment available?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Notes

IX. SITE WALK OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSPECTION

	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Maintenance program appears to be in place and being followed	☒	☐	☐	☐
Lift stations appear properly maintained and have back-up power	☐	☐	☒	☐
Odors are adequately controlled, including…	☐	☐	☒	☐
Ponds	☐	☐	☒	☐
Headworks	☐	☐	☒	☐
Sludge processing facilities	☐	☐	☒	☐
Storage appears to control leachate and runoff	☒	☐	☐	☐
Public access to storage is prevented	☒	☐	☐	☐
No safety concerns were observed that might interfere with proper O&M or monitoring	☒	☐	☐	☐
Flow devices appear to be property installed and maintained, and operating without interference	☒	☐	☐	☐

Notes

Photos

Figure 1 – Sample Collection Sink
Influent and effluent are collected at an onsite four-fauceted sink. From left to right: Faucet #1 represents influent from all contributing EBDA facilities except for San Leandro; Faucet #2 represents influent from San Leandro; Faucet #3 represents combined influent; and Faucet #4 represents dechlorinated combined effluent.

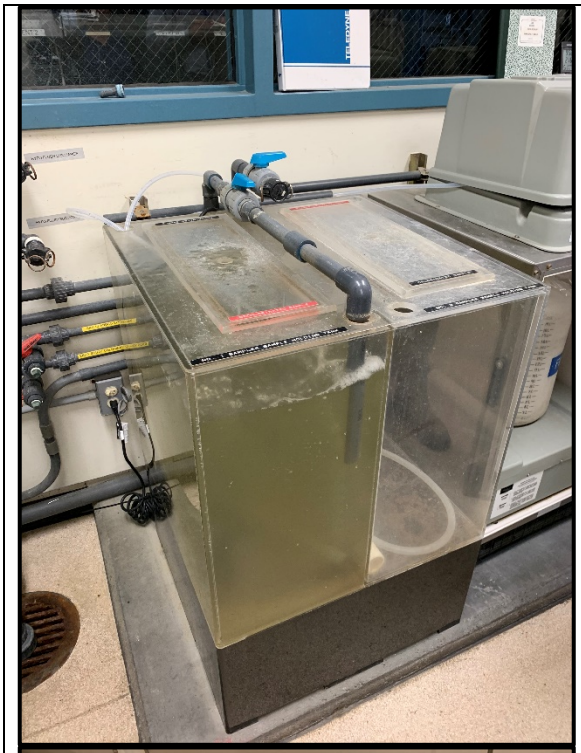

Figure 2 – Effluent Holding Tank
A portion of dechlorinated, combined effluent flows through a holding tank connected to composite samplers.

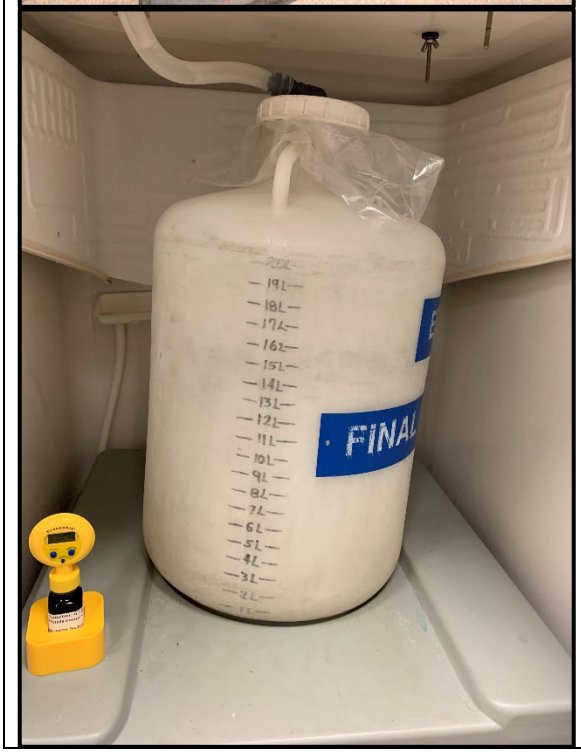

Figure 3 – Composite Sampler
The composite sampler was clean and well-kept. The temperature inside the sampler refrigerator was 2.4 degrees Celsius, which complies with 40 C.F.R. section 136.3(e) to be less than or equal to 6.0 degrees Celsius.

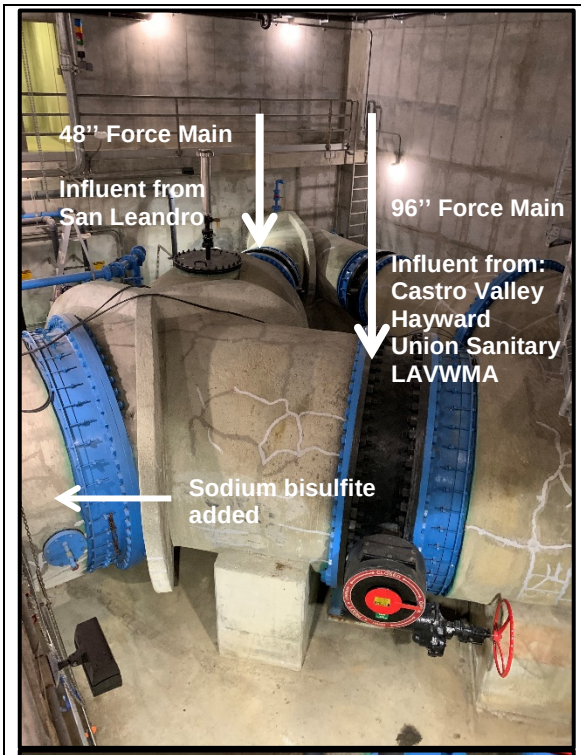

Figure 4 – Converging Force Mains
Influent from EBDA member agencies and LAVWMA is pumped to the Facility through converging force mains. Sodium bisulfite is mixed into the converged influent.

Figure 5 – New Sampling Location
The enterococcus sampling location was moved to a more accessible location of the Facility, just preceding the addition of sodium bisulfite.

Figure 6 – Sodium Bisulfite Storage
Sodium bisulfite is stored in two 6,000-gallon containers and are locked inside a temperature-regulated building of the Facility.

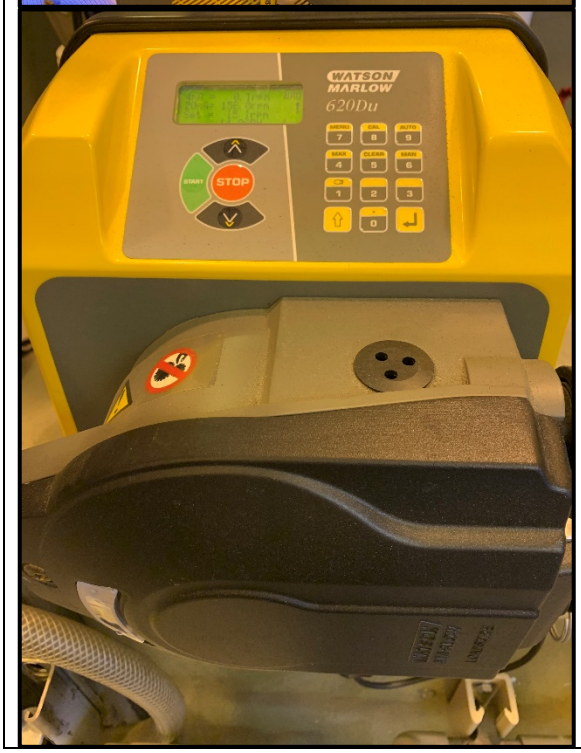

Figure 7 – Sodium Bisulfite Metering Pump
One of three metering pumps at the Facility, which pumps sodium bisulfite to the combined effluent based on the proportion of flow and residual chlorine concentrations.

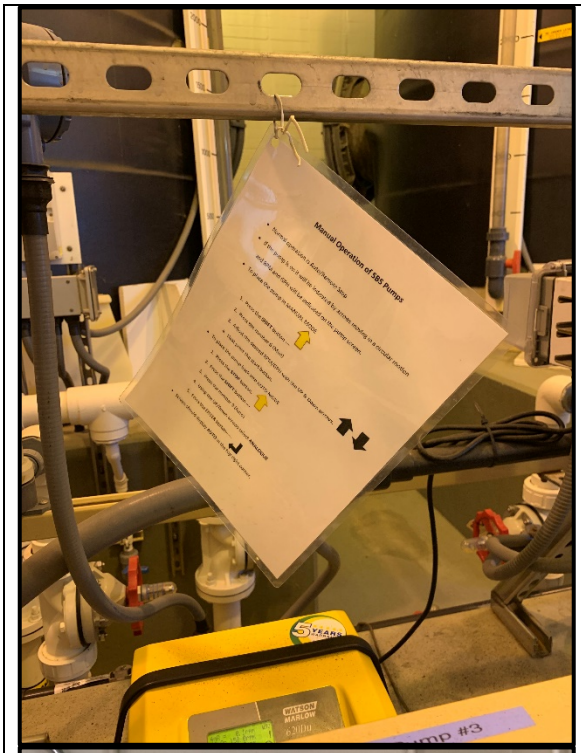

Figure 8 – Standard Operating Procedures
Standard operating procedures for the metering pumps were placed above the metering pumps for easy access for operators.

Figure 9 – Emergency Spill Kit
An emergency spill kit was onsite in the event of an onsite chemical spill.

Figure 10 – Receiving Waters
Dechlorinated effluent is discharged approximately seven miles offshore in Lower San Francisco Bay.

Agenda Explanation
East Bay Dischargers Authority
Regulatory Affairs Committee
June 18, 2019

ITEM NO. RA6 BACWA KEY REGULATORY ISSUE SUMMARY

Recommendation
For the Committee's information only; no action is required.

Background
Periodically, BACWA's Regulatory Program Manager updates a Key Regulatory Issues Summary that contains succinct information on regulatory issues of interest to Bay Area wastewater agencies. The Summary matrix contains background, challenges and recent updates, next steps for BACWA, and links to key resources and documents.

Discussion
The most recent issue summary is attached. Previous versions are available at https://bacwa.org/regulatory-issues-summaries/.

KEY REGULATORY ISSUE SUMMARY
Updated May 15, 2019

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

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
NUTRIENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY – SCIENCE			
• 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 the SF Bay, stakeholders in the region are participating in a steering committee to prioritize scientific studies and ensure that all science to be used for policy decisions is conducted under one umbrella.	• For FY19, BACWA is voluntarily contributing an additional $200k to the science program, in addition to the $800K required by the Watershed Permit. The annual contribution will increase to $2.2M in FY20 per the second Nutrient Watershed Permit. • Agencies are conducting effluent monitoring for nutrients under the watershed permit. • Current scientific efforts are focused on expanding monitoring data, modeling, and work exploring the linkage between nutrients, dissolved oxygen, and harmful algal species. • Future studies will be focused on the science needed to inform the development of nutrient load caps for the third Nutrient Watershed Permit.	• Continue to participate in steering committee and planning subcommittee, and provide funding for scientific studies. • **Participate in the Nutrient Technical Workgroup, which is a venue to provide technical input to the process, and is open to the public, as well as the Stakeholder Advisory Group.**	BACWA "Other Useful Nutrient Documents" Page: http://bacwa.org/nutrients/other-useful-nutrient-documents/ SFEI Nutrient Science Plan Documents: http://sfbaynutrients.sfei.org/books/reports-and-work-products

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
SF BAY NUTRIENT WATERSHED PERMIT			
• The first nutrient watershed permit was adopted in April 2014. The second Nutrient Watershed Permits was adopted May 8, 2019 with an effective date of July 1, 2019. • The second Nutrient Watershed permit includes: ○ Continued individual treatment plant 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 2018 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: ○ Group Annual Reporting ○ Optimization and Facilities Upgrade Studies (first permit term) ○ Regional Studies on Nature Bases Systems and Recycled Water (second permit term) ○ Support of scientific studies through the RMP at $2.2M per year through the five-year permit term.	• BACWA submitted a final report on Nutrient Treatment by Optimization and Upgrade on June 26, 2018. An agency-customizable presentation, and a brochure to educate governing boards and the public were made available to our members. • BACWA and SFEI most recently submitted a science implementation plan and schedule update on February 1, 2019. • All agencies covered by the Nutrient Watershed Permit participated in the first four group Annual Reports, submitted in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018. Agencies are now reporting to BACWA via a data sheet developed by the consultant. There will be an updated data sheet distributed to agencies that will account for changes in the monitoring and reporting program in the second Watershed Permit, including the following: ○ The second watershed permit reporting period will now be based on water year, through September 30, instead of permit year, through June 30. ○ Agencies with flows greater than 10mgd are required to conduct influent monitoring. ○ Organic nitrogen and soluble reactive phosphorus are no longer required to be monitored in effluent. • Agencies with plans to substantially reduce nutrients are recognized in 2nd Watershed Permit Fact Sheet.	• **Agencies continue to report nutrient monitoring to the Water Boards through CIWQS and to BACWA via the data sheet, which will be updated with the monitoring and reporting requriements in the second Nutrient Watershed Permit.** • **Agencies with plans to implement projects that will substantially reduce nutrient loads should keep the Regional Water Board and BACWA apprised, to get credit for "early actions".** • Proceed with Regional Study on Nature-based solutions, to be led by SFEI. • Develop RFP for support of Regional Study on nutrient load reductions through recycled water • Begin discussions about development of a Nutrient Trading framework.	Second Nutrient Watershed Permit: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_info/agendas/2019/May/6_ssr.pdf Optimization/Upgrade Study Final Report: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/BACWA_Final_Nutrient_Reduction_Report.pdf Optimization/Upgrade Report Presentation: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/bacwa_brochure_presentation_20190312.pptx Optimization/Upgrade Report Brochure: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/BACWA-2019-Nutrient-Brochure_Final_20190301.pdf BACWA Nutrient Annual Reports: http://bacwa.org/document-category/nutrient-annual-reports/

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
CHLORINE RESIDUAL COMPLIANCE			
• 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, however, 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 has agreed to work with BACWA to develop a Basin Plan amendment. BACWA has retained consultant support for this effort. • The Scope of Work provided for this effort includes an analysis that will consider the compliance impacts of the following alternatives: ○ Adopting EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria for chlorine, which would be applied with dilution, and lead to limits with a one-hour average compliance period ○ Establishing a Minimum Level, or Reporting Limit for online continuous monitoring system. This could be implemented via permits without a Basin Plan Amendment.	• Work with the consultant and Regional Water Board to proceed with tasks in the Scope of Work to support the Basin Plan Amendment. • **If necessary, volunteer for field studies to support establishing a Minimum Level or Reporting limit for online continuous chlorine analyzers.**	Basin Plan Amendment support Scope of Work: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/EOA-Inc.-SOW-Budget.pdf
PESTICIDES			
• 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 scientifically sound pesticide management program that will not impact POTWs' primary functions of collecting and treating wastewater, recycling water, and managing biosolids.	• Beginning 2016, EPA has been reviewing the registration of several key pesticides, a task it conducts once about every 15 years. • BACWA has funded consultant support to write comment letters advocating for the consideration of POTW and surface water issues during EPA's risk assessments as part of reregistration. • With chronic toxicity limits likely in the near term, POTWs will be in compliance jeopardy if pesticides contribute to toxicity. • Baywise.org has launched new pages on flea and tick control messaging to residents and veterinarians.	• Continue to comment on pesticide reregistrations. • Work with veterinary associations on messaging with respect to flea and tick control alternatives. • Continue to develop summary of EPA actions on pesticides.	BACWA Pesticides Regulatory Update and Call to action: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/BACWA-Pesticide-Regulatory-Update-2016-1.pdf BACWA Pesticide Regulatory Support Page: https://bacwa.org/document-category/pesticides-regulatory-support/ Baywise flea and tick pages: https://baywise.org/

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
MERCURY/PCB WATERSHED PERMIT			
• Mercury/PCB Watershed Permit was reissued on 11/8/17 with 1/1/18 effective date. The Watershed Permit is based on the TMDLs for each of these pollutants. • Aggregate PCB and mercury loads have been well below waste load allocations through 2016. • 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.	• The new watershed permit reduces monitoring frequencies via Method 1668C for agencies with design flows of less than 50 mgd. It also incorporates the laboratory guidance from the BACWA PCB Protocol. • The permit requires continued risk reduction program funding and annual reporting of effort. BACWA is repeating its grant program that it established as part of the previous permit. In summer 2018, two $25,000 grants have been awarded to APA Family Support Services and the California Indian Environmental Alliance.	• Continue outreach to dentists on amalgam separation through BAPPG and BACWA's pretreatment committee. • Schedule risk reduction presentations by the grantees to BACWA's Executive Board and the Regional Water Board in 2019 or 2020.	2017 Mercury/PCB Watershed Permit: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2012/R2-2012-0096.pdf Risk Reduction Materials from 2012 Permit term: https://bacwa.org/mercurypcb-risk-reduction-materials/ Updated BACWA PCBs Protocol: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/PCBs-Sampling-Analysis-and-Reporting-Protocols-Dec13.pdf
ENTEROCOCCUS LIMITS			
• In August 2018, the State Water Board adopted new statewide bacteria water quality objectives and implementation options to protect recreational users from the effects of pathogens in California water bodies. The objectives and implementation options are a new part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the SIP and Ocean Plan. • The Objectives were approved by the Office of Administrative Law in February 2019 and by EPA in March 2019	• The new enterococcus objective for saline waters is a six-week rolling geometric mean of enterococci not to exceed 30 cfu/100 mL, calculated weekly, with a statistical threshold value of 110 cfu/100 mL, not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. • The Regional Water Board has indicated it may grant dilution credit when implementing the new objectives in permits.	• BACWA is working with SFEI to develop and perform a study of background enterococcus levels in the San Francisco Bay. This study will be funded by BACWA and carried out in Summer 2019 and the following wet season in 2019/20.	SWB Bacterial Objective page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/bacterialobjectives/

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
STATE WATER BOARD TOXICITY PROVISIONS			
• 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 • Draft State Toxicity Provisions posted October 19, 2018, would establish: ○ numeric limits for chronic toxicity; ○ 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); ○ Regional Water Board discretion on whether to require RPAs for acute toxicity • During individual permit reissuances, the Regional Water Board has been performing RPAs for chronic toxicity and giving chronic toxicity limits to agencies with Reasonable Potential.	• Key issues for BACWA to discuss with the State Water Board reasonable potential analysis methodology, testing schedule, test species variability, and how to establish instream waste concentration for individual dischargers. • BACWA has 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 on Statute of Limitation grounds, but the group is filing an appeal. • BACWA contributed to the development of a White Paper, led by CASA, looking at the inherent variability in the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* test method. • BACWA hosted a toxicity workshop for its members in September 2017.	• Meet with State Water Board members and staff to discuss implementation issues prior to the Toxicity Provisions Adoption, anticipated in Spring 2019. • Work with Regional Water Board to come to agreement on details of how the Toxicity Provisions will be implemented in Region 2. • Participate in scheduled State Water Board events: ○ Release of updated Draft Provisions and Staff Report - end of May, 2019 ○ Staff Public Workshops - June 3 and June 24, 2019 ○ Board Workshop - July 2 or 3, 2019 ○ Release of Responses to Comments - July or August, 2019 ○ Adoption - September, 2019	State Board Toxicity Page: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy/tx_ass_cntrl.shtml 2018 Draft Toxicity Provisions: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy/docs/toxicity_draft_provisions.pdf Toxicity Workshop Presentations: https://bacwa.org/bacwa-toxicity-workshop-september-18-2017/ CASA *Ceriodaphnia dubia* White Paper: https://bacwa.org/document/casa-white-paper-on-ceriodaphnia-dubia/ BACWA Comments on Toxicity Provisions: https://bacwa.org/document/bacwa-comments-on-toxicity-provisions-12-21-18/

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
COMPOUNDS OF EMERGING CONCERN			
• 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 is considering develop a Pilot CECs Monitoring Plan for the State**.** • 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 Pilot Monitoring Plan is already being implemented in Region 2 through the RMP.	• The Regional Water Board has stated that voluntary participation in RMP CECs studies is key to avoiding State mandates for CECs monitoring. These studies are informational and not for compliance purposes. BACWA has provided RMP with a list of POTW volunteers for effluent monitoring, as needed. • The RMP is currently engaged in a study on microplastics, and was able to obtain adequate POTW participation from BACWA members. • The Ocean Protection Council has finalized its Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy, which includes microplastics. BACWA participated in its development, along with CASA and SCAP.	• **Continue to participate in the RMP CEC Workgroup and solicit agency participation for future studies. They are currently seeking volunteers for a study on enthoxylated surfactants, to be conducted during Summer, 2019.** • Develop a White Paper for use by the RMP in selecting representative POTWs for participation in CEC studies, and develop a proposal for ongoing monitoring. • Work with other Stakeholders to complete Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy Action items.	RMP CEC Workgroup: http://www.sfei.org/rmp/ecwg#tab-1-4 SFEI Microplastics Science Strategy: http://www.sfei.org/documents/microplastic-monitoring-and-science-strategy-san-francisco-bay Final Ocean Litter Prevention Strategy: http://www.opc.ca.gov/webmaster/_media_library/2018/06/2018_CA_OceanLitterStrategy.pdf
SSS WDR REISSUANCE			
• The State Water Board plans to reissue the SSS WDR in 2020. • They have sought out early stakeholder engagement through outreach to CASA and the Regional Associations, and NGOs.	• CASA provided proposed redlines to the SSS WDR on the following items. During two meetings with State Water Board during Fall 2018, staff responded fairly positively to CASA proposals. • The State Water Board held Workshops in April and May 2019 to get feedback on the following: ○ Costs to comply with the order. ○ Regulation of large private sewer systems ○ Improvement of CIWQS data quality ○ Requirement upgrades and enhanced enforcement ○ Potential regulatory incentives for well performing systems	• Comment on draft SSS WDR when available for public comment in late 2019/early 2020.	SWB SSS WDR page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/sso/ CASA SSS WDR Redlines: https://bacwa.org/document/sss-wdr-casa-redlines-8-29-18/ CASA SSS WDR MRP Redlines: https://bacwa.org/document/casa-sss-mrp-redlines-08-29-18/

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
ELAP UPDATE			
• In August 2015, the State Water Board contracted with Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) to establish and facilitate an Expert Review Panel to conduct an examination of ELAP, California's laboratory certification body. • The Expert Review Panel concluded that ELAP's current regulations are inadequate. The Panel recommended that ELAP adopt the laboratory standard established by The NELAC Institute (TNI) as the most viable option for California. • The Environmental Laboratory Technical Advisory Committee (ELTAC) was established to assist ELAP in technical matters that impact the laboratory community. The committee is composed of representatives from the laboratory community and data users, and have represented the POTW laboratory community during this process. • AB 1438 was signed into law on Sept 28, 2017 and became effective January 1, 2018. The bill sets the stage for ELAP to adopt TNI standards	• Third Preliminary Draft Regulations that included adopting the TNI standard for laboratories were released for public comment on December 2018. • Adopting TNI standards will pose a challenge since there are more than 1000 individual requirements in the full document. Initial costs may include ○ hiring staff to handle TNI-related paperwork; ○ hiring consultants to setup the TNI documentation framework; ○ purchasing Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) software; ○ purchasing documents and training material from TNI, etc. • The new standards could be a particular burden on small municipal laboratories, which may choose to close if they cannot economically meet the new standards. • BACWA worked with CASA and CWEA, and signed onto CWEA's comment letter on the previous preliminary draft regulations. • BACWA signed onto a Summit Partners letter recommending that ELAP adopt dual accreditation routes. A group of laboratories have been working on a subcommittee to develop a California-specific QMS. While the majority of ELTAC members voted for a dual-track system, ELAP will not move forward with it unless the vote in favor is unanimous.	• Work with other Regional and Statewide associations to encourage ELAP to consider a California-specific QMS as an alternative certification track. • Comment on next draft of regulations, expected in August, 2019 • Work through BACWA's Laboratory Committee to explore ways to mitigate the burden of the new requirements, once adopted.	State Water Board's ELAP page: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/elap_regulations.shtml CWEA Comment letter: http://cweawaternews.org/cwea-submits-comment-letter-on-elap-preliminary-draft-regulations/ CASA Comment Letter: https://bacwa.org/document/casa-comments-preliminary-draft-elap-regulations-09-06-17/ Summit Partners Letter on dual accreditation: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/9-6-18-Summit-Partners-ELAP-State-System.pdf

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
PHASE-OUT OF BIOSOLIDS AS ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER			
• Regulatory drivers are indicating that biosolids used as alternative daily cover (ADC) or disposed in landfills will be phased out: ○ 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) ○ In 2020, CalRecycle will count green waste as disposal (per AB 1594), rather than diversion, even when used as ADC.	• While the regulations don't explicitly forbid biosolids disposal/reuse in landfills, it is assumed that since biosolids are a relatively "clean" waste stream that can be diverted, landfills will stop accepting biosolids. • In 2016, BACWA conducted a survey and found that >50 percent of dry solids in the region are being used as ADC. At that time, most agencies did not have a contingency plan in case ADC is phased out as a beneficial use alternative. In the 2018 survey, more agencies are reporting that they are developing plans for the phase-out. • Proposed regulations were posted on January 18, 2019, followed b y a 45-day comment period. CalRecycle Plans to adopt final regulations implementing SB 1383 in January 2020. . The regulation will become effective in 2022, and enforceable in 2024. Issues of concern are: ○ Diverted biosolids must be anaerobically digested and/or composted to qualify as landfill reduction ○ Language could be construed as disallowing other treatment technologies and management other than land application ○ Narrow list of eligible recovered products that meet procurement requirements Procurement of biosolids/renewable natural gas	• Consider ways to build a market for compost and other soil amendment products made from biosolids, using lessons learned in the Pacific Northwest and Midwest. • Actively work through CASA with California Air Resource Board, CalRecycle, State Water Resource Control Board, and California Department of Food and Agriculture to mutually develop sustainable long-term options for the beneficial use of biosolids. • Follow efforts of the BABC, investigating all-weather options for biosolids management (including innovative technologies generating energy and other useful bioproducts from biosolids). BABC will be a BACWA Project of Special Benefit, beginning in FY20. • Participate in BAAQMD's Methane Expert Panel to educate their staff on how to address implementation of SB 1383 at the Air District level.	BACWA 2016 Biosolids Trends Survey Report: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/BACWA-2016-Biosolids-survey-report.pdf 2018 BACWA Biosolids Survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/7Q3PDY9 CASA White Paper on Biosolids Use in Landfills: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/1-11-17-Sustainability-for-biosolids-use-at-landfills.pdf BABC page: http://www.bayareabiosolids.com/ CASA Comments on proposed SB 1383 Implementation Regulation: https://casaweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2.28.19-CASA-Comments-SB-1383-Regs.pdf

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION			
• CARB's Climate Change Scoping Plan lays out the approach for the State to meet its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets through 2020 and goals through 2050. The 2030 Target Scoping Plan Update states additional policies are needed to achieve GHG levels 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, addressing: ○ Short-lived climate pollutants (i.e., methane) ○ Carbon sequestration on Natural and Working Lands ○ Largest emitters (transportation, electricity, and industrial sectors) • SB 1383 (Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction) calls for: ○ 40% methane reduction by 2030 ○ 75% diversion of organic waste from landfills by 2025 ○ Policy development encouraging production/use of biogas • BAAQMD developed a Clean Air Plan that requires GHG emissions reduction on track with CARB's 2030 and 2050 targets.	• CARB states POTWs are part of the solution for reducing fugitive methane, and encourages diversion of organics to POTWs to use excess digester capacity and produce biogas for use as transportation fuel. However, diversion also includes biosolids used as ADC. • Many POTWs are exploring energy generation, but BAAQMD toxic air emissions regulations make waste to energy programs more expensive. Direct injection of biogas to PG&E's pipelines or use as a transportation fuel for fleet vehicles may be more efficient. However, OSHA's PSM Standards, triggered by use of biogas offsite (if managing over 10,000 lbs of biogas onsite), may cause pipeline injection to be cost-prohibitive. • CARB aims to develop nitrous oxide emission estimates and/or emission factors for POTWs. Their research plan identified oxidation ditches as a typical treatment process. To correct this, CASA collected information on treatment processes used throughout California and is analyzing the data to inform CARB's state inventory. • BAAQMD released draft Rule 13-1 Significant Methane Releases, October 5. The purpose of the rule is to compel facilities to mitigate major releases rapidly, and will act as backstop while source-specific rules are adopted.	• Work with CASA to look for opportunities for POTWs to help the State meet GHG reduction goals. CASA is helping SWRCB collect information on excess digester capacity at POTWs. • Look for opportunities to inform BAAQMD on the opportunities and challenges for climate change mitigation by Bay Area POTWs. • Work with PG&E and BAAQMD to explore options for POTWs to inject biogas into PG&E pipelines. Note: CASA has been discussing the barriers to pipeline injection with CPUC staff and they have proposed reducing their standard from 990 Btu/scf to 970 Btu/scf. • Engage in development of Rule 13-4, which will control emissions from anaerobic digesters. Continue to work with BAAQMD staff to provide information and education about anaerobic digesters and POTW operations.	Climate Change Scoping Plan: https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scoping_plan_2017.pdf CARB Short Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy: https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/shortlived/meetings/03142017/final_slcp_report.pdf SB 1383: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/15-16/bill/sen/sb_1351-1400/sb_1383_bill_20160919_chaptered.htm BAAQMD Clean Air Plan: http://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/air-quality-plans/current-plans BAAQMD Rule 13-1: http://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/rule-development/rules-under-development/regulation-13-rule-1 BACWA Comments on Rule 13-1: https://bacwa.org/document/bacwa-comment-on-baaqmd-rule-13-1-11-13-18/

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION			
• In 2017, the State Water Board adopted a Climate Change Resolution addressing mitigation and adaption. One of the requirements is that Regional Water Boards will make recommendations to the State Water Board on the need to modify permits and other regulatory requirements to reduce vulnerability of water and wastewater infrastructure to flooding, storm surges, and sea level rise. • The Regional Water Board identified Climate Change and Wetland Policy Update as the highest priority Basin Planning project in their 2018 Triennial Review.	• The State Water Board is planning a data request that they will send to all collection systems and POTWs in the State to better understand to what extent agencies are performing climate change vulnerability assessments. They plan to use this information to determine the need for funding assistance or permit requirements for climate change planning. • The Regional Water Board hosted a workshop on its Wetlands Policy 94-086 on August 14 and solicited stakeholder input on potential revisions to the Policy. • BACWA provided the Regional Water Board staff specific case studies of wetlands projects that are being considered as well as written comments regarding Policy revisions that would help incentivize the development of wetlands projects by wastewater agencies, and reduce permitting hurdles.	• Work with Summit Partners to improve that State Water Board's data request on climate change planning, so they get the information they as effectively as possible. • Continue to work with Regional Water Board to look for regulatory solutions to encourage wetlands projects for shoreline resiliency.	State Water Board 2017 Climate Change Resolution: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2017/rs2017_0012.pdf Regional Water board Wetlands Policy Page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/climate_change/wetland_policies.html BACWA Comments on Wetlands Policy: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/BACWA-comments-Wetland-Policy-9-14-18.pdf

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS AND BAAQMD Rule 11-18			
• Regulation 11, Rule 18 (Rule 11-18), adopted November 15, 2017, is BAAQMD's effort to protect public health from toxic air pollution from existing facilities, including POTWs. • Per the Rule, BAAQMD will use toxic emissions inventories and proximity to the nearest receptor (residents or offsite workers) to conduct site-specific Health Risk Screening Analyses (HRSA). From these HRSAs, BAAQMD will 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 implement a Risk Reduction Plan that may include employing Best Available Retrofit Control Technology for Toxics (TBARCT). • AB 617 requires air districts to review the emissions control technology installed on pollution sources located at uncovered POTWs rated at greater than 5 mgd.	• BACWA developed a White Paper on the Rule 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. Phase 2 begins in 2019-2020 with the development of HRAs for facilities with a cancer PS>10 or non-cancer PS>1.0. • AIR Committee gathered data on proximity factors from each facility and submitted to BAAQMD for updating prioritization scores. • Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) Implementation Schedule for industrial Cap-and-Trade facilities was adopted by BAAQMD's Board of Directors at a public hearing on December 19, 2018.	• **Agencies should update emissions inventory values and verify emission calculations methodology with permit engineer, then update concentration data as appropriate.** • Monitor progress of 11-18 Phase 1 implementation via participation in the Working Group. • Track AB 617 regulation development.	BAAQMD Rule 11-18 page: http://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/rule-development/rules-under-development/regulation-11-rule-18 Rule 11-18 Process Flowchart: https://bacwa.org/document/baaqmd-11-18-process-flowchart-08-17-17/ BACWA White Paper: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/11-18-White-Paper_final-2.pdf BAAQMD page on AB 617: http://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/rule-development/barct-implementation-schedule

Background Highlights	Challenges and Recent Updates	Next Steps for BACWA	Links/Resources
RECYCLED WATER GENERAL ORDER			
• In response to the Governor's proclamation of a Drought State of Emergency, the State Water Board adopted a General Order on June 3, 2014 to streamline permitting for recycled water. The State Water Board reissued the General Order on June 7, 2016, making enrollment mandatory for Regional Permittees. • In May 2018, the State Water Board released Recycled Water Policy Amendments for Public Comment. The Recycled Water Policy governs the Recycled Water General Order. • The Amendments were adopted in December 2018.	• Key issues in the Recycled Water Policy Amendments are: ○ Introduces goal to increase recycled water where wastewater is otherwise discharged to ocean, bays, and estuaries. ○ Terminates Region 2 96-011 Recycled Water General Order three year after Policy Amendment adoption. ○ Adds to the procedural burdens in obtaining Wastewater Change Petition. ○ Removes requirement for priority pollutant monitoring. • SF Regional Water Board is considering transitioning all 96-011 permittees to the State General Order in a single regulatory action. • Note that the State General Order does not cover recycled water production. However, the Regional Water Board is considering a strategy of making the regulatory connections in the NOA, including the following: ○ Title 22 Engineering Report and Report of Waste Discharge references, and include the requirement of operating in accordance with the information provided in these documents; ○ Section in the Notice that lists the associated NPDES permits where applicable; and ○ Monitoring requirements required to determine compliance with Title 22.	• Continue to work with Regional Water Board on a strategy for transitioning 96-011 permittees to the State General Order and ensure that coverage is not interrupted.	2016 State Recycled Water General Order: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2016/wqo2016_0068_ddw.pdf State Recycled Water Policy Amendment Page: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_recycling_policy/index.html#amendment BACWA comments on Recycled Water Policy Amendments: https://bacwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/BACWA-RW-Policy-comments-6-26-18.pdf

“Parking lot” issues with no updates can be found in previous BACWA issues summaries.

ACRONYMS

ADC	Alternate Daily Cover
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BTU/SCF	British thermal units per standard cubic foot
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CASA	California Association of Sanitation Agencies
CEC	Compound of Emerging Concern
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System
CVCWA	Central Valley Clean Water Agencies
CWEA	California Water Environment Association
EC25/IC25	25% Effect Concentration/25% Inhibition Concentration
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELTAC	Environmental Laboratory Technical Advisory Committee
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FY	Fiscal Year
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HRSA	Health Risk Screening Analyses
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
NACWA	National Association of Clean Water Agencies
NELAC	National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
POTW	Publically Owned Treatment Works
PS	Prioritization Score
QMS	Quality Management System
RMP	Regional Monitoring Program
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCAP	Southern California Alliance of POTWs
SF Bay	San Francisco Bay
SFEI	San Francisco Estuary Institute
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TIN	Total Inorganic Nitrogen
TNI	The NELAC Institute
TST	Test of Significant Toxicity

Agenda Explanation
East Bay Dischargers Authority
Regulatory Affairs Committee
June 18, 2019

ITEM NO. RA7 RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL MANAGER TO ENTER INTO A PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH PACIFIC ECORISK IN THE AMOUNT OF $48,000 FOR EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING IN FISCAL YEARS 2019/2020, 2020/2021, AND 20121/2022

Recommendation
Approve a resolution authorizing the General Manager to enter into a professional services agreement with Pacific EcoRisk in the amount of $48,000 for fiscal years 2019/2020, 2020/2021, and 2021/2022.

Background
EBDA's NPDES discharge permit requires testing of the effluent's acute chronic toxicity to ensure that the discharge is not impacting the biota living around the outfall. Tests are performed using live fathead minnows, and their survival and growth response are measured while exposed to a range of concentrations of effluent.

Discussion
The Authority has used Pacific EcoRisk for bioassay testing services for the past eight years. City of San Leandro staff previously conducted acute toxicity testing at the Marina Dechlorination Facility, while chronic toxicity was contracted to Pacific EcoRisk. Conducting toxicity testing is very labor intensive and contains significant inherent risk, since you are dealing with live organisms. Only a handful of large wastewater agency labs currently maintain chronic toxicity testing in-house. In the Authority's current permit, acute toxicity may be monitored concurrently with chronic toxicity, and therefore there is no need to run a separate test and it makes sense for Pacific EcoRisk to conduct all toxicity compliance testing.

Given the exceptional quality data and defensible results achieved by Pacific EcoRisk, their reputation as the highest quality bioassay laboratory in the state, and the potential for extensive regulatory costs if effluent toxicity limits are exceeded, staff recommends continuing with Pacific EcoRisk for NPDES permit chronic toxicity testing services through a sole source procurement continuation. Pacific EcoRisk has provided excellent customer service and has implemented numerous efforts that have streamlined the process and minimized waste of resources. The proposed Agreement would run through the rest of the Authority's current NPDES permit term.

Pacific EcoRisk
2250 Cordelia Rd.
Fairfield, CA 94534
PH (707)207-7760
FAX (707)207-7916

Quote

Quote #:	**EB102**
Date:	**6/11/19**
Good through:	**6/30/20**

East Bay Dischargers Authority	Contact: **Jacqueline Zipkin**
2651 Grant Ave.	Phone: 510-278-5910
San Lorenzo, CA 94580	email: jzipkin@ebda.org

Service	Quantity	Unit	Unit Fee	Net Fee
NPDES Toxicity Testing Services				
Acute Toxicity Tests				
96-hr daily renewal test with fathead minnows	*Extracted from chronic test*			
Chronic Toxicity Tests				
7-day survival and growth test with fathead minnows (Dilution series)	4	ea	$1,890	$7,560
MOPS Spiking and Adjustment to pH7.3 (7 per test x 4 tests)	28	ea	$110	$3,080
Additional daily ammonia, alkalinity, and hardness analyses	4	ea	$50	$200
Concurrent reference toxicant test (50% discount)	4	ea	$756	$3,024
Sample Pick-Up (4 sample pick-ups per test x 4 tests)	16	ea	$85	$1,360
			Total =	**$15,224**

Notes and Assumptions:
- Cost includes standard report TAT of 14 calendar days from test termination.
- Acute test data will be extracted and reported from the chronic testing.
- Rate increase will be applied annually not to exceed 3%.

Agenda Explanation
East Bay Dischargers Authority
Regulatory Affairs Committee
June 18, 2019

EAST BAY DISCHARGERS COMMISSION

EAST BAY DISCHARGERS AUTHORITY
ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 19-21

INTRODUCED BY _____

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL MANAGER TO ENTER INTO A PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH PACIFIC ECORISK IN THE AMOUNT OF $48,000 FOR EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING IN FISCAL YEARS 2019/2020, 2020/2021, AND 20121/2022

WHEREAS, the East Bay Dischargers Authority and its member agencies operate under a NPDES permit to discharge treated effluent to San Francisco Bay; and

WHEREAS, the Authority requires the services of a certified laboratory to conduct toxicity testing for NPDES permit compliance; and

WHEREAS, Pacific EcoRisk is qualified to perform said services and has demonstrated competence through the completion of similar services in California; and

WHEREAS, it will benefit the Authority to employ Pacific EcoRisk to provide said services; and

WHEREAS, the Regulatory Affairs Committee has recommended authorization for the General Manager to enter into a professional services agreement with Pacific EcoRisk for toxicity testing services based on their unique capabilities and consistently high quality service to the Authority; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Commission of the East Bay Dischargers Authority hereby accepts the proposal for toxicity testing services from Pacific EcoRisk in the amount of $48,000 for FY 2019/2020, 2020/2021, and 2021/2022.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the General Manager is hereby authorized to execute a professional services agreement on behalf of the Authority with Pacific EcoRisk.

SAN LORENZO, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 20, 2019, ADOPTED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

_____ **ATTEST:** _____

CHAIR
EAST BAY DISCHARGERS COMMISSION

GENERAL MANAGER
EAST BAY DISCHARGERS AUTHORITY
EX OFFICIO SECRETARY

Agenda Explanation
East Bay Dischargers Authority
Regulatory Affairs Committee
June 18, 2019

ITEM NO. RA8 RESOLUTION ACCEPTING THE QUOTATION FROM HACH AND AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL MANAGER TO ISSUE A PURCHASE ORDER FOR SOFTWARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES IN FY 2019/20 IN THE AMOUNT OF $13,624

Recommendation
Approve a resolution authorizing the General Manager to issue a Purchase Order to Hach in the amount of $13,624 for fiscal year 2019/2020.

Background
EBDA's NPDES discharge permit requires the Authority to routinely submit a significant amount of water quality data. The ability to retain that data in a comprehensive database that can be queried for historical trends is critical to proactive compliance management. Such a database is also important for coordination between the Authority and its Member Agencies.

Discussion
In 2010, the Authority issued a Request for Proposals for a laboratory data storage and output system that would provide a way to share laboratory and operations data from the Authority, its five Member Agencies, and LAVWMA. The Authority received three proposals and selected Hach based on its completion of similar projects at other California publicly-owned wastewater facilities. Hach installed, customized, and trained Authority and Member Agency staff on use of its WIMS system, and it has been in use since 2011.

WIMS is used by the Member Agency lab staff to manage compliance data and share it with the Authority, and it is used by Authority staff to monitor and report on historic trends in regulated parameters.

The Authority pays Hach annually for WIMS licenses for Authority and Member Agency staff to use the product. Licenses also come with as-needed support. The total cost for FY 2019/20 is $13,624, and was included in the approved budget. Staff recommends continuing with sole source procurement of Hach WIMS licenses and support services. Considerable investment was required to set up the system and train users. Now that the system is established and contains a significant repository of data, it is prudent to continue its use. In addition, USD recently implemented WIMS for their own operations data management, and the synergy between the systems could provide additional value in the future.

	HACH SERVICE PARTNERSHIP QUOTATION	Page : Partnership Number :	1 of 5 HACH215395
	Headquarters P.O. Box 389 5600 Lindbergh Drive Loveland, CO 80539-0389 ***Purchase Orders***	***WebSite***: www.hach.com	***Remittance*** 2207 Collections Center Dr Chicago, IL 60693 ***Wire Transfers*** Bank of America 231 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, IL 60604 Account: 8765602385 Routing (ABA): 026009593

Partnership Number :	HACH215395	**Version :**	0.23	**Quotation Date :**	11-JUN-19
				Expiration Date :	03-AUG-19
Hach Company Contact :	Herman, Stephanie A	**Service Partnership Phone :**		**Service Partnership Email :**	stherman@hach.com
Customer Ref :	RENEWAL QUOTE			**Customer Contact :**	CONNOR, MIKE
Customer Phone :		**Customer Fax :**		**Customer Email :**	mconnor@ebda.com

Bill-To Account # 40178894		**Ship-To Account # 40178894**			
Customer Name	EAST BAY DISCHARGERS AUTHORITY	Customer Name	EAST BAY DISCHARGERS AUTHORITY	**Payment Terms:**	Net 30
Address4		Address4		**Billing Method:**	Annual-Invoices on START Date
Address1	2651 GRANT AVE	Address1	2651 GRANT AVE	**Currency:**	USD
Address2		Address2			
Address3		Address3			
City,State, PostalCode	SAN LORENZO-CA-94580-1839	City,State, Postalcode	SAN LORENZO-CA-94580-1839		
Province/ Country	US	Province/ Country	US		

Line	Service Name / Covered Product	Start Date	End Date	Description/Serial Number	Line Total
1	DM_WIMS-ON FRST	03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	Online 1st Named User WW:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	2,520.00
	1.1 WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
2	DM_WIMS-ON-ADDL	03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	WIMS Online Additional Named User:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	1,360.00
	2.1 WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
	2.2 WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
3	DM_WIMS-ON FRST	03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	Online 1st Named User WW:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	2,520.00
	3.1 WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
4	DM_WIMS-ON-ADDL	03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	WIMS Online Additional Named User:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	1,360.00
	4.1 WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	

	4.2	WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
5	DM_WIMS-ON-LIMS		03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	WIMS Online Standard LIMS Interface:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	1,160.00
	5.1	WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
6	DM_WIMS-ON-LIMS		03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	WIMS Online Standard LIMS Interface:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	1,160.00
	6.1	WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
7	DM_WIMS-ON-DISC		03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	Online Addl 200MB Disc Sp:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	920.00
	7.1	WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
8	DM_WIMS-ON-DISC		03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	Online Addl 200MB Disc Sp:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	920.00
	8.1	WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
9	DM_WIMS-ON-ADDL		03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	WIMS Online Additional Named User:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	680.00
	9.1	WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
10	DM_WIMS-ON-ADDL		03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	WIMS Online Additional Named User:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	680.00
	10.1	WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
11	DM_WIMS-ON-FACIL		03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	WIMS Online Additional Facility:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	172.00
	11.1	WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	
12	DM_WIMS-ON-FACIL		03-AUG-19	02-AUG-20	WIMS Online Additional Facility:03-AUG-2019:02-AUG-2020	172.00
	12.1	WM-OL			WM ONLINE SOFTWARE ; 040511-x	

Sub Total :	13,624.00
Tax:	0.00
Total :	13,624.00

Partnership Notes :

All purchases of Hach Company products and/or services are expressly and without limitation subject to Hach Company's Terms & Conditions of Sale ("Hach TCS"), incorporated herein by reference and published on Hach Company's website at www.hach.com/terms . Hach TCS are incorporated by reference into each of Hach's offers or quotations, order acknowledgments, and invoice and shipping documents. The first of the following acts shall constitute an acceptance of Hach's offer and not a counteroffer and shall create a contract of sale ("Contract") in accordance with the Hach TCS, subject to Hach's final credit approval: (i) Buyer's issuance of a purchase order document against Hach's offer or quotation; (ii) Hach's acknowledgement of Buyer's order; or (iii) commencement of any performance by Hach in response to Buyer's order. Provisions contained in Buyer's purchase documents that materially alter, add to or subtract from the provisions of these Terms and Conditions of Sale

EAST BAY DISCHARGERS COMMISSION

EAST BAY DISCHARGERS AUTHORITY
ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 19-22

INTRODUCED BY _____

RESOLUTION ACCEPTING THE QUOTATION FROM HACH AND AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL MANAGER TO ISSUE A PURCHASE ORDER FOR SOFTWARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES IN FY 2019/20 IN THE AMOUNT OF $13,624

WHEREAS, the East Bay Dischargers Authority and its member agencies operate under a NPDES permit to discharge treated effluent to San Francisco Bay; and

WHEREAS, the Authority requires a data storage and output system to manage and share laboratory and operations data from its five Member Agencies and LAVWMA; and

WHEREAS, in 2011, the Authority selected Hach to provide a data management system through a competitive process; and

WHEREAS, the Authority and its Member Agencies have been successfully using Hach WIMS to manage and share data for the past eight years; and

WHEREAS, the Regulatory Affairs Committee has recommended authorization for the General Manager to accept Hach's quote for WIMS licenses for FY 2019/20; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Commission of the East Bay Dischargers Authority hereby accepts the quote for WIMS online software from Hach in the amount of $13,624 for FY 2019/2020.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the General Manager is hereby authorized to issue a Purchase Order on behalf of the Authority to Hach.

SAN LORENZO, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 20, 2019, ADOPTED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

_____ **ATTEST:** _____

CHAIR
EAST BAY DISCHARGERS COMMISSION

GENERAL MANAGER
EAST BAY DISCHARGERS AUTHORITY
EX OFFICIO SECRETARY