

Drinking Water Advisory Group

- August 4th



It's the Water (Quality)

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Water Quality Financial Assistance



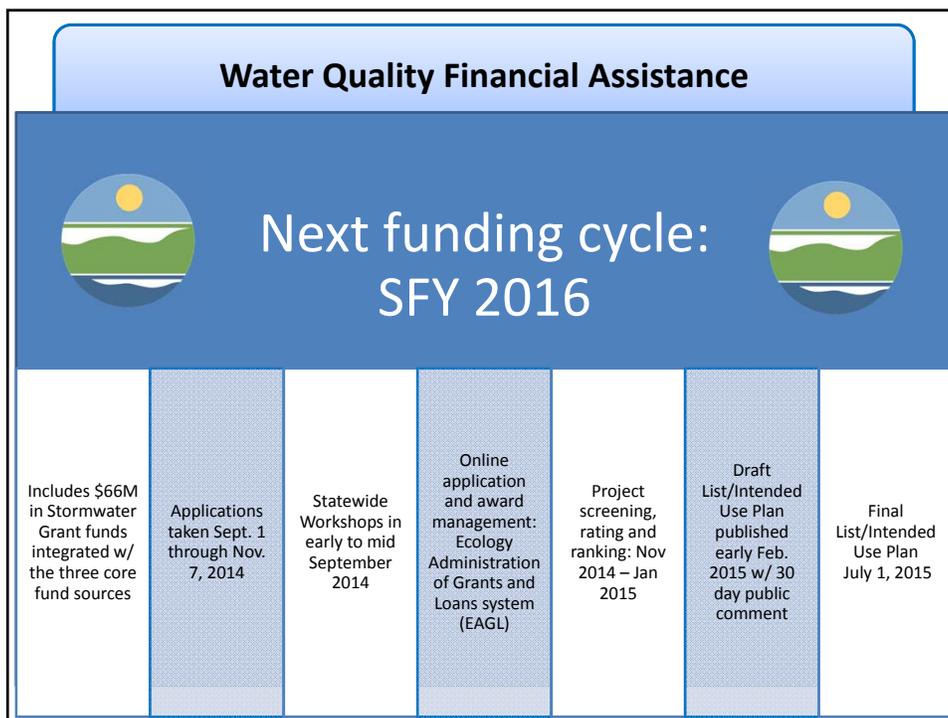
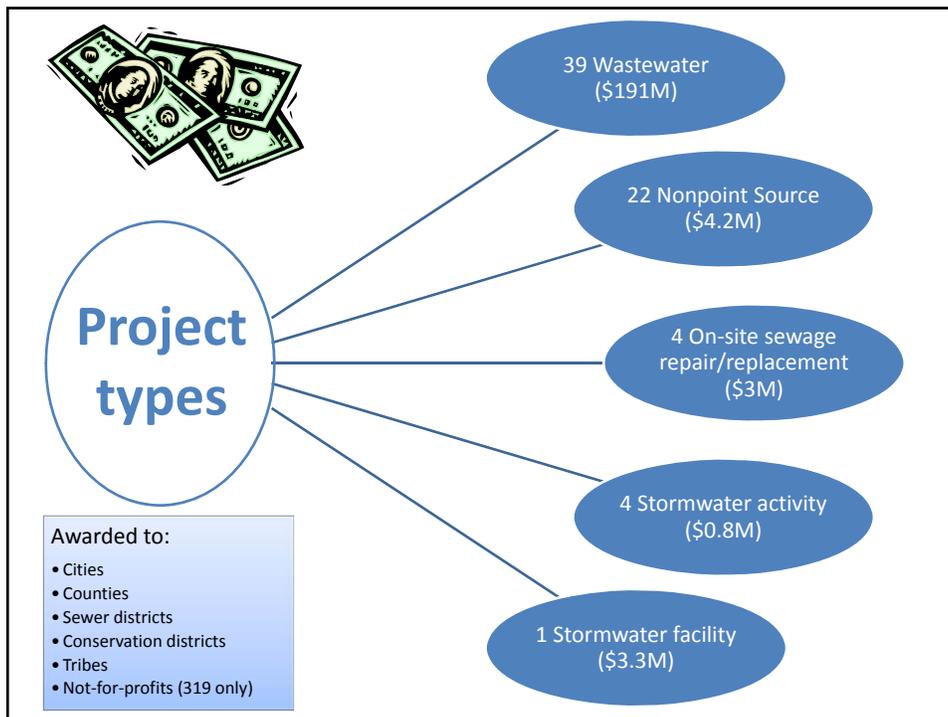
SFY 2015 Final Funding List
published 6/2014

Clean Water State
Revolving Fund
Loan: \$180M

3 Fund Sources
70 Projects
\$202M

Federal Section 319
Nonpoint Grant:
\$1.6M

State Centennial
Clean Water Grant:
\$20.8M



Water Quality Financial Assistance



Ongoing Coordination with DOH



- Clean Water (CWSRF) and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program coordination and collaboration
- On-site septic program coordination and work on the Puget Sound Regional OSS financial assistance project
- Ongoing discussion on using CWSRF to fund source water protection where DWSRF is limited



Nonpoint pollution and Agriculture



Where is the Department headed after the past Legislative session?



Agriculture and Water Quality Committee
established by Director Bellon

A broad array of agricultural interests
working together to improve relationships
and ensure both water quality protection
and a healthy agricultural industry

Continuing the work we are required to do
and citizens expect us to do:

- Respond to complaints
- Address nonpoint pollution by evaluating watersheds and identifying pollution problems,
- Correct those problems by providing technical assistance, funding, and enforcement



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Total Dissolved Solids in Groundwater Increasing in Columbia Basin

The materials picked up by water fall into two general categories

- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
 - Solids retained on the filter
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
 - Materials passing through the filter



Total Dissolve Solids Primary Sources

1. Wastewater Discharge

- Groundwaters range from 160-1200 mg/L depending on the location
- Communities are striving to reduce water consumption
- Industry's effort to reduce water consumption increases TDS in wastewater

2. Agricultural Runoff

- Agricultural irrigation practices

3. Stormwater Runoff

- Cities and counties are switching from sand to liquid road deicer or liquid sand mixtures

4. Water Conditioners

- Communities are using water conditioning systems to improve water quality
- Citizens installing more home softening and RO system

5. Cooling Towers/Boiler Blowdown

- High Tech Industries need high quality water (low TDS)

Why Do We Care About TDS?

Secondary Drinking Water Standard



- 500 mg/L to provide for palatable drinking water

Groundwater Criteria WAC 173-200



- 500 mg/L groundwater limit

EPA developing more stringent criteria for surface water



Increasing TDS in irrigation water from both surface and groundwater affect future beneficial uses of both soil and groundwater

Challenges

Columbia Basin is an arid region of the state

- 5-20 inches of precipitation per year

Large scale irrigation practices

Limited surface water

Increased groundwater demand

Need water conservation

Need to protect water quality

What are we doing to address TDS?

Evaluating what others have done

- Literature Review

Work with industry to develop a TDS guidance document

- Identify source reduction strategies
- Identify best management practices
- Identify treatment alternatives
- Identify design requirements for land treatment based on hydrogeology and climate



Reactivating Reclaimed Water Rule Making



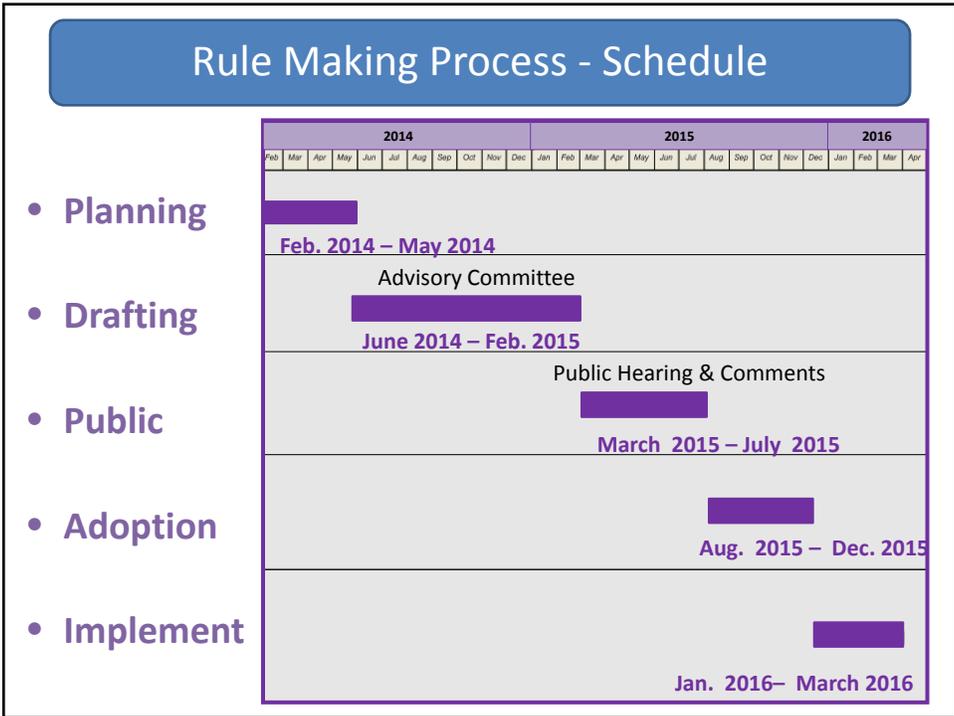
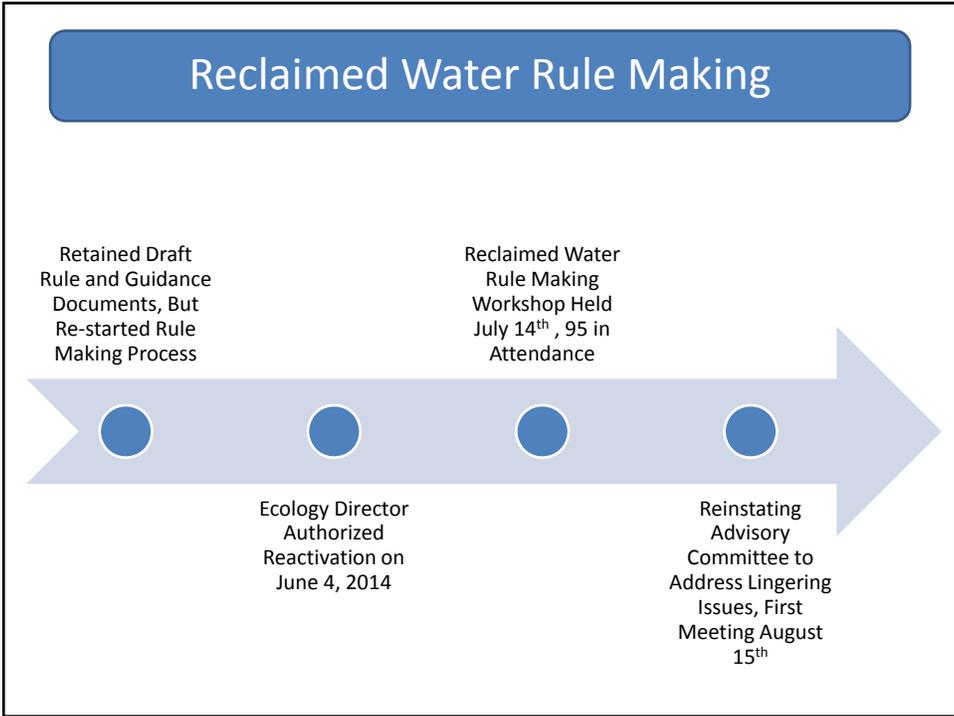
Reclaimed Water Rule Making

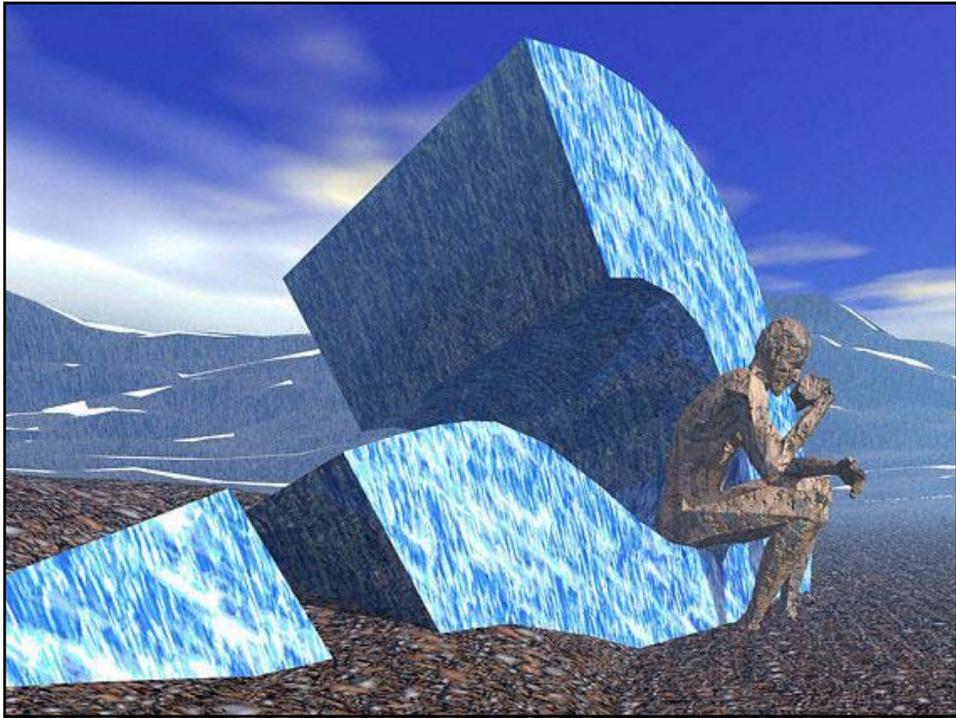
Legislature
Directed Ecology,
with DOH, to
Develop a New
Reclaimed Water
Rule

2010 Economy
Downturn,
Governor/Ecology
Suspended Rule
Making

Advisory
Committee, with
various Task
Groups, Made
Significant
Progress 2006-
2010

2013 Ecology
Budget Request
to Reactivate Rule
Making in 2014





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