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Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2018 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference (Seattle, Wash.)

Apr 5th, 2:00 PM - 2:15 PM

Changes to Washington State's recreational use criteria and implications for surface waters

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Finch, Bryson and Brown, Chad, "Changes to Washington State's recreational use criteria and implications for surface waters" (2018). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 340. https://cedar.wwu.edu/ssec/2018ssec/allsessions/340

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Changes to Washington's State Recreational Use Criteria: Implications for Surface Waters

Bryson Finch

Watershed Management Unit Water Quality Program



Why Now?

- **§** BEACH Act (2000)
 - o Requires coastal states to adopt new EPA criteria within 36 months
 - Required to adopt 2012 recommendations by Dec. 2015
 - Risk losing EPA BEACH grant if fail to adopt new criteria
- § Ecology's Performance Partnership Agreement with EPA
 - Agreement to adopt new indicators
- Increased interest from regulated community to update criteria





Current Recreational Criteria

FRESH WATER (Fecal Coliform)	Geometric Mean (cfu/100mL)	STV (cfu/100mL)
Extraordinary Primary Contact Primary Contact Secondary Contact	50 100 200	100 200 400
MARINE WATER:		
Primary Contact (fecal coliform) Secondary Contact (enterococcus)	14 70	43 208 Not Recreational
Shellfish Harvesting Use (fecal coliform)	14	Criteria 43



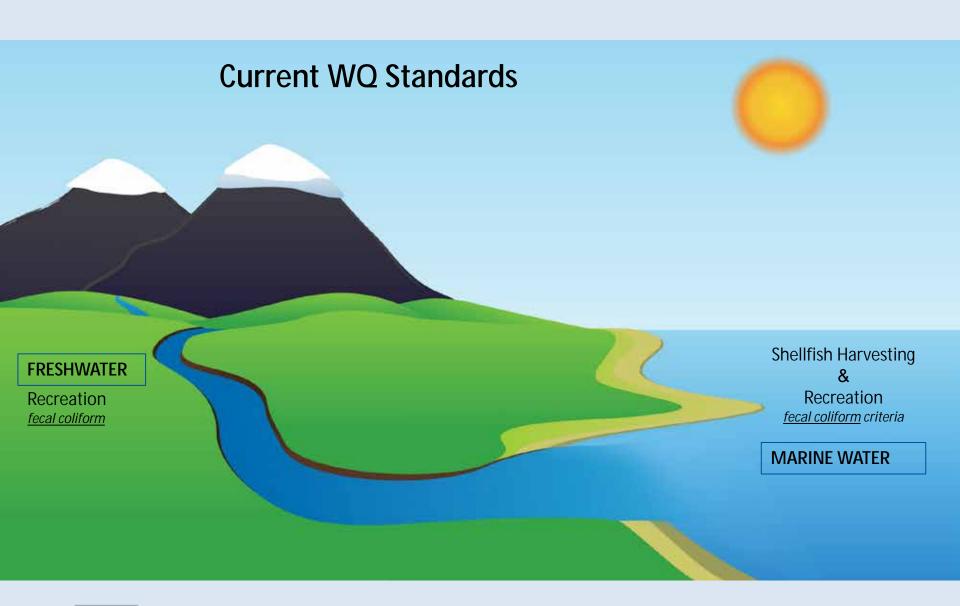


2012 EPA Recommendations

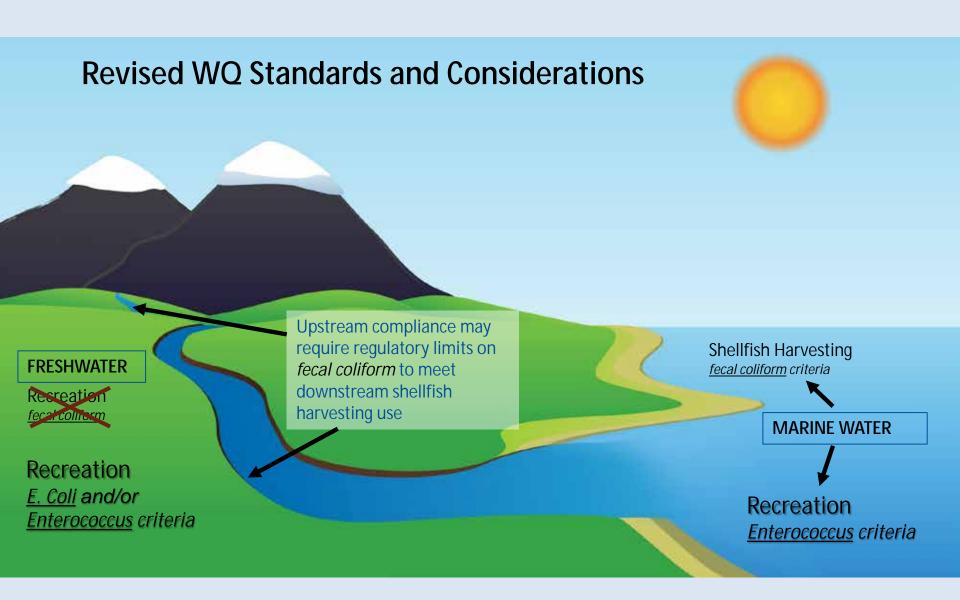
Criteria	Estimated Illness Rate (NGI): 36 per 1,000 primary contact recreators			Estimated Illness Rate (NGI): 32 per 1,000 primary contact recreators	
Elements	Magnitude			Magnitude	
	GM	STV		GM	STV
Indicator	$(cfu/100 \text{ mL})^a$	(cfu/100 mL) ^a	OR	(cfu/100 mL) ^a	$(cfu/100 \text{ mL})^a$
Enterococci					
– marine					
and fresh	35	130		30	110
OR					
E. coli					
– fresh	126	410		100	320

Duration and Frequency: The waterbody GM should not be greater than the selected GM magnitude in any 30-day interval. There should not be greater than a ten percent excursion frequency of the selected STV magnitude in the same 30-day interval.







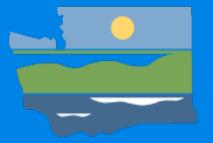




Why New Indicators?

Water Type	Bacterial Indicator	Correlation Coefficient (w/ Illnesses)
✓ Marine	Enterococcus	.96
	E. coli	.56
	Fecal coliforms	.51
	Klebsiella	.61
	Einterobacter/Citrobacter	.64
	Total coliform	.65
	C. perfringens	.01
	P. aeruginosa	.59
	A. hydrophila	.60
	V. parahemolyticus	.42
	Staphylococci	.60
Freshwater	Enterococcus	.74
	E. coli	.80
	Fecal coliforms	08





Implications

Recreational Use Classes

- § Fecal coliform use classes:
 - Extraordinary (50 cfu), Primary (100 cfu), Secondary (200 cfu)
- § EPA recommendations are based on primary contact uses only
 - o EPA no longer approves secondary contact criteria
 - Extraordinary originated from 1968 DOI recommendations
- Options:
 - Remove extraordinary and secondary use classes (primary only)
 - Remove secondary use classes
 - Do not propose rule changes for secondary uses

Ecology may modify recreational use classes and water body designations



TMDLs, Permitting, & Transition Period

§ TMDLs

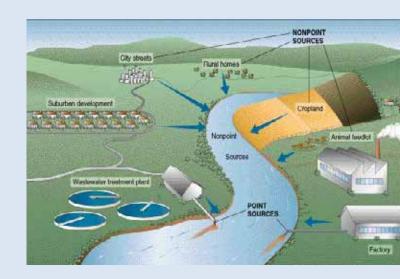
- Existing fecal coliform based TMDLs
- New TMDLs

§ Permitting

Updating permits: 5-year renewals

S Criteria Transition Period

 Two sets of criteria available for permittees





Laboratory Impacts

§ Methods:

- <u>E. coli</u>: similar methods and equipment compared with fecal coliform
- Enterococcus: new methods, equipment, and upfront costs

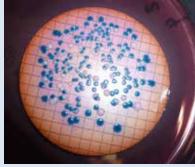
Accreditation:

- 1 microbiologist in accreditation unit
- Drinking water audits priority

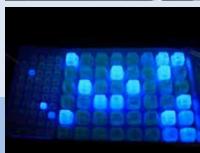
Surrent Status:

- 188 WWTPs accredited for fecal coliform
 - 9 test for E. coli
 - 4 test for enterococcus
- 35 commercial labs: fecal coliform
- o 22 commercial labs: E. coli
- 10 commercial labs: enterococcus

<u>Transition period needed to accredit labs for new indicators</u>









Timeline / Outreach

- S Announce rulemaking (CR-101): August 16th, 2017 ü
 - Stakeholder/public process: educate / collect information / draft rule
 - Kick-off webinar: October 17th, 2017
 - Technical Team Meetings: February March 2018
 - Regulatory (cost/benefit) analysis: ongoing
 - SEPA analysis: June 2018
 - Proposed rule language webinar: Late June 2018
- § Publish proposed rule (CR-102): Summer 2018
 - Hold 2-4 public hearings
 - Receive and respond formally to comments
- \$ Adopt rule by Winter 2018



Questions?

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