

IDEXX New Methods for Total Coliform Testing

2017 IDEXX Laboratories

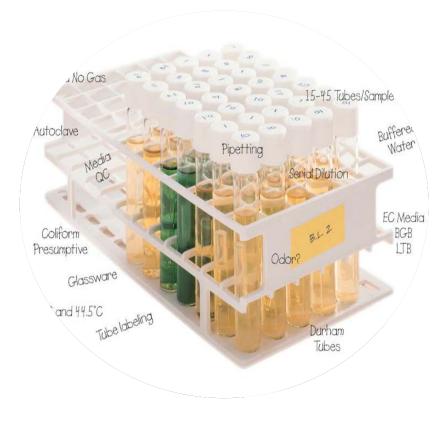
Agenda

Recycled Water Total Coliform Testing

- Title 22 requirements for total coliform bacteria
- New total coliform test methods
- Why new total coliform methods?
- Questions and Discussion



Recycled Water Total Coliform Testing Title 22 Requirements



California Title 22 lists methods that are allowed for total coliform testing

Most labs use the Multiple Tube Fermentation (MTF)

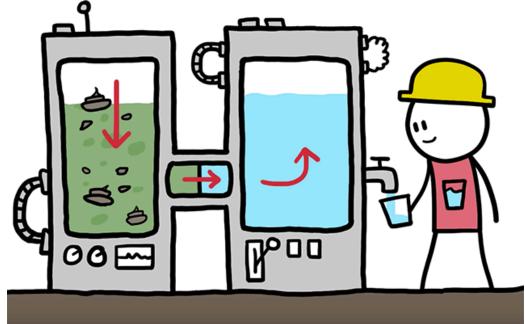
This method was chosen because the EPA approves of this method for testing <u>wastewater</u> At 40 CFR part 136



Recycled Water Total Coliform Testing Title 22 Requirements

BUT....

Recycled water isn't really *wastewater*...







Recycled Water Total Coliform Testing New Test Methods



In May 2016, the CA State Board and CA ELAP added EPA approved Drinking Water methods for Title 22 testing

EPA Drinking Water methods are at EPA 40 CFR 141

Let's review the language in the notification....



Recycled Water Total Coliform Testing New Test Methods

Background

ELAP certifies laboratories using the EPA-approved methods listed in 40 CFR 136 for Wastewater and 40 CFR 141 for Drinking Water. However, 40 CFR does not currently list any methods for analyzing Recycled Water. Historically, ELAP has certified laboratories to test Recycled Water using Wastewater methods found in 40 CFR 136.

The Division of Drinking Water's Recycled Water Unit has determined that disinfected secondary and tertiary recycled waters meet the standards of Title 22 CCR and have a water quality much higher than that of wastewater. Therefore, total coliform sample matrices of these recycled waters are similar to samples approved for 40 CFR 141, and may be analyzed by those methods.







State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water

Announcement Regarding Acceptable Sampling Methods for Total Coliform Monitoring in <u>Recycled Water</u>

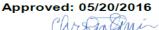
This announcement is being distributed to notify laboratories that the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) will now certify laboratories for the analysis of recycled water samples by the total coliform methods listed in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 141 for these types of recycled water:

- Disinfected secondary-23 (as defined in Title 22 California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 60301.225),
- Disinfected secondary-2.2 (as defined in Title 22 CCR, Section 60301.220),
- Disinfected tertiary (as defined in Title 22 CCR. Section 60301.230).

All results must be numerated before reporting. All other types of recycled waters must be analyzed using methods listed in 40 CFR 136.

The 40 CFR Part 141 total coliform methods are found in ELAP Field of Testing 101: Microbiology of Drinking Water. The applicability to the Recycled Water types listed above will be designated by an asterisk (*) next to the method. Laboratories currently certified for these methods do not need to amend their certificate before beginning to analyze samples; laboratories not currently certified for these methods must first apply and become accredited. For application instructions, visit ELAP's <u>website</u>.

| Acceptable Total Coliform methods for disinfected secondary and tertiary recycled waters | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 40 CFR 141 (Found on FOT 101) | 40 CFR 136 (Found on FOT 107) |
| SM 9221 B,C | SM 9221 B |
| SM 9222 B | SM 9222 B |
| SM 9223 B Colilert | |
| SM 9223 B Colilert-18 | |
| SM 9223 B Colisure | |
| m-ColiBlue 24 | |
| EPA 1604 | |





Why allow Drinking Water methods for testing recycled water?







#1. Direct Potable Reuse

- California continues to assess feasibility of Direct Potable Reuse
- Potable/Drinking water falls under US EPA Total Coliform Rule at 40 CFR 141
- Potable water is tested for total coliform and *E coli*

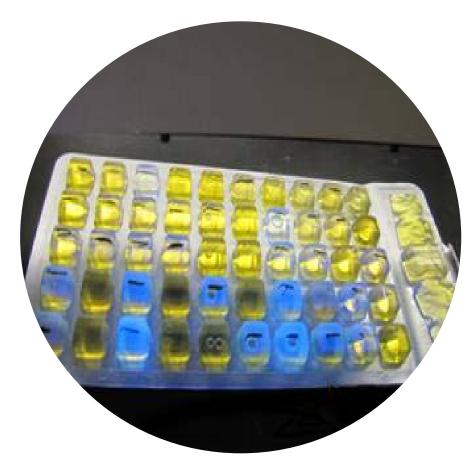


#2 Public Perception

- Powerful to say "Recycled water is tested using the same methods that the drinking water plant uses".
- This water is safe for intended use(s)







#3 Some drinking water methods allow simultaneous Total Coliform / *E. coli* results

- The current regulated target is total coliform, but most other waters are tested for *E. coli.*
- Why does that matter?

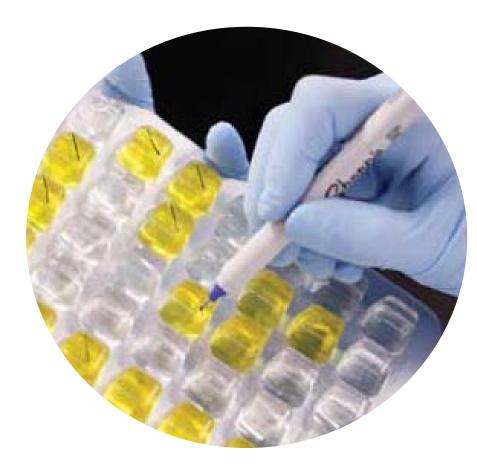


#4 Data Comparability

- Drinking water testing is Total Coliform and *E coli**
- Ground water testing is enterococci or *E coli*
- Fresh water NPDES discharge testing is/will be *E coli*
- Fresh Surface water testing will be *E coli*







#5 Easier test methods

Several of the new test method options are:

- Easier to perform (correctly)
- Faster time to results
- Simple QC steps
- 2-3 mins hands-on time
- No media preparation
- No dilutions required
- No confirmations required
- EPA approved













Overview

Why would you want to use new Total Coliform test methods?

- Direct Potable Reuse
- Public Perception
- Some potable water methods allow simultaneous Total Coliform / E. coli results
- **o Data Comparability**
- Easier, faster, more reliable test methods



How to adopt new total coliform test methods



If the laboratory already has FOT 101 (Micro for DW) then you don't need to do anything. You can use the FOT 101 method for recycled water testing now.

If the laboratory does not have an FOT 101 method on their Scope there are guided steps to add a method through CA ELAP.



Discussion / Questions



Thank you!

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