

**Appendix A. California Department of Health
Services Reduction of Virus and Bacteria by
Filtration and Disinfection (October 2001)**

Recognized Filtration and Disinfection Technologies
For Recycled Water

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
REDUCTION OF VIRUS AND BACTERIA BY FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION
(October 2001)**

Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (Recycled Water Criteria) requires extensive treatment of wastewater that is to be used for irrigation of parks and playgrounds or for spray irrigation of food crops. Recycled water for such irrigation is to be oxidized, filtered, and disinfected. Section 60301.320 defines filtered wastewater and Section 60301.230 defines disinfected tertiary recycled water. Additionally, Section 60320.5 allows for "other methods of treatment" provided they are found acceptable to the Department.

Treatment equivalent to that stipulated in sections 60301.320 and 60301.230 is prescribed to greatly reduce the concentration of viable enteric viruses in wastewater. Such a reduction makes it very unlikely that a person would contaminate his hands with a virus when touching a surface wet with reclaimed water. Enteric viruses are excreted by individuals with an intestinal virus infection. They can cause incapacitating disease states in susceptible persons. Those disease states include meningitis, hepatitis, and others.

Capability of Treatment that Sections 60301.320 and 60301.230 Cite

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSDLAC, 1977) determined the capability of treatment that sections 60301.320 and 60301.230 cite, to reduce the concentration of viable virus in activated sludge effluent. CSDLAC added laboratory-cultured poliovirus and 150 milligrams of alum coagulant per liter of the activated sludge effluent and passed it through pilot-scale treatment facilities comprised of a clarifier and a sand filter to meet the turbidity limits that section 60301.320 cites in the definition of filtered wastewater: turbidity shall not exceed 2 turbidity units as a daily average and shall not exceed 5 turbidity units more than five percent of the time. Filter effluent was chlorinated in a chamber with a two-hour theoretical contact period and a 90-minute actual, modal contact period.

Such treatment reduced the concentration of virus plaque-forming units to 1/100,000th of the concentration in wastewater upstream from the filter, when the chlorine residual was at least 5 milligrams per liter and at least sufficient to reduce the concentration of total coliform bacteria to less than 2 per hundred milliliters. Sections 60301.320 and 60301.230 require that disinfection shall limit the concentrations of total coliform bacteria in the effluent so that the median of consecutive daily samples does not exceed 2.2 per hundred milliliters, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed.

Equivalent Treatment by Granular Media Bed Filtration and Disinfection

Section 60320.5 of Title 22 allows the regulatory agency to accept processes other than those that Sections 60301.320 and 60301.230 cite if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of DHS that the other processes will assure an equal degree of treatment. DHS deems other treatment equivalent to that cited in sections 60301.320 and 60301.230 when: (1) a proponent demonstrates that the proposed alternative treatment consistently reduces the concentration of viable virus to a level 1/100,000th of the concentration of seeded virus in influent to the filter; and (2) the proponent will provide reliability features equivalent to those that Title 22 cites, and will comply with all other applicable stipulations of Title 22.

Past demonstrations are sufficient to allow DHS to accept the combination of granular media bed filtration and disinfection of oxidized wastewater as equivalent to treatment that sections 60301.320 and 60301.230 cite, when the following four conditions are obtained:

1. coagulant is added when the turbidity of the oxidized wastewater (i.e. secondary effluent) exceeds 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes (or exceeds 10 NTU at any time) upstream from the filter;
2. the turbidity of filter effluent does not exceed a daily average of 2 NTU, 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time, and 10 NTU at any time;
3. the concentration of viable total coliform bacteria in the final effluent does not exceed 2.2 per hundred milliliters as a median in samples taken in seven consecutive days, and does not exceed 23 per hundred milliliters in more than one sample in a 30-day period; and
4. the disinfection process complies with (a) or (b) below:
 - a. if chlorination is used it provides a CT (chlorine concentration times modal contact time) value not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter at all times with a modal contact time at least 90 minutes at the peak daily flow rate; or
 - b. if ultraviolet light irradiation is used, the design and operation of the UV light disinfection process complies with the stipulations of the NWRI/AWWARF document cited below under the heading References Cited.

Demonstration with Other Filtration and Disinfection Processes

The particle size distribution (PSD) of secondary sewage treatment effluent filtered by a membrane, cloth, or similar medium will differ significantly from that of effluent of a granular media bed filter, insofar as PSD affects the effectiveness of the downstream

disinfection process. The term “size distribution” refers to the number of particles per milliliter in each of several specific ranges of sizes. Polycarbonate membrane laboratory filters with pore sizes of 12, 8, 5, 3, 1, and 0.1 micron can be used (Levine, et al., 1985; NCC, 1984), with minimal equipment requirements. A particle counter can be used to determine PSD for the following size ranges, in microns: 1.2 to 2, 2 to 5, 5 to 10, 10 to 20, 20 to 50, 50 to 100, 100 to 200, and larger than 200 (Stahl et al., 1994).

If a filter other than a granular media bed filter is proposed to be used and the use of reclaimed water requires equivalence with treatment that section 60301.320 or 60301.230 cites, the proponent must undertake a demonstration to show DHS what operating conditions guarantee that the filter and disinfection process will consistently reduce the concentration of virus to 1/100,000th of the virus concentration in wastewater upstream from the filter and limit the concentration of total coliform bacteria to comply with concentrations that sections 60303 and 60313(b) cite. The demonstration will involve operation of the filter and disinfection process under the following conditions:

- the filter receives the type of wastewater from which recycled water is proposed to be produced;
- the range of qualities of wastewater received by the filter includes qualities that are expected to occur when recycled water is produced, and are the most challenging to the effectiveness of the filter and disinfection process (e.g., concentration of suspended solids is at the maximum);
- laboratory-grown viruses are added to the wastewater upstream from the filter;
- samples are taken upstream from the filter and downstream from the disinfection process for determination of numbers of plaque-forming units of virus per volume of sample;
- samples are taken of wastewater upstream and immediately downstream from the filter for determination of concentration of total suspended solids;
- turbidity of the filter effluent is continuously measured by a continuous recording turbidimeter;
- samples of disinfected effluent are taken for determination of the concentration of total coliform bacteria;
- additionally if disinfection is by chlorination, samples are taken of wastewater upstream from the filter for determination of concentration of ammonia and samples of disinfected effluent are taken for determination of concentration of chlorine residual;

- additionally if disinfection is by UV irradiation, fluid transmittance at 254 nm (% T) and flow rate of filter effluent are continuously measured and recorded;
- The greatest appropriate time between backwashes, or other actions that renew filter yield or efficacy, is determined by experiment, with turbidity of filter effluent allowed to range as high as needed for economically practicable treatment (but not to exceed 2 NTU as a daily average, 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time, or 10 NTU at any time); and

A test run is comprised of one continuous operation between two consecutive backwashes (or other actions that renew filter yield or efficacy). A demonstration shall have at least three test runs during which the quality and/or flow rate of influent to the filter is most challenging for the disinfection process.

Qualities most challenging to UV disinfection might include high concentration of suspended solids, high turbidity and low transmittance. Qualities most challenging to chlorine disinfection might include high concentration of suspended solids, high turbidity and high chlorine demand.

If the proponent wants to propose a CT value or minimum chlorine contact time that differs from that cited above under the heading Equivalent Treatment By Granular Media Bed Filtration and Disinfection, or a UV dose that differs from what the NWRI/AWWARF Guidelines cite, the proponent shall perform as many test runs as necessary to construct a dose-response curve for virus reduction. The curve shall show the required value(s) of such parameters at which the concentration of viable viruses in the disinfected effluent is reduced to 1/100,000TH of the concentration in the influent to the filter.

During each test run, viruses shall be added to wastewater in numbers sufficient to determine whether the concentration in disinfected effluent is less than 1/100,000th of the concentration in wastewater upstream from the filter. The viruses added to wastewater upstream from the filter shall be F-specific bacteriophage MS2, polio virus, or other virus that is at least as resistant to disinfection as polio virus. F-specific bacteriophage MS2 is a strain of a specific type of virus that infects coliform bacteria that is traceable to the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC 15597B1) and is grown on lawns of E. coli (ATCC 15597). Chlorine residual in samples of chlorinated effluent taken for determination of concentrations of virus plaque-forming units and total coliform bacteria shall be neutralized with a reducing agent approved by DHS, when those samples are taken.

The proponent shall submit to DHS a proposed protocol for all work to be undertaken in the demonstration. The proponent will undertake the demonstration only pursuant to a protocol DHS has approved.

The demonstration must identify operating conditions that consistently achieve that virus reduction and compliance with the above-cited limits on the concentration of total

coliform bacteria. The regulatory agency will cite those operating conditions and will stipulate that they will be maintained.

The combination of a filtration process and a separate disinfection process provides multiple barriers to limit the concentration of viable viruses somewhat when the other malfunctions. DHS will not accept filtration alone, or disinfection alone, as complying with Title 22.

References Cited

Levine, A.D., Tchobanoglous, G., and Asano, T., "Characterization of the Size Distribution of Contaminants in Wastewater: Treatment and Reuse Implications," Journal Water Pollution Control Federation, July 1985, pages 805-816.

NCC (Nuclepore Corporation Catalog), "Innovations in Membrane Filtration," Pleasanton, California, 1984.

National Water Research Institute / American Waterworks Association Research Foundation), Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidelines for Drinking Water and Water Reuse, December 2000. That document is available for purchase from National Water Research Institute, P.O. Box 20865, Fountain Valley, CA 92728-0865, telephone (714) 378-3278.

Stahl, J.F., Kuo, J.F., Chen, C., and Horvath, R.W., "Evaluation of Four Different Tertiary Filtration Plants for Turbidity Control", presented at 65th Annual Conference of Water Environment Federation, September 20-24, 1992, New Orleans (paper published in November/December 1994 issue of the Journal of the Water Environment Federation).