

## **CVWD chromium-6 treatment**

2010

California establishes a Public Health Goal for chromium-6 in drinking water which allows State regulators to begin work needed to propose a chromium-6 drinking water standard

2012

CVWD begins evaluating multiple treatment technologies to reduce chromium-6 levels in drinking water

August 2013

California proposes a drinking water standard of 10 parts per billion for chromium-6

December 2013

CVWD's Board authorizes a Source of Supply Treatment Study to develop a work plan to meet the pending chromium-6 drinking water standard

May 2014

California adopts the chromium-6 drinking water standard of 10 parts per billion and soon after the Solano County Taxpayers Association and California Manufacturers & Technology Association sue to overturn the standard, saying it is not economically feasible

July 1, 2014

California's chromium-6 drinking water standard of 10 parts per billion becomes effective, the only such limit in the nation, and compliance monitoring must begin no later than January 1, 2015

September 2014

CVWD nominates proposal for Association of California Water Agencies to sponsor legislation to provide a compliance period needed to meet the chromium-6 drinking water standard

December 2014

CVWD conducts community meetings to gather input on options developed to meet the chromium-6 drinking water standard

January 2015

CVWD authorizes design work for the Chromium-6 Treatment Project using conventional ion exchange technologies; begins required initial compliance monitoring

September 2015

Senate Bill 385 is signed by Governor Brown authorizing compliance plans for water agencies to meet the chromium-6 drinking water standard no later than January 1, 2020; CVWD submits compliance plans to State to maintain compliance

April 2016

The State approves CVWD's compliance plans to meet the chromium-6 drinking water standard before January 1, 2020

June 2016

CVWD's Board approves the final Environmental Impact Report for the Chromium-6 Treatment Project using conventional ion exchange treatment technologies

July 2016

CVWD's Board approves construction of the Chromium-6 Treatment Project increasing the projected cost for studies, pilot tests, design, environmental evaluation, permitting, and construction of treatment facilities, replacement wells and required water pipes to over \$250 million

September-October 2016

CVWD staff learns of test results indicating there may be a viable alternative treatment technology using an approved drinking water additive called stannous chloride; launches 18-day study in CVWD's state-certified laboratory to test this alternative

October 25, 2016

CVWD's Board rescinds authorization to construct conventional ion exchange treatment facilities; approves evaluation of the alternative treatment technology

May 2017

CVWD's evaluation shows the alternative treatment technology is effective; requests State approval to perform a full-scale demonstration

May 31, 2017

Judge hearing the 2014 lawsuit orders State to withdraw 10 parts per billion chromium-6 drinking water standard, perform the required economic feasibility analysis, and develop a new chromium-6 drinking water standard

July 2017

The State approves CVWD's test plan for a full-scale demonstration of the alternative treatment technology for its Improvement District No.8 (ID8) water system serving the communities of Indio Hills, Sky Valley, and some areas within and adjacent to Desert Hot Springs

August 2017

CVWD begins the full-scale demonstration project to reduce chromium-6 levels in drinking water served in the ID8 water system

September 2017

The State withdraws the chromium-6 drinking water standard of 10 parts per billion (ppb). The State's drinking water standard of 50 ppb for total chromium remains in effect at a level that is twice as stringent as the national standard of 100 ppb

February 2018

CVWD concludes full-scale demonstration project

August 2018

Report with results of full-scale demonstration project indicate alternative treatment technology using stannous chloride is effective to reduce chromium-6 levels below 10 parts per billion

June 2019

The State delays workshops on their economic feasibility analysis to October or November 2019