

DWQI Treatment Subcommittee

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Cyanotoxin Treatment

- 1. Within Source Waters
 - A. Monitoring algal growth
 - B. Preventing HABs
 - C. Treating conditions that lead to cyanobacterial growth

- 2. Within Treatment Plant
 - A. Intra- vs. Extra- cellular toxins
 - B. Multi-barrier treatment to protect against intra- and extra- cellular toxins

Summary of Findings

- Cyanotoxins require careful evaluation and planning to treat successfully, as a single treatment technology does not work in all cases.
- 2. Source water and treatment plant dynamics need to be considered to properly monitor and treat.
- The existence of both intracellular and extracellular cyanotoxins need special considerations.
- 4. Additional considerations include existing treatment, the ability to address more than one contaminant, and waste disposal.
- 5. Multi-barrier approach to treatment needed to prevent and remove cyanotoxins in finished potable drinking water.





Conclusion

- The Treatment Subcommittee concludes that cyanotoxins can be reliably and feasibly managed and/or removed by drinking water systems.
- The Treatment Subcommittee recommends a treatment technique approach as a means to regulate cyanotoxins in New Jersey's drinking water.
- Treatment should be optimized to fit the characteristics of individual systems, with a focus on a multi-barrier approach to treat cyanotoxins at different stages.
- Treatment Subcommittee recommends exploration into the impact of cyanotoxins to private wells.