

**Table 2: Key Points from Expert Presentations**

Expert	Key Points
Dr. Shane Snyder Southern Nevada Water Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Isotope Dilution is essential to assure method accuracy &amp; precision</li> <li>2) Nearly all ECs &lt;1ppb in drinking water</li> <li>3) Ozone most effective treatment technology, Chlorine less effective</li> <li>4) Consider environmental impacts of increased treatment technology</li> </ol>
Dr. Jorg Drewes Colorado School of Mines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) ECs undergo reduction through multiple barriers: sunlight, oxidation, soil-aquifer adsorption, bacterial reduction, etc.</li> <li>2) Can use absence of detection to demonstrate effective treatment.</li> <li>3) High correlation between ECs allows use of surrogate indicators.</li> </ol>
Dr. Andrew Eaton MWH Laboratories	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Different methods are needed to detect different ECs</li> <li>2) Interlab precision varies approximately <math>\pm 60\%</math> @ 0.1 to 1 ppb</li> <li>3) Increased risk of sample contamination</li> <li>4) Some ECs are better surrogates for wastewater than others</li> </ol>
Brian Bernados, P.E. California Dept. of Public Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) ECs used to indicate possible presence of wastewater</li> <li>2) ECs supplement, not replace, TOC and TDS</li> <li>3) ECs listed in Endnote 5 were suggestions not requirements</li> <li>4) EC monitoring should be project-specific</li> </ol>
Dr. Doug Drury Clark County Water Reclamation District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Ozone more effective than Chlorine at removing ECs</li> <li>2) UV is much less effective at removing ECs</li> <li>3) Correlations between EC removal rates allows use of surrogates</li> <li>4) Ozone By-products may introduce new problems.</li> </ol>
Dr. Y. Carrie Guo Metropolitan Water District of So. Calif.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Different methods are needed to detect different ECs</li> <li>2) Fate and transport of ECs effected by multiple barriers</li> <li>3) Special instrumentation and expertise is required</li> <li>4) EPA certification unlikely until ECs are regulated</li> </ol>
Nel Groenveld Inland Empire Utilities Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Relatively few labs capable of performing EC analyses</li> <li>2) No single lab is able to perform all requested analyses for ECs</li> <li>3) Observed significant inconsistency between labs on split samples.</li> <li>4) New methods for pharmaceuticals/hormones proposed (EPA 1697 &amp; EPA 1698)</li> </ol>