

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION  
MEETING OF MARCH 9 AND 10, 2011**

**ITEM:** 4

**SUBJECT:** **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS, COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT NO. 20 OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, PALMDALE RECLAMATION PLANT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

<b>CHRONOLOGY:</b>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
	June 14, 2000	Board Order No. 6-00-57 was adopted for the County Sanitation District No. 20 of Los Angeles County (District) combining prior Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Recycled Requirements (WRRs).
	November 12, 2003	Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R6V-2003-056 was adopted to require the District to abate the discharge contributing to nitrate pollution and to cleanup pollution and degradation of groundwater caused by the discharge.
	April 14, 2004	Board Order No. 6-00-57-A01 was adopted for an expanded area of the Agricultural Site (formerly Effluent Management Site).
	July 26, 2004	Board Order No. 6-00-57-A02 was adopted naming all users of treated waste water for the purposes of Board Order No. 6-00-57.
	October 13, 2004	Cease and Desist Order No. R6V-2003-056 was adopted to require the District to reduce and abate land spreading disposal of treated waste water and set discharge limits on total nitrogen.
	July 13, 2005	Board Order No. 6-00-57-A03 was adopted for an expanded area of Agricultural Site (formerly Effluent Management Site).
	August 29, 2007	Board Order No. 6-00-57-A04 was adopted for the Storage Reservoir Site and proposed Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant.

**ISSUE:** Should the Water Board adopt the Proposed Waste Discharge Requirements to combine previous amendments and to update requirements based on current and planned Reclamation Plant upgrades and water recycling practices?

**DISCUSSION:** The District collects and treats domestic waste water generated in the Palmdale area at its Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant. The District stores the treated waste water at the Storage Reservoir site for reuse at agronomic rates at the Agricultural Site.

The Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant provides primary and secondary treatment (aerated oxidation ponds) for up to 15 million gallons per day (MGD) of waste water. The Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant currently treats approximately 10 MGD and serves approximately 140,000 people. Secondary waste water treatment is provided by primary sedimentation tanks, anaerobic digesters, and unlined oxidation ponds. Additional treatment is provided by the oxidation pond aeration system and disinfection facilities (chlorination). The existing oxidation ponds will continue to operate during start-up and testing of the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant.

The Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant is designed to upgrade the level of treatment and to serve an estimated population of 170,000. Construction on the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant began in September 2008. Start-up of the plant is planned for July 2011. Construction will proceed in two steps, Phase I, which will have a treatment capacity of 12 MGD, and Phase II, which will increase the treatment capacity to 15 MGD to meet projected population growth. The effluent generated by the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant will be disinfected tertiary recycled water.

The operation of the Reclamation Plant and the storage and reuse of the District's treated waste water for both the Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant and the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant are currently regulated by a number of Board Orders. The purpose of the Proposed WDRs and WRRs is to combine and update the multiple existing Board Orders that regulate this facility.

The only comments received on the tentative WDRs and WRRs (Tentative Order) were in the form of a letter from the District (enclosure 2). The letter states that the District supports the adoption of the Tentative Order with the incorporation of minor corrections that were previously conveyed to Water Board staff. The Proposed Order (Enclosure 1) incorporates these minor corrections, which do not include substantive changes from the Tentative Order.

**RECOMMEN-  
DATION:**

Adoption of the Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Requirements as Proposed.

**Enclosures:**

1. Proposed Board Order
  2. Letter from the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles, January 13, 2011
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# ENCLOSURE 1

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION  
BOARD ORDER R6V-2011-PROPOSED  
WDID 6B190107069  
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
AND  
WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT NO. 20 OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
PALMDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT**

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Los Angeles County

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Water Board) finds:

1. Discharger

The County Sanitation District No. 20 of Los Angeles County (District) owns and operates the Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant (Reclamation Plant). Effluent from the Reclamation Plant is reused at the Agricultural Site owned by the City of Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA). The District leases the Agricultural Site from LAWA to use recycled waste water for irrigation of crops. The District stores recycled water at the Reservoir Storage Site for reuse at the Agricultural Site.

This Water Board Order (Order) supersedes and rescinds previous Order Nos. 6-00-57, 6-00-57-A01, 6-00-57-A02, 6-00-57-A03, and 6-00-57-A04.

2. Definitions

Discharger - For the purposes of this Order, the District is referred to as the "Discharger," and for the purposes of water recycling, the District is the "Producer," "Distributor," and "Primary User." The Discharger is responsible for compliance and monitoring prescribed by waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and water recycling requirements (WRRs) adopted by the Water Board for this Facility.

Facility – For the purposes of this Order, the Reclamation Plant, Agricultural Site and Storage Reservoir Site are collectively the "Facility."

Reclamation Plant – For the purposes of this Order, the secondary treatment facility and all supporting infrastructure comprise the "Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant." The "Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant" is the tertiary treatment facility and all supporting infrastructure. The Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant and the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant are collectively the "Reclamation Plant."

Recycled Water - For the purposes of this Order, recycled water is treated effluent from the Reclamation Plant that complies with the criteria and treatment levels for the production of recycled water and its uses specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4, chapter 3, article 3, section 60303 et seq. and adopted orders.

User - For the purposes of this Order, a user of recycled water either directly or indirectly manages recycled water-use areas and is subject to the requirements in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60301 et seq. and orders adopted by the Water Board. For the purposes of this Order, the District is the Primary User of recycled water and responsible for compliance with water recycling requirements (WRRs) adopted by the Water Board, including monitoring and reporting requirements.

Secondary Users - For the purposes of this Order, the entities who are under contract to manage day-to-day farming operations are "Secondary Users." This Order requires Secondary Users to comply with the Statewide Reclamation Criteria established pursuant to Water Code, section 13521 and the requirements of this Order. The Discharger currently has agreements with two farming entities, Harrington Farms and Antelope Valley Farming LLC. The Discharger is required under the terms of this Order to notify the Water Board of any changes in Secondary Users.

3. Locations

a. Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant and Agricultural Site

The Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant and the Agricultural Site are located approximately 2 miles northeast of central Palmdale as shown in Attachment A, which is made part of this Order. The Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant consists of primary and secondary treatment facilities. The primary treatment facility are located at the 30<sup>th</sup> Street East site as shown on Attachment B, which is made part of this order. Secondary treatment is provided by oxidation ponds located at both the 30<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> Street East sites. The Agricultural Site is located east and north of the 40<sup>th</sup> Street East site as shown on Attachment C, which is made a part of this Order.

b. Storage Reservoir Site

The Storage Reservoir Site is located approximately 10 miles northeast of the Reclamation Plant and is adjacent to the intersection of 120 Street East and Avenue L as shown on Attachment A.

c. Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant

The Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant is located adjacent to the primary treatment facility at the 30<sup>th</sup> Street East site.

4. Land Ownership and Future Uses of LAWA Owned Land

The Reclamation Plant and Storage Reservoir Site are located on land owned by the Discharger. The Agricultural Site (referred to in previous orders as the Effluent Management Site) is located on land owned by LAWA. LAWA plans on eventually developing the Agricultural Site as the Palmdale Airport. Development of the Palmdale Airport would impact the leased land's current use for treated waste water recycling and would require the Discharger to establish new reuse areas.

5. Order History

The Water Board previously established WDRs for the Discharger under Order No. 6-93-18, which was adopted on March 11, 1993. Order No. 6-90-64, adopted on October 11, 1990, established WRRs for LAWA. Order No. 6-00-57, which established combined WDRs and WRRs, was adopted on June 14, 2000 and amended as described below.

<u>Order No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
6-00-57	June 14, 2000	Revised and combined prior WDRs/WRRs
6-00-57-A01	April 14, 2004	Expanded area of Agricultural Site (formerly Effluent Management Site)
6-00-57-A02	July 26, 2004	Named all users of treated waste water
6-00-57-A03	July 13, 2005	Expanded area of Agricultural Site (formerly Effluent Management Site)
6-00-57-A04	August 29, 2007	Added Storage Reservoir Site and Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant

Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. R6V-2003-056 was adopted by the Water Board on November 12, 2003. The CAO requires the Discharger to abate the discharge contributing to nitrate pollution and to cleanup pollution and degradation of groundwater caused by the discharge. Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. R6V-2004-0039 was adopted by the Water Board on October 13, 2004. The CDO requires the Discharger to reduce and abate land spreading disposal of effluent and sets discharge limits on total nitrogen. The Discharger has been in compliance with the CDO since June 2010.

6. Reason for Action

The Water Board is adopting the current WDRs/WRRs to combine previous amendments and to update requirements based on current and planned Reclamation Plant upgrades and water recycling practices.

7. Facility

- a. Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant – The Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant provides primary and secondary treatment (aerated oxidation ponds) for up to 15 million gallons per day (MGD) of waste water. The Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant currently treats approximately 10 MGD and serves approximately 140,000 people. Secondary waste water treatment is provided by primary sedimentation tanks, anaerobic digesters, and unlined oxidation ponds. Additional treatment is provided by the oxidation pond aeration system and disinfection facilities (chlorination) as shown in the Facilities Process Schematic included as Attachment D, which is made a part of this Order. The existing oxidation ponds will continue to operate during start-up and testing of the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant.
- b. Agricultural Site (formerly Effluent Management Site) - Secondary-level treated, disinfected effluent is currently reused at the Agricultural Site. The Agricultural Site consists of approximately 2,680 acres used for irrigated agriculture in Township 6 North, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian: sections 10 and 15 and portions of sections 9, 11, 14, and 16 as shown on Attachment C.
- c. Storage Reservoir Site - Two storage reservoirs (Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2) have been completed and are in use at the Storage Reservoir Site. The two reservoirs have a total storage capacity of approximately 910 million gallons (MG). Secondary treated waste water is stored in the storage reservoirs for use as irrigation water at the Agricultural Site during summer months. After the completion of the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant, the storage reservoirs will be used to store tertiary treated waste water for reuse. Projections indicate that an additional 1,540 MG of storage capacity may be needed by the year 2017. Additional reservoirs are planned to meet this projected need. The Storage Reservoir Site is shown on Attachment E, which is made a part of this Order.
- d. Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant - The Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant is designed to upgrade the level of treatment and to serve an estimated population of 170,000. Construction on the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant began in September 2008. Start-up of the plant is planned for July 2011. Construction will proceed in two steps, Phase I, which will have a treatment capacity of 12 MGD, and Phase II, which will increase the treatment capacity to 15 MGD to meet projected population growth. The effluent generated by the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant will be disinfected tertiary recycled water, as shown in the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant Process Schematic included as Attachment F, which is made a part of this Order.

8. Biosolids

- a. Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant - Sludge from the anaerobic digesters is dried in the drying beds, stockpiled, and hauled off site for disposal.
- b. Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant - The Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant design includes dissolved air flotation units, which will thicken waste activated sludge. Filter backwash will be routed to the sedimentation tanks. Existing and new digesters will process both primary sludge and thickened waste activated sludge. Digested sludge will be mechanically dewatered and/or solar dried in existing sludge drying beds before offsite disposal or reuse. The two existing sludge drying beds may continue to be used to dry dewatered sludge cake, to dry sludge generated during digester cleaning operations, and as a backup for mechanical dewatering. Each sludge drying bed is 0.2 acre in size and has a 4-inch thick, asphalt-concrete liner.

9. Recycled Water Criteria

The California Department of Public Health's (DPH) established criteria for using recycled water. These criteria are codified in California Code of Regulations, article 3 of chapter 3 of division 4, title 22, section 60303 et seq. These criteria specify that fodder and fiber crops can be irrigated with a minimum of "undisinfected secondary recycled water." (California Code of Regulations, title 22, § 60304(d)(4).). Section 60304 also specifies that water used for dust control and soil compaction must be "disinfected secondary-23 recycled water<sup>1</sup>." (California Code of Regulations, title 22, § 60307(b)(4) and (6)). Since May 2004, the Discharger has disinfected all effluent with sodium hypochlorite. Therefore, recycled water quality used for fodder and fiber crops meets the higher water quality specified for dust control and construction soil compaction applications. This Order requires producers and users of recycled water to comply with applicable California Code of Regulations, title 22 criteria.

The WRRs specified in this Order are consistent with the current DPH Water Recycling Criteria, which remain in effect except as amended herein.

10. Authorized Water Recycling Sites and Recycled Water Uses

This Order authorizes the Discharger and Secondary Users to:

- a. Discharge disinfected secondary-treated effluent to Storage Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2 until July 25, 2011, and thereafter discharge only tertiary-treated effluent in the reservoirs.

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<sup>1</sup> Disinfected secondary-23 recycled water means recycled water that has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 23 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analysis have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 240 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30-day period.

- b. Reuse tertiary-treated and disinfected secondary-23 recycled water for non-potable uses at the Discharger's 30<sup>th</sup> Street East site, 40<sup>th</sup> Street East site, and Storage Reservoir Site. The non-potable uses include landscape irrigation, facility washdown; and construction-related soil compaction, and dust control. All non-potable uses must be in accordance to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60301 et seq.
- c. Reuse disinfected secondary-level treated effluent at agronomic rates to the Agricultural Site for crop irrigation. The Agricultural Site location is shown in Attachment C and includes the following:
  - i. southwest and southeast quarters of Section 9;
  - ii. all of Section 10;
  - iii. northwest and southwest quarters of Section 11;
  - iv. all of Section 14 excluding the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter;
  - v. all of Section 15;
  - vi. northeast quarter of Section 16.

Portions of the northeast quarter of Section 14 contain the Little Rock Creek drainage. Agricultural reuse is not authorized in the portion of the Agricultural Site that drains to Little Rock Creek.

#### 11. Effluent Quality

Table 1 summarizes 2009 effluent quality data for the existing Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant and expected quality for the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant. The data for the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant is based on design data for the plant. As stated in the Discharger's 2025 Facilities Plan/Environmental Impact Report, the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant replaces the secondary treatment with the activated sludge secondary treatment process. This process includes nitrification/denitrification capability. The combination of this activated sludge secondary treatment process and utilization of agronomic rates is needed to implement the Discharger's *Containment and Remediation Plan*, dated September 15, 2004, which was accepted by the Water Board as an interim action to cleanup groundwater containing excessive nitrates. The tertiary process will produce effluent with higher concentrations of nitrate as N than the secondary process, but the total of nitrogen, in the effluent will be significantly lower.

**Table 1: Concentrations in Effluent (Annual Average)**

Parameters <sup>2</sup>	Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant Effluent	Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant Effluent (Expected)
total coliform (MPN/100 ml)	<47	<2.2
turbidity (NTUs)	na <sup>3</sup>	<5
suspended solids (mg/L)	86	<5
TDS (mg/L)	590	550
soluble biochemical oxygen demand (mg/L), filtered	<16	<5
ammonia (mg/L as N)	21	1
Kjeldahl nitrogen	33	2
nitrate (mg/L as N)	<0.88	8
nitrite (mg/L as N)	1.1	1

12. Geology and Hydrogeology

The Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin (Department of Water Resource [DWR] Groundwater Basin 6-44) is located in a structural basin between the Garlock and San Andreas faults. Alluvial and lacustrine deposits up to 5,000 feet thick form the water-bearing units that overlie consolidated bedrock. The alluvial materials consist of relatively unconsolidated clay, silt, and sand.

In the Palmdale area of the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin, the saturated zone is divided into two general hydrogeologic units: the unconfined to semiconfined upper aquifer, referred to as the "Principal Aquifer" and the confined, deeper aquifer, referred to as the "Deep Aquifer." The two hydrogeologic units are separated by a thick, fine-grained lacustrine unit.

The Principal Aquifer is the primary source of groundwater withdrawals in the Groundwater Basin. The depth of the Principal Aquifer in the vicinity of Reclamation Plant is approximately 300 feet below ground surface and the groundwater gradient is generally to the north. Water supply wells for the Palmdale Water District are located southwest of the Reclamation Plant and create a cone of depression in that area. The screened intervals for the supply wells are from 500 to 900 feet below ground surface.

The Storage Reservoir Site is underlain by approximately 300 feet of clay, silt, and sand deposits, which overlie fractured granitic bedrock. Groundwater is present in the fractured bedrock, which appears to be a low-yield aquifer. The regional aquifer

<sup>2</sup> Units: mg/L = milligrams/liter; µg/L = micrograms/liter; N = nitrogen; MPN/100 ml = most probable number/100 milliliters; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units;

<sup>3</sup> Not sampled. There is no turbidity limitation for secondary-23 recycled water.

is present in alluvium approximately 0.5 miles west of the site.

An unnamed fault is located near the upgradient (south) edge of the Storage Reservoir Site.<sup>4</sup> The Discharger's Report of Waste Discharge states the fault is not a potentially (or recently) active fault as defined under the Public Resources Code, division 2, chapter 7.5, section 2622 (Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act).

### 13. Groundwater Quality

Background water quality in the Palmdale area is generally excellent with an average 350 milligrams/liter (mg/L) of total dissolved solids (TDS) and 1.0 mg/L of nitrate as nitrogen (N)<sup>5</sup>. Groundwater monitoring for the Reclamation Plant and Agricultural Site indicates that the background TDS concentrations are less than 300 mg/L and nitrate concentrations are less than 3 mg/L.

The only data on background groundwater quality at the Storage Reservoir Site is from a single sample collected in 2007 from a temporary monitoring well screened in the fractured bedrock. This sample contained TDS at a concentration of 346 mg/L and nitrate as N at a concentration of 0.19 mg/L.

### 14. Groundwater Quality Degradation

Monitoring wells in the vicinity of the Reclamation Plant and Agricultural Site show elevated TDS and nitrate concentrations that appear to be the result of the use and disposal of treated waste water at application rates higher than agronomic rates. To address these impacts, the Water Board adopted enforcement orders described in Finding No. 5.

Table 2 is based on the 2009 Annual Report for the Reclamation Plant. The table includes annual (four quarters) average concentrations of nitrate and TDS in the Discharger's groundwater monitoring wells that contained nitrate as N, above the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 mg/L. Four of these wells also have TDS concentrations above the maximum recommended, secondary MCL of 500 mg/L, but below the upper, secondary MCL.

<sup>4</sup>Bloyd, R.M., 1967, Water Resources of the Antelope Valley - East Kern Water Agency, California, U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report

<sup>5</sup>Duell, L. F. Jr., 1987, Geohydrology of the Antelope Valley Area California and Design for a Groundwater Quality Monitoring Network, U.S. Geological Survey-Water Resources Investigations Report 84-4081.

**Table 2: 2009 Average Groundwater Quality in Wells**

Well ID	Location	TDS (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)
MW-4	Section 9	612	15.0
MW-22	Section 4	650	12.9
MW-40	Section 17	376	10.4
MW-52	Section 10	449	12.0
MW-53	Section 9	714	15.6
MW-54	Section 9	532	10.3

Trends in nitrate and TDS concentrations in these seven wells appear to be relatively stable since 2008 when MW-40 through MW-56 were added to the monitoring network.

Additionally, monitoring data from 2000 to 2009 show that two other monitoring parameters have been detected in groundwater: bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate [synonyms: di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, DEHP] and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH).

DEHP, a priority pollutant, is a plasticizer commonly found in waste water influent. DEHP has a strong affinity to organic carbon and adsorbs to sludge during sewage treatment process. DEHP has been sporadically detected in the groundwater monitoring wells at concentrations above its reporting limit. DEHP reporting limits have ranged from 1 to 5 µg/L. Since 2000, DEHP has, on occasion, been detected at relatively low concentrations in 22 of the groundwater wells that are sampled annually for this constituent. DEHP was detected above its MCL of 4.0 µg/L in MW-2 and MW-4 (respective concentrations of 5.4 and 4.2 µg/L) during the annual sampling event in 2003, but has not been reported in these wells during subsequent events. During the 2009 annual sampling event, DEHP was only detected at trace concentrations (below the practical quantitation limit but above the method detection limit) in two wells. At this time, the source of DEHP detected in groundwater is not known. This Order includes a Monitoring Reporting Program that will further evaluate the occurrence of DEHP in these wells.

TPH has been detected during the annual analysis of groundwater monitoring wells at concentrations as high as 950 µg/L. These detections were reported during the period of 2000 to 2005 when the reporting limit for TPH in groundwater ranged from 50 to 100 µg/L. TPH has not been reported above its reporting limit since 2005 when the Discharger began using a higher reporting limits ranging from 300 to 700 µg/L for TPH. From 2000 to 2005, TPH has been reported in effluent at concentrations as high as 4,500 µg/L. Since 2005 the reporting limits for TPH in effluent has ranged from 1,070 to 19,400 µg/L. There have been no reported detections in effluent above these varied limits since 2005. This Order includes a Monitoring and Reporting

Program that specifies reporting limits for TPH as gasoline and TPH as diesel in groundwater. These required reporting limits will help in the evaluation of TPH in effluent and groundwater beneath the Facility.

15. Receiving Waters

The receiving waters are the groundwaters of the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin 6-44).

16. Lahontan Basin Plan

The Water Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region* (Basin Plan), which became effective on March 31, 1995. This Order implements the Basin Plan as amended.

17. Groundwater Beneficial Uses

The beneficial uses of the groundwaters of the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan are:

- a. Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN);
- b. Agricultural Supply (AGR);
- c. Industrial Service Supply (IND); and
- d. Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH).

18. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

a. Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant, Storage Reservoirs and Agricultural Site

This order governs the continued operation of the Reclamation Plant and Agricultural Site. The continued operation of the Reclamation Plant and Agricultural Site are categorically exempt from provisions of the CEQA (Public Resources Code, section 21000 et seq.) in accordance with CEQA Guidelines, section 15301. These are existing uses that involve no expansion of their existing use.

To eliminate the application of treated waste water above agronomic rates at the Agricultural Site, the Discharger is storing secondary treated effluent in two reservoirs at the Storage Reservoir Site. The construction of the storage reservoirs required an addendum to the District's Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for its 2025 Plan. The Notice of Determination for the EIR addendum was issued July 26, 2007. The reservoirs were constructed in 2009 using synthetic liners and construction practices that will limit the amount and rate of leakage from the reservoirs such that there will be no measurable affect on groundwater quality.

b. Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant

On October 18, 2005, the District certified an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SCH No. 2004091123) for its 2025 Plan, which included the construction of an activated-sludge secondary treatment with nitrification/denitrification capability, tertiary treatment, and reservoir storage. The Water Board has considered the environmental document and incorporated mitigation measures within its jurisdiction into this Order to mitigate the project's significant impacts that relate to water quality. Attachment G, which is made part of this Order, summarizes the project's significant impacts that relate to water quality, the mitigation measures, and the Water Board's findings regarding these measures. This Order and the accompanying Monitoring and Reporting Program will ensure compliance with required mitigation measures. The Regional Water Board will file a Notice of Determination within five days from the issuance of this Order.

19. Notification of Interested Parties

The Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested persons of its intent to revise WDRs/WRRs for the discharge.

20. Consideration of Public Comments

The Water Board, in a public meeting held March 9, 2011, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

21. Consideration of Water Code Section 13241 Factors

Water Code, section 13263 requires that the Water Board, when prescribing WDRs, take into consideration six specific factors in Water Code, section 13241. The Board has considered these factors as follows.

- a. Past, Present, and Probable Future Beneficial Uses of Water - The receiving waters are the groundwaters of the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin. The beneficial uses of the groundwater are described in Finding No. 17. The receiving water limits in this Order are to maintain the most sensitive beneficial uses: Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) and Agricultural Supply (AGR).
- b. Environmental Characteristics of the Hydrographic Unit under Consideration, Including the Quality of Water Available Thereto - Hydrogeologic characteristics of the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin are described in Finding No. 12. Because of past and ongoing use of groundwater for domestic and agricultural purposes, the Groundwater Basin is in overdraft. Groundwater quality is described in Finding Nos. 13 and 14. In general, the groundwater quality is sufficient to support the beneficial uses of MUN and AGR.

- c. Water Quality Conditions that Could Reasonably Be Achieved Through the Coordinated Control of All Factors, Which Affect Water Quality in the Area - The current and future beneficial uses and existing water quality in the area will be maintained.
- d. Economic Considerations - This Order regulates the operation and upgrading the Discharger's Facility. The revenue sources for the upgrades are service charges and connection fees. The current service charge rate approximately \$381 per year. The state-wide median cost for waste water collection and treatment is \$290 per year.
- e. The Need for Developing Housing in the Region - The Discharger is committed to providing treatment capacity for new housing and will expand facilities with sufficient lead time to accommodate population growth. In addition, treated waste water recycling will help offset future demands on the limited supply of fresh water in the Palmdale area.
- f. The Need to Develop and Use Recycled Water - The water quality of the effluent after oxidation pond treatment limits potential reuses of the recycled water pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22. The Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant will upgrade the level of treatment and produce effluent that is acceptable for all uses described in California Code of Regulations, title 22, thus maximizing potential reuse.

22. Requirement to Submit Technical and Monitoring Reports

A Monitoring and Reporting Program has been developed for this discharge and is incorporated into the requirements of this Order. The Monitoring and Reporting Program is necessary to ensure that the requirements of this Order are sufficient to protect groundwater quality.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Discharger shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

- 1. The flows of waste water to the oxidation ponds at Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant and Storage Reservoir Site shall not exceed the following limits:

Average Daily Flow (MGD) <sup>6</sup>	Maximum Daily Flow (MGD)
15.0	37.5

<sup>6</sup> The arithmetic mean of total daily flow values for each month.

2. The flows of waste water to the Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant shall not exceed the following limits:

Plant Development (Finding No. 7d)	Average Daily Flow (MGD) <sup>6</sup>	Maximum Daily Flow (MGD)
Phase I	12.0	30.0
Phase II	15.0	37.5

3. All effluent discharged from the existing Secondary Treatment Oxidation ponds shall not contain concentrations of parameters outside of the following limits:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Mean <sup>7</sup>	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD <sup>8</sup>	45 mg/L	30 mg/L	--	--
dissolved oxygen	--	--	1.0 mg/L	--
pH	--	--	6.0	9.0

4. All effluent supplied to uses that require tertiary recycled water, as specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, article 3, shall be tertiary-treated effluent and shall not contain concentrations of parameters outside of the following limits:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Weekly Mean <sup>9</sup>	Monthly Mean <sup>7</sup>	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD <sup>10</sup>	30 mg/L	15 mg/L	10 mg/L	--	--
MBAS <sup>11</sup>	2.0 mg/L	--	1.0 mg/L	--	--
dissolved oxygen	--	--	--	1.0 mg/L	--
pH	--	--	--	6.0	9.0

5. Effective as of July 25, 2011, all effluent discharged to the storage reservoirs as described in Finding No. 10.a. shall meet the limits in I.A.4.

6. All discharges of effluent to the Agricultural Site or other authorized water recycling sites shall meet the water quality specified in California Code of

<sup>7</sup> The arithmetic mean of laboratory results for 24-hour composite samples collected during a calendar month. The mean shall be calculated and reported in accordance with Section I.K.3 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

<sup>8</sup> Biochemical oxygen demand (5 day, 20°C of a filtered sample).

<sup>9</sup> The arithmetic mean of laboratory results for 24-hour composite samples collected during one week (7 days). The mean shall be calculated and reported in accordance with Section I.K.3 of the MRP.

<sup>10</sup> Biochemical oxygen demand (5 day, 20°C of an unfiltered sample).

<sup>11</sup> Methylene blue active substances.

Regulations, title 22, article 3 for that particular use of recycled water.

B. Water Recycling Requirements

1. A new Engineering Report must be submitted to the Water Board and DPH for any material modification in the manner or method that recycled water is produced or used.
2. Until a new Engineering Report is submitted, the use of recycled water is limited to irrigation at agronomic rates at the Agricultural Site (described in Finding No. 10.c) and non-potable uses at the Discharger's 30<sup>th</sup> Street East site, 40<sup>th</sup> Street East site, and Storage Reservoir Site. The non-potable uses include landscape irrigation, facility washdown, construction-related soil compaction, and dust control.
3. The Discharger shall not over apply recycled water above crop agronomic needs at the Agricultural Site. For nutrients, the agronomic rate is the rate of application of nutrients to plants that is necessary to satisfy the plants' nutritional requirements while strictly minimizing the amount of nutrients that pass below the root zone of the plants in accordance to the *Annual Cropping Plan* described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP). For water, the agronomic rate is the rate of application of irrigation water necessary for plant evapotranspiration, to prevent salinization of the root zone, for plant germination, for suppression of wind erosion, for frost protection, and to account for distribution uniformity. All reasonable efforts must be taken to ensure uniform distribution of the recycled water.
4. As described in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60304 (d), recycled water used for producing fodder and fiber crops (agricultural fields), ornamental nursery stock (tree farm) and orchards where the recycled water does not come into contact with edible portion of the crop (pistachios) must, at a minimum, meet the requirements of "undisinfected secondary recycled water."
5. Pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, sections 60301.900 and 60301.650, "undisinfected secondary recycled water" must be effluent that is fully oxidized in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen.
6. Pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60301. 225, "disinfected secondary-23 recycled water" must be effluent that has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analysis have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 240 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30-

day period.

7. As described in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60307(b), recycled water used for dust control and soil compaction during construction must meet the requirements of "disinfected secondary-23 recycled water."
8. The Discharger and Secondary Users must comply with all requirements for recycled water use areas as specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 60310.
9. The Discharger, as producer of recycled water, must comply with all operational requirements specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, sections 60325 (Personnel), 60327 (Maintenance), 60329 (Operating records and reports), and 60331 (Bypass).
10. The Discharger, as producer of recycled water, must comply with the general Requirements of Design specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, article 8.
11. The Discharger, as producer of recycled water, must comply with Reliability Requirements for Full Treatment specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, article 10, for production of water to meet the recycled water uses allowed in this Order.
12. Discharge of recycled water or runoff commingled with recycled water outside of the authorized Agricultural Site or to Little Rock Creek is prohibited.
13. The spray irrigation of nut bearing or ornamental trees and/or the harvesting of nuts from the ground surface is prohibited.
14. Christmas trees irrigated with recycled water shall be harvested no earlier than 30 days after the cessation of irrigation with recycled water. The trees shall be cut at a point on the trunk that is a minimum of two feet above the ground surface for the protection of worker and public health.
15. The use of recycled water shall not cause pollution or threatened pollution as defined in Water Code, section 13050 (l).
16. The use of recycled water shall not cause nuisance as defined in Water Code, section 13050 (m).

C. Receiving Water Limitations

Discharges from this Facility shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for the receiving water adopted by the Water Board or the

State Water Resources Control Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved, the Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

The Facility's discharge shall not cause the presence of the following substances or conditions in groundwater of the Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin:

1. Non-degradation – State Water Resource Control Board Resolution No. 68-16 "Statement of Policy With Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters In California," known as the Non-degradation Objective, requires maintenance of existing high quality in surface waters, groundwaters, and wetlands. Whenever the existing quality of water is better than the quality of water established in the Basin Plan, such existing quality shall be maintained unless appropriate findings are made under Resolution No. 68-16.
2. Bacteria - Groundwaters shall not contain concentrations of coliform organisms attributable to human wastes.
3. Chemical Constituents - Groundwaters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant level or secondary maximum contaminant level based on drinking water standards specified in the following provisions of California Code of Regulations, title 22: Table 64431-A of section 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals), Table 64444-A of section 64444 (Organic Chemicals), Table 64433.2-B of section 64433.2 (Fluoride), Table 64449-A of section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels - Consumer Acceptance Limits), and Table 64449-B of section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels - Ranges). This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.
4. Radioactivity - Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life, or that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food chain to an extent that it presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. Waters shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of limits specified in the California Code of Regulations, title 22, chapter 15, article 5, section 64443.
5. Taste and Odors - Groundwaters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance (Water Code section 13050 (m)) or that adversely affect waters for beneficial uses.

D. Additional Receiving Water Limitations for Groundwater Beneath the Storage Reservoirs

The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality objectives listed under I. C. Furthermore, discharge to the storage reservoirs shall not cause a violation of the following additional water quality objectives.

Nitrate and total dissolved solids (TDS) - Groundwater at this site shall not contain nitrate and TDS above background water quality concentrations.

E. Secondary Users

1. The Secondary Users, as defined in Finding No. 2, will be responsible for complying with the following requirements:
  - a. Section I.B (Water Recycling Requirements), I.C. (Receiving Water Limitations), and I.F. (General Requirements and Prohibitions) of this Order;
  - b. California Code of Regulations, title 22, sections 60304, 60307, and 60310.
2. The Secondary Users of recycled water, as defined in Finding No. 2, are responsible for compliance with I.E.1., above, from the time they commence recycled water use on the LAWA property under their control. Secondary Users are only responsible for compliance with I.E.1. requirements that result from the user's operation.
3. The Discharger must notify the Water Board at least 15 days prior to adding, removing or changing the Secondary Users of recycled water, and the Discharger must ensure that agreements with Secondary Users require compliance with requirements stated herein.

F. General Requirements and Prohibitions

1. The use of recycled water under this Order must be limited to the Authorized Recycled Water Sites and uses defined in Finding No. 10 of this Order.
2. The discharge to waters of the State shall not contain substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or produce detrimental physiological responses in humans, plants, animals, or aquatic life.
3. The source of recycled water must be limited to that described in Finding Nos. 7.a. and 7.d. of this Order.

4. Treated waste water used for dust control or soil compaction must be applied at a rate and amount that does not cause runoff or excessive ponding.
5. Recycled water used to irrigate landscape areas must not be applied at a rate and amount that exceeds the irrigation and nutrient needs of the vegetation.
6. Recycled water must not be applied at a rate and amount that causes ponding or runoff that is other than incidental runoff.
7. Pipelines must be maintained so as to prevent leakage.
8. There shall be no discharge, bypass, or diversion of untreated or treated waste water, sludge, grease, or oils from the transport, treatment, or authorized storage/recycling sites (described in the Finding 10) to adjacent land areas or surface waters.
9. Surface flow, or visible discharge of untreated or treated waste water from the authorized storage/recycling sites (described in Findings 7.c and 10) to adjacent land areas or surface waters is prohibited.
10. All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, or disposal of waste regulated by this Order shall be adequately protected against overflow, washout, inundation, structural damage, or a significant reduction in efficiency resulting from a storm or flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.
11. The vertical distance between the liquid surface elevation and the lowest point of a pond or reservoir dike shall not be less than 2.0 feet.
12. The discharge shall not cause a pollution, as defined in Water Code section 13050, subdivision (l), or a threatened pollution.
13. The treatment or the discharge shall not cause a nuisance, as defined in Water Code, section 13050, subdivision (m).
14. The disposal of waste residue, including sludge, shall be in a manner in compliance with all local, state, and federal requirements.
15. The Discharger shall comply with all existing federal and State laws and regulations that apply to biosolids use and disposal practices. The Discharger shall further comply with all requirements regarding biosolids use and disposal specified in the Clean Water Act, section 405 (d).

16. The Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant and Tertiary Treatment Reclamation Plant must be designed and operated as described in the conditions of this Order.
17. In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41(e), the Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with this Order.
18. The discharge of waste, as defined in the Water Code, which causes violation of any narrative water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan, including the Non-degradation Objective, is prohibited.
19. The discharge of waste that causes violation of any numeric water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan is prohibited.
20. The use or storage of recycled water that causes a violation of any narrative water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan, is prohibited.
21. The use or storage of recycled water that causes a violation of any numeric water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan, is prohibited.
22. Where any numeric or narrative water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan is already being exceeded, the use of recycled water that causes further degradation or pollution, is prohibited.

## II. PROVISIONS

### A. Rescission of Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Requirements

Board Order Nos. 6-00-57, 6-00-57A01, 6-00-57A02, 6-00-57A03, and 6-00-57-A04 are hereby rescinded.

### B. Monitoring and Reporting

1. Monitoring and Reporting Program - Pursuant to the Water Code, section 13267, the Discharger must comply with the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R6V-2011-TENATIVE, which is made a part of this

Order. Reports requested under the Monitoring and Reporting Program are required to monitor the effects on water quality from known or suspected discharges of waste to waters of the State as a result of releases of treated waste water regulated by this Order.

2. General Provisions The Discharger must comply with the "General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting," dated September 1, 1994, which is attached to and made a part of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

C. Standard Provisions

The Discharger must comply with the "Standard Provisions for Waste Discharge Requirements," dated September 1, 1994, which is included as Attachment H and is made part of this Order.

D. Secondary User Agreements

The Primary User shall include the following conditions in any oral or written provision for disposition of recycled water:

1. Any Secondary User of recycled waste water from the Primary User hereby authorizes, at all reasonable times, the Primary User or any authorized representative of the Water Board to enter upon the property where the recycled water is being used and to investigate such person's use of recycled water.
2. Any Secondary User of recycled water from the Primary User shall report at least once each month to the Primary User on the irrigation method and the name and final usage of all crops irrigated with recycled water during such period. Such user of recycled water from the Primary User agrees to insert the substance of this clause in any oral or written provision for disposition of recycled water.

E. Additional Storage Reservoirs

Before beginning discharge of treated waste water to any additional reservoirs, the Discharger must provide documentation that the reservoirs and associated monitoring networks were constructed in accordance with the workplan, *Installation Specifications for Proposed Palmdale Reservoir Vadose Zone Monitoring System*, dated August 11, 2008.

F. Operator Certificates

The Reclamation Plant must be supervised by persons possessing a Waste Water Treatment Plant Operator certificate of appropriate grade pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 3670 et seq.

G. Monitoring Program Availability

A copy of this Order and the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be available at all times at the treatment plant for immediate reference by the plant operator.

I, Harold J. Singer, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region, on March 9, 2011.

---

HAROLD J. SINGER  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments:

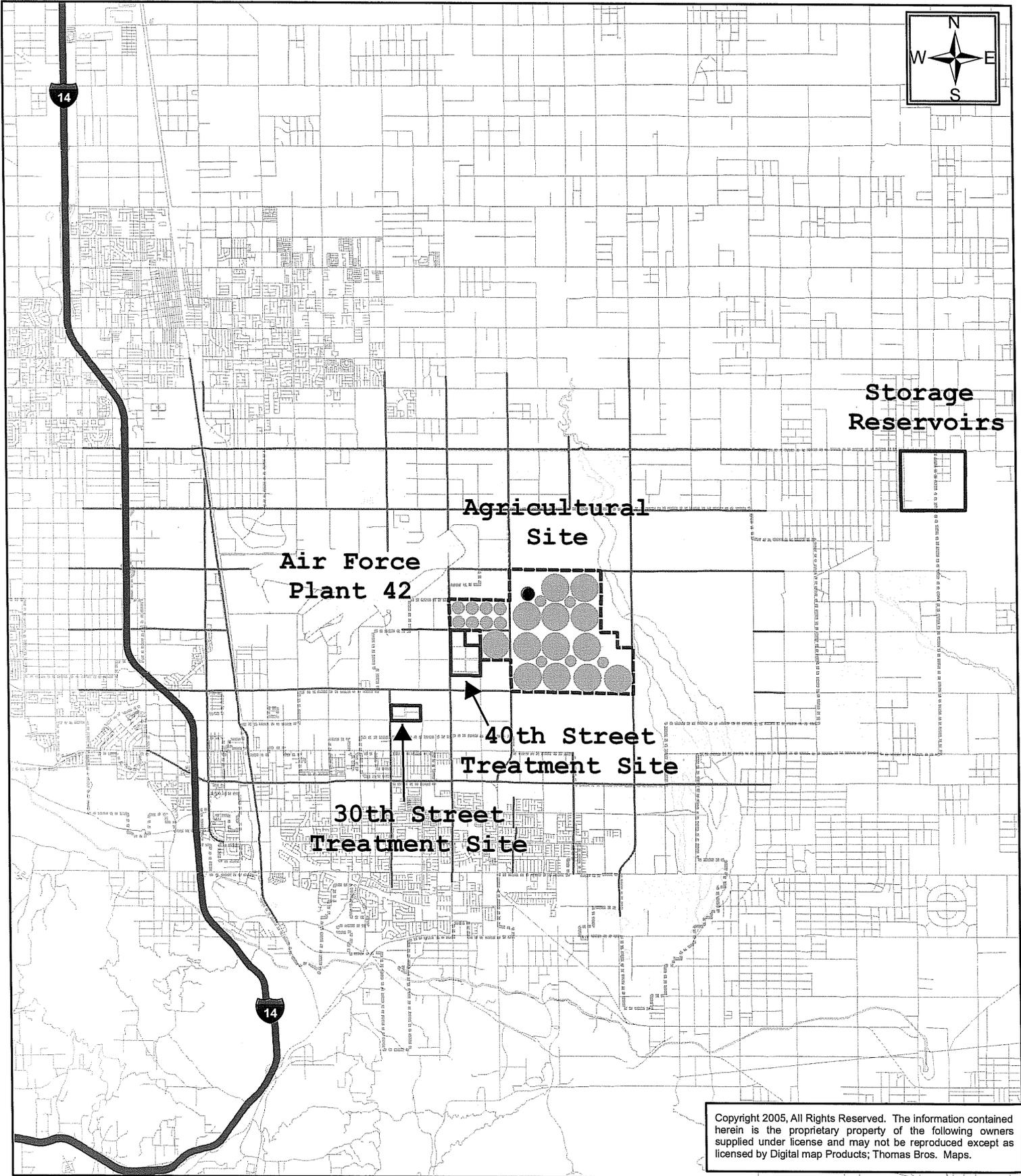
- A. General Facilities Locations
- B. Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant
- C. Agricultural Site
- D. Secondary Treatment Facilities Process Schematic
- E. Storage Reservoirs
- F. Tertiary Treatment Facilities Process Schematic
- G. Water Board Findings on EIR Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures
- H. Standard Provisions for Waste Discharge Requirements

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PROPOSED

# **ATTACHMENT A**

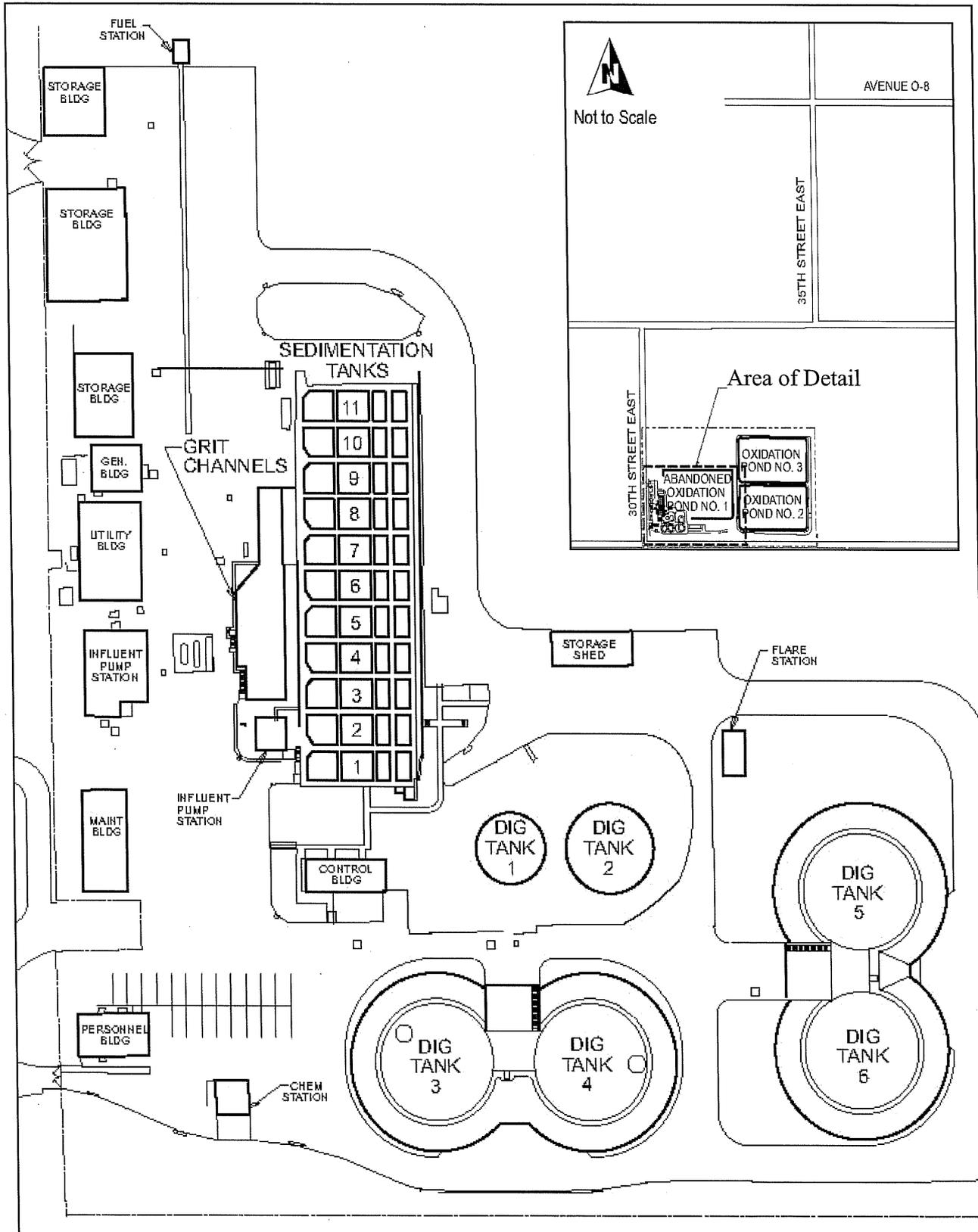
Attachment A  
**General Facilities Locations**



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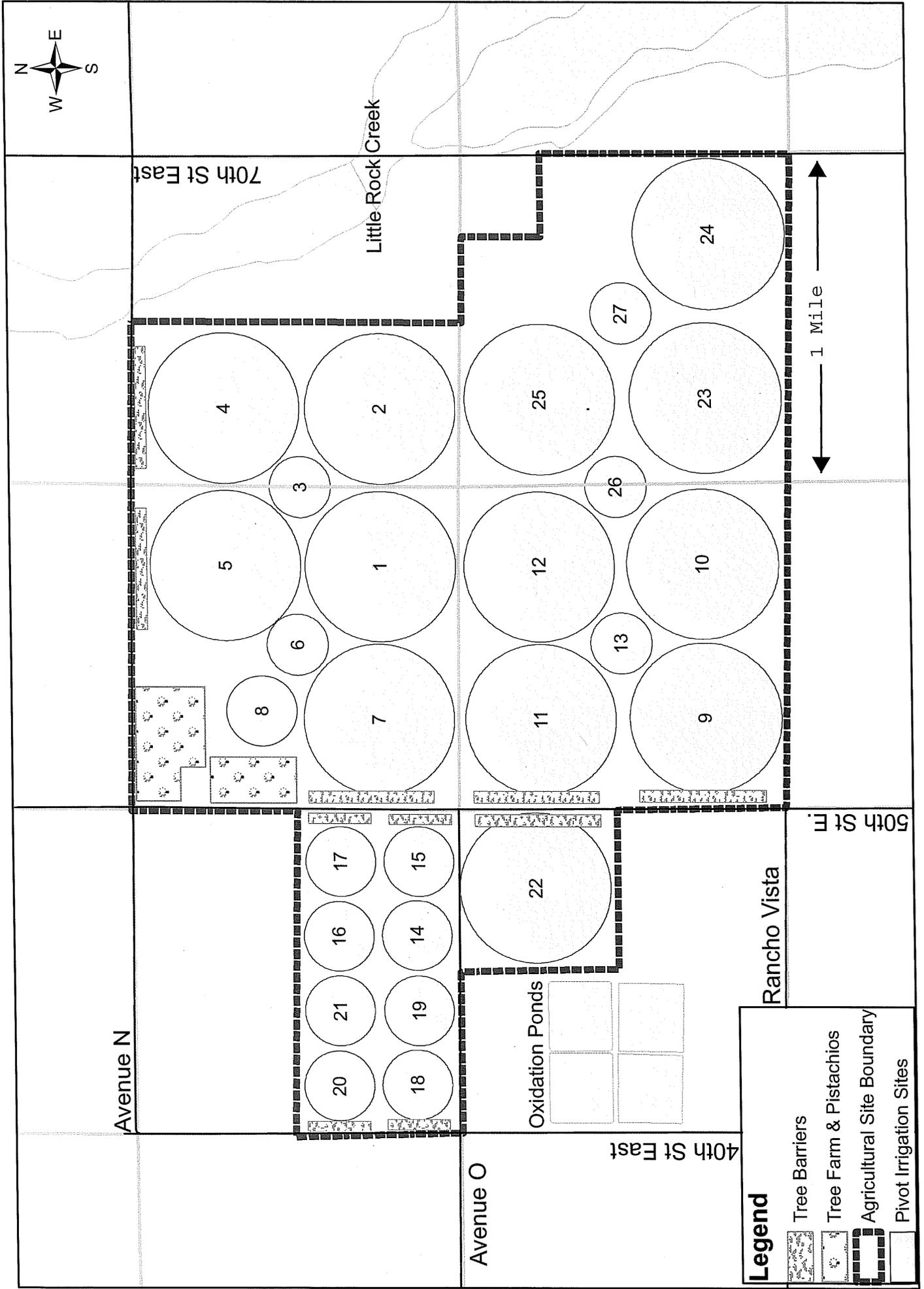
# **ATTACHMENT B**

# Secondary Treatment Reclamation Plant



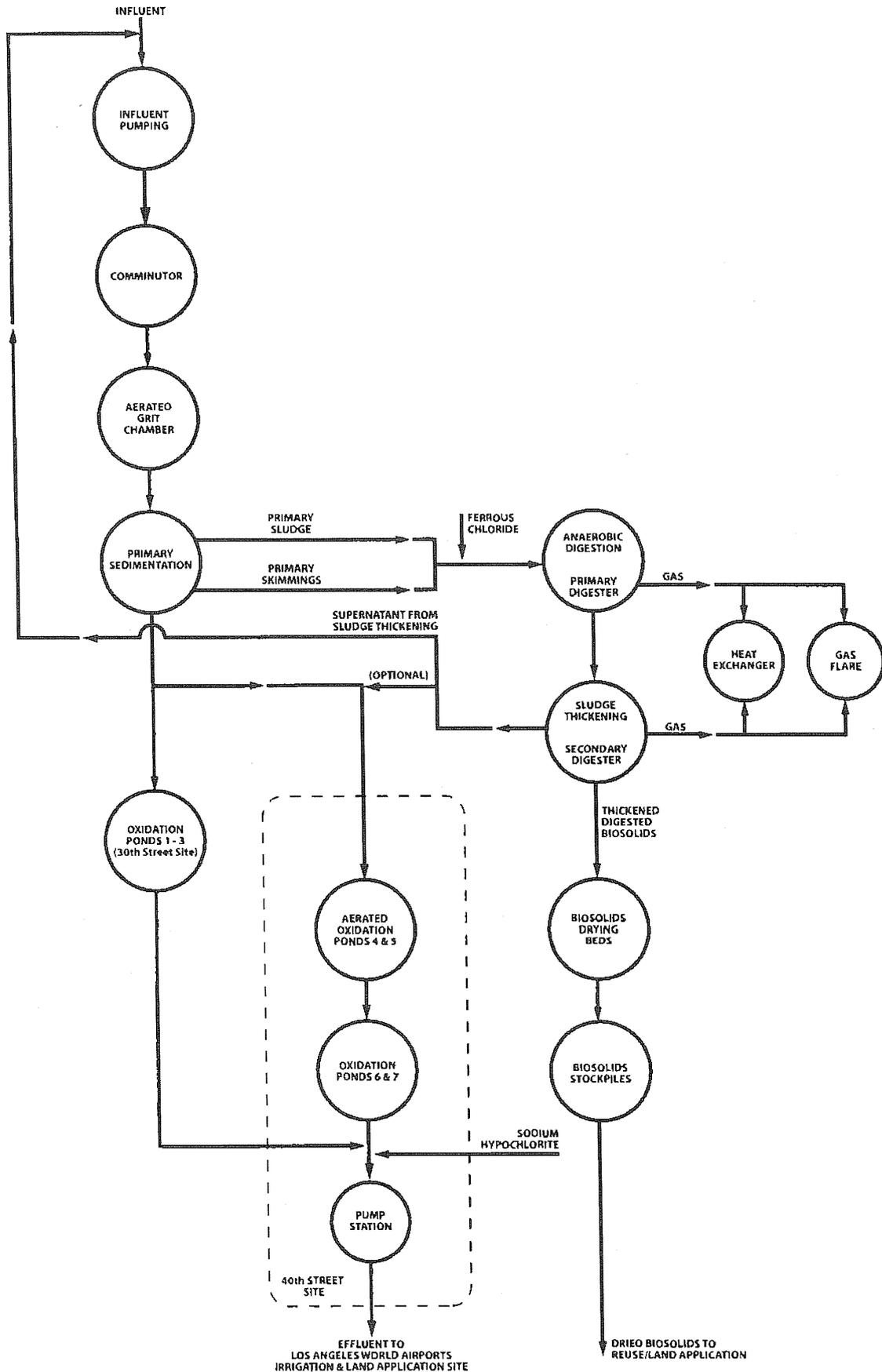
# ATTACHMENT C

# Attachment C Agricultural Site



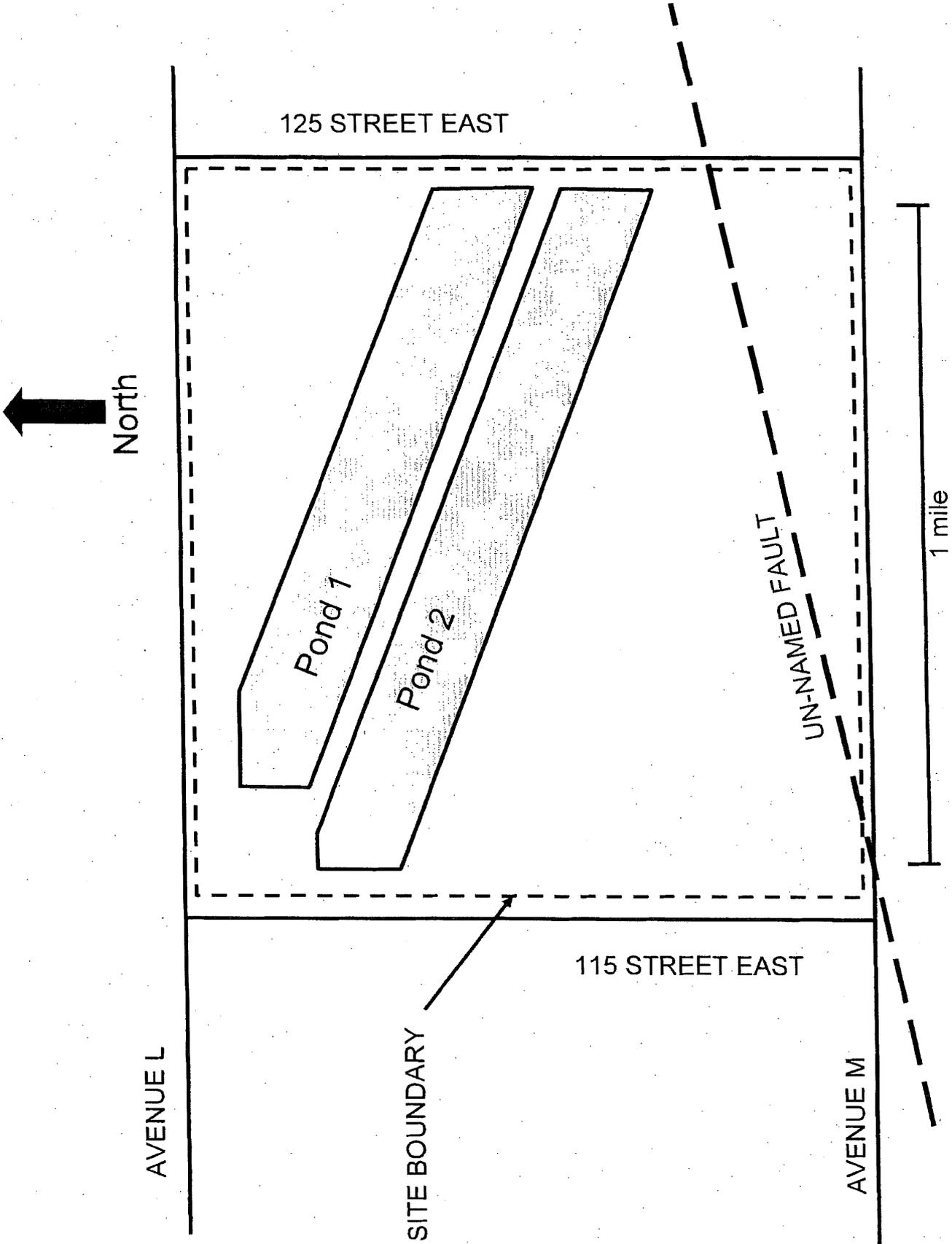
# ATTACHMENT D

# Secondary Treatment Facilities Process Schematic



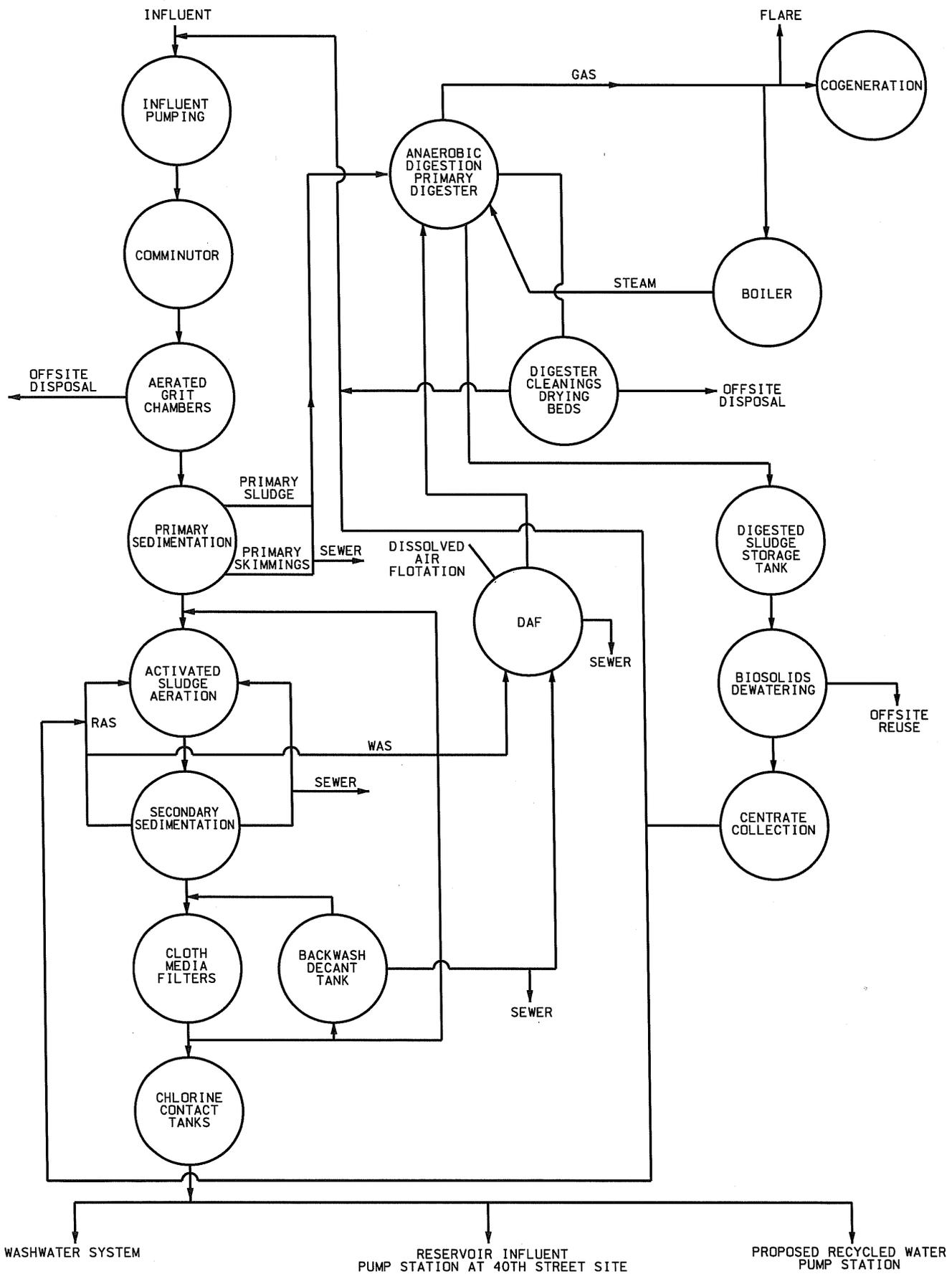
# **ATTACHMENT E**

Attachment E  
Storage Reservoirs



# ATTACHMENT F

# Attachment F Tertiary Treatment Facilities Process Schematic



# ATTACHMENT G

**ATTACHMENT G**  
**WATER BOARD FINDINGS ON EIR SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact	Impact Reduced to Less Than Significant By the Specified Mitigation Measures	Water Board Analysis and Findings
<p><b>Impact 14-1:</b> Project construction activities could induce soil erosion and transport contaminants to downstream dry washes and playas.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-1:</b> District shall prepare a State Water Pollution Prevention Project for all construction phases of the proposed project. The objectives of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans are to identify pollutant sources that may affect the quality of storm water discharge and to implement Best Management Practices to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-1:</b> The District has fulfilled this mitigation measure and all District projects are required to develop and implement SWPPPs.</p>
<p><b>Impact 14-2:</b> Effluent water infiltrating into the groundwater from the proposed storage reservoirs could degrade water quality.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-2:</b> The District shall line all proposed storage reservoirs (bottoms and sides) with synthetic materials to minimize infiltration of treated effluent into the subsurface.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-2:</b> The storage reservoirs were lined in accordance to specifications approved by the Water Board. Any new storage reservoir will be lined in accordance to these specifications.</p>
<p><b>Impact 14-3:</b> Effluent water infiltrating into the groundwater from agricultural or municipal reuse operations could degrade groundwater quality</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-3:</b> The District shall implement a Farm Management Plan outlining procedures for ensuring that effluent is applied at agronomic rates to minimize the potential for infiltration.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-3:</b> The components of this mitigation measure were required under the previous MRP and are required in the current MRP.</p>
<p><b>Impact 14-4:</b> Recycled effluent could run off the site if over-applied or applied during storm events.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-4:</b> The District shall provide liners to retention basins to prevent substantial infiltration of applied water or, with the Water Board's approval, manage these basins to minimize infiltration to ensure protection of groundwater.</p> <p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-5:</b> The District shall construct a combination of earthen berms, modify existing site grades, and/or construct catch or pump basins at points around the proposed agricultural areas to prevent unauthorized runoff. The improvements would be designed to allow peak flood waters to inundate fields without modifying the flood plain by providing flood</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-4:</b> The District currently has no retention basins. District representatives state that there are no plans to construct retention basins, but if they are necessary in the future, they would comply with this mitigation measure.</p> <p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-5:</b> This mitigation measure pertains to a new agricultural site identified in the Facilities Plan/EIR. Development of the new site has been delayed since such an expansion is not necessary at this time. The District will submit a FMP to the Water Board prior to the development of the new site. These</p>

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact	Impact Reduced to Less Than Significant By the Specified Mitigation Measures	Water Board Analysis and Findings
<p><b>Impact 14-5:</b> Improperly abandoned wells could transport recycled water used for irrigation directly to the groundwater aquifer.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-6:</b> The District shall identify and properly abandon groundwater wells in the proximity of the proposed project operations in conformance with Title 22 Article 4 requirements.</p> <p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-7:</b> Title 22 requirements shall be used to determine the appropriate distance between agricultural irrigation activities and separating water wells.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-6:</b> Well abandonment is under the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.</p> <p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-7:</b> This Impact pertains to a new agricultural site. Development of the new site has been postponed because the existing Agricultural Site meets the District's current needs. The District fulfilled these requirements at the existing Agricultural Site. The District must implement this mitigation measure prior the development of the new agriculture site.</p>
<p><b>Impact 14-6:</b> Project facilities located in a floodplain could redirect flood waters and cause localized flooding.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-8:</b> The District shall incorporate engineering considerations in reservoir design to accommodate flood waters to prevent road inundation and minimize scouring.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation Measure 14-8:</b> This mitigation measure is the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.</p>

# ATTACHMENT H

WDR ATTACHMENT H

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION

**STANDARD PROVISIONS**  
FOR WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall permit Regional Board staff:

- a. to enter upon premises in which an effluent source is located or in which any required records are kept;
- b. to copy any records relating to the discharge or relating to compliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs);
- c. to inspect monitoring equipment or records; and
- d. to sample any discharge.

2. Reporting Requirements

- a. Pursuant to California Water Code 13267(b), the Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board by telephone whenever an adverse condition occurred as a result of this discharge; written confirmation shall follow within two weeks. An adverse condition includes, but is not limited to, spills of petroleum products or toxic chemicals, or damage to control facilities that could affect compliance.
- b. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260 (c), any proposed material change in the character of the waste, manner or method of treatment or disposal, increase of discharge, or location of discharge, shall be reported to the Regional Board. Any such proposal shall be reported to the Regional Board at least 120 days in advance of implementation. This shall include, but not be limited to, all significant soil disturbances.
- c. The Owners/Discharger of property subject to WDRs shall be considered to have a continuing responsibility for ensuring compliance with applicable WDRs in the operations or use of the owned property. Any change in the ownership and/or operation of property subject to the WDRs shall be reported to the Regional Board. Notification of applicable WDRs shall be furnished in writing to the new owners and/or operators and a copy of such notification shall be sent to the Regional Board.
- d. If a Discharger becomes aware that any information submitted to the Regional Board is incorrect, the Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board, in writing, and correct that information.

- e. Reports required by the WDRs, and other information requested by the Regional Board, must be signed by a duly authorized representative of the Discharger. Under Section 13268 of the California Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day of violation.
- f. If the Discharger becomes aware that their WDRs (or permit) are no longer needed (because the project will not be built or the discharge will cease) the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board in writing and request that their WDRs (or permit) be rescinded.

3. Right to Revise WDRs

The Regional Board reserves the privilege of changing all or any portion of the WDRs upon legal notice to and after opportunity to be heard is given to all concerned parties.

4. Duty to Comply

Failure to comply with the WDRs may constitute a violation of the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action or for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification.

5. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of the WDRs which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

6. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the WDRs. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory control, where appropriate, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Discharger, when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the WDRs.

7. Waste Discharge Requirement Actions

The WDRs may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for waste discharge requirement modification, revocation and re-issuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any of the WDRs conditions.

8. Property Rights

The WDRs do not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

9. Enforcement

The California Water Code provides for civil liability and criminal penalties for violations or threatened violations of the WDRs including imposition of civil liability or referral to the Attorney General.

10. Availability

A copy of the WDRs shall be kept and maintained by the Discharger and be available at all times to operating personnel.

11. Severability

Provisions of the WDRs are severable. If any provision of the requirements is found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected.

12. Public Access

General public access shall be effectively excluded from treatment and disposal facilities.

13. Transfers

Providing there is no material change in the operation of the facility, this Order may be transferred to a new owner or operation. The owner/operator must request the transfer in writing and receive written approval from the Regional Board's Executive Officer.

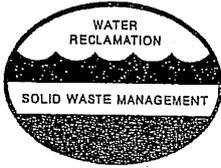
14. Definitions

- a. "Surface waters" as used in this Order, include, but are not limited to, live streams, either perennial or ephemeral, which flow in natural or artificial water courses and natural lakes and artificial impoundments of waters. "Surface waters" does not include artificial water courses or impoundments used exclusively for wastewater disposal.
- b. "Ground waters" as used in this Order, include, but are not limited to, all subsurface waters being above atmospheric pressure and the capillary fringe of these waters.

15. Storm Protection

All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, storage, or disposal of waste shall be adequately protected against overflow, washout, inundation, structural damage or a significant reduction in efficiency resulting from a storm or flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.

## **ENCLOSURE 2**



COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS  
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-1400  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4998, Whittier, CA 90607-4998  
Telephone: (562) 699-7411, FAX: (562) 699-5422  
www.lacsd.org

STEPHEN R. MAGUIN  
Chief Engineer and General Manager

January 13, 2011  
File No. 20-04.01-55

Mr. Harold J. Singer  
California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Lahontan Region  
2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

Dear Mr. Singer:

**Comments on Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Recycling  
Requirements (WRRs) Permit for  
Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant (WDID 6B190107069)**

County Sanitation District No. 20 of Los Angeles County (Sanitation District) appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the Tentative Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Requirement Permits (Tentative Permit) for the Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant (WRP), dated December 20, 2010. We have reviewed the Tentative Permit and support adoption of the Tentative Permit, with minor corrections that have been previously conveyed to staff<sup>1</sup>. We would also like to take this opportunity to thank staff at the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region for addressing several of our concerns during development of the Tentative Permit. If you have any questions concerning this letter or need additional information, please contact the undersigned at (562) 908-4288, extension 2855.

Very truly yours,

Stephen R. Maguin

Thomas E. Weiland  
Supervising Engineer  
Monitoring Section

TW:AH  
Attachments

cc: Linda Stone, Regional Board

<sup>1</sup> E-mail received from Linda Stone on January 13, 2011.

DOC# 1792243