Attachment B to Resolution No. R4-2014-XXX

Revision of the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River

Revised by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on October 9, 2014.

Amendments

Table of Contents

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

7-6 Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL

List of Figures, Tables, and Inserts

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Tables

7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements (Revised)

7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Implementation Schedule (Revised)

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Upper Santa Clara River TMDL

This TMDL was adopted by: The Regional Water Quality Control Board on October 24, 2002.

This TMDL was remanded by: The State Water Resources Control Board on February 19, 2003

This TMDL was adopted by: The Regional Water Quality Control Board on July 10, 2003.

This TMDL was revised and adopted by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on May 6, 2004.

This TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resource Control Board on July 22, 2004

The Office of Administrative Law on November 15, 2004

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on April 28, 2005

This TMDL was revised and adopted by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on August 3, 2006.

This TMDL revision was approved by:

The State Water Resource Control Board on May 22, 2007.

The Office of Administrative Law on July 3, 2007.

This TMDL was revised and adopted by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on December 11, 2008.

This TMDL revision was approved by:

The State Water Resource Control Board on October 20, 2009.

The Office of Administrative Law on January 26, 2010.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on April 6, 2010.

This TMDL was revised and adopted by:

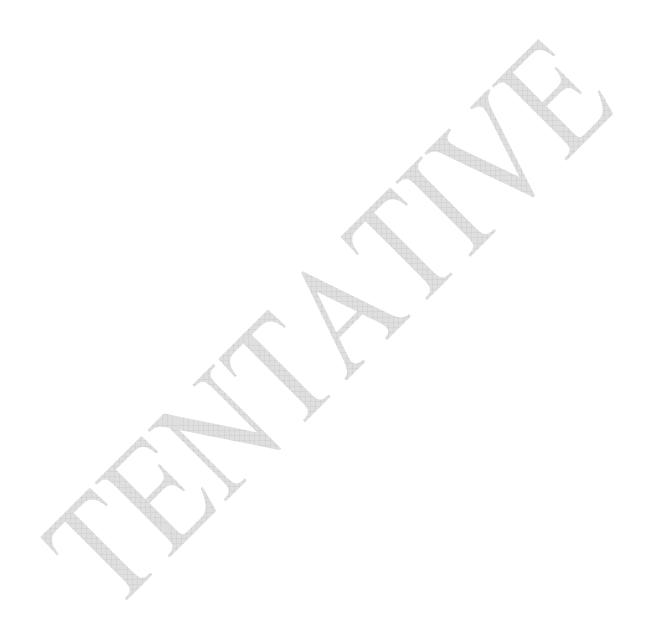
The Regional Water Quality Control Board on [insert date].

This TMDL revision was approved by:

The State Water Resource Control Board on [insert date].

The Office of Administrative Law on [insert date].

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on [insert date].



Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements			
	Santa Clara River Chloride Regulatory Provisions			
Problem	Elevated chloride concentrations are causing impairments exceedances of the			
Statement	water quality objectives in Reach 5 (EPA 303(d) list Reach 7) and Reach 6 (EPA			
	303(d) list Reach 8) of the Santa Clara River (SCR). These reaches are have been			
	on the 1998 and 2002 Clean Water Act (CWA) section 303(d) lists of impaired			
	water bodies as impaired due to chloride since 1998. The objectives for these			
	reaches were set to protect all beneficial uses; the agricultural supply beneficial			
	uses ha <u>s</u> ve been determined to be the most sensitive, and not currently attained at			
	the downstream end of Reach 5 (EPA 303(d) list Reach 7) and Reach 6 (EPA 303(d) list Reach 8) in the Unper Sente Clare River (USCR). Irrigation of self-			
	303(d) list Reach 8) in the Upper Santa Clara River (USCR). Irrigation of salt sensitive crops such as avocados, strawberries, and nursery crops with water			
	containing elevated levels of chloride results in reduced crop yields. Chloride levels in groundwater are also rising in Piru Basin, which underlying unde			
	levels in groundwater <u>are also rising</u> in Piru Basin, <u>which</u> <u>underlying underlies</u> the reach downstream of Reach 5 are also rising.			
Numeric	For Reach 4B and Reach 5 downstream of the Valencia Water Reclamation Plant			
Target	(WRP) outfall 001, the numeric target for chloride in the surface water is 100			
(Interpretati	i mg/L, measured as a 3-month rolling average, which is required to attain the			
on of the	water quality objective and protect the agricultural supply beneficial use.			
numeric				
water quality	For Reach 6 and Reach 5 upstream of the Valencia WRP outfall 001, the			
objective,	numeric target is equivalent to conditional site specific objectives (SSOs) of 150			
used to	mg/L, measured as a 3-month rolling average, for chloride in the surface water,			
calculate the load	contingent upon the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District's (SCVSD) operation of flow-weighting projects. As described in the waste load allocation			
allocations)	(WLA) section of this table, the Valencia WRP is assigned a variable WLA less			
diocuions)	than 100 mg/L as a 3-month rolling average, which allows the Saugus WRP to			
	discharge up to 150 mg/L as a 3-month rolling average, while still meeting the			
	numeric target of 100 mg/L as a three-month rolling average immediately			
	downstream of the Valencia WRP outfall 001.			
	Numeric targets are equivalent to conditional site specific objectives (SSOs) that			
	are based on technical studies regarding chloride levels which protect salt			
	sensitive crops and endangered and threatened species, chloride source			
	identification, and the magnitude of assimilative capacity in the upper reaches of			
	the Santa Clara River and underlying groundwater basin. The TMDL special study, Literature Review Evaluation, shows that the most sensitive beneficial			
	uses can be supported with rolling averaging periods as shown in the tables			
	below.			
	1. Conditional Surface Water SSOs			

Element Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride Regulatory Provisions The conditional SSOs for chloride in the surface water of Reaches 4B, 5, and 6 shall apply and supersede the existing water quality objectives of 100 mg/L only when chloride load reductions and/or chloride export projects are in operation by the SCVSD according to the implementation section in Table 7-6.1. Conditional <u>sS</u>urface water <u>quality SSOs objectives</u> for Reaches 4B, 5, and 6 of the Santa Clara River are listed as follows: Reach **Conditional** Rolling **SSO**Surface Water Averaging **Quality Objective** Period for Chloride (mg/L) 150* 123-month 5 (upstream of Valencia 150* 3-month WRP outfall 001) 5 (downstream of Valencia 150100 123-month WRP outfall 001) 4B 117100 3-month 3-month^b **4B Critical Conditions** 130^a * The conditional SSO for chloride in the surface water of Reach 6 and Reach 5 upstream of the Valencia WRP outfall 001 shall apply and supersede the existing water quality objectives of 100 mg/L as a 3-month rolling average only when flow weighting projects are in operation by the SCVSD according to the implementation section below. As described in the WLA section of this table, the Valencia WRP is assigned a variable WLA less than 100 mg/L as a 3-month rolling average, which allows the Saugus WRP to discharge up to 150 mg/L as a 3-month rolling average, while still meeting the numeric target of 100 mg/L as a 3-month rolling average immediately downstream of the Valencia WRP outfall 001. The interim milestones listed in the implementation schedule in Table 7.6-2 ensure that the facilities needed to attain flow-weighted WLAs are constructed in time for the Saugus and Valencia WRPs to attain the final WLAs.

a. The conditional SSO for chloride in Reach 4B under critical condition shall apply only if the following conditions and implementation requirements

1. Water supply chloride concentrations measured in Castaic Lake are \(\geq \)

are met:

with surface water during periods when Reach 4B-surface water exceeds 117 mg/L. 3. By May 4, 2020, the 10 year cumulative net chloride loading above 117 mg/L (CNCl ₁₊₁₇) to Reach 4B of the SCR, calculated annually, from the SCVSD Water Reclamation Plants (WRPs) shall be zero or less. i*CNCl ₁₊₁₇ = Cl _(Above-1+7) — Cl _(Below-1+7) — Cl _(Export-Ews) Where: Cl _(Above-1+7) — = [WRP Cl Load*/Reach 4B Cl Load*] * [Reach 4B Cl Load*] + [Reach 4B Cl Load*]	Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements		
2. The Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District (SCVSD) shall provide supplemental water to salt sensitive agricultural uses that are irrigated with surface water during periods when Reach 4B surface water exceeds 117 mg/L. 3. By May 4, 2020, the 10 year cumulative net chloride loading above 117 mg/L (CNCl ₁₁₇) to Reach 4B of the SCR, calculated annually, from the SCVSD Water Reclamation Plants (WRPs) shall be zero or less. CNCl ₁₁₇ = Cl _(Above 117) — Cl _(Below 117) — Cl _(Export Ews) Where: Cl _(Above 117) — = [WRP Cl Load trace 4B Cl Load trace 4B Cl Load trace 117] Cl _(Below 117) = [WRP Cl Load trace 4B Cl Load trace 4B Cl Load trace 117] Cl _(Export Ews) = Cl Load Removed by Extraction Wells trace 117] Cl _(Export Ews) = Cl Load Removed by Extraction Wells the monthly average flow measured at the Valencia WRP. Reach 4B Cl Load is determined as the monthly average Cl concentration multiplied by the monthly average flow measured at USGS Gauging Station 11109000 (Las Brisas Bridge). Reach 4B Cl Load trace 117 means the calculated Cl load to Reach 4B when monthly average Cl concentration in Reach 4B is above 117 mg/L. 4. The chief engineer of the SCVSD signs under penalty of perjury and		Santa Clara River Chloride Regulatory Provisions		
		2.— The Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District (SCVSD) shall provide supplemental water to salt sensitive agricultural uses that are irrigated with surface water during periods when Reach 4B surface water exceeds 117 mg/L. 3.— By May 4, 2020, the 10 year cumulative net chloride loading above 117 mg/L (CNCl _{11/7}) ³ to Reach 4B of the SCR, calculated annually, from the SCVSD Water Reclamation Plants (WRPs) shall be zero or less. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ CNCl _{11/7} = Cl _(Above 117) — Cl _(Below-117) — Cl _(Export Ews) Where: Cl _(Above 117) — [WRP Cl Load \(^1\)/Reach 4B Cl Load \(^2\)] * [Reach 4B Cl Load \(^2\)] *		

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements		
	Santa Clara River Chloride Regulatory Provisions		
	2. Conditional SSOs for Groundwater		
	Conditional groundwater SSOs are listed as follows:		
	Groundwater Conditional Rolling Averaging Basin Groundwater Period SSO for Chloride (mg/L)		
	Santa Clara— 150 12-month Bouquet & San Francisquito Canyons		
	Castaic Valley 150 — 12 month		
	Lower area east of 150 12-month Piru Creek ^a		
	^a -This objective only applies to the San Pedro formation. Existing objective of 200 mg/L applies to shallow alluvium layer above San Pedro formation. The conditional SSOs for chloride in the groundwater in Santa Clara—Bouquet & San Francisquito Canyons, Castaic Valley and the lower area east of Piru Creek (San Pedro Formation) shall apply and supersede the existing groundwater quality objectives only when chloride load reductions and/or chloride export projects are in operation by the SCVSD according to the implementation section in Table 7-6.1.		
Source Analysis			
Linkage Analysis	A groundwater-surface water interaction (GSWI) model was developed to assess the linkage between chloride sources and in-stream water quality and to quantify the assimilative capacity of Reaches 4A, 4B, 5, and 6 and the groundwater basins underlying those reachesGSWI was then used to predict the effects of WRP discharges on chloride loading to surface water and groundwater under a variety		

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements
Element	Santa Clara River Chloride Regulatory Provisions
	of future hydrology, land use, and water use assumptions including future discharges from the Newhall Ranch WRP in order to determine appropriate wasteload allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) and evaluate the effect of using WLAs expressed as a flow-weighted average between the Saugus and Valencia WRPs. The linkage analysis demonstrates that beneficial uses can be protected through a combination of SSOs for surface water and groundwater and reduction of chloride levels from the Valencia WRP effluent through advanced treatment.
Waste Load Allocations (for point sources)	The conditional WLAs for chloride for all point sources shall apply only when ehloride load reductions and/or chloride export projects are in operation by the SCVSD according to the implementation section in Table 7-6.1. If these conditions are not met, WLAs shall be based on existing water quality objectives for chloride of 100 mg/L. Conditional WLAs for chloride for discharges to Reach 4B by the Saugus and Valencia WRPs are as follows:
	Reach Concentration-based Conditional WLA for Chloride (mg/L) 4B 117 (3-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum)
	4B Critical Conditions 130 ^a (3 month Average ^b), 230 (Daily Maximum) a. The Conditional WLA under critical conditions shall apply only if the following conditions and implementation requirements are met: 1. Water supply chloride concentrations measured in Castaic Lake are ≥ 80 mg/L.
	 SCVSD shall provide supplemental water to salt-sensitive agricultural uses that are irrigated with surface water during periods when Reach 4B surface water exceeds 117 mg/L. By May 4, 2020, the 10-year cumulative net chloride loading above 117 mg/L (CNCl₁₁₇)⁻ⁱ to Reach 4B of the SCR, calculated annually,

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride Regulatory Provisions			
	from the Saugus and Valencia WRPs shall be zero or less.			
	$\frac{i \cdot \text{CNCl}_{117} = \text{Cl}_{\text{(Above 117)}} \cdot \text{Cl}_{\text{(Below 117)}} \cdot \text{Cl}_{\text{(Export Ews)}}}{\text{Cl}_{\text{(Export Ews)}}}$			
	Where:			
	Cl _(Above 117) = [WRP Cl Load ⁴ /Reach 4B Cl Load ²] * [Reach 4B Cl			
	Load _{>117} ³]			
	$\frac{\text{Cl}_{\text{(Below 117)}}}{\text{Load}_{\leftarrow=117}^{4}} = [\text{WRP Cl Load}^{1}/\text{Reach 4B Cl Load}^{2}] * [\text{Reach 4B Cl Load}^{2}]$			
	Cl _(Export EWs) = Cl Load Removed by Extraction Wells			
	WRP Cl Load is determined as the monthly average Cl			
	concentration multiplied by the monthly average flow measured at the Valencia WRP.			
	² Reach 4B Cl Load is determined as the monthly average concentration at SCVSD Receiving Water Station RF multiplied			
	the monthly average flow measured at USGS Gauging Station 11109000 (Las Brisas Bridge).			
	³ Reach 4B Cl Load _{>117} means the calculated Cl load to Reach 4B			
	when monthly average Cl concentration in Reach 4B is above 117 mg/L.			
	⁴ Reach 4B Cl Load _{<=117} means the calculated Cl load to Reach 4B when monthly average Cl concentration in Reach 4B is below or			
	equal to 117 mg/L.			
	The chief engineer of the SCVSD signs under penalty of perjury and			
	submits to the Regional Board a letter documenting the fulfillment of conditions 1, 2, and 3.			
	The averaging period for the critical condition WLA may be			
	reconsidered based on results of chloride trend monitoring after the conditional WLAs of this TMDL are implemented.			
Conditional WLAs for Saugus and Valencia WRPs				
	The final conditional WLAs for chloride for the Saugus and Valencia WRPs			
	shall apply only when flow-weighting projects are in operation by the SCVSD according to the implementation section below. If these flow-weighting			
	conditions are not met, WLAs for each plant shall be based on water quality			

Element	Table 7.6.1 Uman Santa Clara Divan Chlarida TMDI a Elementa			
Element	Element Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride Regulatory Provisions			
	objectives for chloride of 100 mg/L as a 3-month rolling average.			
	Discharges to Reaches 5 and 6 by the The Saugus and Valencia WRPs will have final concentration-based and mass based conditional WLAs for chloride based expressed as a flow-weighted average of the combined effluent of the Saugus and Valencia WRPs on conditional SSOs as follows:			
	WRP Concentration-based Conditional WLA for Chloride (mg/L) Conditional WLA for Chloride			
	Saugus 150 (123-month Rolling Average) Q _{Design} *150 mg/L*8.34 -230 (Daily Maximum) (123-month Average)			
	Valencia C_{VAL, 3mo.av} 150 (123-month Rolling Average) -230 (Daily Maximum) Q_{Design}*150 100 mg/L*8.34 — AF _{RO} (123-month Average)			
	Where: $C_{VAL,3mo.av} = 1/3 \sum_{m_{i=1}}^{3} \left[\frac{Q_{SAU,m_i}(100 - C_{SAU,m_i})}{Q_{VAL,m_i}} + 100 \right]$			
	Q_{SAU,m_i} = Saugus WRP monthly effluent flow in million gallons per day (MGD) Q_{VAL,m_i} = Valencia WRP monthly effluent flow in MGD C_{SAU,m_i} = Saugus WRP monthly effluent chloride level in mg/L C_{VAL,m_i} = Valencia WRP monthly effluent chloride level in mg/L			
	Q_{SAU,m_i} and Q_{VAL,m_i} shall not exceed the design flow during dry-weather periods			
	Where Q_{design} is the design capacity of WRPs in units of million gallons per day (MGD), AF_{RO} is the chloride mass loading adjustment factor for operation of reverse osmosis (RO) facilities, where:			
	If RO facilities are operated at ≥ 50% Capacity Factor ^a in preceding 12 months			
	$AF_{RO} = 0$			

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements
Liement	Santa Clara River Chloride Regulatory Provisions
	If RO facilities are operated at < 50% Capacity Factor ^b in preceding 12 months
	AF _{RO} = (50% Capacity Factor %RO Capacity) * ChlorideLoadRO ^e
	^a Capacity Factor is based on 3 MGD of recycled water treated with RO, 90% of the time. ^b If operation of RO facilities at <50% rated capacity is the result of conditions that are outside the control of SCVSD, then under the
	discretion of the Executive Officer of the Regional Board, the AF _{RO} may be set to 0. Chloride load reduction is based on operation of a RO treatment plant
	treating 3 MGD of recycled water with chloride concentration of 50 mg/L + Water Supply Chloride. Assumes operational capacity factor of 90% and RO membrane chloride rejection rate of 95%. Determination of chloride load based on the following:
	$\frac{ChlorideLoadRO = 90\% \times [(Q_{RO} \times C_{WRP} \times 8.34) \times r] \times \binom{30Days}{Month}}{Month}$
	Where: Q _{RO} = 3 MGD of recycled water treated with RO C _{WRP} = Chloride concentration in water supply + 50 mg/L
	r = % Reverse Osmosis chloride rejection (95% or 0.95) 8.34 = Conversion factor (ppd/(mg/L*MGD))
	The final WLAs for TDS and sulfate are equal to existing surface water and groundwater quality objectives for TDS and sulfate in Tables 3-8 and 3-10 of the Basin Plan. The Regional Board may revise the final WLAs based on review of
	trend monitoring data as detailed in the monitoring section of this Basin Plan amendment.
	• WLAs for other NPDES discharges
	Other minor NPDES discharges (as defined in Table 4-1 of the Basin Plan) receive conditional WLAs. The conditional WLA for these point sources is as follows:
	Reach Concentration-based Conditional WLA for Chloride (mg/L)
	6 150 (12-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum)

Element	Table 7-6.1. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL: Elements Santa Clara River Chloride Regulatory Provisions		
	5 150 (12-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum)		
	4B 117 (3-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum)		
	Other major NPDES discharges (as defined in Table 4-1 of the Basin Plan) receive WLAs equal to 100 mg/L as a 3-month rolling average. The Regional Board may consider assigning conditional WLAs to other major dischargers based on an analysis of the downstream increase in net chloride loading to surface water and groundwater as a result of implementation of conditional WLAs.		
Load Allocation (for non point	The source analysis indicates nonpoint sources are not a major source of chloride. The conditional LAs for these nonpoint sources are as below:		
sources)	Reach Concentration based Conditional LA for Chloride (mg/L) 6 150 (12 month Average),		
	5 150 (12-month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum)		
	4B 117 (3 month Average), 230 (Daily Maximum)		
	The conditional LAs shall apply only when chloride load reductions and/or chloride export projects are in operation by the SCVSD according to the implementation section in Table 7-6.1. If these conditions are not met, LAs are based on existing water quality objectives of 100 mg/L as a 3-month rolling average.		

Implementation

Refer to Table 7-6.2.

Implementation of Upper Santa Clara River Conditional Site Specific Objectives and WLAs for Chloride

In accordance with Regional Board resolution 97–002, the Regional Board and stakeholders have developed an integrated watershed plan to address chloride impairments and protect beneficial uses of surface waters and groundwater basins underlying Reaches 4B, 5, and 6 of the Santa Clara River. The plan involves: 1) Reducing chloride loads and/or increasing chloride exports from the USCR watershed through implementation of advanced treatment (RO) of a portion of the effluent from the Valencia WRP. The advanced treated effluent will be discharged into Reach 4B or blended with extracted groundwater from the Piru Basin underlying Reach 4B and discharged into Reach 4A. The resultant brine from the advanced treatment process will be disposed in a legal and environmentally sound manner. 2) Implementing the conditional SSOs for chloride in surface waters and underlying groundwater basins of the USCR watershed provided in Chapter 3.

The watershed chloride reduction plan conditional SSOs and WLAs for chloride will be implemented through effluent and receiving water limits, monitoring requirement and other conditions in NPDES permits for the Valencia and Saugus WRPs and a new NPDES permit for discharge into Reach 4A. The conditional SSOs for chloride in the surface water of the USCR watershed shall apply and supersede the existing regional water quality objectives in Table 3-10 of the Basin Plan only when ehloride load reductions and/or chloride exportflow-weighting projects are in operation by SCVSD as described in the WLA section of this table and listed in Table 7.6.2. and reduce chloride loading in accordance with the following table: In addition, permit conditions will include participation by SCVSD in the Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) stakeholder-led group or other efforts to reduce the effects of the conditional SSOs and WLAs on the quality of the underlying groundwater basins, including the alluvial basins underlying Reaches 5 and 6 and the Saugus Formation.

BY	
Water Supply Chloride ¹	Chloride Load Reductions ²
4 0 mg/L	58,000 lbs per month
50 mg/L	64,000 lbs per month
60 mg/L	71,000 lbs per month
70 mg/L	77,000 lbs per month
80 mg/L	83,000 lbs per month
90 mg/L	90,000 lbs per month
100 mg/L	96,000 lbs per month

¹-Based on measured chloride of the State Water Project (SWP) water stored in Castaic Lake.

² Chloride load reduction is based on operation of a RO treatment plant treating 3 MGD of recycled water with chloride concentration of 50 mg/L + Water Supply Chloride. Assumes operational capacity factor of 90% and RO membrane chloride rejection rate of 95%. Determination of chloride load based on the following:

$$\frac{ChlorideLoad = 90\% \times [(Q_{RO} \times C_{WRP} \times 8.34) \times r] \times (30Days/Month)}{\text{where r}} = \frac{\% \text{ chloride rejection (95\%)}}{Q_{RO}} = \frac{3 \text{ MGD of recycled water treated}}{\text{with RO}}$$

$$\frac{C_{WRP}}{C_{WRP}} = \frac{\text{SWP Cl} + 50 \text{ mg/L}}{\text{chlorideLoad}}$$

Conditional WLAs for the Saugus and Valencia WRPs will be implemented through effluent limits, monitoring requirements in NPDES permits. Conditional WLAs for Reach 4B will be implemented as receiving water limits. Conditional WLAs for Reaches 5 and 6 will be implemented as effluent limits.

The implementation plan proposes that during the period of TMDL implementation, Prior to the deadline for achieving the final conditional WLAs, compliance for the WRPs' effluent limits willshall be evaluated relative to thein accordance with interim WLAs, below.

Saugus WRP:

The interim WLAs for chloride for the Saugus and Valencia WRPs is are equal to the interim effluent limits for chloride specified in order Resolution No. R4-2004-004. However, prior to the issuance/reissuance of the Saugus and Valencia NPDES permits, SCVSD shall, for each WRP, submit recent potable water chloride concentration data, final effluent chloride data, and the change between the two. These data shall be used to recalculate the interim effluent limits during the NPDES permit renewal/reissuance process to reflect current water quality conditions. The interim WLA for TDS is 1000 mg/L as an annual average. The interim WLA for sulfate is 450 mg/L as an annual average. These interim WLAs shall apply as interim end-of-pipe effluent limits, interim groundwater limits, and interim limits in the Non-NPDES WDR for recycled water uses from the Saugus WRP instead of existing water quality objectives.

Valencia WRP:

The interim WLA for chloride is equal to the interim limit for chloride specified in order No. R4-04-004. The interim WLA for TDS is 1000 mg/L as an annual average. The interim WLA for sulfate is 450 mg/L as an annual average. These interim WLAs shall apply as interim end of pipe effluent limits, interim groundwater limits, and interim limits in the Non-NPDES WDR for recycled water uses from the Valencia WRP instead of existing water quality objectives.

Other Major NPDES Permits (including Newhall Ranch WRP):

WLAs for other NPDES discharges will be implemented through effluent limits, monitoring requirements, and other permit conditions in NPDES permits. The Regional Board may consider assigning conditional WLAs for other major NPDES permits, including the Newhall Ranch WRP, pending implementation of a chloride mass removal quantity that is proportional to mass based chloride removal required for the Valencia WRP.Waste

Supplemental Water released to Reach 6 of Santa Clara River:

In order to accommodate the discharge of supplemental water to Reach 6, interim WLAs are provided for sulfate of 450 mg/L and TDS of 1000 mg/L as annual averages. The final WLAs are equal to the existing water quality objectives for sulfate and TDS in Table 3–8 of the Basin Plan. The Regional Board may revise the final WLA based on review of trend monitoring data as detailed in the monitoring section of this Basin Plan amendment.

Monitoring

NPDES monitoring: NPDES Permittees will conduct <u>chloride ehloride</u>, <u>TDS</u>, <u>and sulfate effluent and receiving water monitoring to ensure that chloride water quality objectives and water quality objectives waste load allocations</u> are being met.

Trend monitoring: The SCVSD will submit to the Regional Board and implement upon approval a monitoring plan to conduct chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring to ensure that the goal of chloride export in the watershed is being achieved, water quality objectives and waste load allocations are being met, and downstream groundwater and surface water quality is not degraded, and groundwater underlying Reach 5 upstream of the Valencia WRP outfall 001 and Reach 6 is not degraded due to implementation of compliance measures by SCVSD. The SCVSD monitoring plan shall include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate in groundwater and identify representative wells to be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer in the following locations: (a) Shallow alluvium layer in east Piru Basin, (b) San Pedro Formation in east Piru

Basin, and (c) groundwater basins under Reaches 5 and 6, which shall be equivalent or greater than existing groundwater monitoring required by NPDES permits for Saugus and Valencia WRPs. The monitoring plan shall also include a plan to collect water samples and analyze them for chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring for in surface water for Reaches 4B, 5, and 6. The monitoring plan shall include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate at a minimum of once per quarter for groundwater and at a minimum of once per month, and in groundwater in the alluvial basins underlying Reaches 5 and 6 and the Saugus Aquifer at a minimum of twice per year-for surface water. At a minimum, the monitoring plan should include a network of three groundwater wells with multiple screens to evaluate impacts to groundwater. The plan should include propose a monitoring schedule that extends beyond the final implementation deadline completion date of this TMDL to support continual evaluate evaluation of impacts of compliance measures to downstream groundwater and surface water and groundwater quality. This TMDL shall be reconsidered if chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring indicates degradation of groundwater or surface water due to implementation of compliance measures.

Trend monitoring: The Reach 4A Permittee will submit a monitoring plan to conduct chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring to ensure that the goal of chloride export in the watershed is being achieved, water quality objectives are being met, and downstream groundwater and surface water quality is not degraded due to implementation of compliance measures. The Reach 4A permittee monitoring plan shall include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate in groundwater and identify representative wells to be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer in the following locations (a) Fillmore Basin, and (b) Santa Paula Basin. The monitoring plan shall also include a plan for chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring for surface water for Reaches 3 and 4A. The monitoring plan should include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate at a minimum of once per quarter for groundwater and at a minimum of once per month for surface water. The plan should propose a monitoring schedule that shall extend beyond the completion date of this TMDL to evaluate impacts of compliance measures to downstream groundwater and surface water quality. This TMDL shall be reconsidered if chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring indicates degradation of groundwater or surface water due to implementation of compliance measures.

Margin of Safety

An implicit margin of safety is incorporated through conservative model assumptions and statistical analysis.

An implicit margin of safety is incorporated through conservative model assumptions and chloride mass balance analysis. The model is an integrated groundwater surface water model which shows that chloride discharged from the WRPs accumulates in the east Piru Basin. Further

		mass balance analysis shows that the chloride mass removed from the	
		Piru Basin exceeds the chloride loaded into the Piru Basin from	
		implementation of the conditional SSOs.	
	Seasonal	During dry weather conditions, less surface flow is available to dilute	
	Variations and	effluent discharge, groundwater pumping rates for agricultural purposes	
	Critical Conditions	are higher, groundwater discharge is lower, poorer quality groundwater	
		may be drawn into the aquifer, and evapotranspiration effects are greater	
		than in wet weather conditions. During drought, reduced surface flow and	
		increased groundwater extraction continues through several seasons with	
		greater impacts on groundwater resources and dischargesDry and	
•		critically dry periods affecting the Sacramento and San Joaquin River	
		Valleys reduce fresh-water flow into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta	
		and result in higher than normal chloride concentrations in the State	
		Water Project supply within the California aqueduct systemThese	
•		increased chloride levels are transferred to the upper Santa Clara River.	
		This critical condition is defined as when water supply concentrations	
		measured in Castaic Lake are ≥ 80 mg/L.	
•		These critical conditions were included in the GSWI model to determine	
		appropriate allocations and implementation scenarios for the TMDL.	

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL; Implementation Schedule (Revised) Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Completion **Implementation** Date **Implementation Tasks** Alternate Water Supply Effective Date of a) Should (1) the in-river concentration at Blue Cut, the Reach 4B **TMDL** boundary, exceed the water quality objective of 100 (05/04/2005) mg/Leonditional SSO of 117 mg/L, measured for the purposes of (Does not apply this TMDL as a rolling 3-month rolling average, (2) each upon completion of agricultural diverter provide records of the diversion dates and Task 4) amounts to the Regional Board and Santa Clarita Valley County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (SCVSD) for at least 2 years after the effective date of the TMDL and (3) each agricultural diverter provides photographic evidence that diverted water is applied to avocado, strawberry or other chloride sensitive crop and evidence of a water right to divert, then the SCVSD will be responsible for providing an alternative water supply, negotiating the delivery of alternative water by a third party, or providing fiscal remediation to be quantified in negotiations between the SCVSD and the agricultural diverter at the direction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board until such time as the in-river chloride concentrations do not exceed the conditional SSO. b) Should the instream concentration exceed 230 mg/L more than two times in the three year period, the discharger identified by the Regional Board Executive Officer shall be required to submit, within ninety days of a request by the Regional Board Executive Officer, a workplan for an accelerated schedule to reduce chloride discharges. Progress reports will be submitted by the SCVSD to Regional Board Semiannually and staff on a semiannual basis from the effective date of the TMDL for annually tasks 4, 6, and 7, and on an annual basis for Tasks 5 and 11. Progress reports will be submitted by the Reach 4A Permittee to Regional Board staff on an annual basis for Task 12. Chloride Source Identification/Reduction, Pollution Prevention and 6 months after Public Outreach Plan: Six months after the effective date of the Effective Date of TMDL, the SCVSD will submit a plan to the Regional Board that **TMDL** addresses measures taken and planned to be taken to quantify and (11/04/2005) control sources of chloride, including, but not limited to: execute community-wide outreach programs, which were developed based on the pilot outreach efforts conducted by the SCVSD, assess potential incentive/disincentive programs for residential self-regenerating

water softeners, and other measures that may be effective in

Tak	ole 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL	Completion
Imp	plementation	Date
	Implementation Tasks	
	controlling chloride. The SCVSD shall develop and implement the	
	source reduction/pollution prevention and public outreach program,	
	and report results annually thereafter to the Regional Board. Chloride	
	sources from imported water supplies will be assessed. The	
	assessment will include conditions of drought and low rainfall, and	
	will analyze the alternatives for reducing this source.	
1 1	The SCVSD will convene a technical advisory committee or	12 months after
	committees (TAC(s)) in cooperation with the Regional Board to	Effective Date
	review literature develop a methodology for assessment, and provide	(05/04/2006)
1 1	recommendations with detailed timelines and task descriptions to	
<u> </u>	support any needed changes to the time schedule for evaluation of	
1 1	appropriate chloride threshold for Task 6. The Regional Board, at a	
	public hearing will re evaluate the schedule for Task 6 and	
	subsequent linked tasks based on input from the TAC(s), along with	
	Regional Board staff analysis and assessment consistent with state	
	and federal law, as to the types of studies needed and the time needed	
	to conduct the necessary scientific studies to determine the	
	appropriate chloride threshold for the protection of salt sensitive	
	agricultural uses, and will take action to amend the schedule if there	
	is sufficient technical justification.	
	Groundwater/Surface Water Interaction Model: The SCVSD will	2.5 years after
	solicit proposals, collect data, develop a model in cooperation with	Effective Date of
	the Regional Board, obtain peer review, and report results. The	TMDL (11/199/1995)
	impact of source waters and reclaimed water plans on achieving the	(11/20/2007)
	water quality objective and protecting beneficial uses, including	
	impacts on underlying groundwater quality, will also be assessed and	
	specific recommendations for management developed for Regional	
	Board consideration. The purpose of the modeling and sampling	
	effort is to determine the interaction between surface water and	
	groundwater as it may affect the loading of chloride from	
	groundwater and its linkage to surface water quality.	
		0.5
	Evaluation of Appropriate Chloride Threshold for the Protection of	2.5 years after
	Sensitive Agricultural Supply Use and Endangered Species	Effective Date of
	Protection: The SCVSD will prepare and submit a report on	TMDL (11/20/2007)
	endangered species protection thresholds. The SCVSD will also	(11/20/2007)
	prepare and submit a report presenting the results of the evaluation of	
	chloride thresholds for salt sensitive agricultural uses, which shall	
	consider the impact of drought and low rainfall conditions and the	
	associated increase in imported water concentrations on downstream	
<u> </u>	crops utilizing the result of Task 5.	

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation	Completion Date
Implementation Tasks	
7. Develop SSO for Chloride for Sensitive Agriculture: The SCVSD will solicit proposals and develop technical analyses upon which the Regional Board may base a Basin Plan amendment.	2.8 years after Effective Date of TMDL (02/20/2008)
8. Develop Anti-Degradation Analysis for Revision of Chloride Objective by SSO: The SCVSD will solicit proposals and develop draft anti-degradation analysis for Regional Board consideration.	(02/20/2000)
9. Develop a pre-planning report on conceptual compliance measures to meet different hypothetical final conditional wasteload allocations. The SCVSD shall solicit proposals and develop and submit a report to the Regional Board that identifies potential chloride control measures and costs based on different hypothetical scenarios for chloride SSOs and final conditional wasteload allocations.	
10. a) Preparation and Consideration of a Basin Plan Amendment (BPA) to revise the chloride objective by the Regional Board.	3.5 years after Effective Date of TMDL
b) Evaluation of Alternative Water Supplies for Agricultural Beneficial Uses: The SCVSD will quantify water needs, identify alternative water supplies, evaluate necessary facilities, and report results, including the long term application of this remedy. c) Analysis of Feasible Compliance Measures to Meet Final Conditional Wasteload Allocations for Proposed Chloride Objective. The SCVSD will assess and report on feasible implementation actions to meet the chloride objective established pursuant to Task 10a). d) Reconsideration of and action taken on the Chloride TMDL and Final Conditional Wasteload Allocations for the Upper Santa Clara River by the Regional Board.	(12/11/2008)
H. 11. Trend monitoring: The SCVSD will submit to the Regional Board and upon approval implement a revised monitoring plan to conduct chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring to ensure that the goal of chloride export in the watershed is being achieved, water quality objectives and waste load allocations are being met, and downstream groundwater and surface water quality is not degraded, and groundwater underlying Reach 5 upstream of the Valencia WRP outfall 001 and Reach 6 is not degraded due to implementation of	9/30/20154 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2009)

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL	Completion
Implementation	Date
Implementation Tasks	
compliance measures by SCVSD. The monitoring plan shall include a	
plan to collect water samples and analyze them for chloride in surface	
water for Reaches 4B, 5, and 6 at a minimum of once per month. The	
monitoring plan shall also include a plan for chloride trend	
monitoring in the alluvial groundwater basins underlying Reaches 5	
and 6 and in the Saugus Aquifer at a minimum of twice a year. At a	
minimum, the monitoring plan should include a network of three	
groundwater wells with multiple screens to evaluate impacts to	
groundwater. The SCVSD monitoring plan shall include plans to	
monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate in groundwater and identify	
representative wells to be approved by the Regional Board Executive	
Officer, in the following locations: (a) Shallow alluvium layer in east	
Piru Basin, (b) San Pedro Formation in east Piru Basin, and (c)	
groundwater basins under Reaches 5 and 6, which shall be equivalent	
or greater than existing groundwater monitoring required by NPDES	
permits for Saugus and Valencia WRPs. The monitoring plan shall	
also include a plan for chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring	
for surface water for Reaches 4B, 5 and 6. The monitoring plan shall	
include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate at a minimum of	
once per quarter for groundwater and at a minimum of once per	
month for surface water. The plan should propose will include a	
monitoring schedule that extends beyond the completion date final	
implementation deadline of this TMDL to support continual evaluate	
evaluation of impacts of compliance measures to downstream	
groundwater and surface water and groundwater qualityThis TMDL	
shall be reconsidered if chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring	
indicates degradation of groundwater or surface water due to	
implementation of compliance measures.	
2	
12. Trend monitoring: The Reach 4A Permittee will submit a monitoring	Submitted with
plan to conduct chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring to ensure	permit application
that the goal of chloride export in the watershed is being achieved,	r · · · · · · · · · · · ·
water quality objectives are being met, and downstream groundwater	
and surface water quality is not degraded due to implementation of	
compliance measures. The Reach 4A permittee monitoring plan shall	
include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate in groundwater	
and identify representative wells to be approved by the Regional	
Board Executive Officer in the following locations (a) Fillmore	
Basin, and (b) Santa Paula Basin. The monitoring plan shall also	
include a plan for chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring for	
surface water for Reaches 3 and 4A. The monitoring plan should	
include plans to monitor chloride, TDS, and sulfate at a minimum of	
once per quarter for groundwater and at a minimum of once per	

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation Implementation Tasks	Completion Date
month for surface water. The plan should propose a monitoring schedule that shall extend beyond the completion date of this TMDL to evaluate impacts of compliance measures to downstream groundwater and surface water quality. This TMDL shall be reconsidered if chloride, TDS, and sulfate trend monitoring indicates degradation of groundwater or surface water due to implementation of compliance measures.	
3. Begin monitoring per approved SVCSD-SCVSD revised monitoring plan completed in Task 112.	Six months One year after Executive Officer approval of Task 11-2 revised monitoring plan for SCVSD
13. Begin monitoring per approved Reach 4A Permittee monitoring plan.	One year after Executive Officer approval of Task 12 monitoring plan for Reach 4A Permittee
14. a) Implementation of Compliance Measures, Planning: The SCVSD shall submit a report of planning activities which include but are not limited to: (1) identifying lead state/federal agencies; (2) administering a competitive bid process for the selection of EIR/EIS and Engineering Consultants; (3) Development of Preliminary Planning and Feasibility Analyses; (4) Submittal of Project Notice of Preparation/Notice of Intent; (5) Preparation of Draft Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic EIR; (6) Administration of Public Review and Comment Periods; (7) Development of Final Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic EIR and incorporation and response to comments; (8) Administration of final public review and certification process; and (9) Filing a Notice of Determination and Record of Decision.	5 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2010)
b) Implementation of Compliance Measures, Planning: The SCVSD shall provide a schedule of related tasks and subtasks related to Task 15a), and provide semi-annual progress reports on progress of planning activities, thereafter, until completion of Final Wastewater Facilities Plan and Programmatic EIR.	5 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2010)
The Regional Board staff will re-evaluate the schedule to implement control measures needed to meet final conditional	6 years after Effective Date of

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation	Completion Date
Implementation Tasks	
ii.Award contract for deep well injection test well	01/20/16
iii.Construction and testing of test well	11/08/16
b) UV Disinfection Facilities at Valencia and Saugus WRPs	
i.Complete design of UV disinfection facilities	<u>4/12/2017</u>
ii.Award contract for UV disinfection facilities	7/10/2017
iii.Start onsite construction of UV disinfection facilities	3/10/2018
iv.Start-up of UV disinfection facilities	7/1/2019
c) Microfiltration/Reverse Osmosis (MF/RO) and Brine Minimization Facilities	
i.Complete design of MF/RO and brine minimization facilities	4/12/2017
ii.Award contract for MF/RO and brine minimization facilities	7/10/2017
iii.Start onsite construction of MF/RO and brine minimization facilities	3/10/2018
iv.Start-up of MF/RO and brine minimization facilities	7/1/2019
d) Final Deep Well Injection Production Wells	
i.Complete design for the final deep well injection production wells	6/6/2017
ii.Start onsite construction	12/29/2018
iii.Start-up of the deep well injection production wells	7/1/2019
e) Brine Force Main and Pump Station	
i.Complete 50% design of brine force main and pump station	11/6/2017
ii.Complete design of brine force main and pump station	<u>5/6/2018</u>
iii.Start-up of the brine force main and pump station	7/1/2019
The Regional Board may consider extending some of the completion	

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation Implementation Tasks	Completion Date
dates of this task as necessary to account for events beyond the control of	
the SCVSD.	
5. Progress reports will be submitted by the SCVSD to the Regional Board on a semiannual basis for Task 4 and an annual basis for Task 3. Progress reports shall include supporting documentation that tasks were completed by the deadline.	Semiannually for Task 4 (10/31/15, 4/30/16, 10/31/16, 4/30/17, 10/31/17, 4/30/18, 10/31/18, 4/30/19, 10/31/19); Annually for Task 3 (Eighteen months after Executive Officer approval of Task 2 monitoring plan for SCVSD,
	and annually thereafter)
4. The Regional Board Executive Officer may consider conditional	7 years after
SSOs for TDS and sulfate for Reaches 4B, 5, and 6 based on results	Effective Date of
of groundwater-surface water interaction studies on accumulation of	TMDL (05/04/2012)
TDS and sulfate in groundwater, potential impacts to beneficial uses, and an anti-degradation analysis.	(05/04/2012)
and an anti-degradation analysis.	
2. The Regional Board staff will re evaluate the schedule to	9.5 years after
implement control measures needed to meet final conditional	Effective Date of
WLAs adopted pursuant to Task 10 d) and the schedule for Task	TMDL
17. The Regional Board, at a public meeting will consider	(11/04/2014)
extending the completion of Task 17 and reconsider the schedule	(
to implement control measures to meet final conditional WLAs	
adopted for chloride pursuant to Task 10 d). The SCVSD will	
provide the justification for the need for an extension to the	
Regional Board Executive Officer at least 6 months in advance of	
the deadline for this task. The Regional Board will also consider	
conditional SSOs and final conditional WLAs for TDS and	
sulfate based on results of Task 18.	
6. The interim WLAs for chloride shall remain in effect for no more	10 years after
than until the deadline for completion of the SCVSD flow weighting	Effective Date of
project facilities identified in Task 410 years after the effective date	TMDL
of the TMDL. By that date, SCVSD shall achieve compliance with	(05/04/2015)
the Conditional SSOapplicable water quality objectives and WLAs	07/01/2019
for chloride in the USCR shall be achieved. The Regional Board may	
consider extending the completion date of this task as necessary to	

Table 7-6.2. Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL Implementation Implementation Tasks	Completion Date
account for events beyond the control of the SCVSD.	
5. The interim WLAs for TDS and sulfate shall remain in effect for no more than 10 years after the effective date of the TMDL. Final WLAs shall apply at the end of 10 years unless conditional SSOs and final conditional WLAs for TDS and sulfate are adopted as described in Task 19.	10 years after Effective Date of TMDL (05/04/2015)