

State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 84-74

NPDES NO. CA0056014

ORIGINAL

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
(Tapia Water Reclamation Facility)

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, finds:

1. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District discharges treated wastes from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility to surface waters (Malibu Creek and Las Virgenes Creek) under requirements contained in Order No. 80-19 (NPDES Permit No. CA0056014), adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on November 20, 1980.

2. Existing Points of discharge of surface waters are:

Discharge Serial No. 001 - Malibu Creek at Latitude $34^{\circ}04'58''$, Longitude $118^{\circ}42'28''$; direct discharge to Malibu Creek at the Tapia Plant.

Discharge Serial No. 002 - Las Virgenes Creek at Latitude $34^{\circ}06'07''$, Longitude $118^{\circ}42'30''$; overflow from reclaimed water storage reservoir at LVMWD headquarters to Las Virgenes Creek, a tributary to Malibu Creek about 1.5 miles upstream from the Tapia Plant.

Discharge Serial No. 003 - Malibu Creek in the narrows in the vicinity of the gaging station at Latitude $34^{\circ}40'40''$, Longitude $118^{\circ}42'03''$.

3. The Tapia Plant located at 731 Malibu Road, Calabasas, California, has a design capacity of 8.0 million gallons per day (mgd). During 1983, the maximum monthly average of daily dry weather flow was about 6.1 million gallons. The yearly average was 5.7 mgd. The Tapia Plant provides secondary treatment utilizing the activated sludge process with single-stage nitrification, followed by coagulation, filtration, chlorination, and dechlorination. Sludge disposal is normally by means of shallow subsoil injection except during wet weather when the sludge is partially dewatered and trucked to landfill. Sludge disposal is the subject of separate requirements adopted by this Board previously.
4. Malibu Creek flows about six miles from the treatment plant via Malibu Canyon to the ocean. Just across from and downstream from the treatment plant, the creek passes next to Tapia Park, owned and operated by Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. Just below Tapia Park the Creek passes through a portion of Santa Monica Mountains State Park. It then passes through Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. At its mouth, Malibu Creek traverses a small alluvial plain and forms a lagoon at the ocean shore. This area constitutes Malibu Lagoon State Park. This lagoon is generally closed by a sand bar during low flow months although during winter months the bar may be breached by sustained flow in Malibu Creek. The bar is also breached at times by the County.

Revised 9/17/84

7/17/84

5. Access to Malibu Creek is generally restricted to the areas adjacent to and immediately upstream and downstream of Tapia Park and to the area between Cross Creek Road and the lagoon. This relative inaccessibility is principally due both to the topography. Picnicking, hiking, fishing, beachwalking, wading, and surfing are generally restricted to the above-mentioned locations.
6. Malibu Creek is an ephemeral stream with widely varying rates of flow. In dry years, the creek may dry up in portions of its reach or in its entirety, except as influenced by discharge from the Tapia Plant.

The State Department of Fish and Game has recommended the year-round discharge of treated effluent from the Tapia Plant to Malibu Creek for the purpose of stream augmentation to provide increased aquatic habitat both in the stream and the lagoon.

The State Department of Water Resources has also recommended that a year-round discharge to Malibu Creek be permitted for flow augmentation of Malibu Creek.

7. The Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin on November 27, 1978. The Water Quality Control Plan contains water quality objectives for Malibu Creek and its tributaries. The requirements contained in this Order as they are met will be in conformance with the goals of the Water Quality Control Plan.
8. The beneficial uses of the receiving waters are: water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, cold freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration, fish spawning, and (within the tidal prism) preservation of rare and endangered species, marine habitat and saline water habitat.
9. In summer months, Malibu Creek, as are other similar streams, is subject to algal growths, sometimes quite extensive where the conditions are right such as in pools and slow-flowing portions.

Evidence indicates that the discharge of the Tapia Plant's effluent on a year-round basis, will not significantly increase the growth of algae in Malibu Creek. This finding was tested by a trial discharge during the summer months.

10. The discharge of wastes other than to navigable waters or tributaries thereto or reuse of reclaimed water is subject to state waste discharge requirements and state water reclamation requirements, respectively; these are contained in separate Regional Board Orders.

At the present time the demand for reclaimed water is not equal to the volume of water available from the Tapia Plant. Even with the new markets, it is unlikely that all of the effluent can be reclaimed.

11. On February 7, 1980, the District submitted a report of a one-year study of year-round creek discharge, entitled "Malibu Creek Study, 1978-79", and an addendum, entitled "Enteric Virus Study Progress Report February 1980", to the Regional Board.

12. Biological studies in Malibu Creek and lagoon during the study period showed that the Tapia discharge did not appear to have any effect on algal populations, fish populations, macroinvertebrate populations, nuisance insects, and riparian vegetation that could not be equally ascribed to natural environmental and seasonal variations. There was no evidence that the Tapia discharge had any effect on accumulation of trace elements in either fish tissues or sediments downstream of the discharge.
13.
 - a. Numerous violations of coliform effluent limitations occurred during the study period, for reasons unrelated to the study. (These violations, in part, formed the basis for Cease and Desist Order No. 79-173, adopted by the Regional Board on November 26, 1979). Although there appeared to be an increase in total coliforms in the creek as a result of the Tapia discharge, which may have been due to these violations, other factors such as regrowth of coliforms, coliform contribution by birds and wildlife, and revival of chlorine-stressed organisms may also play a role in this increase.
 - b. Another Cease and Desist Order (Order No. 76-123) was issued on August 23, 1976, because of a power failure which resulted in the discharge of raw sewage.
14.
 - a. The District completed new chlorination facilities in November 1980.
 - b. Full standby power has now been installed, in addition to SCE loop power.
15. A parallel, but more limited study of water quality parameters in the Malibu Creek Watershed during 1978 and 1979 was conducted by Regional Board staff. In general, the findings were similar to those reported by the District. The staff did not conduct a viral study.
16. The State and Los Angeles County Departments of Health Services have recommended that coagulation and filtration be provided for discharge to Malibu Creek, as a means of effecting positive control of viruses and protecting the public health during use of the creek for body contact recreation. Their recommendation is in accordance with the State Department of Health Services' "Uniform Guidelines for Sewage Disinfection" Case II.c. The guidelines contain the same disinfection criteria as are contained in the Department's Statewide Reclamation Criteria for nonrestricted recreational impoundments, although these criteria do not apply to stream discharges.
17. One of the major objectives of filtration is to achieve a virtually virus free effluent. This objective can be achieved by requiring that the Tapia Plant effluent be essentially pathogen free, that is, the effluent must meet the coliform and turbidity limits contained in these requirements and must be virtually virus free.
18. A requirement that the Tapia Plant effluent be essentially pathogen free is appropriate due to the fact that Malibu Creek is an ephemeral stream with very low natural flows, and hence little dilution, during the summer months when portions of the creek are subject to extensive body contact recreation and when viruses are generally more prevalent in the general population.

19. Coagulation and filtration as an equivalent treatment process is effective in removing viruses. A requirement of filtration or its equivalent is appropriate to ensure that the Tapia Plant effluent be essentially pathogen free and because numeric effluent limits for viruses are infeasible.
20. A requirement that the Tapia Plant effluent be essentially pathogen free and be filtered or receive equivalent treatment is appropriate to protect the public health of users of Malibu Creek and the beneficial use of the creek for body contact recreation.
21. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.

The Board has notified the discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe revised waste discharge requirements for this discharge and provided them with opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

The Board in a public hearing heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and amendments thereto and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of its adoption, provided the Regional Administrator, EPA has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. Flow Limitations

Wastewater treated at the Tapia facility shall be limited to a maximum of 8 mgd (dry weather flow, 30-day average).

B. Effluent Limitations

1. Wastes discharged to Malibu Creek shall be limited to treated municipal wastewater, as proposed.
2. The discharge of an effluent in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>30-Day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
BOD ₅ 20°C	lbs/day* mg/l	667- 10	1333 20
Suspended solids	lbs/day* mg/l	333 5	667 10
Settleable solids	ml/l	0.1	0.2
Oil and grease	lbs/day* mg/l	333 5	667 10
Turbidity	TU	2	5

* Based on maximum 8.0 mgd flow rate.

3. The daily discharge rate shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Daily discharge rate} = \frac{8.34}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

in which N is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day. Q_i and C_i are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/l) respectively, which are associated with each of the N grab samples which may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken, C_i is the concentration measured in the composite sample and Q_i is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

4. The 30-day average shall be the arithmetic average of all the daily values calculated using the results of analyses of all samples collected during any 30 consecutive calendar day period.
5. The arithmetic mean of BOD_5 , $20^{\circ}C$ and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.
6. The pH of the wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
7. Wastes discharged to watercourses shall not contain residual chlorine in concentrations greater than 0.1 mg/l.
8. Wastes discharged to watercourses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process* * * does not exceed 2.2 per milliliters and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. The median value shall be determined from samples taken on seven sampling days each week, at least one sample per sampling day, collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities and disinfection procedures.
9. The discharger shall notify Board staff by telephone immediately of any presumptive coliform counts that would cause a violation of the median limit if confirmed or that would exceed the applicable maximum effluent limit if confirmed; and he shall indicate whether he has ceased discharge to surface waters.

*** This sampling point shall be as approved by the Executive Officer of the Regional Board and no changes shall be made without advance approval.

10. Wastes discharged to watercourses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of a filtered wastewater.

Filtered wastewater means an oxidized, coagulated, clarified wastewater which has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity as determined by an approved laboratory method does not exceed an average operating turbidity of 2 turbidity units and does not exceed 5 turbidity units more than 5 percent of the time during any 24-hour period.

For the purposes of this requirement, carbon filtration or microstrainers may be accepted if in the judgment of the Executive Officer it can be demonstrated to produce an equivalent quality wastewater.

Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the use of any alternative treatment process(es) provided that they can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer to achieve compliance with the effluent limitations and requirements.

11. The temperature of the wastes discharged shall not exceed 75°F for wintertime discharge and 80°F for summer discharges.
12. The waste discharge shall not cause dissolved oxygen concentrations in Malibu Creek to be depressed below 7 mg/l in the reach between Rindge Dam and Pacific Ocean or below 5 mg/l in the reach between the point of discharge and Rindge Dam. If the prevailing concentrations are below these values, the waste discharge shall not cause a further reduction.

13. The diversion or bypass of discharge from any portion of treatment facilities which does not exceed effluent limitations may be allowed, but only of it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. The diversion or bypass in violation with effluent limitations is prohibited, unless 1) bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; 2) there are no feasible alternative to the bypass; and 3) the permittee submits a notice to this Board at least 10 days before the date of the anticipated bypass or within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the unanticipated bypass. For the latter case a written confirmation shall be followed within 5 working days of the occurrence.

The notice or the written confirmation shall include information relative to the location, estimated volume date and time, duration, cause, and remedial measures taken to effect cleanup and/or prevent recurrence. Immediate measures shall be initiated to clean up wastes due to any such bypass or diversion and to abate the effects thereof or, in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance, to take other necessary remedial action.

14. The toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90 percent, with no single test producing less than 70 percent survival.

c. General Requirements

1. Standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means shall be provided so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other cause, discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur. Sewage shall be deemed to be inadequately treated if it does not comply with these waste discharge requirements.
2. The discharge of wastes to watercourses shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, midges or other pests.
3. Neither the discharge nor any treatment of waste shall cause pollution or nuisance.
4. This discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board as required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or amendments thereto, the Board will receive and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
5. The wastes discharged shall not contain phenols, mercaptans, or other substances in concentrations which would impart odors, color, foaming, or other objectionable characteristics to receiving waters.
6. The wastes discharged shall not cause receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or fish life.
7. The wastes discharged shall not cause the appearance of grease, oil, or oily slick, persistent foam, discoloration, sludge banks, or other visible matter of waste origin at or downstream of any points of discharge.
8. Odors of sewage origin shall not cause a nuisance.
9. Wastes discharged shall not damage flood control structures or facilities.
10. Wastes discharged shall not result in inordinate proliferation of algae, plankton, or other undesirable biotic growths in the receiving waters.

D. Provisions

1. The Las Virgenes Municipal Water District shall undertake all possible steps to encourage and promote the use of reclaimed water (that would otherwise be discharged to Malibu Creek) for irrigation and other beneficial purposes. The District shall file a semi-annual report by the 15th day of January and July of its progress relative to its marketing plan in using reclaimed water. The District is encouraged to set a goal of reuse of 25 percent of the 6 mgd that was announced in 1969. Spray disposal shall not be counted as reclamation.
2. This Order includes the attached "Standard Provisions" except for Provision 10, "Reporting Requirements", 1, 2, 4, and 5; and "General Monitoring and Reporting Provisions".
3. This Order expires on August 10, 1989, and Las Virgenes Municipal Water District must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Administrative Code, not later than 180 days in advance of such date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.
4. A complete copy of this order shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
5. This Order includes the pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Board. Any change to the program shall be reported to the Board in writing.
6. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Board.
7. Any discharge of wastes to navigable waterways or tributaries thereto at any point(s) other than specifically described in this permit is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the permit.
8. The District shall continue its concerted effort on water conservation in the Tapia Plant's service area and shall submit semi-annual progress reports (January 15, July 15) to the Regional Board on this program.
9. This Order may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent limitation issued pursuant to the order the United States District Court for the District of Columbia issued on June 8, 1976, in Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., et al. v Russell E. Train, 8 ERC 2120 (D.D.C. 1976), of the effluent limitation so issued:
 - (1) is different in conditions or more stringent than any effluent limitation in this order; or
 - (2) controls any pollutant not limited in this order.

10. These requirements do not exempt the operator of this waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable, they do not legalize this waste disposal facility and they leave unaffected any further restraint on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
11. Any change made to fail-safe procedures (which had previously been submitted to, and approved by the Executive Officer) shall be reported to the Board in within one month and must be approved by the Executive Officer.
12. The permittee shall be responsible for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 403 and shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines and other remedies by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 USC 1351 et seq.) (hereafter "Act"). The permittee shall implement and enforce its Approved POTW Pretreatment Program. The permittee's Approved POTW Pretreatment Program is hereby made an enforceable condition of this permit. EPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the Act.
13. The permittee shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d) and 402(b) of the Act. The permittee shall cause industrial users subject to Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.
14. The permittee shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR Part 403 including, but no limited to:
 - (1) Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
 - (2) Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
 - (3) Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and
 - (4) Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(3).
15. The permittee shall submit annually a report to EPA Region 9 and the State describing the permittee's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event that the permittee is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the permittee shall also include the reasons for non-compliance and state how and when the permittee shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on March 1, of each year and shall contain, but no limited to, the attached appendix entitled "Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report".

16. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
- a) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
 - b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - c) The permittee submitted notice of the upset within 24 hours with information as specified in the last paragraph of B-13.
 - d) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from the upset.

An upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee.

17. Orders Nos. WQ 78-4 and WQ 80-19 adopted by the State Board on March 2, 1978, and November 20, 1980, respectively, is hereby rescinded.

I, Robert P. Ghirelli, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on September 17, 1984.



ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, Executive Officer

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CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS

0056014

1. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the discharger from his liabilities under federal, state, or local laws, nor guarantee the discharger a capacity right in the receiving waters.
2. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.
3. The discharger shall require any industrial user of the treatment works to comply with applicable service charges and toxic and pretreatment standards promulgated in accordance with Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall require each individual user to submit periodic notice (over intervals not to exceed nine months) of progress toward compliance with applicable toxic and pretreatment standards developed pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice to the Board and the Regional Administrator.
4. The discharger shall permit the Regional Board:
 - (a) Entry upon premises in which an effluent source is located or in which any required records are kept;
 - (b) Access to copy any records required to be kept under terms and conditions of this Order;
 - (c) Inspection of monitoring equipment or records, and
 - (d) Sampling of any discharge.
5. All discharges authorized by this Order shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this Order. The discharge of any pollutant more frequently than or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this Order shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this Order.
6. The discharger shall maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible any facility or control system installed by the discharger to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
7. Collected screening, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of at a legal point of disposal, and in accordance with the provisions of Division 7.5 of the California Water Code. For the purpose of this requirement, a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed by a regional water quality control board and which is in full compliance therewith.

8. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - (b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
 - (c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
9. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standards or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or amendments thereto, for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge authorized herein and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this Order, the Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic effluent standard or prohibition and so notify the discharger.
10. There shall be no discharge of harmful quantities of oil or hazardous substances, as specified by regulation adopted pursuant to Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or amendments thereto.
11. In the event the discharger is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this Order due to:
 - (a) breakdown of waste treatment equipment;
 - (b) accidents caused by human error or negligence; or
 - (c) other causes such as acts of nature,

the discharger shall notify the Executive Officer by telephone as soon as he or his agents have knowledge of the incident and confirm this notification in writing within two weeks of the telephone notification. The written notification shall include pertinent information explaining reasons for the non-compliance and shall indicate what steps were taken to correct the problem and the dates thereof, and what steps are being taken to prevent the problem from recurring.

12. Supervisors and operators of publicly owned wastewater treatment plants shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES-REGION

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

0056014

1. The discharger shall file with the Board technical reports on self-monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in any Monitoring and Reporting Programs as directed by the Executive Officer.
2. The discharger shall file a written report with the Board within 90 days after the average dry-weather waste flow for any month equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The discharger's senior administrative officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the policy-making body is adequately informed about it. The report shall include:

Average daily flow for the month, the date on which the instantaneous peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for that day.

The discharger's best estimate of when the average daily dry-weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of his facilities.

The discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units. (Reference: Sections 13260, 13267(b), and 13268, California Water Code).

3. The discharger shall notify the Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge and appropriate filing fee.
4. The discharger shall notify the Board of (a) new introduction into such works of pollutants from a source which would be a new source as defined in Section 306 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or amendments thereto, if such source were discharging pollutants to the waters of the United States, (b) new introductions of pollutants into such works from a source which would be subject to Section 301 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or amendments thereto, if substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into such works by a source introducing pollutants into such works at the time the waste discharge requirements were adopted. Notice shall include a description of the quantity and quality of pollutants and the impact of such change on the substantial change in volume is considered an increase of ten percent in the mean dry-weather flow rate. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice directly to the Regional Administrator.

5. The discharger shall file with the Board a report on waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.

6. This Board requires the discharger to file with the Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:

Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.

Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they became operational.

Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.

Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule containing interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational. (Reference: Sections 13267(b) and 13268, California Water Code.

This Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events. Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the discharger.

7. The discharger shall submit to the Board, by January 30 of each year, an annual summary of the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used for cooling and/or boiler water treatment and which are discharged.

8. The discharger shall submit to the Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this permit, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

0056014

GENERAL MONITORING AND REPORTING PROVISIONS

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

All sampling, sample preservation, and analyses shall be performed in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants", promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

All chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services.

Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to the treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.

The discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and equipment to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both activities will be conducted.

A grab sample is defined as an individual sample collected in fewer than 15 minutes.

A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual samples obtained over the specified sampling period. The volume of each individual sample is proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period shall equal the discharge period, or 24 hours, whichever period is shorter.

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR REPORTING

For every item where the requirements are not met, the discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time and submit a timetable for correction.

The discharger shall maintain all sampling and analytical results, including strip charts; date, exact place, and time of sampling; date analyses were performed; analyst's name, analytical techniques used; and results of all analyses. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Board.

In reporting the monitoring data, the discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernable. The data shall be summarized to demonstrate compliance with waste discharge requirements and, where applicable, shall include results of receiving water observations.

Monitoring reports shall be signed by:

0056014

- a. In the case of corporations, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative, is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which discharge originates;
- b. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;
- c. In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;
- d. In the case of municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.

Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on the _____ day of _____
at _____.

(Signature)

(Title)"

The discharger shall mail a copy of each monitoring report to the following:

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY
CONTROL BOARD - LOS ANGELES REGION
107 South Broadway - Room 4027
Los Angeles, CA 90012-4596

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region 9
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

REQUIREMENTS FOR PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORT

- (1) A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the POTW's influent and effluent for those pollutants EPA has identified under section 307(a) of the Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by industrial users. The permittee is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos until EPA promulgates an applicable analytical technique under 40 CFR Part 136. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed a minimum of semiannual. The permittee shall also provide any influent, effluent or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the permittee believes may be causing or contributing to interference, Pass Through or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the technique prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto.
- (2) A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass Through incidents, if any, at the POTW treatment plant which the permittee knows or suspects were caused by industrial users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of the industrial user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass Through, Interference or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.
- (3) The cumulative number of industrial users that the permittee has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports and the cumulative number of industrial user responses.
- (4) An updated list of the permittee's industrial users including their names and addresses, or a list of deletions and additions keyed to a previously submitted list. The permittee shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The list shall identify the industrial users subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable. The list shall indicate which categorical industries, or specific pollutants from each industry; are subject to local limitations that are more stringent than the Federal Categorical Standards. The permittee shall also list the noncategorical industrial users that are subject only to local discharge limitations. The permittee shall characterize the compliance status of each industrial user by employing the following descriptions:
 - (A) In compliance with Baseline Monitoring Report requirements (where applicable);
 - (B) Consistently achieving compliance;
 - (C) Inconsistently achieving compliance;
 - (D) Significantly violated applicable pretreatment requirements as defined by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii);

- (E) On a compliance schedule to achieve compliance (include the date final compliance is required);
- (F) Not achieving compliance and not on a compliance schedule;
- (G) The permittee does not know the industrial user's compliance status.

A report describing the compliance status of any industrial user characterized by the descriptions in items 4(C) through (G) above shall be submitted quarterly from the annual report date to EPA Region 9 and the State. The report shall identify the specific compliance status of each such industrial user. This quarterly reporting requirement shall commence upon issuance of this permit.

- (5) A summary of the inspection and sampling activities conducted by the permittee during the past year to gather information and data regarding industrial users. The summary shall include:
 - (A) The names and addresses of the industrial users subject to surveillance by the permittee and an explanation of whether they were inspected, sampled, or both and the frequency of these activities at each user; and
 - (B) The conclusions or results from the inspection or sampling of each industrial user.
- (6) A summary of the compliance and enforcement activities during the past year. The summary shall include the names and addresses of the industrial users affected by the following actions:
 - (A) Warning letters or notices of violation regarding the industrial users' apparent noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the apparent violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
 - (B) Administrative Orders regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
 - (C) Civil actions regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
 - (D) Criminal actions regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;

- (E) Assessment of monetary penalties. For each industrial user identify the amount of the penalties;
 - (F) Restriction of flow to the POTW; or
 - (G) Disconnection from discharge to the POTW.
- (7) A description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the information in the permittee's Approved POTW Pretreatment Program including, but not limited to changes concerning: the program's administrative structure; local industrial discharge limitations; monitoring program or monitoring frequencies; legal authority or enforcement policy; funding mechanisms; resource requirements; or staffing levels.
 - (8) A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.
 - (9) A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public.
 - (10) A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.

Duplicate signed copies of these reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator and the State at the following addresses:

Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9 Attn: W-3
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, California 94105

California Regional Water Quality
Control Board - Los Angeles Region
107 South Broadway, Room 4027
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Attn: Executive Officer

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 4760
FOR
LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
(Tapia Water Reclamation Facility)
(CA0056014)

I. Reporting

- A. The discharger shall implement this monitoring program beginning October 1, 1984. All monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Board monthly by the first day of the second following month. The first monitoring report under this program is due by December 1, 1984.
- B. All chemical analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services and in accordance with current EPA guideline procedures or as specified in the Monitoring Program. For any analysis performed for which no procedure is specified in EPA "Guidelines" or in the Monitoring Program, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the analytical method or procedure used must also be listed in your report.

All monitoring reports shall affirm in writing that all your chemical analyses were conducted at a certified laboratory, and each chemical constituent or parameter analyzed shall be labeled to indicate the name of the certified laboratory that performed the analysis. Physical measurement results (e.g., temperature and flow) need not be so labeled; however, such physical measurements must be properly performed inasmuch as determination of compliance with waste discharge requirements is also based on the results of these physical measurements. If you use only one laboratory, you may choose to identify the source of your lab results using a single statement such as "All analyses were performed by XYZ Laboratory who is certified to conduct all of our analyses." In any event, each report shall indicate the laboratory(s) utilized for all chemical determinations.

- C. If the discharger performs analyses on any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this Program using approved analytical methods, the results of these analyses shall be included in the report. These results shall also be reflected in the calculation of the average values used in demonstrating compliance with average effluent, receiving water, etc., limitations.
- D. Analytical data reported as less than for the purpose of reporting compliance with Permit limitations shall be reported as less than a numeric value or below the limit of detection for that particular analytical method (also give the limit of detection).
- E. By February 1 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. In addition, the discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

II. Effluent Monitoring

(Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, 003)

A sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge to surface waters and shall be located where representative samples of the effluent can be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that station is representative of the effluent quality at all discharge points. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Flow ^{1/}	mgd	continuous	----
Turbidity ^{1/}	TU	continuous	----
Total chlorine residual ^{1/}	mg/l	continuous	----
Temperature	°F or °C	grab	weekly

^{1/} Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:

Flow: Peak flow rate, total daily flow, times and total hours of discharge for each discharge point. The 30-day average daily flow from all discharge points (individual and combined) to navigable waters shall also be determined and reported.

Turbidity: Maximum value recorded each day and the monthly average.

Total chlorine residual: Maximum value recorded each day.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
pH	pH units	grab	weekly
Coliform group ^{2/}	MPN/100 ml	grab	daily
BOD ₅ 20°	mg/l	24-hour composite	daily
Suspended solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	daily
Oil and grease	mg/l	grab	weekly
Settleable solids	ml/l	grab	weekly
Detergents (as methylene blue-active substances, MBAS)	mg/l	grab	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen (as N)	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen (as N)	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen (as N)	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Organic nitrogen (as N)	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Phosphate (as P)	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Toxicity concentration ^{3/}	% survival	24-hour composite	quarterly
Phenols	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Cyanide	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Arsenic	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Cadmium	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Chromium	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Copper	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Lead	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Mercury	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Nickel	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Silver	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Zinc	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Selenium	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons (TICH)	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually
Radioactivity	pCi/l	grab	annually
Polychlorinated biphenyls	mg/l	24-hour composite	annually

Quarterly monitoring shall be performed during the months of January, April, July, and October. Semiannual monitoring shall be performed during the months of January and July. Annual monitoring shall be performed during the month of July.

^{2/} Samples shall be obtained at some point in the treatment process at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities and disinfection procedures. The location(s) of the sampling point(s) and any changes thereto must be approved by the Executive Officer, and proposed changes shall not be made until such approval has been granted.

^{3/} By the method specified in "Guidelines for Performing Static Acute Toxicity Fish Bioassays in Municipal and Industrial Wastewaters" July 1976 (California State Water Resources Control Board and Department of Fish and Game). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 31 and 32 of the "Guidelines". The golden shiner (Notemigonus crysoleucas) or the fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) shall be used as the test fish.

III. Influent Monitoring

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
BOD ₅ 20°	mg/l	24-hour composite	weekly
Suspended solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	weekly

IV. Receiving Water Monitoring

A. Receiving water stations shall be established at the following locations:

- R-1 Malibu Creek upstream from discharge 001 at the Salvation Army Camp bridge (Dorothy Drive)
 - R-2 Malibu Creek at Malibu Canyon Road (County Highway N1)
 - R-3 Malibu Creek at a point below Rindge Dam, in the S.W. quarter of Section 29, T1S/R17W, S.B.B. & M.
 - R-4 Malibu Creek at Cross Creek Road.
 - R-6 Las Virgenes Creek 100' upstream of discharge point 002.
 - R-7 Las Virgenes Creek 200' downstream from R-6.
 - R-8 Las Virgenes Creek 500' downstream from R-7.
 - R-9 Malibu Creek at a point 100 feet upstream of confluence of Malibu and Las Virgenes Creeks.
 - R-10 Malibu Creek at a point 100 feet upstream of percolation area above Rindge Dam.
 - R-11 At the center of Malibu Lagoon, near the west shore (Old R-5).
 - R-12 Malibu Creek at a point 100' upstream of discharge 003.
 - R-13 Malibu Creek at a point 100' downstream of discharge 003.
- (For the period May 1978 to approximately February 1979, R-13 was called R-2, or "new" R-2.)

B. An in situ fish bioassay shall be conducted directly in the receiving water at the time receiving water monitoring is conducted each quarter (including rainy weather). Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdnerii) fingerlings shall be used as the test fish from mid-November through mid-March. The golden shiner (Notemigonus crysoleucas) or the fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) shall be used as the test fish from mid-March through mid-November. The test fish shall be placed in a perforated, non-metallic container (live car) no smaller than one cubic foot. Perforations shall be of sufficient size and number so as to retain test fish 20 to 50 millimeters long (total length) and to permit nearly unrestricted flow through the live car. The control live car shall be placed at least 25 feet upstream of the discharge (out of reach of the effluent). A second live car shall be located no more than 100 feet downstream of the discharge, specifically where the diluted waste effluent continuously flows through the test container. The bioassay test shall be conducted for a 96-hour duration. Survival counts shall be made and the number of surviving fish reported for the 24, 48, 72, and 96-hour exposure periods.

The in situ bioassay shall be performed at the discharge point in use at the time of the test. If there are two discharge points in use at the time, the location most downstream shall be used, and if, in the opinion of the discharger, a third live car is needed as a control, it should be upstream of all discharge points.

If there is no continuous 96-hour period of effluent discharge to the receiving waters during the entire month, no in situ bioassay need be performed, and the report shall so state.

C. Receiving water grab samples shall be obtained at the following stations at the specified frequencies, and the following determinations made on the samples:

1. Stations R-1, R-3, R-4, R-9, R-10, R-11, R-2^{4/} or R-12^{4/}, R-6, R-7, R-8, and R-13:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Temperature ^{5/}	°F or °C	weekly
pH ^{2/}	pH units	weekly
Dissolved oxygen ^{5/}	mg/l	weekly
Coliform group ^{5/}	MPN/100 ml	weekly
Total chlorine residual ^{5/}	mg/l	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen (as N) ^{2/}	mg/l	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen (as N) ^{2/}	mg/l	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen (as N) ^{5/}	mg/l	monthly
Organic nitrogen (as N) ^{5/}	mg/l	monthly
Phosphate (as P) ^{2/}	mg/l	monthly
Color	color units	monthly
Turbidity	TU	monthly
Suspended solids	mg/l	monthly
Settleable solids	ml/l	monthly
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/l	monthly
Oil and grease	mg/l	monthly

^{4/} If discharge 001 is in use at the time of sampling, Station R-2 shall be sampled. If discharge 003 is being used, Station R-12 shall be sampled.

^{5/} Only these constituents will be measured at Stations R-6, R-7, and R-8, and only when discharge 002 is utilized.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Detergents (as methylene blue- active substances, MBAS)	mg/l	monthly
Boron	mg/l	annually
Fluoride	mg/l	annually

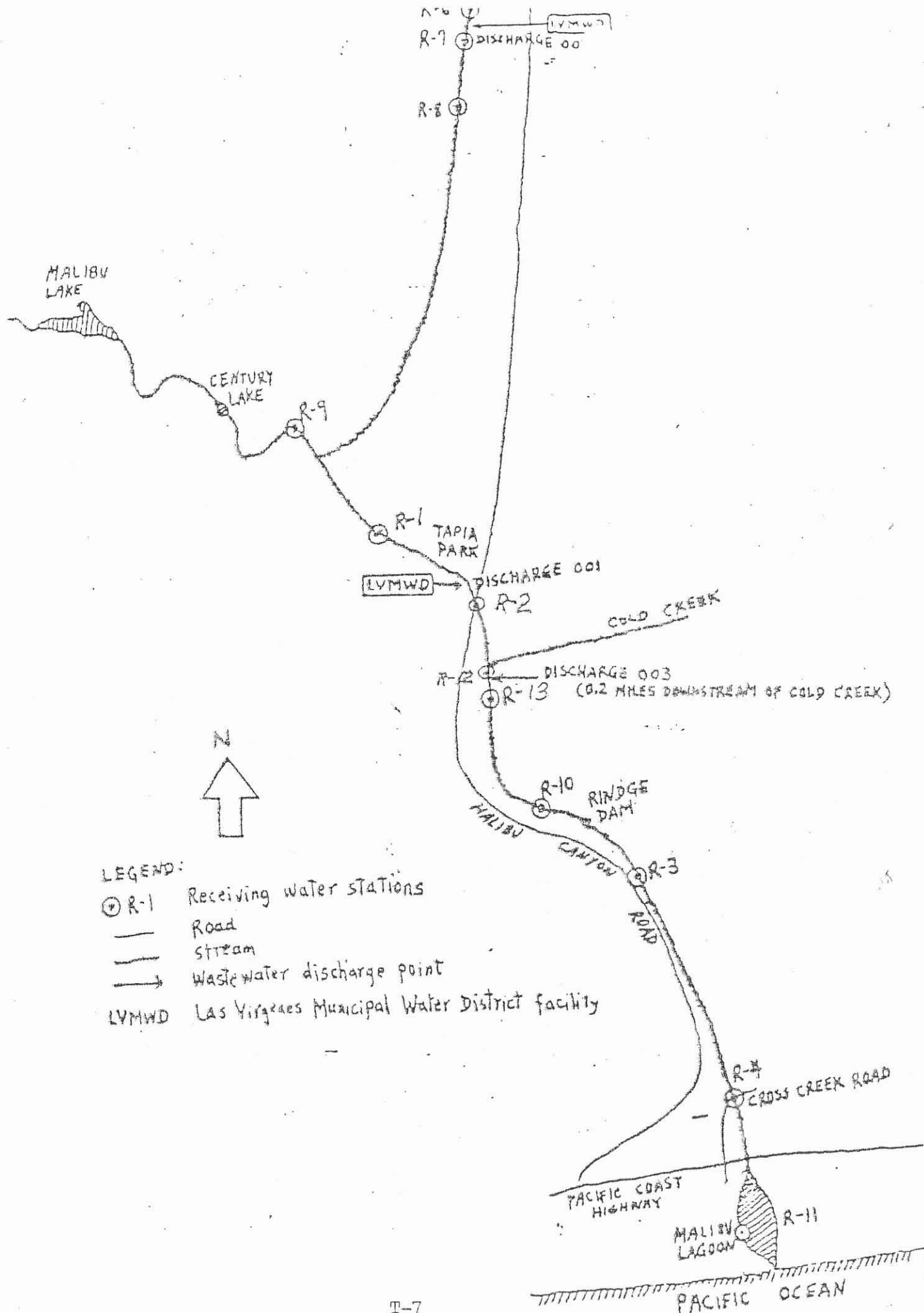
G. Reporting

1. Quarterly, semiannual and annual receiving water monitoring shall be performed during the same months effluent monitoring is performed for those frequencies. (See page T-2)
2. Receiving water monitoring reports shall be submitted with the effluent monitoring reports.

V. Receiving Water Observation

- A. At least once per week during all periods of discharge (including rainy-weather), and at approximately the same time as receiving water sampling is performed, the following shall be noted and reported for each receiving water station sampled:
1. Time and date of observation
 2. Stream flow (in cfs)(not applicable to R-11).
 3. Weather conditions.
 4. Color of the receiving water and extent of any visual turbidity or color patches due to the discharge.
 5. Appearance and location of floating solids, oil, grease, scum or foam.
 6. Deposits on creek banks or bottoms.
 7. Algae or other biotic growths.
 8. Description of the odor of the receiving water.
 9. Presence or absence of mosquitoes, gnats, midges or other insects, including mosquito larvae and pupae.
- B. During all periods of discharge (including rainy weather) at least one color photograph of algal growth and substrate shall be taken at each of the stations at the time weekly observations are made. Unusual features shown in the photographs shall be described.

Receiving water observation reports and photographs shall be submitted with effluent monitoring reports.



VI. Hauling Reports

- A. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the reporting period, the following shall be reported:
1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
 2. Name and either the address or the state registration number for each hauler of wastes (or the method of transport if other than by hauling); and
 3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.
- B. If no wastes are transported offsite during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

Ordered by

Robert P. Ghirelli

Executive Officer

September 17, 1984

Date