

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

April 20, 2016

Mr. Daniel J. Rynn
Assistant Public Works Director of Wastewater
City of Burbank
P.O. Box 6459
Burbank, CA 91510-6459

Dear Mr. Rynn:

ADOPTED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs) AND WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS (WWRs) – CITY OF BURBANK, BURBANK WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (FILE NO. 83-25, CI-6753, ORDER NO. R4-2016-0144)

On April 7, 2016, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) staff sent you a change sheet outlining proposed revisions to the revised tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Reclamation Requirements (WRRs), dated March 29, 2016, for the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant.

In accordance with administrative procedures, this Regional Water Board at a public hearing held on April 14, 2016, reviewed the Revised Tentative WDRs/WRRs together with the change sheet, considered all factors in the case, and adopted WDRs/WRRs Order No. R4-2016-0144.

The complete adopted Order will be sent only to the Permittee. However, these documents are available on the Regional Water Board's website for your review. The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's web address is <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/>.

The City of Burbank is reminded that Section IX.1 of the Adopted Order R4-2016-0144 requires the City of Burbank to file for a wastewater change petition and obtain approval from the Water Rights Division of the State Water Board, prior to making a change in the place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater, pursuant to California Water Code section 1211.

If you have any questions, please contact Veronica Cuevas at (213) 576-6662 or the undersigned at (213) 620-2083.

Sincerely,



Cris Morris, P.E., Chief
Municipal Permitting Unit (NPDES)

Enclosures

cc: See Mailing List

MAILING LIST

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
David Coupe, State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Counsel
State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
Los Angeles County, DPW, Watershed Division
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Los Angeles and San Gabriel River Watershed Council
Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Heal the Bay
Environment Now
Los Angeles Waterkeeper
Natural Resources Defense Council
Friends of the Los Angeles River

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

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**ORDER NO. R4-2016-0144
(File No. 83-25)**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
AND
TITLE 22 WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS**

ISSUED TO

**CITY OF BURBANK
(Burbank Water Reclamation Plant)**

The following Permittee is subject to Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Recycling Requirements (WRRs) set forth in this Order:

Table 1. PRODUCER AND PROVIDER INFORMATION

Producer	City of Burbank (The City of Burbank, Producer or Permittee)
Distributor	City of Burbank
Name of Facility	Burbank Water Reclamation Plant (Burbank WRP or Facility)
Facility Address	740 N. Lake Street
	Burbank, CA 91502
	Los Angeles County

Table 2. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

This Order was adopted and shall become effective on:	April 14, 2016
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I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on the date indicated above.



Samuel Unger, P.E., Executive Officer

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The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) finds the following:

I. BACKGROUND - DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY AND TREATMENT PROCESS

1. The City of Burbank (City of Burbank, Producer or Permittee) owns the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant (Burbank WRP) located at 740 N. Lake Street, Burbank, California, and contracts Suez, formerly known as United Water, to operate and maintain the Burbank WRP. During normal operation, 26% of the tertiary-treated effluent is beneficially reused for landscape irrigation and industrial uses. Burbank Department of Public Works and Burbank Water & Power are subsumed by the City of Burbank. The two departments carry out separate duties but work collaboratively to implement the recycled water program for the City of Burbank. The City of Burbank operates and maintains the recycled water distribution system and conducts training/inspections of individual user sites.
2. The treatment system at the Burbank WRP consists of flow equalization, coarse solids grinding, primary sedimentation, activated sludge biological treatment with nitrification and denitrification, secondary sedimentation with coagulation, single media deep bed gravity sand filtration, chlorination disinfection with sodium hypochlorite, chloramination, and dechlorination with sodium bisulfite.
3. Since the adoption of the previous Water Recycling Requirements and Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 91-101, major modifications were made to the Burbank WRP's treatment system. A biological nutrient removal system with nitrogen de-nitrification process (NDN) was constructed and has been in operation since March 18, 2003. Chloramination facilities, which add back small concentrations of ammonia, to reduce the formation of total trihalomethanes, were constructed and have been operational since December 2007.
4. When the demand for recycled water is low, the Burbank WRP discharges tertiary-treated wastewater from Discharge Point 002 into Burbank Western Channel, a water of the United States, under separate Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order R4-2012-0059, that serves as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. Discharge Point No.001, which used to serve as the surface water discharge point from the Burbank power plant, was abandoned and has not been operable since June 14, 2005, when the power plant was converted to a zero liquid discharge facility.
5. The City of Burbank currently recycles treated wastewater under WDRs/WRRs Order No. 91-101, adopted by this Regional Water Board on September 9, 1991.

II. RECYCLED WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

1. The City of Burbank generates tertiary-treated recycled water from its Burbank WRP and distributes it for irrigation and industrial uses to the local users listed in Table 3 below:

Table 3. CURRENT* TERTIARY-TREATED RECYCLED WATER USERS

Recycled Water User	Annual Demand (AFY)	Recycled Water User	Annual Demand (AFY)
Parks, Street, Trees, Medians, Parkways		Schools	
Bel Aire Ball Field	3	Burbank High School	10
Brace Canyon Park	36	John Burroughs High School	10
Buena Vista Park	30	John Muir Middle School	12
Buena Vista Library/Lincoln Park	4	RL Stevenson Elementary School*	10
Chandler Bikeway	31	Bret Harte Elementary School*	4
Empire Ave Medians	2	Monterey High School*	2
George Izay Park	20	Jordan Middle School*	15
Johnny Carson Park	30	Providence High School*	3
Larry Maxam Park	10	Providencia Elementary School*	8
McCambridge Park	50	Luther Middle School*	20
Nature Center	6	Thomas Edison Elementary School*	10
Ralph Foy Park	14	Walt Disney Elementary School	1
Riverside Park	20	Golf Courses	
Robert E Gross Park	12	DeBell-Back 9 and Driving Range	107
Robert Ovrom Park	5	DeBell Front 9	116
S. San Fernando Streetscape	2	DeBell Par 3E, Par 3W	32
Stough Park	2	Studios	
Valley Park	5	Warner Music Group*	2
Verdugo Park	12	ABC Disney Television*	10
Vickroy Park	2	Disney Animation*	10
Wildwood Canyon Park	17	Burbank Studios*	25
Whitnall Highway Park North	3	Disney Studios	15
Whitnall Highway Park South	6	Warner Bros Ranch	8
Lundigan Park	5	Warner Bros Studios Main Lot	25
Glenoaks Medians	2	Other Landscape	
Five Points Park	5	Burbank Landfill	110
Power Plant		Caltrans I-5	13
Magnolia Power Plant	1,329	Caltrans I-134	50
		Reservoir landscape	5

* These facilities became users of recycled water after the Title 22 Engineering report (July 2014) had been prepared.

Table 3 (Continued)

Recycled Water User	Annual Demand (AFY)	Recycled Water User	Annual Demand (AFY)
Commercial and Office Landscape Irrigation			
AMC	1	Little White Chapel*	1
Ashley Furniture	2	Bethany Towers*	1
Avon & Empire Pkwy	1	Parc Pointe*	1
Bob Hope Airport	20	Central Park at Toluca Lake*	5
Burbank Accessible Apartments	1	Warner Brothers Tower*	2
Burbank Town Center	18	Fry's Electronics*	2
Burbank Police/Fire Bldg.	2	CSATF*	1
BWP Campus Landscape Irrigation/HVAC	8	Mary Alice O'Conner Family Center*	1
Castaways	2	Fire Training Center*	3
Community Services Bldg.	1	Springhill Marriot*	1
Corner Bakery	1	Avalon Bay Communities*	1
Costco	19	The Pointe*	1
Courtyard Marriott	6	Cusamano Building Bob Hope and Riverside*	1
El Pollo Loco	2	Niagara/Riverside HOA*	1
Empire Center	63	LA Graphico*	2
Extended Stay America	4	Empire Landing HOA*	13
Fire Station 16	3	LA County Social Services Building*	2
Media Studios North	25	Harvard Plaza*	3
The Olson Company	1	Pacific Manor*	1
Office Depot	2	Burbank Village Walk*	1
Starlight Bowl	1	Burbank Central Library*	2
St. Joseph Hospital	3	The Graciela Hotel*	1
Valhalla Memorial Park Restland Section	25	LDS Church*	5
Walmart	8	Western Diocese*	3
Crane Aerospace*	3	Entertainment Partners*	1
Century Link*	10	Del Rey Properties*	1
Warner Brothers Warehouse*	1	Verdugo and Hollywood Way*	1
Fotokem*	30		
		TOTAL	2,540

- Figure 2 (on page 35), taken from Figure ES-4 of the *Burbank Water and Power Recycled Water Master Plan (2010)* prepared by Kennedy Jenks Consultants, shows the location of the current recycled water users in the distribution area. Existing customers are depicted by the light purple shaded areas.

3. The City of Burbank is looking to expand both the volume of recycled water used and the types of uses of recycled water from its Burbank WRP, thereby reducing the amount of treated effluent discharged to surface waters. However, prior to doing so, the City of Burbank will be required to file a wastewater change petition with the State Water Board's Water Rights Division and obtain approval for that petition. Figure 2 also shows the proposed area of expansion. Potential customers are depicted by orange shaded figures and include:
 1. Northeastern Burbank Area Extensions
 2. Wildwood Canyon Park Extension
 3. Burbank WRP Equalization and PS-1 Improvements
 4. Valhalla Extension
 5. Studio District Extension
 6. Northern Burbank Extension
 7. LA Equestrian Center Extension.

III. QUALITY OF TERTIARY-TREATED EFFLUENT

1. The treatment process at the Burbank WRP produces tertiary filtered and disinfected treated effluent. However, the existing treatment system is not designed to remove chloride or total dissolved solids (TDS). Between January 2010 and November 2015, the chloride concentrations have ranged from 94 mg/L to 160 mg/L, averaging at 126 mg/L. During the same timeframe, the TDS concentrations have ranged between 250 mg/L and 960 mg/L, averaging at 659 mg/L. Occasionally the Burbank WRP has exceeded the daily maximum effluent limitation for chloride and TDS.
2. Chloride and total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations in Burbank's tertiary filtered and disinfected effluent have fluctuated over the years due to the following:
 - A. The potable water composition supplied to the City of Burbank from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) has changed as a result of the change in source of potable water supply. As a result, Burbank's potable water has a higher salt concentration.

Burbank's drinking water comes from two different sources: local groundwater from the San Fernando Basin and water purchased from the MWD. The Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project comprise the imported water supplies purchased from MWD. Burbank's right to produce groundwater from the San Fernando Basin is confirmed by judgment (*City of Los Angeles v. City of San Fernando*, January 26, 1979). For the year 2014, 46% of Burbank's total water supply came from groundwater that was treated solely at the Burbank Operable Unit.

MWD operates its own treatment facilities for their surface water supplies before delivering them to Burbank. For the year 2014, 43% of the City of Burbank's total water supply came from MWD's State Water Project and Colorado River treated sources. Both BOU and MWD treated sources meet all Federal and State drinking water standards. Recycled tertiary treated effluent is a reliable supply for the irrigation of Burbank's parks and golf

course, as well as for cooling water at its Power Plant. In 2014, 11% of the city's total water supply came from recycled water.

- B. Water conservation has resulted in decreased flows that are more concentrated in salts to the sewer system. Due to the drought and reduced supplies of import water, California water agencies have been encouraged to develop and utilize more local resources.
3. The Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster annual reports show that although the chloride and TDS concentrations in the San Fernando Basin have fluctuated slightly over the years, they are still well below the Basin Plan groundwater quality objectives of 100 mg/L for chloride and 700 mg/L for TDS. Burbank well data from 1991 to 2014, included in ULARA reports, show that the groundwater concentrations for chloride and TDS ranged from 19 mg/L to 30.5 mg/L, and 290 mg/L to 410.3 mg/L, respectively. Based on this data, the Regional Water Board has no reason to believe that the City of Burbank's use of recycled water has caused any degradation of water quality in the underlying groundwater basin.

IV. PURPOSE OF ORDER

1. In 2007, the City of Burbank prepared a Recycled Water Master Plan (2007 RWMP) that identified potential areas for expansion of the existing recycled water distribution system, including the following new uses: heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) cooling towers, vehicle washing, decorative fountains, dust control, street sweeping, and sewer cleaning. In October 2010, the City of Burbank prepared an updated Master Plan to include additional projects that have been identified as economically viable.
2. In July 2014, the City of Burbank submitted an Engineering Report to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to reflect the changes made to the Burbank WRP treatment process and to request approval for the expansion of its recycled water program to include new uses, consistent with the 2007 RWMP.
3. On May 1, 2015, DDW conditionally approved the City of Burbank's Engineering Report. DDW's requirements have been incorporated into this Order.
4. On September 4, 2015, the Regional Water Board received a copy of the Report of Waste Discharge from the City of Burbank together with a copy of their Title 22 Engineering report dated July 2014. On September 21, 2015, Regional Water Board staff requested information that was deficient in the Title 22 Engineering Report. On December 11, 2015, Brownstein Hyatt Faber Schreck, on behalf of the City of Burbank, submitted the requested information with respect to the cooling towers, and has agreed to submit a change petition to the State Water Board's Division on Water Rights.
5. The City of Burbank has been using the tertiary recycled water for irrigation, commercial, and industrial purposes for decades. However, aside from a finding in

the current Order mentioning the use of recycled water at the power plant cooling towers, there is no documentation that the use of recycled water at the Magnolia Power Plant cooling towers had been approved by DDW or the Regional Water Board in the past. With the 2016 renewal of the WDR/WRR, the Regional Water Board will update the list of approved uses of recycled water for the Burbank WRP and incorporate DDW's requirements into the WDR/WRR Order.

6. This WDR/WRR is being reissued to the City of Burbank pursuant to California Water Code (CWC) sections 13263 and 13523. This Order updates the findings regarding the Facility upgrades that have taken place since 1991; includes additional uses for recycled water, including cooling tower, vehicle washing, decorative fountains, dust control, street sweeping, and sewer cleaning; prescribes limitations for recycled water; and describes the City of Burbank's responsibilities for the production, distribution, monitoring, and application of recycled water. The City of Burbank is responsible for processing individual end-users' applications, inspecting point-of-use facilities, and ensuring end-users' compliance with the requirements contained in this Order. The actual delivery of recycled water to end-users is subject to approval by the DDW and/or its delegated local health agency.

V. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

1. The Regional Water Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, and amended by various Regional Water Board resolutions. The Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwater; (ii) establishes narrative and numeric water quality objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated (existing and potential) beneficial uses and conform to the State's antidegradation policy; and (iii) includes implementation provisions, programs, and policies to protect all waters in the region. In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates (by reference) all applicable State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and Regional Water Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. This Order implements the plans, policies, and provisions of the Basin Plan and other applicable plans and policies.

The Basin Plan (Chapter 3) incorporates California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by reference. This incorporation by reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. Also, the Basin Plan specifies that "Ground waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses." Accordingly, the secondary MCLs, which are limits based on aesthetic, organoleptic standards, are also incorporated into this permit to protect groundwater quality.

2. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for the San Fernando Groundwater Basin, which is considered to be the receiving water underlying the current recycled water use area.

3. The beneficial uses of the receiving groundwater are as follows:

Table 4. BENEFICIAL USES OF GROUNDWATER

Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
San Fernando Basin East of Highway 405 (overall); Department of Water Resources (DWR) Basin No. 4-12)	<u>Existing:</u> Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN); industrial service supply (IND); industrial process supply (PROC); and agricultural supply (AGR).
Los Angeles Coastal Plain Central Basin DWR Basin No. 4-11	<u>Existing:</u> MUN, IND, PROC, and AGR.
Los Angeles Coastal Plain West Coast Basin DWR Basin No. 4-11	<u>Existing:</u> MUN, IND, PROC, and AGR.

4. The water quality objectives for these groundwater basins are:

Table 5. WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR GROUNDWATER

DWR Basin No.	Basin	Objectives (mg/L)			
		TDS	Sulfate	Chloride	Boron
4-6	San Fernando Basin				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East of Highway 405 • West of Highway 405 	700	300	100	1.5
		800	300	100	1.5

The City of Burbank's current recycled water use area overlies the San Fernando Groundwater Basin.

5. On June 29, 1992, the City of Burbank had filed a treated wastewater change petition with the State Water Board's Division of Water Rights, pursuant to Sections 1210 and 1211 of the CWC. The change of the use was for irrigation and industrial purposes in the eastern portion of the City of Burbank, northeast of Interstate 5. On March 4, 1993, the Division of Water Rights issued *Treated Waste Water Change Petition WW-19, Order Approving Change in Place of Use and Purpose of Use of Treated Waste Water*, to the City of Burbank. Now that the City of Burbank proposes to increase the amount of recycled water used, the City of Burbank is required to file a *Petition for Change* with the State Water Board's Division of Water Rights prior to initiating the increase. Filing of the *Petition for Change* by the City of Burbank is pending.
6. It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

7. The State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 77-1, *Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California*, which includes principles that encourage and recommend funding for water recycling and its use in water-short areas of the state. On September 26, 1988, the Regional Water Board also adopted Resolution No. 88-012, *Supporting Beneficial Use of Available Reclaimed Water in Lieu of Potable Water for the Same Purpose*, which encourages the beneficial use of recycled wastewater and supports water recycling projects.
8. A 1996 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the California Department of Public Health – whose functions with respect to recycled water have been transferred to DDW – and the State Water Board on behalf of itself and the Regional Water Boards regarding the use of recycled water allocates primary areas of responsibility and authority between these agencies. The MOA provides methods and mechanisms necessary to ensure ongoing and continuous future coordination of activities relative to the use of recycled water in California. This Order includes requirements consistent with the MOA.
9. DDW has primary statewide responsibility for protecting public health with respect to the use and application of recycled water. It has established statewide water recycling criteria in California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4, chapter 3 (hereafter referred to as title 22). Approved uses of recycled water under title 22 depend on the level of treatment, disinfection, and potential for public contact.
10. On October 28, 1968, the State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (Resolution 68-16), establishing an Antidegradation Policy for the State Water Board and Regional Water Boards. State Board Resolution No. 68-16 (Resolution 68-16) requires the Regional Water Board, in regulating discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the State until it is demonstrated that any change in quality (1) will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, (2) will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and (3) will not result in water quality less than that described in the Regional Water Board's policies. Resolution 68-16 requires the discharge be regulated to meet best practicable treatment or control to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State be maintained.

Application of recycled water for irrigation is limited to agronomic rates and therefore is not expected to measurably impact groundwater quality. This Order does not allow incidental percolation of the disinfected tertiary effluent to groundwater because all of the detention basins are concrete-lined at the facility. The Order requires the effluent to meet MCLs for drinking water and groundwater quality standards in the Basin Plan. The effluent limitations for TDS and chloride are set equal to the current limits, based on historic performance levels.

11. The California Legislature has declared that a substantial portion of the future water requirements of the state may be economically met by beneficial use of recycled water. (Wat. Code, § 13511.) The Legislature also expressed its intent that the state undertake all possible steps to encourage development of water

recycling facilities so that recycled water may be made available to help meet the growing water requirements of the state. (Wat. Code, § 13512.). This Order requires best practicable treatment or control, which is a combination of treatment, storage, and application methods that implement the requirements of title 22 and the Basin Plan. The use of recycled water in place of both raw and potable water supplies for the non-potable uses allowed under this order improves water supply availability and helps to ensure that higher quality water will continue to be available for human uses and for instream uses for fish and wildlife. Treatment technologies required under the permit include tertiary treatment and disinfection for pathogen removal. As required by the Antidegradation Policy, the Regional Water Board finds that very little, if any degradation of water may occur as the result of the use of disinfected tertiary treated effluent as a source of recycled water, since percolation to groundwater is not expected to take place. Following approval of the change in use petition by the State Water Board's Division of Water Rights, the conditions of this Order will allow Burbank DPW to expand its recycled water use according to their RWMP, and provides maximum benefit to the people of California. On February 3, 2009, the State Water Board adopted *Resolution 2009-0011, Adoption of a Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water (Recycled Water Policy)* (Revised January 22, 2013, effective April 25, 2013.) The Recycled Water Policy promotes the use of recycled water to achieve sustainable local water supplies. The Recycled Water Policy recommends that local water and wastewater entities together with other stakeholders who contribute salt and nutrients to a groundwater basin or sub-basin fund and develop Salt and Nutrient Management Plans (SNMPs) to comprehensively address all sources of salts and nutrients.

12. Section 13523 of the CWC provides that a Regional Water Board, after consulting with and receiving recommendations from DDW or its delegated local health agency, and after any necessary hearing, shall, if it determines such action to be necessary to protect the health, safety, or welfare of the public, prescribe WRRs for water that is used or proposed to be used as recycled water. CWC Section 13523 further provides that, at a minimum, the WRRs shall include, or be in conformance with, the statewide water recycling criteria established by DDW pursuant to CWC Section 13521.
13. Pursuant to CWC Section 13523, the Regional Water Board has consulted with DDW regarding the proposed recycling project and has incorporated their requirements in this Order.
14. The requirements contained in this Order are in conformance with the goals and objectives of the Basin Plan and implement the requirements of the CWC and CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3 - *Water Recycling Criteria*.
15. CWC Section 13523.5, on WRRs, states that a Regional Water Board may not deny issuance of WRRs to a project that violates only a salinity standard in a Basin Plan. This provision does not apply to WDRs. WDRs for projects that recycle water may contain effluent and other limitations on discharges of salts, as necessary to meet water quality objectives, comply with the Antidegradation Policy or otherwise protect beneficial uses.

16. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13241 and 13263, the State Water Board, in establishing the requirements contained herein, considered factors including, but not limited to, the following:
 - A. Past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water. The City of Burbank has prepared a Master Plan for uses of recycled water to expand the recycled water distribution system and reduce the amount of potable water used;
 - B. Environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, including the quality of water available thereto. The surface water adjacent to the Burbank WRP is Burbank Western Channel, tributary to the Los Angeles River. However, recycled water uses will not involve direct discharges to surface waters;
 - C. Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area. Stakeholders in the basin are required to prepare a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan. The City of Burbank will participate in the process;
 - D. Economic considerations. The City of Burbank prepared a Title 22 Engineering Report describing the quality of water produced at the Burbank WRP and the planned uses of recycled water;
 - E. The need for developing housing within the region(s). The City of Burbank has adequate housing for its population of 103,340 people; and
 - F. The need to develop and use recycled water. The City of Burbank's 2010 Recycled Water Master Plan investigated potential new clients of recycled water and proposes to expand the amount of tertiary treated water that is recycled from the Burbank WRP.

VI. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) AND NOTIFICATION

1. The City of Burbank prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the proposed *Burbank Recycled Water System Expansion Project* and submitted it to the State Clearinghouse on November 5, 2008 for review (State Clearing House number 2008111017). The project will expand the existing recycled water system as outlined in the 2007 RWMP. Expansion of the recycled water system will result in increased recycled water deliveries of over 900 acre-ft/yr. The individual expansion areas are identified as the Vallhalla, Studio District, Northeastern Burbank Area, Wildwood Canyon, Los Angeles Equestrian Center Extension, and Northern Burbank Extensions. The proposed pipeline extensions total approximately 89,500 linear feet, ranging in size from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Two new pump stations were required for the expansion, and are located at Foy Park and Wildwood Canyon Park. The Foy Park Pump Station (PS) is located below grade. Pump station PS-1, located at the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant,

was also expanded as a part of this project. To meet the proposed increase in demand caused by the expansion of the recycled water distribution system, the capacity of PS-1 was expanded from approximately 1,350 gallons per minute (gpm) to 5,500 gpm. The PS-1 expansion was completed in November 2010. The State Clearinghouse review of the MND became final on December 4, 2008.

2. On December 24, 2008, September 20, 2010, and May 12, 2011, the City of Burbank filed Notice of Determinations (NODs) for additional recycled water projects, consistent with the 2010 RWMP. The NODs involved modifying the existing PS-1 pump station, installing a new booster pump station, and constructing new recycled water pipelines to connect the Burbank WRP to Valhalla Memorial and other users; and expanding the City of Burbank 's existing recycled water system to serve the Northern Burbank and Studio District areas, by installing approximately 15,600 linear feet of pipeline in the Northern Burbank area and approximately 20,550 linear feet of pipeline in the Studio District area. The Regional Water Board has considered the environmental effects identified in the MND (State Clearinghouse number 2008111017) but did not submit a comment letter to the State Clearinghouse. No changes or alterations have been required or incorporated into the project.
3. The Regional Water Board has incorporated requirements into this Order to protect the quality of the waters of the state consistent with the applicable plans and policies that apply to the discharges regulated by this Order and has established a monitoring and reporting program to determine compliance with the terms of the Order and assure protection of water quality.
4. Pursuant to CWC Section 13320, any aggrieved person may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Water Board in accordance with Title 23 CCR, sections 2050-2068. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95812, within 30 days of adoption of this Order. The regulations are available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/index.shtml The State Water Board must receive the petition within 30 days of the date of this Order.

The Regional Water Board has notified the City of Burbank and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue WDRs/WRRs Order No. R4-2016-0144 for the production, distribution and use of recycled water and has provided them with an opportunity to submit written comments.

The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to these WDRs/WRRs.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. 91-101 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13000) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Burbank DPW shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

VII. FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Recycled water shall be limited to tertiary-treated municipal wastewater only, as proposed.
2. The disinfected tertiary-treated effluent shall not contain pollutants in the treated effluent downstream of the dechlorination basin in excess of the following limits listed in Table 6.

Table 6. CONCENTRATIONS IN DISINFECTED TERTIARY EFFLUENT

Constituents	Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Daily Maximum
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅ 20°C)	mg/L	20 ¹	30 ¹	45 ¹
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	15 ¹	40 ¹	45 ¹
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.1 ¹	---	0.3 ¹
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	15
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	900 ²	---	---
Chloride	mg/L	150 ²	---	---
Sulfate	mg/L	300 ²	---	---
Boron	mg/L	1.5 ²	---	---
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	mg/L	10 ³	---	---
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	4 ⁴	--	--
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80 ⁴	---	---

3. The pH of the disinfected tertiary-treated effluent used as recycled water shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.

¹ This is a technology-based limit contained in similar orders for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) indicative of treatment levels that are achievable by tertiary-treated wastewater treatment systems.

² Order No. 91-101 included TDS and chloride limitations that were based on historic performance concentrations and were closer to the Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives for surface water, rather than the Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives for the San Fernando Groundwater Basin. These same limits are being carried over onto the revised Order. Groundwater monitoring data gathered from 1991 to 2014 by the Watermaster and included in the ULARA reports show that there was a slight fluctuation in the concentrations of chloride and TDS, with peak concentrations occurring in 2009. However, recent data indicates that groundwater chloride concentrations are decreasing and are returning to levels found close to two decades ago. The use of tertiary-treated recycled water from the Burbank WRP has not resulted in any known degradation of the underlying groundwater quality since recycled water has been applied at agronomic rates and using best management practices.

³ This limitation is based on a Basin Plan Water Quality Objective for groundwater: Groundwaters shall not exceed 10 mg/L nitrogen as nitrate nitrogen plus nitrite nitrogen.

⁴ Burbank's WRP's tertiary-treated effluent had reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan Water Quality Objective. Total trihalomethanes is the sum of bromoform, chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, and bromodichloromethane.

4. The median concentration of total coliform bacteria measured in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 2.2 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period. No sample shall exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters.
5. Recycled water shall not contain trace constituents or other substances in concentrations exceeding the Title 22 MCLs contained in the current edition of DDW's Drinking Water Standards.
6. Disinfected tertiary-treated effluent used as recycled water that could affect the receiving groundwater shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, or plant life.
7. Disinfected tertiary-treated effluent used as recycled water shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving groundwater.
8. The use of recycled water shall not impact tastes, odors, color, foaming, or other objectionable characteristics to the receiving water.

9. Maximum Contaminant Level Triggers

A. Trigger Mechanism

The effluent will be monitored annually for all constituents with current applicable MCLs for drinking water established by DDW included in Attachment A. If the annual sampling result of these constituents (target chemicals) exceeds the corresponding MCL, using the criteria established in Attachment A. of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. 6753, then the City of Burbank will perform accelerated effluent monitoring for these target chemicals for two or more consecutive months until the MCL is met, at which point the City of Burbank may resume the regular frequency of testing.

B. New Reasonable Potential Analysis

The WDRs/WRRs may be reopened to include limitations for constituents which showed reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a Basin Plan water quality objective.

C. Attenuation Study

An attenuation study may be conducted for the target chemicals that exceed the MCLs listed in Attachment A. The purpose of the study would be to demonstrate whether or not the effluent concentrations that exceed MCLs are attenuated in the groundwater by soil aquifer treatment and if there is an effect on the groundwater basin. The study will be a minimum of two years or

until sufficient data is established to calculate the appropriate attenuation factor, if warranted. The City of Burbank is required to submit a work plan acceptable to the Executive Officer, which details the proposed attenuation study within 120 days after an average annual exceedance of the trigger.

VIII. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE DISCUSSION

1. The previous WRR/WDR order (Order No. 91-101) did not include a limit for TTHMs, however the Monitoring and Reporting Program did require monitoring of each trihalomethane individually. Although there is no MCL for each individual trihalomethane, there is an MCL of 80 µg/L for the sum of these compounds which includes: bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform, and chloroform.
2. The TTHMs samples collected between 2007 and 2011 ranged in concentration from as low as less than 0.15 µg/L to as high as 138 µg/L on December 2, 2007. However, following the chloramination plant process upgrade in late 2007, TTHM concentrations have not exceeded the 80 µg/L MCL. Since the Burbank WRP is expected to be able to comply with the TTHM MCL-based limit, a time schedule is not needed.

IX. SPECIFICATIONS FOR RECYCLED WATER

1. Pursuant to CWC section 1211, the City of Burbank shall file for a wastewater change petition with and obtain approval from the Water Rights Division of the State Water Board, prior to making a change in the place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater.
2. The treatment, storage, distribution, or use of recycled water shall not cause or contribute to a condition of pollution as defined in CWC section 13050(l) or nuisance as defined in CWC section 13050(m).
3. Recycled water shall be managed in conformance with the applicable regulations contained in the CCR Title 22 requirements.
4. The Recycled Water Producer or Distributor⁵ shall collectively provide all users *disinfected tertiary recycled water*,⁶ as proposed, that meets the standards for

⁵ The Distributor may be a recycled water wholesaler, retail water supplier, or retailer as defined in CWC Division 7, Chapter 7.5, Section 13575, the *Water Recycling Act of 1991*.

⁶ "Disinfected tertiary recycled water" means a filtered and subsequently disinfected wastewater that meets the following criteria:

(a) The filtered wastewater has been disinfected by either of the following:

- (1). A chlorine disinfection process following filtration that provides a chlorine contact time (CT); the product of total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the

recycled water, as described in CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Article 1, Sections 60301.230 and 60301.320.

5. **Surface Irrigation.** CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Article 3, Section 60304 contains requirements for surface irrigation.
 - A. Recycled water used for the surface irrigation of the following shall be *disinfected tertiary recycled water*.⁶
 1. Food crops, including all edible root crops, where the recycled water comes into contact with the edible portion of the crop;
 2. Parks and playgrounds;
 3. School yards;
 4. Residential landscaping;
 5. Unrestricted access golf courses; and
 6. Any other irrigation use not specified in this Section and not prohibited by other Sections of the CCR.
 - B. Recycled water used for the surface irrigation of the following shall be at least *disinfected secondary-23 recycled water*.⁷
 1. Cemeteries;

same point) value of not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter at all times with a modal contact time of at least 90 minutes, based on peak dry weather design flow; or

- (2). A disinfection process that, when combined with the filtration process, has been demonstrated to inactivate and/or remove 99.999 percent of the plaque-forming units of F-specific bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater. A virus that is at least as resistant to disinfection as the polio virus may be used for purposes of the demonstration.
- (b) The median concentration of total coliform bacteria measured in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 2.2 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period. No sample shall exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters.

⁷ “Disinfected secondary-23 recycled water” means recycled water that has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 240 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period.

2. Freeway landscaping;
 3. Restricted access golf courses;
 4. Ornamental nursery stock and sod farms where access by the general public is not restricted;
 5. Pasture for animals producing milk for human consumption; and
 6. Any nonedible vegetation where access is controlled so that the irrigated area cannot be used as if it were part of a park, playground or school yard.
- C. Recycled water used for the surface irrigation of the following shall be at least *undisinfected secondary recycled water*.⁸
1. Orchards where the recycled water does not come into contact with the edible portion of the crop;
 2. Vineyards where the recycled water does not come into contact with the edible portion of the crop;
 3. Non-food-bearing trees (Christmas tree farms are included in this category provided no irrigation with recycled water occurs for a period of 14 days prior to harvesting or allowing access by the general public);
 4. Fodder and fiber crops and pasture for animals not producing milk for human consumption;
 5. Seed crops not eaten by humans;
 6. Food crops that must undergo commercial pathogen-destroying processing before being consumed by humans; and
 7. Ornamental nursery stock and sod farms provided no irrigation with recycled water occurs for a period of 14 days prior to harvesting, retail sale, or allowing access by the general public.
6. **Impoundments.** CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Article 3, Section 60305 contains requirements for using recycled water for impoundments.

⁸ "Undisinfected secondary recycled water" means oxidized wastewater. "Oxidized wastewater" means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen.

- A. Recycled water used as a source of water supply for nonrestricted recreational impoundments shall be disinfected tertiary recycled water that has been subjected to *conventional treatment*.⁹
 - B. Recycled water used as a source of supply for restricted recreational impoundments and for any publicly accessible impoundments at fish hatcheries shall be at least *disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water*.¹⁰
 - C. Recycled water used as a source of supply for landscape impoundments that do not utilize decorative fountains shall be at least *disinfected secondary-23 recycled water*.⁷
7. **Cooling.** CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Article 3, Section 60305 contains requirements for using recycled water for cooling purposes.
- A. Recycled water used for industrial or commercial cooling or air conditioning that involves the use of a cooling tower, evaporative condenser, spraying or any mechanism that creates a mist shall be a *disinfected tertiary recycled water*.⁶
8. **Other Purposes.** CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Article 3, Section 60305 contains requirements for using recycled water for other purposes.
- A. Recycled water used for the following other purposes shall be *disinfected tertiary recycled water*:⁶
 - 1. Flushing toilets and urinals;
 - 2. Priming drain traps;
 - 3. Industrial process water that may come into contact with workers;
 - 4. Structural fire fighting;
 - 5. Decorative fountains;
 - 6. Commercial laundries;
 - 7. Consolidation of backfill around potable water pipelines;

⁹ “Conventional treatment” means a treatment chain that utilizes a sedimentation unit process between the coagulation and filtration processes and produces an effluent that meets the definition for *disinfected tertiary recycled water*.

¹⁰ “Disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water” means recycled water that has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed an MPN of 2.2 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period.

8. Artificial snow making for commercial outdoor use; and
 9. Commercial car washes, including hand washes if the recycled water is not heated, where the general public is excluded from the washing process
- B. Recycled water used for the following purposes shall be at least *disinfected secondary-23 recycled water*.⁵
1. Industrial boiler feed;
 2. Nonstructural fire fighting;
 3. Backfill consolidation around nonpotable piping;
 4. Soil compaction;
 5. Mixing concrete;
 6. Dust control on roads and streets;
 7. Cleaning roads, sidewalks and outdoor work areas; and,
 8. Industrial process water that will not come into contact with workers.
9. Recycled water shall be retained in the areas of use and shall not be allowed to escape as surface flow except as provided for in a separate NPDES permit.
 10. Recycled water use and monitoring shall be consistent with any applicable Salt and Nutrient Management Plan for the basin/sub-basin.
 11. Recycled water shall not be applied to uses other than those enumerated above unless a revised engineering report has been submitted to and approved by the Regional Water Board and DDW for such other uses and/or requirements for these uses have been prescribed by this Regional Water Board, in accordance with Section 13523 of the CWC.
 12. All recycled water pipelines and valves shall be installed with purple identification tapes or purple polyethylene vinyl wraps according to the American Water Works Association (AWWA) California-Nevada Section guidelines.
 13. The Burbank DPW is permitted to use tertiary-treated recycled water produced at the Burbank WRP for the following approved uses:
 - A. Surface irrigation (including all categories described in Section IX.5);
 - B. Impoundments (including all categories described in Section IX.6);

- C. Cooling (including all categories described in Section IX.7); and,
- D. Other purposes (as described in Section IX.8).

X. SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR DUAL-PLUMBED SYSTEMS

1. The specifications for cooling towers and dual-plumbed systems are as follows:

Recycled water used for cooling industrial or commercial cooling or air conditioning that involves the use of a cooling tower, evaporative condenser, spraying, or any mechanism that creates a mist shall be disinfected tertiary recycled water.
2. "Dual plumbed" means a system that utilizes separated piping systems for recycled water and potable water within a facility and where the recycled water is used for either of the following purposes:
 - A. To serve plumbing outlets (excluding fire suppression systems) within a building, or
 - B. Outdoor landscape irrigation at individual residences.
3. The public water supply shall not be used as a backup or supplemental source of water for a dual-plumbed recycled water system unless the connection between the two systems is protected by an air gap separation which complies with the requirements of CCR Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 1, Group 4, Article 2, Sections 7602 (a) and 7603 (a), and that such connection has been approved by DDW and/or its delegated local agency.
4. The City of Burbank shall not deliver recycled water to a facility using a dual-plumbed system unless the report of recycled water use, required pursuant to Section 13522.5 of the CWC, and which meets the requirements set forth in Sections IV.4 and/or IV.5 of this Order, has been submitted and approved by DDW and/or its delegated local agency. The Regional Water Board shall be furnished with a copy of DDW approval together with the aforementioned report within 30 days following the approval.
5. The report of recycled water use, submitted pursuant to Section 13522.5 of the CWC, shall contain the following information for dual-plumbed systems, in addition to the information required by CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Article 7, Section 60323 (Engineering Report):
 - A. A detailed description of the intended use site identifying the following:
 1. The number, location, and type of facilities within the use area proposing to use dual-plumbed systems;
 2. The average number of persons estimated to be served by each facility on a daily basis;

3. The specific boundaries of the proposed use site including a map showing the location of each facility to be served;
 4. The person or persons responsible for operation of the dual-plumbed system at each facility; and,
 5. The specific use to be made of the recycled water at each facility.
- B. Plans and specifications describing the following:
1. Proposed piping system to be used;
 2. Pipe locations of both the recycled and potable systems;
 3. Type and location of the outlets and plumbing fixtures that will be accessible to the public; and,
 4. The methods and devices to be used to prevent backflow of recycled water into the public water system.
- C. The methods to be used by the City of Burbank to assure that the installation and operation of the dual-plumbed system will not result in cross connections between the recycled water piping system and the potable water piping system. These shall include a description of pressure, dye or other test methods to be used to test the system every four years.
6. Prior to the initial operation of the dual-plumbed recycled water system and annually thereafter, the dual-plumbed system within each facility and use site shall be inspected for possible cross connections with the potable water system. The recycled water system shall also be tested for possible cross connections at least once every four years. The testing shall be conducted in accordance with the method described in Section X.5.C of this Order. The inspections and the testing shall be performed by a cross connection control specialist certified by the California-Nevada Section of the AWWA or an organization with equivalent certification requirements. A written report documenting the result of the inspection and testing for the prior year shall be submitted to DDW within 30 days following completion of the inspection or test.
 7. The City of Burbank shall notify DDW of any incidence of backflow from the dual-plumbed recycled water system into the potable water system within 24 hours of discovery of the incident.
 8. Any backflow prevention device installed to protect the public water system serving the dual-plumbed recycled water system shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with CCR Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 1, Group 4, Article 2, Section 7605.

XI. DDW SPECIFICATIONS

Based on DDW's recommendations, this is what the Regional Water Board is requiring:

1. Treatment Provisions
 - A. The disinfection process must provide a minimum CT¹¹ of 450 mg-min/L at all times for tertiary treated wastewater. The CT shall have a minimum of 90 minutes modal contact time. Where, "Modal Contact Time" is defined as "the amount of time elapsed between the time that a tracer, such as a salt or dye, is injected into the influent at the entrance to a chamber and the time that the highest concentration of the tracer is observed in the effluent from the chamber."
 - B. Burbank WRP's CT shall be considered as in compliance "at all times" when the lowest CT value using the following factors is above the 450 mg-min/L requirement.
 1. Modal contact time under highest flow and corresponding chlorine residual at that time.
 2. Lowest chlorine residual and corresponding contact time.
 3. Highest chlorine residual and corresponding modal contact time.
 4. Modal contact time under lowest flow and corresponding residual.
 - C. The modal contact time in XI.1.B above shall be calculated on the theoretical detention time for the actual flow multiplied by a short circuiting factor of 0.95.
 - D. The recycled water shall be treated to a tertiary filtered disinfected level that does not exceed the following:
 1. 7-day median of 2.2 MPN per 100 milliliters;
 2. 23 MPN per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30-day period; and,
 3. 240 MPN per 100 milliliters in any sample.
 - E. The turbidity levels for filtered recycled water shall not exceed any of the following:

¹¹ CT is the product of the total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the same point. Where modal contact time is defined as the amount of time elapsed between the time that a tracer, such as a salt or dye, is injected into the influent at the entrance to a chamber and the time that the highest concentration of the tracer is observed in the effluent from the chamber.

1. An average of 2 NTU within a 24-hour period;
 2. 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period; and,
 3. 10 NTU at any time.
- F. The Burbank WRP treatment facility will need to be operated by qualified recycled treatment plant operators, as specified in CCR Title 23 (Waters), Division 3 (State Water Resources Control Boards and Regional Water Quality Control Boards), Chapter 26.
2. Monitoring and Reporting Provisions have been incorporated into section V.1 of the Monitoring and Reporting program (MRP).
 3. Distribution System Provisions
 - A. The City of Burbank shall ensure that there are no cross connections between domestic potable water lines and recycled water lines at all times. Any makeup water using domestic water shall be used through an approved air gap. The City of Burbank belongs to the Los Angeles County Environmental Health Department's Cross-Connection Control Program. A certified cross connection control specialist shall test all backflow devices annually. Air gaps shall be at least twice the pipe diameter and be located above ground.
 - B. The California-Nevada Section American Water Works Association's *Guidelines for the Distribution of Non-Potable Water (1992)* needs to be followed including purple pipe, adequate signs, etc. To prevent any cross-contamination, adequate separation of the recycled water lines, the domestic water lines and sewer lines shall be provided at all times.
 4. Use Area Requirements are incorporated in section XII below.
 5. General DDW Requirements
 - A. DDW requests a copy of the Burbank WRP's technical plans.
 - B. The City of Burbank relies upon supervisor training provided by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District. This Order requires that the City of Burbank develop its own Site Supervisor training in order to promote greater communication and cooperation with its recycled water users.

XII. USE AREA¹² REQUIREMENTS

1. The City of Burbank shall ensure that no recycled water irrigation areas are within 50 feet of a domestic water supply well and no effluent holding ponds are located within 100 feet of any domestic water supply well. Any reclaimed water spray, mist, or runoff shall be confined to the reclaimed water use area and shall not contact any drinking water fountains, food handling facilities or where public may be present. Reclaimed water use should be limited to times when public is not present.
2. All above ground irrigation appurtenances shall be marked appropriately.
3. Use /site supervisors must be appointed for the recycled water use areas and their staff must be trained on the hazards of working with recycled water and periodically retrained.
4. The recycled water system shall be evaluated for cross connections by a shutdown test a minimum of every four years.
5. The July 2014 Title 22 Engineering Report incorporates that use of cooling towers. The plant is approved for providing disinfected tertiary water to cooling towers for use. However, DDW must approve each new cooling tower facility, as each facility's pipe routing may cause DDW to consider the facility Dual-Plumbed, which would require a Dual-Plumbed Engineering Report to be submitted to DDW for approval.
6. The City of Burbank and its recycled water users shall follow Title 22, Article 5 of the CWC, when submitting Dual Plumbed Engineering Reports to DDW for approval.
7. At a minimum, Dual-Plumbed facilities shall be visually inspected for cross connections annually, and have a shutdown test performed every four years.
8. Any report of findings of inspection and shutdown tests need to be submitted to DDW, County Health Department and the Regional Water Board. The procedures used to conduct the shutdown test must be described.
9. For each new recycled water use area, the City of Burbank needs to provide DDW, or its delegated agency, with a description for of the use area including, but not limited to: a description of the recycled water use (e.g. landscape, specific food crop, cooling tower, etc.); method of use (e.g. spray, food, or drip); the location of domestic water supply facilities adjacent to the use areas; site containment measures; the party responsible for the distribution and use of the recycled water at the site; identification of other governmental entities which may have regulatory jurisdiction over the reuse site(s) such as State Food and Drug, State Licensing

¹² "Use area" is an area of recycled water use with defined boundaries, which may contain one or more facilities where recycled water is used.

and Certification, County Health Department, etc. These agencies shall be provided with a copy of the 2014 Title 22 Engineering Report for review and comment before the City of Burbank begins delivering recycled water to the new users, so that these agencies may perform whatever inspection/task is required. The City of Burbank needs to notify and provide the above information for each new use site that is connected to the recycled water system to the Regional Water Board and to DDW as part of the monitoring reports submitted to these two agencies.

10. If recycled water system lateral pipelines are located along the property lines of homeowners, there could be potential for cross connections. DDW has documented cases of homeowners illegally connecting to unpressurized recycled water laterals near their property. DDW requires a buffer zone between the recycled water lines and the property owners. If the City of Burbank does not feel it can maintain adequate control of the recycled water system pipelines, the pipelines will need to be relocated or a physical barrier needs to be installed to prevent this type of potential problem. The homeowners need to be educated on the use of recycled water in the area. The City of Burbank should specify a plan to interface with the homeowners as a part of the Rules of Service Agreement in an adjacent property awareness program.
11. Application of recycled water to the use area shall be at reasonable agronomic rates and shall consider soil, climate, and nutrient demand. Application rates shall ensure that a nuisance is not created.
12. For each new/proposed recycled water use area, a use site report that addresses compliance with the following use area requirements and includes results of a completed shut-down test shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board and to DDW for approval.
13. For existing recycled water use areas, use site reports and use site agreements shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board and to DDW within six months.
14. The use and distribution of recycled water shall comply with DDW's CCR, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3 - *Water Recycling Criteria*; and the CCR, Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 1, Group 4, Cross-Connection Control Requirements.
15. No physical connection shall be made or allowed to exist between any recycled water system and any separate system conveying potable water. All back-up/auxiliary potable supplies shall discharge through approved air-gaps or swivel-ell connections with approved backflow prevention on the potable supply line. Back-up/auxiliary supply piping plans shall be submitted and reviewed by DDW. A County Health Department certified tester shall test all backflow devices annually. Air gaps shall be at least twice the pipe diameter and be located above ground. Swivel-ell connections shall be controlled by the domestic water supplier. The use site agreements shall include conditions that clarify the control and operation of swivel-ell connections.

16. The California-Nevada Section American Water Works Association's (AWWA) *Guidelines for the Distribution of Non-Potable Water (1992)* needs to be followed, including purple pipe, adequate signs, etc. Adequate separation of at least 4-foot horizontal and 1-foot vertical separation shall be provided between recycled water lines and domestic potable water lines. Less separation may be approved by DDW or its delegated agency on a case-by-case basis.
17. Plans and maps showing domestic water lines and recycled water lines at each use site shall be maintained. The lines must be marked clearly and labeled as domestic water lines and recycled water lines. Shut-down tests may be needed to demonstrate that cross-connections do not exist.
18. Supervisors must be appointed for the recycled water use areas and their staff must be trained on the hazards of working with recycled water and periodically retrained.
19. Recycled water use areas shall be inspected by the reclaimed water provider.
20. No impoundment of *disinfected tertiary recycled water* shall occur within 100 feet of any domestic water supply well.
21. No irrigation with *disinfected tertiary recycled water* shall take place within 50 feet of any domestic water supply well unless all of the following conditions have been met:
 - A. A geological investigation demonstrates that an aquitard exists at the well between the uppermost aquifer being drawn from and the ground surface;
 - B. The well contains an annular seal that extends from the surface into the aquitard;
 - C. The well is housed to prevent any recycled water spray from coming into contact with the wellhead facilities;
 - D. The ground surface immediately around the wellhead is contoured to allow surface water to drain away from the well; and,
 - E. The owner of the well approves of the elimination of the buffer zone requirement.
22. Spray, mist, or runoff shall not enter dwellings, designated outdoor eating areas, or food handling facilities. Drinking water fountains shall be protected against contact with recycled water spray, mist, or runoff.
23. No recycled water shall be applied to irrigation areas during periods when soils are saturated.
24. Incidental runoff from landscape irrigation shall be controlled through the following practices:

- A. Implementation of an operations and management plan that may apply to multiple sites and provides for detection of leaks, (for example, from broken sprinkler heads), and correction either within 72 hours of learning of the runoff, or prior to the release of 1,000 gallons, whichever occurs first,
 - B. Proper design and aim of sprinkler heads,
 - C. Refraining from application during precipitation events, and
 - D. Management of any ponds containing recycled water such that no discharge occurs unless the discharge is a result of a 25-year, 24-hour storm event or greater, and there is notification of the appropriate Regional Water Board Executive Officer of the discharge, unless the discharge is otherwise regulated pursuant to an NPDES permit.
25. All use areas that are accessible to the public shall be posted with signs that are visible to the public. The size shall be no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide, and shall include the following wording: "RECYCLED WATER – DO NOT DRINK". Each sign shall display an international symbol similar to that shown in CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Article 4, Section 60310-A, (See Figure A-3). Alternative signage and wording, or an educational program, may be acceptable on a case-by-case basis, provided the use site demonstrates to the Regional Water Board and to DDW that the alternative approach will assure an equivalent degree of public notification.
26. Public contact may occur in cemeteries, as allowed under Assembly Bill No. 803, also known as the Water Recycling Act of 2013,¹³ and in non-restricted impoundments because the Burbank WRP meets the tertiary-treatment requirements. No hose bibs shall be present on portions of the recycled water piping system that are subject to access by the general public. Only quick couplers that differ from those used on the potable water system shall be used in such areas. Hose bibs at existing non-cemetery use sites need to be retrofitted immediately.
27. Recycled water pipelines located along the property lines of homeowners can pose a potential for cross-connections. DDW recommends a buffer zone between the recycled water lines and the property lines, if such situations are present. If adequate buffer cannot be maintained, mitigation measures including relocation of pipelines, physical barrier, and homeowner education are recommended.

¹³ The Water Recycling Act of 2013 revised Division 8, Part 1, Chapter 4.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, commencing with section 8117, such that, "Hose bibs are approved for use at cemeteries supplied with disinfected tertiary treated recycled water." Furthermore, section 8118 states that "A cemetery supplied with disinfected tertiary treated recycled water that installs a hose bib in an area subject to access by the general public shall post signage and labeling visible to the general public that the water is nonpotable. The signage and labeling shall be regularly inspected by the water purveyor, as defined in Section 512 of the Water Code, to ensure that the general public has proper notice of this fact."

XIII. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Recycled water shall not be used for direct human consumption or for the processing of food or drink intended for human consumption.
2. Bypass, discharge, or delivery to the use area of inadequately treated recycled water, at any time, is prohibited.
3. The recycling facility shall be adequately protected from inundation and damage by storm flows.
4. Recycled water use or disposal shall not result in earth movement in geologically unstable areas.
5. Adequate freeboard and/or protection shall be maintained in the recycled water storage tanks and process tanks to ensure that direct rainfall will not cause overtopping.
6. The wastewater treatment and use of recycled water shall not result in problems caused by breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, midges, or other pests.
7. Odors of sewage origin shall not be perceivable at any time outside the boundary of the treatment facility.
8. The City of Burbank shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all treatment facilities and control systems (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the City of Burbank to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls (including appropriate quality assurance procedures).
9. A copy of these requirements shall be maintained at the water reclamation facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
10. The City of Burbank shall furnish each user of recycled water a copy of these requirements and ensure that the requirements are maintained at the user's facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
11. Supervisors and operators of this publicly owned wastewater treatment facility shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade as specified in CCR Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 26.
12. For any material change or proposed change in character, location, or volume of recycled water, or its uses, the City of Burbank shall submit at least 120 days prior to the proposed change an engineering report or addendum to the existing engineering report to the Regional Water Board and DDW (pursuant to CWC Division 7, Chapter 7, Article 4, Section 13522.5 and CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Article 7, Section 60323) for approval. The Engineering Report shall be

prepared by a qualified engineer registered in California. This updated engineering report shall describe the current treatment plant, the impacts on the recycled water operation, and contain the operation and maintenance management plan, including a preventive (fail-safe) procedure and contingency plan for controlling accidental discharge and/or delivery to users of inadequately treated recycled water.

XIV. PROVISIONS

1. The City of Burbank shall continue to submit plans for proposed and as-built drawings for recycled water projects to and obtain approval from DDW or its delegated local health agency for each recycled water project. The AWWA *Guidelines for the Distribution of Non-Potable Water* shall be followed, including installation of purple pipe, adequate signs, etc. As-built drawings shall show the final locations of the potable water, sewer, and recycled water pipelines, and indicate adequate separation between the recycled water and potable domestic water lines, both of which shall also be marked clearly or labeled using separate colors for identification. In addition, a copy of each application to DDW for a recycled water project shall be delivered to the Regional Water Board for inclusion in the administrative file with the following information:
 - A. A description of each use area including, but not limited to, a description of what will be irrigated (e.g., landscape, specific food crop, etc.); method of irrigation (e.g., spray, flood, or drip); the location of domestic water supply facilities adjacent to the use areas; site containment measures; the party responsible for the distribution and use of the recycled water at the site; and, identification of other governmental entities which may have regulatory jurisdiction over the reuse site(s); and,
 - B. A map showing specific areas of use, areas of public access, surrounding land uses, the location and construction details of wells in or near the use areas, the location and type of signage, the degree of potential access by employees or the public, and any exclusionary measures (e.g. fencing). The City of Burbank shall submit to the Regional Water Board a copy of the approved Recycled Water Project for the recycled water distribution system and DDW approval within 30 days of approval.
2. For any extension or expansion of the recycled water system or use areas not covered by the July 2014 Engineering Report, the City of Burbank shall submit a report detailing the extension or expansion plan for approval by DDW or its delegated local health agency. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the information specified in Sections XIII.1.A. and B., above. Following construction, as-built drawings shall be submitted to DDW or its delegated local health agency for approval prior to delivery of recycled water. The City of Burbank shall submit to the Regional Water Board a copy of the approved expansion plan and DDW approval within 30 days of approval.
3. If the recycled water system lateral pipelines are located on an easement contiguous to a homeowner's private property and where there is a reasonable probability that an illegal or accidental connection to the recycled water line could

be made, the City of Burbank shall provide a buffer zone or other necessary measures between the recycled water lines and the easement to prevent any illegal or accidental connection to the recycled water lines. The City of Burbank shall notify homeowners about the recycled water lateral and restrictions on usage of recycled water.

4. The City of Burbank shall inspect the recycled water use areas on a periodic basis. The City of Burbank shall propose an inspection schedule, based the type of use site, for approval by DDW within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. A report of findings of the inspection shall be submitted to DDW, the County Health Department, and the Regional Water Board on a quarterly basis.
5. The City of Burbank shall submit to the Regional Water Board, under penalty of perjury, technical self-monitoring reports according to the specifications contained in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, as directed by the Executive Officer.
6. The City of Burbank shall notify this Regional Water Board and DDW by telephone or electronic means within 24 hours of knowledge of any violations of recycled water use conditions or any adverse conditions as a result of the use of recycled water from this facility; written confirmation shall follow within 5 working days from date of notification. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following information, as appropriate:
 - A. The nature and extent of the violation;
 - B. The date and time when the violation started; when compliance was achieved; and, when injection was suspended and restored, as applicable;
 - C. The duration of the violation;
 - D. The cause(s) of the violation;
 - E. Any corrective and/or remedial actions that have been taken and/or will be taken with a time schedule for implementation to prevent future violations; and,
 - F. Any impact of the violation.
7. The City of Burbank shall notify this Regional Water Board and DDW, immediately by telephone or by email, of any confirmed coliform counts that could cause a violation of the requirements for the total coliform effluent limit. This information shall be confirmed in the next monitoring report. For any actual coliform limit violation that occurred, the report shall also include the cause(s) of the high coliform counts, the corrective measures undertaken (including dates thereof), and the preventive measures undertaken to prevent a recurrence.
8. The direct use of Title 22 tertiary-treated and disinfected recycled water for impoundments and irrigation could affect the public health, safety, or welfare;

requirements for such uses are, therefore, necessary in accordance with CWC Division 7, Chapter 7, Article 4, Section 13523.

9. Recycled water ponds shall comply with the following
 - A. The recycled water pond is designed not to spill during precipitation events. Spills that occur under extreme weather conditions or emergencies should not be considered for enforcement.
 - B. Recycled water ponds can be drained and refilled with potable water or flushed with potable water prior to the onset of the wet season. Flushing may not displace all of the recycled water, and the water quality threat is minimal. Adequate hard plumbed air-gap separations shall be provided on all potable water connections, where provisions are made for filling/re-filling or flushing recycled water ponds with potable water.
 - C. Recycled water ponds designed to spill recycled water during the wet season can be regulated under Phase 1 municipal storm water permits or under an individual permit. These permits require reduction of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. The permits also incorporate receiving water limitations requiring the implementation of an iterative process for addressing any exceeding of water quality objectives.
10. This Order does not exempt the City of Burbank from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; it does not legalize the recycling and use facilities; and it leaves unaffected any further constraint on the use of recycled water at certain site(s) that may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
11. This Order does not alleviate the responsibility of the City of Burbank to obtain other necessary local, state, and federal permits to construct facilities necessary for compliance with this Order; nor does this Order prevent imposition of additional standards, requirements, or conditions by any other regulatory agency. Expansion of the recycled water distribution facility shall be contingent upon issuance of all necessary requirements and permits, including a conditional use permit.
12. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including but not limited to, failure to comply with any condition in this Order; endangerment of human health or environment resulting from the permitted activities in this Order; obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts; or, acquisition of new information that could have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the City of Burbank for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of the Order or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.
13. The City of Burbank shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Water Board or DDW may request to determine whether cause exists for

modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The City of Burbank shall also furnish the Regional Water Board, upon request, with copies of records required to be kept under this Order for at least three years.

14. In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for the City of Burbank that it would have been necessary to halt or to reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the City of Burbank shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or is lost.
15. The City of Burbank will not be required to implement a groundwater monitoring program at this time, since recycled water is not being used for any groundwater recharge purpose.
16. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements* (Attachment B.) If there is any conflict between the provisions stated hereinbefore and the Standard Provisions, the provisions stated hereinbefore shall prevail.
17. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-6753. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program prevail.

XV. REOPENER

This Order may be reopened to include the most scientifically relevant and appropriate limitations for this recycling Facility, including (1) a revised chloride limit based on monitoring results, Antidegradation studies, or other Board Policy or (2) the application of an attenuation factor based upon an approved site-specific attenuation study conducted by the City of Burbank.

FIGURE 1 – PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

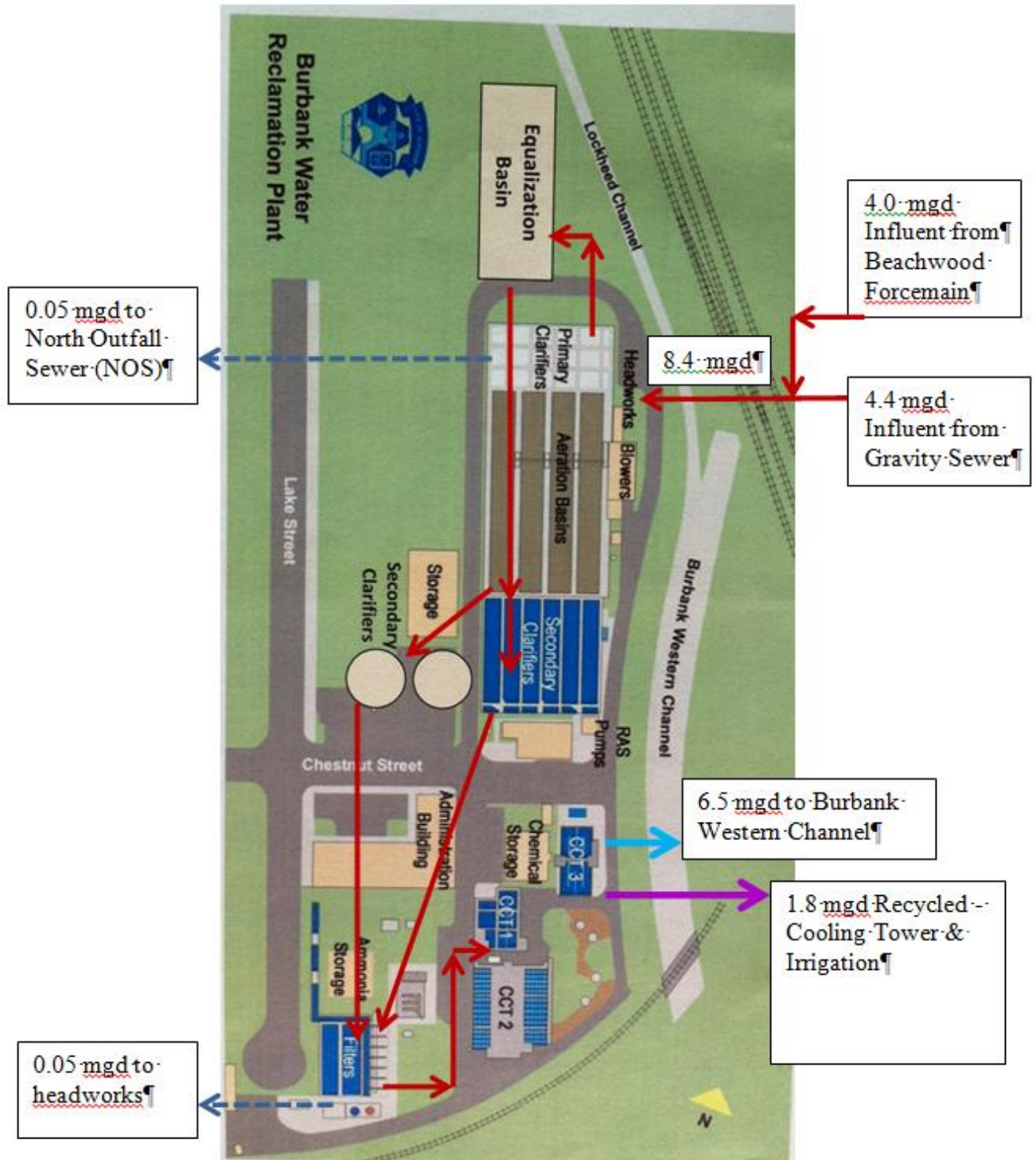


FIGURE 2 – EXISTING & POTENTIAL RECYCLED WATER USERS

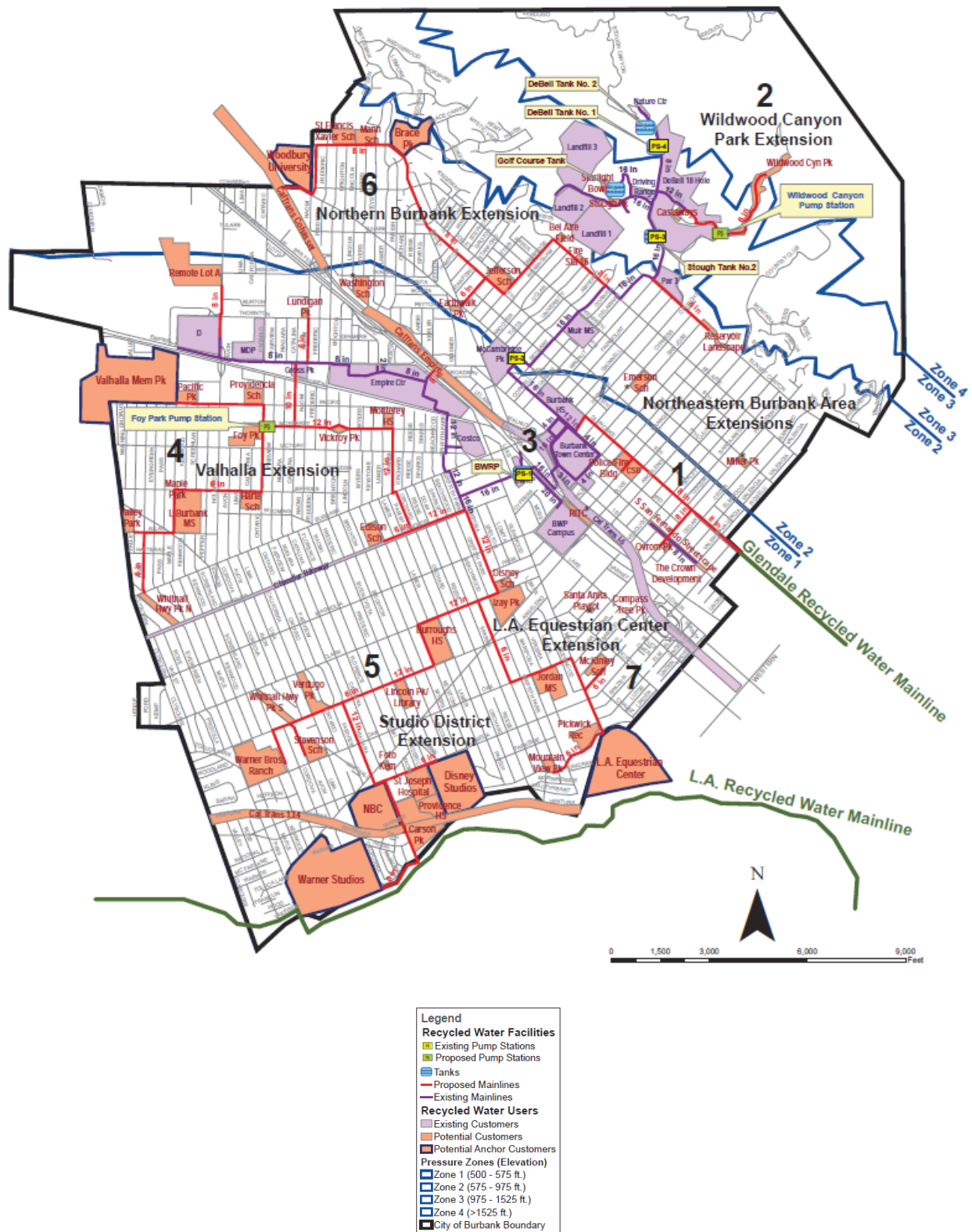
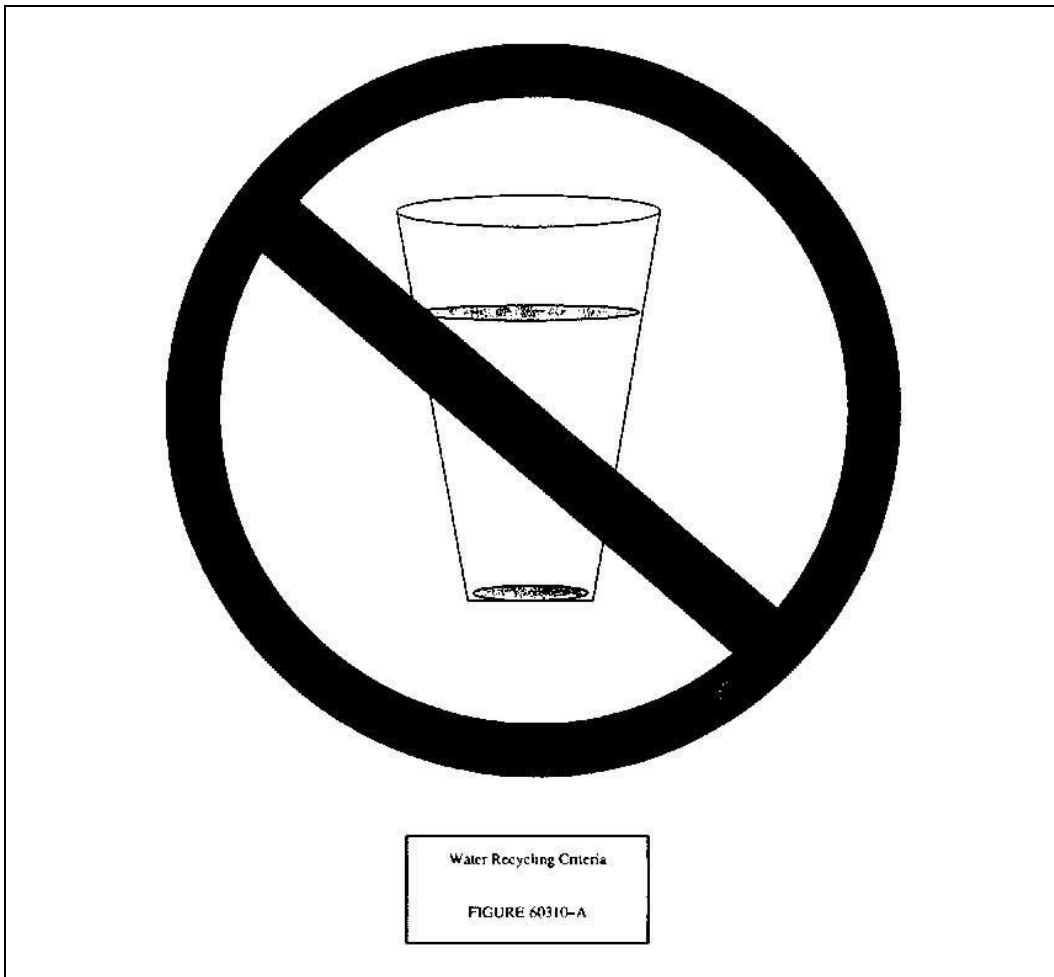


FIGURE 3 – WATER RECYCLING CRITERIA



ATTACHMENT A - MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLS)

These pollutants shall be analyzed at least annually, or more frequently if specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program of Order No. R4-2016-0144. However, if the annual test result exceeds the corresponding MCL listed below, then the City of Burbank shall perform accelerated monthly effluent monitoring for the target chemicals for two or more consecutive months until the MCL is no longer exceeded, at which point the City of Burbank may resume the regular frequency of testing. The MCLs in this list serve as triggers for accelerated monitoring, not as effluent limitations.

TABLE A1 – Concentrations of Primary MCLs ¹⁴		
Constituents	Units	Monthly Average
Aluminum	µg/L	1000
Antimony	µg/L	6
Arsenic	µg/L	10
Barium	µg/L	1000
Beryllium	µg/L	4
Cadmium	µg/L	5
Total Chromium	µg/L	50
Chromium VI	µg/L	10
Cyanide	µg/L	150
Fluoride	µg/L	2000
Mercury	µg/L	2
Nickel	µg/L	100
Perchlorate	µg/L	6
Selenium	µg/L	50
Thallium	µg/L	2
Copper	µg/L	1300
Lead	µg/L	15
Benzene	µg/L	1
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	600
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	5
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	µg/L	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	µg/L	6
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	6
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	10
Dichloromethane	µg/L	5
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	5
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	0.5
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	300

¹⁴ These MCLs are based on Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan)* as water quality objectives. This incorporation by reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

TABLE A1 – Concentrations of Primary MCLs¹⁴		
Constituents	Units	Monthly Average
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	µg/L	13
Monochlorobenzene	µg/L	70
Styrene	µg/L	100
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	5
Toluene	µg/L	150
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	200
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	5
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	5
Trichlorofluoromethane	µg/L	150
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	µg/L	1200
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	0.5
Xylenes (m,p)	µg/L	1750 ¹⁵
Alachlor	µg/L	2
Atrazine	µg/L	1
Bentazon	µg/L	18
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	0.2
Carbofuran	µg/L	18
Chlordane	µg/L	0.1
Dalapon	µg/L	200
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	µg/L	0.2
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	µg/L	70
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	µg/L	400
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	µg/L	4
Dinoseb	µg/L	7
Diquat	µg/L	20
Endrin	µg/L	2
Endothall	µg/L	100
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	µg/L	0.05
Glyphosate	µg/L	700
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.01
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	0.01
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	1
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	50
Gamma BHC (Lindane)	µg/L	0.2
Methoxychlor	µg/L	30
Molinate	µg/L	20
Oxamyl	µg/L	50
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1
Picloram	µg/L	500
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	µg/L	0.5
Simazine	µg/L	4

¹⁵ The MCL is for either a single isomer or the sum of the isomers.

TABLE A1 – Concentrations of Primary MCLs¹⁴		
Constituents	Units	Monthly Average
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	50
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	0.00003
Thiobencarb	µg/L	70
Toxaphene	µg/L	3

TABLE A2 – Concentrations of Secondary MCLs²⁴		
Constituents	Units	Monthly Average
Copper	µg/L	1000
Foaming agents (MBAS)	µg/L	500
Iron	µg/L	300
Manganese	µg/L	50
Silver	µg/L	100
Zinc	µg/L	5000

TABLE A3 – Disinfection Byproducts MCLs²⁴		
Constituents	Units	Monthly Average
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bromodichloromethane • Bromoform • Chloroform • Dibromochloromethane 	µg/L	80
Haloacetic acid (five) (HAA5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monochloroacetic acid • Dichloroacetic acid • Trichloroacetic acid • Monobromoacetic acid • Dibromoacetic acid 	µg/L	60
Bromate	µg/L	10
Chlorite	µg/L	1000

TABLE A4 – Radionuclide MCLs²⁴		
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average
Gross Alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium)	pCi/L	15
Gross Beta particle activity (excluding radon and uranium)	mrem/yr	4
Radium-226 + Radium-228	pCi/L	5
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000
Uranium	pCi/L	20

ATTACHMENT B - STANDARD PROVISIONS

APPLICABLE TO WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. DUTY TO COMPLY

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. A responsible party has been designated in the Order for this project, and is legally bound to maintain the monitoring program and permit. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Regional Water Board orders or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Regional Water Board. [California Water Code (CWC) Sections 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13300, 13301, 13304, 13340, 13350]. Failure to comply with any waste discharge requirement, monitoring and reporting requirement, or other order or prohibition issued, reissued or amended by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Resources Control Board is a violation of these waste discharge requirements and the Water Code, which can result in the imposition of civil liability. (California Water Code, Section 13350, subdivision (a).)

2. GENERAL PROHIBITION

Neither the treatment nor the discharge of waste shall create a pollution, contamination or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the CWC. In addition, the discharge of waste classified as hazardous, as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2521, subdivision (a) is also prohibited.

3. AVAILABILITY

A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel. [CWC Section 13263].

4. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

The Permittee must notify the Executive Officer, in writing at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage to a new permittee containing a specific date for the transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the current permittee and the new permittee. This agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the existing permittee is liable for violation up to the transfer date and that the new permittee is liable from the transfer date forward. [CWC Sections 13267 and 13263].

5. CHANGE IN DISCHARGE

In the event of a material change in the character, location, or volume of a discharge, the Permittee shall file with this Regional Water Board a new Report of Waste Discharge. [CWC Section 13260, subdivision (c)]. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the waste.
- b. Significant change in disposal method, e.g., change from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment which would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste.
- c. Significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems.
- d. Increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements.
- e. Increase in area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements. [CCR Title 23 Section 2210].

6. REVISION

These waste discharge requirements are subject to review and revision by the Regional Water Board. [CCR Section 13263].

7. NOTIFICATION

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Report of Waste Discharge or submitted incorrect information in a Report of Waste Discharge or in any report to the Regional Water Board, it shall promptly submit such facts or information. [CWC Sections 13260 and 13267].

8. VESTED RIGHTS

This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to persons or property, do not protect the Permittee from his liability under Federal, State or local laws, nor do they create a vested right for the Permittee to continue the waste discharge. [CWC Section 13263, subdivision (g)].

9. SEVERABILITY

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

10. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate

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quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. [CWC Section 13263, subdivision (f)].

11. HAZARDOUS RELEASES REQUIREMENT

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any hazardous substance or sewage to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State toxic disaster contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 8574.7) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and immediately notify the State Water Board or the appropriate Regional Water Board of the discharge. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than a reportable quantity as provided for under subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 13271 of the California Water Code unless the discharge is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control plan. [CWC Section 13271, subdivision (a)].

12. OIL OR PETROLEUM RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil or petroleum product to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any water of the State, shall, as soon as (a) such person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State oil spill contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than 42 gallons unless the discharge is also required to be reported pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or the discharge is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control Plan. [CWC Section 13272].

13. INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTION

The Permittee shall allow the Regional Water Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
- b. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. [CWC Section 13267].
- e. Except for material determined to be confidential in accordance with applicable law, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this Order shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Los Angeles Regional Water Board. Data on waste discharges, water quality, geology, and hydrogeology shall not be considered confidential.

14. MONITORING PROGRAM AND DEVICES

The Permittee shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports; such reports shall be submitted in accordance with specifications prepared by the Executive Officer, which specifications are subject to periodic revisions as may be warranted. [CWC Section 13267].

All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharge to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year, or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy of the devices. Annually, the Permittee shall submit to the Executive Officer a written statement, signed by a registered professional engineer, certifying that all flow measurement devices have been calibrated and will reliably achieve the accuracy required.

The analysis of any material required pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code shall be performed by a laboratory that has accreditation or certification pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code. However, this requirement does not apply to field tests, such as test for color, odor, turbidity, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, and disinfectant residual chlorine. (California Water Code, Section 13176).

Unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. All analyses shall be required to be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" [40 CFR Part 136] promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [CCR Title 23, Section 2230]. The Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program must conform to the USEPA Guidelines "Laboratory Documentation Requirements for Data Validation", January 1990, USEPA Region 9) or procedures approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

All quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) analyses must be run on the same dates when samples were actually analyzed. All QAIQC data shall be reported, along with the sample results to which they apply, including the method, equipment, analytical detection and quantitation limits, the percent recovery, and explanation for any recovery that falls outside the QC limits, the results of equipment and method blanks, the results

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of spiked and surrogate samples, the frequency of quality control analysis, and the name and qualifications of the person(s) performing the analyses. Sample results shall be reported unadjusted for blank results or spike recoveries. In cases where contaminants are detected in QA/QC samples (e.g., field, trip, or lab blanks); the accompanying sample results shall be appropriately flagged .

The Discharger shall make all QA/QC data available for inspection by Regional Board staff and submit the QA/QC documentation with its respective quarterly report. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of that documentation shall be submitted with the quarterly report.

15. TREATMENT FAILURE

In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for the Permittee that it would have been necessary to halt or to reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the Permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or is lost. [CWC Section 13263, subdivision (f)].

16. DISCHARGE TO NAVIGABLE WATERS

Any person who discharges pollutants or proposes to discharge pollutants to navigable waters of the United States within the jurisdiction of this state or a person who discharges dredged or fill material or proposes to discharge dredged or fill material into navigable waters of the United States within the jurisdiction of this state shall file a report of waste discharge in compliance with the procedures set forth in Water Code section 13260. (California Water Code, Section 13376).

17. ENDANGERMENT TO HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The Permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any such information shall be provided verbally to the Executive Officer within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected; the anticipated time it is expected to continue and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Executive Officer, or an authorized representative, may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours. The following occurrence(s) must be reported to the Executive Officer within 24 hours:

- a. Any bypass from any portion of the treatment facility;
- b. Any discharge of treated or untreated wastewater resulting from sewer line breaks, obstruction, surcharge or any other circumstances; and,

- c. Any treatment plant upset which causes the effluent limitation of this order to be exceeded. [CWC Sections 13263 and 13267].

18. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, an time of sampling or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or method used; and
- f. The results of such analyses.

19. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENT

- a. All application reports or information to be submitted to the Executive Officer shall be signed and certified as follows:
 - i. For a corporation – by a principle executive officer or at least the level of vice president;
 - ii. For a partnership or sole proprietorship – by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; and,
 - iii. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency – by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- b. A duly authorized representative of a person designated in paragraph (a) of this provision may sign documents if:
 - i. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this provision;
 - ii. The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and,

- iii. The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer.

Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.[CWC Sections 13263, 13267, and 13268].”

20. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

Supervisors and operators of municipal wastewater treatment plants and privately owned facilities regulated by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial waste shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with California Code of Regulation, Title 23, Section 3680. State Water Boards may accept experience in lieu of qualification training (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Sections 3680 and 3680.2). In lieu of a properly certified wastewater treatment plant operator, the State Water Board may approve use of water treatment plant operator of appropriate grade certified by the State Department of Public Health where reclamation is involved. (California Code of Regulations, Title, 23, Section 3670.1, subdivision (b).)

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS' ADEQUATE CAPACITY

21. Whenever a Regional Water Board finds that a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant will reach capacity within four years, the Board shall notify the permittee. Such notification shall inform the permittee that the regional board will consider adopting a time schedule order pursuant to Section 13300 of the Water Code or other enforcement order unless the Permittee can demonstrate that adequate steps are being taken to address the capacity problem. The notification shall require the Permittee to submit a technical report to the Regional Water Board within 120 days showing how flow volumes will be prevented from exceeding capacity, or how capacity will be increased. A copy of such notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. The time for filing the required technical report may be extended by the Regional Water Board. An extension of 30 days may be granted by the Executive Officer, and longer extensions may be granted by the Regional Water Board itself. [CCR Title 23, Section 2232].

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (CI-6753)
(File No. 83-25)**

FOR

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
AND
TITLE 22 WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS**

ISSUED TO

**CITY OF BURBANK
(Burbank Water Reclamation Plant)**

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MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) CI-6753

This Monitoring and Reporting Program is issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) pursuant to California Water Code (CWC) section 13267(b)(1), which authorizes the Regional Water Board to require the submittal of technical and monitoring reports. The reports required by this MRP are necessary to ensure compliance with Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Recycling Requirements (WRRs) Order No. R4-2016-0144 for the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant (WRP). The City of Burbank (the City of Burbank, Producer or Permittee) owns the Burbank WRP and distributes the recycled water, but contracts Suez, formerly known as United Water, to operate the Burbank WRP. Therefore, the City of Burbank is responsible for compliance with Order No. R4-2016-0144. The City of Burbank shall implement this MRP on the effective date of this Order. Failure to comply with this MRP could result in the imposition of monetary civil liability pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code and other applicable laws.

I. GENERAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Whenever possible, quarterly monitoring shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November; semiannual monitoring shall be performed during the months of February and August; and annual monitoring shall be performed during the third quarter (July thru September) of each calendar year. Should there be instances when monitoring could not be conducted during the specified months, the Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board, state the reason why the monitoring could not be conducted, and obtain approval from the Executive Officer for an alternate schedule. Results of quarterly, semiannual and annual analyses shall be reported in the quarterly monitoring report following the analysis. If the use of recycled water does not occur during that monitoring period, the Permittee shall collect a sample during the next reuse event. If there is no use of recycled water during the reporting period, the report shall so state. Monitoring reports shall continue to be submitted to the Regional Water Board, regardless of whether or not there was a use of recycled water.
2. Monitoring shall be used to determine compliance with the requirements of this Order. Since the City of Burbank's Title 22 Engineering Report does not contemplate any groundwater recharge projects in the near future, a groundwater monitoring and reporting plan does not need not be submitted at this time.
3. The samples shall be analyzed using analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; or where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), the Regional Water Board and/or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). The Permittee shall select the analytical methods that provide RDLs lower than the limits prescribed in this Order. For those constituents that have drinking water notification levels (NLs) and/or public health goals (PHGs), the RDLs shall be equal to or lower than either the NLs or the PHGs whenever feasible. Every effort should be made to analyze pollutants using the lowest RDL possible.

4. The Permittee shall instruct its laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the RDLs (or equivalent if there is a different treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) are the lowest calibration standard. At no time shall the analytical data be derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. Upon request by the Permittee, the Regional Water Board, in consultation with DDW and the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, may establish RDLs, in any of the following situations:
 - A. When the pollutant has no established method under 40 CFR 136;
 - B. When the method under 40 CFR 136 for the pollutant has a RDL higher than the limit specified in this Order; or
 - C. When the Permittee agrees to use a test method that is more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR Part 136.
6. The laboratory conducting the analyses shall be certified by DDW's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP), the Regional Water Board, or the State Water Board for a particular pollutant or parameter.
7. Recycled water samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) analyses must be run on the same dates when samples are actually analyzed. The Permittee shall make available for inspection and/or submit the QA/QC documentation upon request by Regional Water Board or DDW staff. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of that documentation shall be submitted with the quarterly report.
8. For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions shall be performed so the range of values extends from 1 to 800. The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.

II. RECYCLED WATER MONITORING

A sampling station(s) shall be established where representative samples of recycled water can be obtained. For this recycling project, recycled water samples shall be obtained from the Burbank WRP's effluent channel immediately downstream of the chlorine contact basin. However, the coliform samples may be collected within the third chlorine contact tank¹⁶ at the Burbank WRP. Should there be any change in the

¹⁶

This is consistent with the Correspondence dated June 17, 2015, in which the Executive Officer responded to a request by the City of Burbank to change the location of the coliform sample collection at the Burbank WRP. The Regional Water Board staff consulted with the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) and confirmed that the relocation of the sampling point for coliform was consistent with the tracer study that was conducted for the facility. The City of Burbank was granted conditional approval to relocate the coliform sample collection location

sampling station, the proposed station shall be approved by the Executive Officer prior to its use. The following shall constitute the recycled water monitoring program:

TABLE M1. TITLE 22 RECYCLED WATER MONITORING

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis ¹⁷
Total recycled water flow	MGD ¹⁸	recorder	continuous ¹⁹
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Turbidity ²⁰	NTU	recorder	Continuous ¹⁷
Total Coliform ²¹	MPN/100 mL	grab ²²	daily ²³
Total Chlorine Residual ²⁴	mg/L	grab ²⁰	daily
Oil & Grease	mg/L	grab ²⁰	quarterly

provided that Burbank complied with the terms of DDW's letter dated May 1, 2015, approving the Title 22 Engineering Report.

¹⁷ The frequency of monitoring shall be performed as specified in Table M1. However, if the MCL or corresponding Basin Plan water quality objective is exceeded for a given pollutant, then its frequency of monitoring shall be increased to monthly for at least two consecutive months until the discharge no longer exceeds the given MCL, or achieves compliance with the corresponding effluent limitation.

¹⁸ The amount of tertiary treated effluent that was recycled shall be reported in million gallons per day as well as a percentage of treated effluent. Percent recycled shall be calculated as follows: % Effluent Recycled = (amount of effluent recycled/(amount of effluent recycled + amount of effluent discharged to Burbank Western Channel))*100.

¹⁹ For those constituents that are continuously monitored, the Permittee shall report the monthly minimum, the monthly maximum, and the daily average values.

²⁰ Turbidity shall be continuously monitored and recorded at a point after final filtration. The average value recorded each day, the amount of time that 5 NTU is exceeded, and the incident of exceeding 10 NTU, if any, shall be reported.

²¹ Samples shall be obtained subsequent to the chlorination process.

²² A grab sample is an individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. When an automatic composite sampler is not used, composite sampling shall be done as follows: If the duration of the discharge is equal to or less than 24 hours but greater than eight (8) hours, at least eight (8) flow-weighted samples shall be obtained during the discharge period and composited. For discharge duration of less than eight (8) hours, individual 'grab' sample may be substituted.

²³ Daily samples shall be collected Monday through Friday, except for holidays.

²⁴ Chlorine residual concentration shall be monitored and recorded at a point after the final chlorine contact basins.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis ¹⁷
Settleable Solids	mL/L	grab ²⁰	weekly
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hr comp.	weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	24-hr comp.	weekly
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	24-hr comp.	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hr comp.	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	24-hr comp.	monthly
Boron	mg/L	24-hr comp.	monthly
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hr comp.	monthly
Nitrate-N + nitrite-N	mg/L	24-hr comp.	quarterly
Nitrate-N	mg/L	24-hr comp.	quarterly
Nitrite-N	mg/L	24-hr comp.	quarterly
Ammonia-N	mg/L	24-hr comp.	quarterly
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Barium	µg/L	24-hr comp.	annually
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Chromium VI	µg/L	grab ²⁰	quarterly
Chromium III	µg/L	grab ²⁰	quarterly
Copper	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	semi-annually
Iron	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Lead	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Manganese	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Mercury	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Nickel	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Selenium	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Silver	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Zinc	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	grab ²⁰	quarterly
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	24-hr comp.	monthly
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	grab ²⁰	monthly
Phenolic compounds	µg/L	24-hr comp.	semi-annually
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Acrolein	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Benzene	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Bromomethane	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Chloroethane	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Chloromethane	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Methylene chloride	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually

Tentative: 02/22/2016, Revised: 3/29/16, Adopted: 04/14/16

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis ¹⁷
Total 1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Endrin	µg/L	24-hr comp.	annually
Lindane	µg/L	24-hr comp.	annually
Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hr comp.	annually
Methoxychlor	µg/L	24-hr comp.	annually
PCBs	µg/L	24-hr comp.	annually
DDT	µg/L	24-hr comp.	annually
Attachment A - VOCs and Disinfection Byproducts	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Remaining Attachment A Pollutants	µg/L and pCi/L	24-hr comp.	annually
EPA Priority Pollutants - VOCs and Disinfection Byproducts	µg/L	grab ²⁰	annually
Remaining EPA Priority Pollutants	µg/L	24-hr comp.	annually
2,4-D	µg/L	24-hr comp.	annually
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	24-hr comp.	annually

III. RECYCLED WATER USE MONITORING

The Permittee shall submit a quarterly report, in a tabular form, listing the users serviced during the quarter, the amount of recycled water delivered to each user (reported in both gallons and in acre-feet), and the use of the recycled water. A summary of these data shall also be included in the annual report.

IV. GROUNDWATER MONITORING

The Permittee is not required to monitor the groundwater since there is no purposeful groundwater recharge activity as a result of the approved uses of Burbank WRP's tertiary-treated recycled water.

TABLE M2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
N/A			

V. GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall submit all reports to the Regional Water Board and DDW by the dates indicated below. All monitoring and annual summary reports must be addressed to the Regional Water Board, Attention: Information Technology Unit. Reference the reports to Compliance File No. CI-6753 to facilitate routing to the appropriate staff and file.

1. 24- Hour Reporting

- A. The following shall be reported within 24 hours to the Regional Water Board (these reports shall indicate a plant shutdown and diversion of inadequately treated water):
1. The failure of the plant's chlorination equipment,
 2. Effluent total coliform bacteria MPN greater than 240/100 mL,
 3. Turbidity greater than 10 NTU, and
 4. CT less than 150 mg-min/L.

2. Quarterly Monitoring Reports

- A. These reports shall include, at a minimum, the following information:
1. The volume of the recycled water used. If no recycled water is used during the quarter, the report shall so state.
 2. A table listing the users serviced during the quarter, the amount of recycled water delivered to each user (reported in both gallons and in acre-feet), and the use of the recycled water.
 3. The date and time of sampling and analyses.
 4. All analytical results of samples collected during the monitoring period of the recycled water and groundwater.
 5. The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA analytical method used, the method detection limit (MDL), and the RDL for each constituent analyzed.
 6. Records of any operational problems, plant upset(s), equipment breakdowns or malfunctions, and any diversion(s) of off-specification recycled water and the location(s) of final disposal.
 7. Discussion of compliance, noncompliance, or violation of requirements.
 8. All corrective or preventive action(s) taken or planned with a schedule of implementation, if any.
- B. DDW requires the following data results be submitted quarterly at a minimum. The Regional Water Board may require more frequent reporting:
1. Daily total coliform bacteria monitoring, running 7-day median calculation, and maximum daily coliform reading for previous months.

2. Minimum daily chlorine residual
 3. Average effluent turbidity (24 hour period), 95th percentile effluent turbidity (24 hour period), and daily maximum turbidity reading.
 4. Daily CT compliance determinations.
- C. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numeric limitations, analytical data shall be reported using the following reporting protocols:
1. Sample results greater than or equal to the RDL must be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample);
 2. Sample results less than the RDL but greater than or equal to the laboratory's method detection limit must be reported as "Detected but Not Quantified", or DNQ. The laboratory must write the estimated chemical concentration of the sample next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."); or
 3. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL must be reported as "Not Detected", or ND.
- D. If the Permittee samples and performs analyses (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) more frequently than required in this MRP using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average used in demonstrating compliance with average effluent, receiving water, etc., limitations.
- E. The Regional Water Board may request supporting documentation, such as daily logs of operations.

3. Annual Reports

- A. Tabular summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous calendar year.
- B. A table listing the users serviced during the year, the amount of recycled water delivered to each user (reported in both gallons and in acre-feet), and the use of the recycled water.
- C. A discussion of the compliance record and corrective or preventive action(s) taken or planned to bring the recycled water into full compliance with the requirements in this Order.
- D. A description of any changes and anticipated changes, including any impacts in operation of any unit processes or facilities shall be provided.

- E. A list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated ELAP-required laboratory quality assurance/quality control procedures shall be included. The report shall re-state, for the record, the laboratories used by the Permittee to monitor compliance with this Order, their status of certification, and a summary of performance.
- F. A list of current operating personnel, their responsibilities, and their corresponding grade and date of certification.
- G. The date of the facility's Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Management Plan, the date the plan was last reviewed, and whether or not the plan is complete and valid for the current facilities.
- H. The groundwater monitoring data that is gathered for the San Fernando basin and is submitted to the Watermaster for inclusion in the Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) reports shall also be submitted to the Regional Water Board as part of the annual report for the Burbank WRP WDRs/WRRs.

4. Report Submittal Dates

- A. The Permittee shall submit the required reports to the Regional Water Board and to DDW. The reports shall be received on the dates indicated as follows:
 - 1. **Quarterly Monitoring Reports** shall be received by the 15th day of the second month following the end of each quarterly monitoring period accord. The first Quarterly Monitoring Report under this program shall be received at the Regional Water Board and DDW by July 15, 2016, covering the monitoring period from April 1 to June 30, 2016.

Table M1 Quarterly Report Periods and Due Dates	
Reporting Period	Report Due
January – March	May 15 th
April – June	August 15 th
July – September	November 15 th
October – December	February 15 th

- 2. The **Annual Summary Monitoring Report** shall be received by April 15th of each year. The first Annual Summary Report under this program shall be received at the Regional Water Board and DDW by April 15, 2017, covering the monitoring period of year 2016.

5. Electronic Monitoring

On August 1, 2014, the Permittee was certified to only submit electronic SMRs (eSMRs) to the Regional Water Board using the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS).

The Permittee shall continue submitting reports through CIWQS and reference the reports to Compliance File No. CI-6753, to facilitate routing to the appropriate staff and file.

A. Reports to DDW may be submitted:

1. Via email to the following address if they are in PDF format and they are less than or equal to 10 MB: DDWRegion4@waterboards.ca.gov.

6. Summary of Non-compliance

All monitoring reports shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" that discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned to bring the reuse into full compliance with this Order. This section shall clearly list all instances of non-compliance. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Permittee shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the recycled water program into full compliance with requirements at the earliest possible time and a timetable for implementation of the corrective measures.

7. Monitoring reports shall be signed by either the principal Executive Officer or ranking elected official. A duly authorized representative of the aforementioned signatories may sign documents if all of the following are true:

- A. An authorization is made in writing by the signatory;
- B. The authorization specifies the representative as either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and,
- C. The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer of this Regional Water Board.

8. The monitoring report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto; and that, based on my inquiry of the individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."


Executed on the day of _____ at _____

Signature

Title

9. The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance, monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of sampling measurement or report. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board or DDW at any time and shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the regulated activity.
10. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - A. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - B. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - C. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - D. The individual(s) who performed the analysis;
 - E. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - F. The results of such analyses.
11. The Permittee shall submit to the Regional Water Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this Order, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect the quality of the recycled water, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly. An annual summary of the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used in the treatment process shall be included in the annual report.

Ordered by:



Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

Date: April 14, 2016

/AVCuevas