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ORDER NO. R4-2015-XXXX
(FILE NO. 60-080)
CI NO. 2732

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTERNAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT CAMPS MILLER AND KILPATRICK WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

TENTATIVE

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

PURPOSE OF ORDER

1. Los Angeles County Probation Department and the Los Angeles County Internal Services Department (hereinafter Dischargers) are subject to Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Reclamation Requirements (WRRs) contained in Regional Board Order No. 95-164 and monitoring and reporting program CI No. 2732, adopted by the Regional Board on November 6, 1995.

2. California Water Code section 13263 (e) provides that all waste discharge requirements shall be reviewed periodically and, upon such review, may be revised by the Regional Board. Following a review of requirements in Regional Board Order No. 95-164 and an inspection of the subject site on October 1, 2014, these requirements have been revised to include additional findings, effluent limitations, recycled water limitations, updated standard provisions, and revised monitoring and reporting program which includes recycling water monitoring.

BACKGROUND

3. Los Angeles County Probation Department operates Camps Miller and Kilpatrick (Camps) located at 433 South Encinal Canyon Road, unincorporated Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). Each camp consists of its own administration building, mess hall, dormitory, recreation building, and school building. The two camps can serve a combined capacity of up to 500 inmates and staff. The current average camps' population is 263 inmates and staff.

4. Los Angeles County Internal Services Department operates Camps Miller and Kilpatrick wastewater treatment plant (Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP) located at 430 South Encinal Canyon Road, unincorporated Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP serves the Camps population, which consists of inmates, administrative and security staff. Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP treats the wastewater generated from food preparation facility, laundry facilities, air conditioning units, and the bathrooms in the Camps that served the inmates, administrative and security staff.

5. Wastewater produced from the Camps is treated at the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP. The treated wastewater (effluent) is stored in the effluent storage basin. Thereafter the final treated wastewater is pumped to the effluent storage pond and recycled for irrigation.

6. The Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP has a design treatment and disposal capacity of 45,000 gallons per day (gpd). The average daily inflow to the plant is approximately 40,000 gpd from both Camps. Approximately 28,500 gpd of treated wastewater are recycled for irrigation and the remaining treated wastewater is stored in the effluent storage basin.

FACILITY AND TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION

7. The Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP and the spray irrigation area are located in Section 11, T1S, R19W, San Bernardino Base & Meridian (See Figure 1. Facility Site Location and Figure 2. Spray Irrigation Area Location Map). The approximate coordinates of the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP are latitude is 34° 05' 26.16" and longitude 118°50' 26". The approximate coordinates of the irrigation fields are latitude is 34° 05' 35.52" and longitude 118°50' 25".

8. The site is in an unsewered area of Los Angeles County. To date, no public sewers have been scheduled for construction in the vicinity of the project.

9. The Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP was designed to produce secondary-treated wastewater and completely recycled the treated wastewater for spray irrigation.

10. The existing headwork consists of a communitor, bypass channel with a manual bar screen, a metering flume, and a pump station. The wastewater from the Camps enters the treatment plant through an 8-inch gravity line into the influent channel and flows to the communitor.

11. Secondary treatment consists of three parallel treatment tanks, compromised of a flow equalization tank, an aeration basin and secondary clarifiers. The wastewater is pumped from the influent pump station to the anoxic tanks, an oxygen deficient environment, where it undergoes denitrification. Flow continues to the aeration basins where the wastewater is aerated by coarse bubble diffusion. The aeration basins allow biological treatment of the wastewater to take place. After the aeration basins, the flow enters the secondary clarifier basins where the solids are settled and pumped by airlift pumps to either the anoxic tank (return activated sludge) or to the aerobic sludge holding tank (waste activated sludge).

12. The treated wastewater from the clarifier flows into the effluent storage basin, which has a storage capacity of 0.37 million gallons. Then, the secondary effluent is pumped to the chlorine contact tank where Sodium Hypochlorite (typically 12% NaOCl solution) is dispensed.

13. Following disinfection, the final effluent is stored in the effluent holding pond, which has a storage capacity of 91,000 gallons. Finally, the treated wastewater is recycled and pumped to the spray irrigation fields.

14. The spray irrigation fields consist of 2.5 acres, with a portion of the site covered with chaparral vegetation.

15. The spray irrigation system consists of five parallel spray headers and spray nozzles. The three parallel lines, located in the northwest section of the site, are for regular use; and the two parallel lines, located in the southeast section, are used only as a backup. Approximately 0.5 inches per day of recycled water are used.

16. Sludge generated from the plant goes into the sludge holding tank. The sludge is hauled in tanker trucks to Rosamond Community Services District for treatment and disposal.

17. On September 12, 2014, Camp Kilpatrick was closed for renovations and all residents have been relocated to other County facilities until further notice.

18. Currently, the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP is treating approximately 20,200 gpd of domestic wastewater from the Camp Miller population only, which include inmates and staff.

SITE-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

19. The Camps Miller and Kilpatrick, wastewater treatment plant, and its spray irrigation area are located in the northern section of the Point Dume quadrangle, and are approximately 2,640 feet east of the intersection of Mulholland Highway and Encinal Canyon Road in unincorporated Los Angeles County. The Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP is located near the Zuma Canyon streambed.

20. The area in and immediately surrounding the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick is dominated by Mesozoic age volcanic rock associated with the Conejo formation. The volcanic bedrock is well-exposed in road cuts along Encinal Canyon Road and in the surrounding steeply sloping hillsides. The bedrock units are extrusive mixtures of basalt and andesite. The bedrock units are generally massive, very hard, and erosion resistant.

21. Mixture of older alluvial and colluvium deposits derived from erosion of the volcanic rocks are present as a thin veneer in the flatter areas of the facility. Holocene and upper Pleistocene stream terrace deposits are perched on the flanks of Trancas, Zuma, Ramirez, and Medea Creek canyons. Most of these terrace deposits consist of gravel, sand, and silt.

22. The remaining Quaternary deposits are relatively young and are considered to be of late Pleistocene to Holocene age, except for the artificial fill, which is strictly Holocene. The younger Quaternary deposits occur within or immediately adjacent to lowlying valley and canyon floors, which consist of unconsolidated, cohesionless, fine- to medium-grained sand.

23. Undifferentiated alluvium (stream-deposited, unconsolidated, generally cohesionless gravel, sand, and silt) fills the bottoms of all canyons. Colluvium deposits, in this area, are generally found resting on lower hillslopes and consist of silt, sand, and clay, typically with abundant angular rock fragments.

24. Furthermore, an east-west trending fault is mapped just south of the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick. The fault is not considered active, and it separates volcanic bedrock from bedrock of the Topanga Formation.

25. The Earth material that underlies the spray irrigation fields consists of weathered volcanic rock and mixtures of colluvium deposits.

26. There are no active or inactive known groundwater wells or water supply wells, within one mile of the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick, the wastewater treatment plant, and spray irrigation area.

27. Groundwater beneath the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick is contained in the fractured volcanic bedrock, typically at depths of several hundreds of feet. The elevation of the spray disposal area is about 1,700 mean sea level (MSL) and it is inferred that the regional groundwater table occurs at depths greater than 500 feet below ground surface (bgs).

28. Camp Miller and Kilpatrick are provided potable water via the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District water main connecting to the Camps near the northeast corner of Camp Kilpatrick.

COMPLIANCE HISTORY

The compliance history of Camps Miller and Kilpatrick wastewater treatment plant is summarized as follows:

29. On December 23, 1998, the Regional Board issued a Notice to Comply (NTC) for: (1) failing to include perjury declarations, (2) failing to report waste hauling, and (3) violations of effluent limitations for oil and grease (O&G) and total organic carbon (TOC). The NTC required the Discharger to submit a report detailing corrective and preventive measures taken or proposed, to bring the discharge into compliance with the effluent limitations. On January 19, 1999, the Discharger responded to the December 23, 1998 NTC and stated that the immediate actions were taken by maintenance personnel to prevent further violations of oil and grease and total organic carbon. The immediate actions were to prevent the discharge of oil and grease from the Camps kitchen into the sewer collection system, and to monitor and clean the grease traps as needed by maintenance personnel.

30. On June 19, 2000, a Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued for violations of effluent limitations for O&G and TOC. The NOV required the Discharger to submit a report detailing corrective actions taken or proposed to bring the discharge into compliance with effluent limitations. On July 15, 2000, the Discharger responded to the June 19, 2000 NOV and explained that a 750-gallon oil and grease trap had been installed at the Camps kitchen. However, the Discharger later found out that not all kitchen floor drains and sinks at the Camps were connected to the grease trap. The County connected all the kitchen fixtures to the grease trap. Furthermore, the Discharger upgraded the wastewater treatment plant outflow equalization tank, where a significant amount of oil and grease could be removed.

31. Self-monitoring data from January 2004 to October 2013 characterize the effluent water quality as follows:

Table 1. Effluent Water Quality

Constituents	Units[1]	Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP Effluent[2]	Effluent Limits[3]
pH	mg/L	6.5 - 8.7	6.5 – 8.5
Total coliform	MPN/100 mL	ND - 300	2.2 - 23
Turbidity	NTU	1.0 - 128	NA[4]
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	7.3 - 210	30
Total organic carbon	mg/L	5.1 - 87	20
Total suspended solids (TSS)	mg/L	4.0 - 369	30
Oil & grease	mg/L	1.8 - 157.8	15
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	28 - 1,228	2,000
Chloride	mg/L	9.8 - 2,660	500
Boron	mg/L	0.25 - 1.33	2.0
Sulfate	mg/L	44 - 117	500
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.01- 4	NA[4]
Nitrite as N	mg/L	0 - 2	NA[4]
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.11 - 69	NA[4]
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	0.37 - 74.8	10
MBAS	mg/L	0.4 - 1.3	NA[4]

[1]mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters
[2]Based on analyses performed from January 2004 to October 31, 2013.
[3]Effluent limits prescribed in Order No. 95-164
[4]NA= Not applicable

32. On March 9, 2010, the Regional Board issued another NOV for violations of effluent limitations for oil and grease, total organic carbon, biochemical oxygen demand ($BOD_5$20ºC), total nitrogen, total suspended solids, and chloride for the period of January 30, 1996 to November 12, 2008. The NOV required the Discharger to submit a report detailing corrective actions taken or proposed to bring the discharge into compliance with effluent limitations. On January 14, 2011, the Discharger submitted a report of waste discharge (RoWD) detailing the futures improvements for the wastewater treatment plant. The improvement consisted of rehabilitating the steel and concrete areas of the aeration basins, secondary clarifiers and piping to (1) reduce $BOD_5$20ºC and TSS; (2) to prevent the oxidation of total Kjeldahl nitrogen to reduce high concentrations of total nitrogen; and the separation of liquids solids to reduce TOC and TSS. All of the improvements and renovations were completed in October 2013.

33. On July 23, 2013, Regional Board staff performed a detail inspection of the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP to address the compliance issues. Based on the results of the inspection, a NOV was issued on August 9, 2013 for the reporting period January 13, 2010 to March 25, 2013.

34. On October 9, 2013, the Discharger responded to the August 9, 2013 NOV and detailed the corrective actions implemented to ensure compliance with oil and grease, total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, chloride, total nitrogen, total organic carbon, and total coliform. The corrective actions are as follows:

    - To rectify the oil and grease exceedances, the Discharger increased the pumping frequency of its grease interceptor to a monthly basis; as a result, there have not been any violations of the oil and grease effluent limit since July 6, 2011.

    - To rectify the total suspended solids exceedances, the Discharger installed a surface aerator in the final effluent storage basin in October 2013. There have not been any violations of the total suspended solids effluent limit since October 2013.

    - To rectify the total dissolved solids and chloride exceedances, the Discharger removed the water conditioner and replaced the chlorine tablet feeders with a chlorine liquid system in August 2013; as a result, there have not been any violations of the total dissolved solids and chloride effluent limit since September 2013.

    - In regards to the one single exceedance of total nitrogen observed during the fourth quarter 2010, the Discharger stated that the WWTP has not had any exceedances in the past three years and it suspected that the observed exceedance in 2010 was an anomalous occurrence unrelated to the treatment process.

    - To rectify the total organic carbon exceedances, the Discharger discontinued usage of the polishing pond since the high levels of TOC may be caused by the decay of organic compounds in the polishing pond due to the lack of circulation. Also, the Discharger started using a flocculent to aid in the settling and containment of solids in the secondary clarifier; as a result, there have not been any violations of the total dissolved solids and chloride effluent limit since November 2013.

    - According to the Discharger, the high levels of total coliform observed in 2012 were due to a plugged chlorine contact chamber effluent line. The line was cleared, and subsequent tests were performed on October 13 and 14, 2013, demonstrated coliform concentrations were within the effluent limitations. Furthermore, no additional exceedances have been observed since then.

35. On February 2013, the Discharger commenced several renovation projects at the Miller and Kilpatrick wastewater treatment plant as follows: (1) sandblasting and coating of the aeration tanks, clarifiers, and equalization tanks and sludge holding tank; (2) the replacement of blowers; (3) the removal of all water conditioners at the Camps; (4) the installation of a pressure filter next to the chlorine contact tank; (5) the installation of surface aerators in the effluent storage basin; (6) discontinue usage of the effluent polishing pond; and (7) the installation of the liquid chlorine system. All of the renovations were completed in October 2013.

36. On June 4, 2014, the Discharger submitted “Improvement to the Miller and Kilpatrick Sewage Treatment Plant” (Progress Report). In the Progress Report, the Discharger provided details regarding the hiring of consultant to identify possible means to correct effluent limit exceedances, the installation of liquid chlorine as an alternative to using

chlorine tablets for disinfection, the discontinue usage of the polishing pond, the installation of a pressure filter to remove excessive solids, and the installation of surface aerator in the final holding pond. Since the Discharger addressed these compliance issues and increased the sampling frequency from monthly to weekly for some of the parameters, the subsequent sampling results from the 4th Quarter 2013 to the 3rd Quarter 2014 showed that oil and grease, total organic carbon, biochemical oxygen demand, total nitrogen, total suspended solids, and chloride concentrations were within the effluent limits. The Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP compliance record has improved significantly.

37. Self-monitoring data from November 2013 to September 2014 characterize the recent effluent water quality as follows:

Table 2. Effluent Water Quality

Constituents	Units[1]	Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP Effluent[2]	Effluent Limits[3]
pH	mg/L	7.2 - 7.9	6.5 – 8.5
Total coliform	MPN/100 mL	ND - 7	2.2 - 23
Turbidity	NTU	1 - 5	NA[4]
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	<7.4	30
Total organic carbon	mg/L	6 - 14	20
Total suspended solids	mg/L	2 - 12	30
Oil & grease	mg/L	3 - 14	15
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	626 - 821	2,000
Chloride	mg/L	156 - 245	500
Boron	mg/L	0.05 - 0.29	2.0
Sulfate	mg/L	41 - 87	500
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.03 - 0.48	NA[4]
Nitrite as N	mg/L	0.01 - 0.12	NA[4]
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.03 - 4.1	NA[4]
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	0.12 – 4.7	10
MBAS	mg/L	0.01 - 0.05	NA[4]

[1]mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters
[2]Based on analyses performed from November 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014.
[3]Effluent limits prescribed in Order No. 95-164
[4]NA= Not applicable

APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

38. ***Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) –*** On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised Basin Plan. 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 beneficial uses, and (iii) sets forth implementation programs to protect the beneficial uses of the waters of the state. The Basin Plan also incorporates State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Resolution 68-16 (see finding No. 35 below for detail). In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates by reference applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and

other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. The Regional Board prepared the 1994 update of the Basin Plan to be consistent with previously adopted State and Regional Board plans and policies. This Order implements the plans, policies and provisions of the Regional Board's Basin Plan. The Basin Plan has been amended occasionally since 1994.

39. The Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP and spray disposal fields are located in the Triunfo Canyon Subbasin of the Russell Valley Groundwater Basin. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Russell Valley Groundwater Basin-Trancas Canyon Creek area waterbody as following:

<u>Surface water (Zuma Canyon Creek – LA County Coastal Streams)</u>

Potential: Municipal and domestic supply

Existing: Industrial process and service supply; agricultural supply; groundwater recharge; freshwater replenishment; water-contact recreation (REC-1); non-water contact recreation (REC-2); warm and cold freshwater habitat; spawning rare, threatened, or endangered species; wildlife habitat; migration of aquatic organisms; and spawning, reproduction, and/or early development of fish

<u>Groundwater (Russell Valley Groundwater Basin—Triunfo Canyon area):</u>

Existing: Agricultural Supply.

Potential: Municipal and Domestic Supply and Industrial Service Supply.

40. To protect sources as drinking water, the Basin Plan (Chapter 3) incorporate water quality objectives primary and secondary maximum contaminants levels (MCLs) for inorganic, organic, and radioactive contaminants in drinking water that are codified in Title 22 California Code of Regulations, Division 1 (CCR title 22). This incorporation by reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. The CCR title 22 primary MCLs are applicable water quality objectives for a receiving water to protect beneficial uses when that receiving water is designated as municipal and domestic supply. 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." Therefore the CCR title 22 secondary MCLs, which are limits based on aesthetic, organoleptic standards, are applicable water quality objectives for a receiving water to protect beneficial uses when that receiving water is designated as municipal and domestic supply. These water quality objectives are implemented in this Order to protect groundwater quality.

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 MCLs designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

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41. **State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16** ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California", also called the "Antidegradation Policy") requires the Regional Board, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain high quality waters of the state until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the State Water Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives). The Regional Board finds that the discharge, as allowed in these WDRs/WRRs, is consistent with Resolution No. 68-16 since this Order (1) requires compliance with the requirements sets forth in this Order, including the use of best practicable treatment and control of the discharges, (2) requires implementation of Monitoring Reporting Program (MRP); and (3) requires discharges to be treated to comply with water quality objectives.

42. This Order establishes limitations that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in receiving water quality that exceeds water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan. This means that where the stringency of the limitations for the same waste constituent differs according to beneficial use, the most stringent applies as the governing limitation for that waste constituent. This Order contains tasks for assuring that best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be achieved. Accordingly, the discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of Resolution 68-16. Based on the results of the scheduled tasks, the Regional Board may reopen this Order to reconsider groundwater limitations and other requirements to comply with Resolution 68-16.

43. The State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division adopted Water Recycling Criteria that became effective on January 2009. Applicable criteria to the recycling project are prescribed in this Order.

44. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13263(g), the discharge of waste is a privilege, not a right, and adoption of this Order does not create a vested right to continue the discharge.

45. The Regional Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.

46. Section 13267(b) of the California Water Code states, in part, that "In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging or who proposes to discharge within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of waters of the state within its region shall furnish under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports." The reports required by the MRP CI No. 2732 are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The

Discharger operates facilities that discharge wastes subject to this Order.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT AND NOTIFICATION

47. This project involves the issuance of WDRs/WRRs for an existing facility; as such the action to adopt WDRs/WRRs is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301.

48. On January 16, 2015, the Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of the intent to revise WDRs/WRRs for this discharge, and has provided an opportunity to submit written comments by February 16, 2015.

49. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

50. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13320, any person affected by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with section 13320 of the California Water Code and Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2050. The State Water Board (P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812) must receive the petition within 30 days of the date this Order is adopted. The regulations regarding petitions may be found at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/index.shtml

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Dischargers, Los Angeles County Probation Department and the Los Angeles County Internal Services Department, shall be responsible for and shall comply with the following requirements in all operations and activities at the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick Wastewater Treatment Plant:

A. INFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Waste discharged shall be limited to domestic and food preparation wastewater only. No industrial wastewaters shall be discharged to the wastewater treatment system.

2. No hazardous compounds are to be discharged into the wastewater treatment system.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR RECYCLING WATER IRRIGATION

1. The discharge flow shall not exceed a maximum flow of 45,000 gpd.

2. The pH in the effluent shall at all times be from 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.

3. Treated wastewater discharged through spray disposal or spray irrigation shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits (see Table 3):

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Table 3. Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units[1]	Daily Maximum
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	30
Total suspended solids	mg/L	30
Total organic carbon	mg/L	20
Total nitrogen[2]	mg/L	10
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10
Nitrite as N	mg/L	1
Oil and grease	mg/L	15
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	2,000
Chloride	mg/L	500
Sulfate	mg/L	500
Boron	mg/L	2.0
MBAS (Surfactants)	mg/L	0.5

[1]mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters
[2]Total nitrogen= nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

4. Turbidity Limits: The turbidity of the recycled water used for surface irrigation shall not exceed any of the following:

   a) A daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs),
   b) 5 NTUs more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24 hour period, and
   c) 10 NTU at any time.

5. Total coliform Limits: The total coliform in the effluent (median number of coliform organisms in the effluent) shall not exceed 2.2 MPN per 100 ml, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed 23 MPN/100 mL in more than one sample in any 30 day period.

6. Effluent from the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP shall not contain heavy metals, arsenic, or cyanide, or other pollutants designated Priority Pollutants (Appendix A to 40 CFR, Part 423--126 Priority Pollutants) by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the California Drinking Water Standards, CCR title 22, section 64431 (Attachment A-1).

7. Radioactivity shall not exceed the limits specified in the CCR title 22, sections 64441 et seq., or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-2).

8. Effluent shall not contain organic chemicals in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the current California Drinking Water Standards, CCR title 22, section 64444 or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-3).

9. Effluent shall not contain disinfectant byproducts in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the current California Drinking Water Standards, CCR title 22, section 64533, or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-4).

C. RECYCLED WATER SPECIFICATIONS FOR IRRIGATION

1. Recycled water used as a source of supply for nonedible vegetation irrigation shall meet at all times water quality limitations listed in Part B above, and if necessary, be adequately oxidized and disinfected.

2. Recycled water from the wastewater treatment plant shall be stored only in the impermeable treated effluent storage basin and the effluent holding pond.

3. Recycled water used for irrigation shall be retained on the areas of use and shall not be allowed to escape as surface flow.

4. Recycled water shall be applied at such a rate and volume as not to exceed vegetation demand and soil moisture conditions. Special precautions shall be taken to prevent clogging of drip tubes, to prevent over-watering and to exclude the production of runoff. Pipelines shall be maintained so as to prevent leaks.

5. Recycled water shall not be applied within 100 feet of any well used for domestic purposes.

6. The use of the recycled water shall not cause the concentration of organic and inorganic chemicals (i.e., heavy metals, arsenic, or cyanide) in the receiving water to exceed the limits contained in title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, sections 64431 (Inorganic chemical) and 64444 (Organic chemical).

7. Recycled water shall not be used for irrigation during periods of rainfall and/or runoff.

8. Recycled water reuse shall not result in breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, or other pests.

9. Recycled water used for irrigation shall not result in earth movement in geologically unstable areas.

10. Public contact with recycled water shall be precluded or controlled through such means as fences and signs, or acceptable alternatives.

11. All disposal areas with public access and landscape impoundments should be posted to warm the public that recycled water is being stored or used.

12. Drinking water fountains shall be protected against contact with wastewater spray, mist, or runoff.

13. Recycled water distribution systems shall be inspected on at least monthly to assure proper operation, absence of leaks, and absence of illegal connections.

14. All areas where recycled water is used shall be posted with conspicuous signs that include the following wording in a size no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide: "ATTENTION: NON-POTABLE WATER - DO NOT DRINK" or “RECYCLED WATER USED FOR IRRIGATION – DO NOT DRINK.” Perimeter warning signs indicating that the treated wastewater is in use shall be posted at least every 500 feet, with a minimum of at least one sign on each corner of each irrigation area at access road entrances.

15. The portions of the wastewater piping system that are in areas subject to access by the general public shall not include any hose bibs. Only quick couplers that differ from those used on the potable water system shall be used on the portions of the wastewater piping system in areas subject to public access.

16. Spray, mist, or runoff shall not enter dwellings, designated outdoor eating areas, or food handling facilities.

D. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Standby or emergency power facilities and/or sufficient capacity shall be provided for treated wastewater storage during rainfall or in the event of plant upsets or outages.

2. Adequate facilities shall be provided to protect the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP wastewater treatment, treatment system devices, and wastewater collection system from damage by storm flows and runoff or runoff generated by a 100-year storm.

3. The Discharger shall operate all systems and equipment to maximize treatment of wastewater and optimize the quality of the discharge.

4. The Discharger shall be able to achieve compliance with all the effluent limitations listed in this Order and shall not discharge any wastewater to surface water from the treatment plant.

5. The treatment system, including the collection system that is a part of the treatment system and the disposal system, shall be maintained in such a manner that prevents wastewater from surfacing or overflowing at any location.

6. Sludge and other solids removed from wastewater shall be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1 of the CCR and approved by the Executive Officer.

7. Sludge and other solids shall be removed from wastewater treatment equipment, sumps, ponds, etc. as needed to ensure optimal plant operation and adequate hydraulic capacity. Drying operations shall take place such that leachate does not impact the quality of groundwater or surface water.

8. Storage and disposal of domestic wastewater shall comply with existing Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards.

9. Any proposed change in solids use or disposal practice from a previously approved practice shall be reported to the Executive Officer at least 60 days in advance of the change.

10. Dischargers are directed to submit all reports required by the WDRs/WRRs, including all analytical data and discharge location data, to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100001056. The GeoTracker training video is available at:

https://waterboards.webex.com/waterboards/ldr.php?AT=pb&SP=MC&rID=44145287&rKey=7dad4352c990334b

E. PROHIBITIONS

1. The direct or indirect discharge of any waste and/or wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.

2. Bypass, discharger or overflow of untreated wastes, except as allowed by Section E. 12 of this Order, is prohibited.

3. Discharge of waste classified as 'hazardous', as defined in Section 2521(a) of Title 23, CCR, Section 2510 et seq., is prohibited. Discharge of waste classified as 'designated,' as defined in California Water Code Section 13173, in a manner that causes violation of groundwater limitations, is prohibited.

4. Wastes shall not be disposed of in geologically unstable areas or so as to cause earth movement.

5. Wastes discharged shall not impart tastes, odors, color, foaming or other objectionable characteristics to the receiving water.

6. There shall be no onsite permanent disposal of sludge. Sludge-drying activities are allowed, but only as an intermediate treatment prior to off-site disposal. Any offsite disposal of wastewater or sludge shall be made only to a legal point of disposal. For purposes of this Order, a legal disposal site is one for which requirements have been established by a California Regional Water Quality Control Board or comparable regulatory entity, and which is in full compliance therewith. Any wastewater or sludge handling shall be in such a manner as to prevent its reaching surface waters or watercourses.

7. Odors originating at this facility shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the property owned by the Discharger.

8. Wastes discharged from the wastewater treatment plant shall at no time contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.

9. The discharge of waste shall not create a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance. No new connections may be made without notification to the Regional Board.

10. The discharge of any wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited without a NPDES permit.

11. The holding tanks shall not contain floating materials, including solids, foams or scum in concentrations that cause nuisance, adversely affect beneficial uses, or serve as a substrate for undesirable bacterial or algae growth or insect vectors.

12. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the Discharger for bypass unless:

    a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production);

    b) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

    c) The Discharger submitted a notice at least 48 hours in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board.

13. Any discharge of wastewater from the treatment system (including the wastewater collection system) at any point other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited and constitutes a violation of this Order.

F. PROVISIONS

1. A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the wastewater treatment plant so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.

2. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Board technical reports on self-monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in Monitoring and Reporting Program CI No. 2732 attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, as directed by the Executive Officer. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the location and/or times specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported to the Regional Board. The Discharger shall comply with all of the provisions and requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable requirements of chapter 4.5 (commencing with section 13290) of division 7 of the California Water Code.

4. The Discharger shall achieve compliance with all the effluent limitations requirements listed in this Order.

5. Should the nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen concentration in effluent of Camps Miller and Kilpatrick wastewater treatment plant exceed 10 mg/L in three (monthly sampling plus two additional sampling events for result verification) consecutive samples taken within one month, the Discharger must submit an investigation plan (Plan) to the Executive Officer for approval within 90 days from the occurrence. The Plan must contain a detailed description of pollutant minimization strategies and prevention measures proposed, together with the time schedule of implementation.

6. Wastewater treatment and discharge at the discharge/disposal area shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in California Water Code section 13050.

7. In accordance with California Water Code section 13260(c), the Discharger shall file a report of any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.

8. The Discharger shall operate and maintain its wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities in a manner to ensure that all facilities are adequately staffed, supervised, financed, operated, maintained, repaired, and upgraded as necessary, to provide adequate and reliable transport, treatment, and disposal of all wastewater from both existing and planned future wastewater sources under the Discharger's responsibilities. Anyone employed in the operation of the wastewater treatment plant must be certified pursuant to California Water Code sections 13625-13633.

9. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board an Operations and Maintenance Manual (O & M Manual) for the entire updated Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP and disposal facilities for the Camps Miller and Kilpatrick WWTP facility by **October 30, 2015.** The Discharger shall maintain the O & M Manual in useable condition, and available for reference and use by all applicable personnel. The Discharger shall regularly review, and revise or update as necessary, the O & M Manual(s) in order for the document(s) to remain useful and relevant to current equipment and operation practices. Reviews shall be conducted annually, and revisions or updates shall be completed as necessary and submitted to the Regional Board.

10. Supervisors and operators of municipal wastewater treatment plants and privately owned facilities used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial waste shall possess a wastewater treatment plant operator certificate in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations section 3680.

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

12. For any violation of requirements in this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board within 24 hours of knowledge of the violation either by telephone

or electronic mail. The notification shall be followed by a written report within one week. The Discharger in the next monitoring report shall also confirm this information. In addition, the report shall include the reasons for the violations or adverse conditions, the steps being taken to correct the problem (including dates thereof), and the steps being taken to prevent a recurrence.

13. This Order does not relieve the Discharger from the responsibility 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.

14. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for causes including, but not limited, to:

    a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

    b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts; or

    c) A change in any condition, or the discovery of any information, that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

15. The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.

16. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements* which are incorporated herein by reference. If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements*, the provisions stated herein will prevail.

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

    a) Enter upon the Discharger 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 CWC, any substances or parameters at any locations.

18. The WDRs contained in this Order will remain in effect and will be reviewed after five (5) years. Should the Discharger wish to continue discharging to groundwater for a period of time in excess of 5 years, the Discharger must file an updated Report of Waste Discharge with the Regional Board no later than 120 days in advance of the fifth-year anniversary date of the Order for consideration of issuance of new or revised waste discharge requirements. Any discharge of waste ten years after the date of adoption of this Order, without filing an updated Report of Waste Discharge with the Regional Board, is a violation of California Water Code section 13264. The Regional Board is authorized to take appropriate enforcement action for any noncompliance with this provision including assessment of penalties.

19. All discharges of waste into the waters of the State are privileges, not rights. In accordance with California Water Code section 13263(g), these requirements shall not create a vested right to continue to discharge and are subject to rescission or modification.

20. Failure to comply with this Order and MRP No. 2732, could subject the Discharger to monetary civil liability pursuant to the California Water Code, including sections 13268 and 13350. Person's failing to furnish monitoring reports or falsifying any information provided therein is guilty of a misdemeanor.

G. TERMINATION

Regional Board Order No. 95-164, adopted by the Regional Board on November 6, 1995, is hereby terminated, except for enforcement purposes.

H. REOPENER

The Regional Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order at any time, and may if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order will cause, have the potential to cause, or will contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses of the receiving waters or to address Discharger's expansion or mitigation plans, TMDL or Basin Plan provisions, or compliance with Resolution 68-16.

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on March 12, 2015.

_____

Samuel Unger, P. E.
Executive Officer

TENTATIVE