

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

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**ORDER NO. R4-2014-XXXX
(FILE NO. 61-061)
CI NO. 3017**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
TRANCAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT**

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

BACKGROUND

1. The Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works (hereinafter Discharger or County) operates the Trancas Water Pollution Control Plant (Trancas WPCP), located at 6338 Paseo Canyon Drive, Malibu, California (Figure 1). The Trancas WPCP was originally constructed by a private developer in 1963, and treats domestic wastewater from an estimated population of 600 people residing in 273 single family homes and condominiums located in two communities as follows:
 - The Malibu West Community, consisting of 237 single family homes and condominiums
 - The Lechuza Community, consisting of 36 single family homes

The Trancas WPCP, including the sewer collection system and disposal system, is owned by the Los Angeles County.
2. On March 2, 2000, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. 00-030, requiring upgrade of the Plant with the installation of disinfection equipment, and a Time Schedule Order (TSO) No. 00-031, providing the time in which to complete the Plant upgrade. The TSO directed the Discharger to complete construction by June 1, 2002, and achieve final compliance with all the requirements of WDR Order No. 00-030, including fecal coliform limitations, by July 30, 2002.
3. TSO Order No. 00-031, allowed the Regional Board's Executive Officer, at his discretion, to extend the time schedule in the event that the compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or project funding needs delay construction start-up. Since 2001, the Executive Officer granted five TSO extensions for the various Plant upgrade milestones (completing Plant design, beginning construction, completing construction and achieving final compliance). The last TSO extension granted by the Executive Officer on October 19, 2005, extended the task completion deadlines to April 2008.
4. The County notified the Regional Board that Trancas WPCP construction was completed March 17, 2008, and the Discharger has been meeting the effluent limitations.

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5. On August 29, 2008, the Regional Board reviewed the compliance with the requirements contained in TSO No. 00-031 and determined that the Trancas WPCP and the Discharger had completed the tasks specified in TSO No. 00-031 by completing construction of the advanced Trancas WPCP on March 17, 2008 and proving compliance with the discharge limits prescribed in WDR Order No. 00-030 on April 25, 2008. Consequently, the Regional Board adopted Order No. R4-2008-0086, which terminated TSO No. 00-031
6. The Discharger discharges on average 55,000 gallons per day (gpd) of secondary-treated domestic wastewater. The Trancas WPCP was designed for an average dry weather flow of 85,000 gpd and a peak flow of 220,000 gpd.
7. WDR Order No. 00-030 does not allow developments outside the defined boundary to be connected with Trancas WPCP. Any development in the adjacent parcels has to install its own individual wastewater treatment systems. In 2013, a property owner requested to connect to the Trancas WPCP. The property owner is planning to build a single-family residence. The property is located approximately 3,800 feet (5920 Paseo Canyon Drive, Parcel Number 4469-046-007) from the Trancas WPCP.
8. 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 WDR Order No. 00-030, these requirements have been revised to include additional findings, effluent limitations, updated standard provisions, and revised monitoring and reporting program.

FACILITY AND TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION

9. The Trancas WPCP and the leachfield disposal systems are located in Section 2, T2S, R19W, San Bernardino Base & Meridian (See Figure 1. Facility Site Location and Figure 2. Monitoring wells and Leachfields Location Map). The approximate coordinates of the Trancas WPCP are latitude is 34° 02' 25" and longitude 118°50' 20". Some of the hydrologic features near the Plant include:
 - Trancas and Zuma Beaches are located 1,000 feet to the south of the Trancas WPCP.
 - Trancas Lagoon is located at the mouth of Trancas Canyon Creek. The leachfield disposal system is located within 300 feet of the creek.
10. 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.
11. The Trancas WPCP was designed to produce secondary-treated wastewater for discharge to groundwater. It was designed to treat 85,000 gpd (average daily dry weather flow) of domestic wastewater and maximum daily wet weather flow of 220,000 gpd.
12. The existing headwork consists of a communitor, bypass channel with a manual bar screen, a metering flume, and a pump station. The wastewater enters the treatment plant through an 8-inch gravity line into the influent channel and flows to the communitor. A bypass channel with a manual bar rack is provided if the communitor needs to be

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serviced.

13. Secondary treatment consists of a dual-train activated sludge package plant with integral secondary clarifiers and anoxic chambers. 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 tanks where the wastewater is aerated by coarse bubble diffusion. The aeration tanks allow biological treatment of the wastewater to take place. After the aeration tanks, 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).
14. The secondary effluent flows into a single-media filter for the removal of suspended solids. The filter has three individual filtration cells containing single-media anthracite filters. The filters are designed to produce secondary effluent quality to enhance the percolation of the effluent into the leachfield disposal system.
15. The filtered effluent is pumped to the chlorine contact tank where a Sodium Hypochlorite (typically 12% NaOCl solution) is dispensed, killing the remaining microorganisms in the filtered effluent.
16. Following disinfection, the final effluent is discharged to a leachfield disposal system located south and southwest of the plant where it is allowed to percolate into the ground. The leachfield disposal system consists of three (3) leachfields: the primary leachfield, an alternate leachfield and the backup leachfield. Each leachfield disposal system consists of five (5) 75 feet long by 10 feet wide and 5 feet deep cells. The leachfield disposal system is approximately 330 feet away from Trancas Canyon Creek and approximately 1,315 feet from the Pacific Ocean.
17. Sludge generated from the plant goes into the sludge holding tank. The sludge is hauled in tanker trucks to the City of Los Angeles Tillman Water Reclamation Plant for treatment and disposal.
18. Self-monitoring data from March 2008 to December 2013 characterize the recent effluent water quality as follows:

Table 1. Effluent Water Quality

Constituents	Units ¹	Trancas WPCP Effluent ²	Effluent Limits ³
pH	mg/L	6.51 - 7.45	6.5 – 8.5
Total coliform	MPN/100 mL	<20 - 300	NA ⁴
Fecal coliform	MPN/100 mL	<20 -300	200
Turbidity	NTU	1.9 -12.1	10 – 15
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	2.0 – 6.8	30 – 45
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	1.00 - 2.55	30 – 45
Residual chlorine	mg/L	0.10 - 4.92	NA ⁴
Oil & grease	mg/L	<1 - <5	15

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Table 1. Effluent Water Quality (continued)

Constituents	Units ¹	Trancas WPCP Effluent ²	Effluent Limits ³
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	392 - 774	1,000
Chloride	mg/L	91 - 171	250
Boron	mg/L	0.13 – 0.64	1.0
Sulfate	mg/L	18.2 – 199	250
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.24 – 16.5	NA ⁴
Nitrite as N	mg/L	<0.03 – <0.3	NA ⁴
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.1 – 1.02	NA ⁴
Organic-N	mg/L	0.07 – 6.6	NA ⁴
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	0.71 – 17.5	NA ⁴
Phosphate as P	mg/L	0.494 – 4.28	NA ⁴
MBAS	mg/L	0.01 – 0.816	NA ⁴

¹mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters

²Based on analyses performed from March 25, 2008 to December 31, 2013.

³Effluent limits prescribed in Order No. 00-030

⁴NA= Not applicable

19. The Discharger installed four (4) monitoring wells in the vicinity of the Trancas WPCP in March 2002. The completed well depths vary between 20 feet and 24 feet below ground surface (bgs). Monitoring well MW-1 is an existing well, and no installation date, well depth and/or well screen information is available. Self-monitoring data from March 2008 to December 2013 characterize the recent groundwater quality as follows:

Table 2. Groundwater Quality

Constituents	Units ¹	MW-1 ²	MW-2 ²	MW-3 ²	MW-4 ²	MW-5 ²
pH	pH units	7.05	6.84	6.95	6.84	7.08
Total Coliform	MPN/100ml	606	281	141	15,757	1,899
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100ml	93	220	<20	2,267	33.3
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	3	<2	2	3.30	2.06
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	827	1,173	679	1,272	653
Chloride	mg/L	198	178	129	226	140
Residual chlorine	mg/L	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.04
Boron	mg/L	0.41	0.37	0.40	0.34	0.41
Sulfate	mg/L	193	277	146	351	131
Nitrate as N	mg/L	4.56	0.69	1.99	1.46	5.65
Nitrite as N	mg/L	<0.3	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.38	0.23
Organic-N	mg/L	0.33	0.37	0.42	0.50	0.38
Phosphorus	mg/L	1.26	<0.3	0.83	0.78	2.08
MBAS	mg/L	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.08

¹mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters

²Based on analyses performed from February 26, 2008 to December 31, 2013

MW-1 and MW-2: Upgradient Well; MW-3, MW-4 and MW-5: Downgradient Well

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20. The existing flow has never reached the capacity limit of the Trancas WPCP, and the Trancas WPCP has sufficient capacity for the connection of the current and future development projects. Therefore, there will be no change in the flow capacity limit of 220,000 gpd.
21. Currently, the Trancas WPCP is treating approximately 50,752 gpd of domestic wastewater from the Malibu West Community and the Lechuza Community residential units.

SITE-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

22. The Trancas WPCP and its leachfields are located in the Point Dume Hydrologic Area - Trancas Canyon Hydraulic unit, and are approximately 1,000 feet east of the intersection of Trancas Canyon Drive and Pacific Coast Highway in the City of Malibu. The Trancas WPCP is located adjacent to the Trancas Canyon streambed, and overlies groundwater in a small alluvial basin of gravels and sands within Trancas Canyon.
23. Groundwater beneath the Trancas WPCP is contained in alluvial, beach and terrace deposits. Groundwater levels and flow directions beneath the site are determined by these deposits. In addition, groundwater may be present in some sandstone rock formations underlying recent deposits, especially in fracture systems within bedrock formations.
24. Depth to groundwater at the Trancas WPCP is approximately 14.5 feet below the ground surface (bgs). Groundwater flows in a southwesterly direction towards the Pacific Ocean.
25. The Point Dume quadrangle is covered by unconsolidated to moderately consolidated sedimentary deposits of Quaternary age deposits. Within approximately 2.5 miles of the tip of Point Dume and within about one-half mile of the coast away from the flanks of the point, upper Pleistocene marine and nonmarine coastal terrace deposits rest on three distinct erosional platforms cut into older bedrock.
26. The Late Pleistocene marine, coastal terrace deposits are especially prominent west of Point Dume, where younger, Holocene and upper Pleistocene, nonmarine coastal terrace deposits also occur. 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.
27. 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, or they form beach and associated dune deposits, both of which consist of unconsolidated, cohesionless, fine- to medium-grained sand.
28. 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.

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29. Bedrock within the Point Dume quadrangle can be classified into two distinct stratigraphic sequences, which are separated by the Malibu Coast Fault. Bedrock, south of the Malibu Coast Fault, consists of the middle and upper Miocene Monterey Shale, overlying the Trancas Formation (detrital sedimentary rocks), which overlies and intertongues with the lower and middle Miocene Zuma Volcanics.
30. Bedrock units exposed in this area are almost entirely of Tertiary age, with some Cretaceous rocks exposed on the southern flank of the Santa Monica Mountains. The youngest Tertiary rocks (upper Miocene) are unconformably overlain by upper Pleistocene marine terrace deposits. Strata of Pliocene and early Pleistocene age are not present within the quadrangle.
31. North of the Malibu Coast Fault, the marine clastic sedimentary rocks of the middle Miocene Upper Topanga Formation overlie the Conejo Volcanics, a thick sequence of submarine and subaerial extrusive and related intrusive rocks of middle Miocene age. The Conejo Volcanics overlie middle and lower Miocene marine clastic sedimentary rocks of the Lower Topanga Formation, which in turn rests on Oligocene nonmarine clastic sedimentary rocks of the Sespe Formation.
32. There are no public water wells downgradient of the Trancas WPCP and all residents and facilities, receive water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through the West Basin Municipal Water District.

COMPLIANCE HISTORY

33. Monitoring reports submitted to the Regional Board from July 2007 through September 2013 show twenty-nine (29) effluent limit violations for total suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅20°C), turbidity, and fecal coliform. Most violations occurred in 2007 for exceedances of turbidity, total suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, and fecal coliform. Trancas WPCP operation personnel attributed these exceedances to optimization of the system and sampling errors. The construction of Trancas WPCP was completed on March 17, 2008. The last effluent limit violations of fecal coliform occurred on July 7, 2010. The Discharger attributed the July 7, 2010 effluent limit exceedances to field contamination during the sampling procedure. The Discharger addressed these compliance issues and has increased the sampling frequency from monthly to weekly. The subsequent weekly sampling results showed that fecal coliform concentrations were within the effluent limits. The Trancas WPCP compliance record has improved significantly.

APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

34. ***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

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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.

35. The Trancas WPCP and its leachfields are located in the Point Dume Hydrologic area Santa Clara — Trancas Canyon Hydrologic Subarea and overlies the Point Dume Hydrologic Area. The Basin Plan has the following beneficial use designations:

Surface water (Trancas Canyon Creek – LA County Coastal Streams)

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

Groundwater (Point Dume Hydrologic area – Trancas Canyon Hydrologic Subarea):

Potential: Industrial Service Supply

Existing: Municipal and Domestic Supply, and Agricultural Supply

36. To protect sources of drinking water the Basin Plan (Chapter 3) incorporate as 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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37. **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, 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.
38. This Order establishes limitations that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in receiving 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.
39. 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.
40. The Regional Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.
41. 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. 3017 are necessary to assure compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger operates facilities that discharge wastes subject to this Order.

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CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT AND NOTIFICATION

42. This project involves the issuance of WDRs for an existing facility; as such the action to adopt WDRs 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.
43. On July 25, 2014, the Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of the intent to revise WDRs for this discharge, and has provided an opportunity to submit written comments by August 25, 2014.
44. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.
45. 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 Discharger, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, shall be responsible for and shall comply with the following requirements in all operations and activities at the Trancas Water Pollution Control Plant:

A. INFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The source of wastewater is limited to the Malibu West Community, Lechuza Community, and neighboring properties shown in Figure 2. The Trancas WPCP may accept wastewater from future neighboring residential development projects provided that the Trancas WPCP has sufficient treatment capacity for additional connection. The Executive Officer of the Regional Board is delegated with the authority to approve the additional connection(s). The Discharger shall submit a workplan including the analysis of the capacity, for the Executive Officer's review and approval.
2. Waste discharged shall be limited to domestic wastewater only. No commercial or industrial wastewaters shall be discharged to the system.
3. The maximum daily flow of influent from the collection system to the wastewater treatment system shall not exceed the maximum design flow of 220,000 gpd.
4. No volatile organic compounds are to be discharged into the Trancas WPCP.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The discharge flow shall not exceed a maximum flow of 220,000 gpd.

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2. The pH in the effluent shall at all times be from 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.
3. Effluent shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

Table 3. Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units ¹	Daily Maximum	30-day Average
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	45	30
Total suspended solids	mg/L	45	30
Turbidity	NTU	15	10
Total nitrogen ²	mg/L	10	--
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	--
Nitrite as N	mg/L	1	--
Oil and grease	mg/L	15	10
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	1,000	--
Sulfate	mg/L	250	--
Chloride	mg/L	250	--
Boron	mg/L	1.0	--
MBAS (Surfactants)	mg/L	1.0	--
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	200	--

¹mg/L=milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters

²Total nitrogen= nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

³MBAS=Methylene Blue Active Substances

4. Total coliform Limits: The total coliform (median number of coliform organisms in the effluent) shall not exceed 23 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 240 MPN/100mL in more than one sample in any 30 days period.
5. Effluent from the Trancas WPCP 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).
6. Radioactivity shall not exceed the limits specified in the CCR title 22, sections 64441 et seq., or subsequent revisions (Attachment A-2).
7. 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).
8. 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).

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C. GROUNDWATER LIMITATIONS

1. "Receiving water" is defined as groundwater underlying the wastewater treatment plant, and the discharge areas described in Finding 35.
2. The Discharger shall monitor the background of the receiving groundwater quality as it relates to its effluent discharges. Should the constituent concentrations in groundwater exceed the limits specified in Table 4; the Discharger shall demonstrate that the discharge from the Trancas Water Pollution Control Plant does not contribute to the degradation of groundwater quality.

Table 4. Groundwater Limitations

Constituent	Units ¹	Maximum Limitation ³
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	1,000
Sulfate	mg/L	250
Chloride	mg/L	250
Boron	mg/L	1.0
Total Nitrogen ²	mg/L	10
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10
Nitrite as N	mg/L	1
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	1.1
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	1.1
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	1.1

¹mg/= milligrams per liter; MPN/100mL= most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters

²Total nitrogen= nitrate-N + nitrite-N + ammonia-N + Organic Nitrogen

³The point of compliance with groundwater limitation is the downgradient monitoring wells.

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 Trancas WPCP 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 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.

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5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Storage and disposal of domestic wastewater shall comply with existing Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards.
8. 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.
9. Dischargers are directed to submit all reports required by the WDRs, including groundwater monitoring analytical data and discharge location data, to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100001760. The GeoTracker training video is available at:

<https://waterboards.webex.com/waterboards/ldr.php?AT=pb&SP=MC&rID=44145287&Key=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. 13 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

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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.

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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. 3017 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. Monitoring and Reporting Program CI No. 3017 contains requirements, among others, a groundwater monitoring program for the Trancas Water Pollution Control Plant so that the groundwater downgradient and upgradient from the discharge/disposal area can be measured, sampled, and analyzed to determine if discharges from the disposal system are impacting water quality.
6. The Discharger shall monitor the background of the receiving groundwater quality as it relates to its effluent discharges. Should the constituent concentrations in any downgradient monitoring well exceed the receiving water quality objectives in the Basin Plan and the increase in constituents is attributable to the Discharger's effluent disposal practices, the Discharger must develop a source control plan including a detailed source identification and pollution minimization plan, together with the time schedule of implementation, and must be submitted within 90 days of recording the exceedance.
7. Should effluent monitoring data indicate possible degradation of groundwater attributable to Discharger's effluent, the Discharger shall submit, within 90 days after discovery of the problem, plans for measures that will be taken, or have been taken, to prevent degradation that may result from the discharge(s).
8. Should the nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen concentration in effluent of Trancas WPCP wastewater exceed 15 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.

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9. Wastewater treatment and discharge at the discharge/disposal area shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in California Water Code section 13050.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board an Operations and Maintenance Manual (O & M Manual) for the entire updated Trancas WPCP and disposal facilities for the Trancas WPCP facility by **February 15, 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.

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17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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

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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.

22. 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.
23. Failure to comply with this Order and MRP No. 3017, 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. 00-030, adopted by the Regional Board on March 2, 2000, is hereby terminated, except for enforcement purposes.

H. REOPENER

1. 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 September 11, 2014.

Samuel Unger, P. E.
Executive Officer

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