

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

**TIME SCHEDULE ORDER (TSO) NO. R4-2017-0125-A01**

**REQUIRING LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
(TAPIA WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY)  
TO COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS PRESCRIBED IN  
ORDER NO. R4-2017-0124  
(NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0056014)**

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

1. The Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (hereafter LVMWD or Permittee) owns and operates the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (hereafter Tapia WRF), a wastewater treatment plant located at 731 Malibu Canyon Road, Calabasas, California.
2. The Tapia WRF discharges tertiary-treated wastewater to the Los Angeles River and Malibu Creek under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. R4-2017-0124, adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board on June 01, 2017. Order No. R4-2017-0124 serves as a permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES No. CA0056014) and regulates the discharge of treated wastewater to Malibu Creek (through Discharge Points 001, 002 and 003) and to the Los Angeles River upstream of the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin via Arroyo Calabasas Creek (through Discharge Point 005), both waters of the United States and the State of California. Order No. R4-2017-0124 expires on July 31, 2022, but may be administratively extended until it is renewed.
3. The Water Quality Objective (WQO) in the 1994 *Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) for chloride for the Los Angeles River was 150 mg/L for the following reaches:
  - a. Rio Hondo above Santa Ana Freeway
  - b. Between Figueroa Street and Los Angeles River Estuary (Willow Street).  
Includes Rio Hondo below Santa Ana Freeway
  - c. Above Figueroa Street
4. In 1990, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted Resolution No. 90-004 *Effects of Drought-Induced Water Supply Changes and Water Conservation Measures on Compliance with Waste Discharge Requirements within the Los Angeles Region*. This resolution, commonly referred to as the Drought Policy, was intended to provide short-term and temporary relief to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) who were unable to comply with limits for chloride due to increased chloride levels in the

supply waters imported into the Region during drought. The Drought Policy was renewed twice, once in June 1993 and again in February 1995. It was set to expire on February 27, 1997, or earlier if it was determined that imported water supply chloride levels had returned to pre-drought conditions.

5. On January 27, 1997, after having worked with a group of technical advisors to develop a long-term solution to the chloride compliance problems experienced by POTWs in the Region, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted an amendment to the Basin Plan under Resolution No. 97-02. The Basin Plan amendment revised the chloride WQO for various surface waters to be the lesser of (i) levels necessary to fully protect beneficial uses, or (ii) baseline levels of chloride in water supply plus a chloride loading factor. For the reaches and tributaries of the Los Angeles River subject to the Basin Plan amendment, the level of chloride necessary to protect the most sensitive beneficial use was greater than the baseline levels of chloride in water supply plus a chloride loading factor. Thus, the Basin Plan amendment increased the WQO for chloride from 150 mg/L to 190 mg/L based on the baseline levels of chloride in the water supply plus a chloride loading factor for the following specific reaches and tributaries of the Los Angeles River:
  - a. Between the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street (including the Burbank Western Channel only) and
  - b. Between Figueroa Street and the estuary (including Rio Hondo below the Santa Ana Freeway).

Reaches and tributaries upstream of the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin were not included in this resolution. At the time of adoption of the resolution, there were no POTW discharges into those reaches and tributaries.

6. Shortly after the adoption of Resolution No. 97-02, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted Order No. 98-027, to amend the chloride effluent limitations for those POTWs who had applied for relief under the Drought Policy and who discharged to reaches and tributaries with chloride WQOs that had been revised by the Basin Plan amendment. The POTWs that received an amended effluent limitation for chloride include the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant (WRP), the Pomona WRP, the San Jose Creek WRP, the Los Angeles-Glendale WRP, the D.C. Tillman WRP, and the Burbank WRP.
7. Until 1999, the Tapia WRF only discharged to Malibu Creek. To comply with a prohibition of discharge to Malibu Creek from April 15th to November 15th, LVMWD constructed a new discharge line that would allow the Tapia WRF to discharge to a tributary of the Los Angeles River. On July 8, 1999, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted NPDES Order No. 99-066, to permit the Tapia WRF to discharge effluent from Discharge Point 005 to Dry Canyon Creek, which is a tributary to Arroyo Calabasas, which itself is a tributary to the Los Angeles River upstream of the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin. The order prescribed an effluent limitation for

chloride of 190 mg/L, erroneously relying upon Resolution 98-027 as the rationale. (Note that the WQO for chloride upstream of the Sepulveda Basin is 150 mg/L).

8. On April 13, 2000, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted Order No. 00-046, amending Order No. 99-066 to relocate Discharge Point 005 to a fully lined portion of Arroyo Calabasas. The discharge point was relocated to minimize the potential impacts of the discharge on soft-bottomed portions of Dry Canyon Creek. The effluent limitation for chloride was unchanged.
9. On May 2, 2005, the Los Angeles Water Board consolidated Tapia’s NPDES permits for Malibu Creek and the Los Angeles River into a single order with the adoption of Order No. R4-2005-0074. This order carried over the effluent limitation of 190 mg/L for chloride in the Los Angeles River from the 1999 Order.
10. On September 2, 2010, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted Order No. R4-2010-0165 and carried over the effluent limitation of 190 mg/L for chloride from the 2005 Order.
11. On May 2, 2013, the Basin Plan was administratively updated to integrate several previous Basin Plan amendments into a single table. This included the 1997 Basin Plan amendment to revise the chloride WQOs for specific reaches and tributaries in the region.
12. During the 2017 NPDES permit renewal, it became evident that the Basin Plan amendment adopted by Resolution No. 97-02 was not applicable to the Tapia WRF’s Discharge Point 005 because the Basin Plan amendment predated the construction of the outfall and because the outfall is located upstream of the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin. Similarly, Order No. 98-027 was not applicable to the Tapia WRF because the Tapia WRF was not among the POTWs listed in the Order.
13. Order No. R4-2017-0124 therefore prescribed the following chloride effluent limitations for Discharge Point 005, based on the WQO corresponding to the reaches and tributaries of the Los Angeles River above the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin as designated in the Basin Plan:

**Table 1. Final Effluent Limitation for Chloride in Order No. R4-2017-0124**

Parameter	Units	Final Effluent Limitations		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Chloride	mg/L	150	--	--
	lbs/day	15,000	--	--

In 2017, LVMWD staff submitted a TSO request to receive time to pursue the development of a site-specific objective (SSO) and to receive an interim effluent limitation for chloride of 190 mg/L since they would be unable to immediately comply with the final effluent limitation of 150 mg/L. Below is a summary of LVMWD’s rationale for requesting a TSO:

- a. LVMWD was not discharging to the Los Angeles River when the Basin Plan was amended by Resolution 97-02 and Order No. 98-027 was adopted;
- b. Tapia WRF's current chloride concentrations are due to similar water supply and drought conditions experienced during the 1990s by the POTWs that discharge to the Los Angeles River listed in Order No. 98-027;
- c. The 190 mg/L chloride effluent limitation was included in each NPDES permit since Discharge Point 005 became operational;
- d. From 2010 to 2017, there was an unanticipated upward trend of the chloride concentrations in imported water;
- e. The SWP has made less water available to end users;
- f. SWP water has increased in salinity (including chloride) as a result of a relaxation of pumping restrictions in July, August, and September, when salinity in the Delta is at its highest;
- g. Due to SWP supply issues, the Metropolitan Water District has been blending the SWP water with Colorado River Water since March 2014, which is higher in salt content (including chloride) than unblended SWP water;
- h. Evaporation in water supply reservoirs increases the salt concentrations in the source water;
- i. LVMWD owns and operates the Las Virgenes Reservoir, which is subject to runoff and evaporation, increasing chloride concentrations in the source water;
- j. Sodium hypochlorite is used for disinfection of the Tapia WRF's effluent and for managing nitrification in the potable water distribution system, increasing the chloride concentrations;
- k. The imported water is a blend of various source waters with varying concentrations of chloride;
- l. Water conservation efforts and drought conditions in the LVMWD service area reduced water consumption by roughly 20% from 2013 to 2017;
- m. LVMWD needs to use Discharge Point 005 in order to comply with the prohibition on discharging to Malibu Creek between April 15th and November 15th;
- n. LVMWD needs to use Discharge Point 005 during the winter since the discharge does not meet the winter-time wasteload allocations (WLAs) in the *Malibu Creek & Lagoon TMDL for Sedimentation and Nutrients to Address Benthic Community Impairments* (2013 Nutrients TMDL); and
- o. There are only three alternative methods of wastewater disposal other than discharging to Malibu Creek: discharging to spray fields at the Rancho Las Virgenes Farm, diversion of a small amount of sewage sludge to the City of Los Angeles' system, and discharging to Discharge Point 005.

14. Since LVMWD was unable to immediately meet the effluent limitations for chloride for discharges to the Los Angeles River upstream of the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin, and based on the rationale submitted by LVMWD, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted TSO No. R4-2017-0125 on June 1, 2017, to provide LVMWD with interim effluent limitations for chloride and a schedule of milestones to put LVMWD on a path to compliance. The TSO included time and milestones for LVMWD to conduct studies and analyses to support the development of a discharge-specific variance or an SSO for chloride like the WQO for reaches and tributaries subject to the 1997 Basin Plan amendment. In adopting the TSO, the Board intended for staff to schedule for its consideration a discharge-specific variance or an SSO for chloride as soon as possible following completion of the milestones as described below:

a. A **Chloride Source Investigation Report** including the following:

- i. Identification of chloride concentrations in all source waters delivered to residents in LVMWD's service area from 1999 to present.
- ii. Identification of the chloride concentrations in the influent, effluent, and receiving water from 1999 to 2017.
- iii. Description of impacts of drought, water conservation, and statewide water efficiency standards on the effluent concentrations.
- iv. Identification of potential chloride contributions from natural sources due to the unique geology in the Malibu Creek Watershed.
- v. Identification of impacts to the effluent chloride concentrations from the use of sodium hypochlorite at the Tapia WRF, Westlake Filtration Plant, and in the potable water distribution system maintenance.
- vi. Investigation of the number of water softeners in the service area.
- vii. Identification of possible source reduction activities.

b. An **Evaluation of Options Report** including the following:

- i. Evaluation of data from the Chloride Source Investigation Report and impacts on chloride levels in the effluent.
- ii. Evaluation of the beneficial uses of the receiving water downstream of the discharge point, the frequency of the discharge, characterization of the discharge location and flow path, and the impact the discharge may have on the receiving water.
- iii. Evaluation of the potential source reduction activities LVMWD could feasibly implement to reduce chloride in the influent and effluent.
- iv. Evaluation of the effect of drought on chloride levels in the source and influent water.

c. An **Identification of Options Report** including the following:

- i. Proposal including possible source reduction activities.
    - ii. Proposal including potential solutions.
  - d. A **Recommendation Report** including a recommendation and supporting data.
15. LVMWD complied with all the milestones listed above by the required due dates. In the Recommendation Report, LVMWD proposed an amendment to the Basin Plan to establish an SSO for chloride for the Los Angeles River upstream of the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin based on their analysis in the reports listed in Finding 14 above and the direction taken in Order No. 97-02 for reaches below the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin.
16. Due to the lack of available resources and the need for some additional information, staff could not develop an SSO proposal for the Board's consideration prior to the TSO deadline of July 31, 2022, at which point the TSO will expire and the effluent limit of 150 mg/L will apply. Given current chloride levels in the effluent, LVMWD would be subject to mandatory minimum penalties for chloride effluent limit violations.
17. This TSO is being issued to provide LVMWD with interim effluent limitations and specifies the actions LVMWD must take to facilitate drafting of a proposed SSO and/or reduce chloride discharges from the facility to meet the existing chloride water quality objective of 150 mg/l for the Los Angeles River upstream of the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin. Milestones and completion dates for monitoring, identification, and evaluation activities, which will take longer than 30 days to complete, are listed in the Milestone Schedule in Table 3.
18. The following are circumstances specific to the discharge from the Tapia WRF:
- a. Tapia WRF is subject to a discharge prohibition for Malibu Creek from April 15th to November 15th to prevent breaching of the Malibu Lagoon located downstream of the treatment plant.
  - b. Tapia WRF is subject to a flow augmentation requirement established by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) such that 2.5 cfs (measured at the Los Angeles County gauging station F-130-R) of maximum total flow is maintained in Malibu Creek to sustain the steelhead trout habitat.
  - c. Tapia WRF will be constructing multiple capital improvement projects concurrently to meet the nutrient WLAs in the 2013 Nutrients TMDL and markedly increasing its production of recycled water. Discharge from Discharge Point 005 will be necessary to implement the recycled water project.
  - d. Tapia WRF plans on eliminating most of its surface water discharge by recycling treated wastewater that is not required for discharge to comply with NMFS's 2.5 cfs flow requirement.
  - e. Agricultural supply is more sensitive to high chloride concentrations than any of the other beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River. Tapia WRF discharges to

Arroyo Calabasas, which discharges to the Los Angeles River upstream of the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin, which is not designated with an existing or potential agricultural supply beneficial use. In addition, there is no designated existing or potential agricultural supply beneficial use along the entire Los Angeles River.

19. Section 13300 of the California Water Code (CWC) states:

“Whenever a regional board finds that a discharge of waste is taking place or threatening to take place that violates or will violate requirements prescribed by the regional board, or the state board, or that the waste collection, treatment, or disposal facilities of a permittee are approaching capacity, the board may require the permittee to submit for approval of the board, with such modifications as it may deem necessary, a detailed time schedule of specific actions the permittee shall take in order to correct or prevent a violation of requirements.”

20. Based on effluent monitoring data, the Permittee is not able to consistently comply with the effluent limitations for chloride in Order No. R4-2017-0124. Accordingly, pursuant to CWC section 13300, a discharge of waste is taking place and/or threatens to take place that violates requirements prescribed by the Los Angeles Water Board.

21. Water Code section 13385, subdivisions (h) and (i), require the Los Angeles Water Board to impose mandatory minimum penalties upon dischargers that violate certain effluent limitations. Section 13385(j)(3)(A) exempts violations of an effluent limitation from mandatory minimum penalties "where the waste discharge is in compliance with either a cease and desist order issued pursuant to Section 13301 or a time schedule order issued pursuant to Section 13300, *if all of the [specified] requirements are met.*" (emphasis added).

22. In accordance with CWC section 13385(j)(3)(B)(iii), the Los Angeles Water Board finds that LVMWD is not able to consistently comply with chloride effluent limitations established in Order No. R4-2017-0124 due to unanticipated changes in the quality of municipal water as a result of drought-related water conservation and increased use of Colorado River water, which is imported in greater quantities when there are restrictions on use of State Water Project water. These changes to the influent wastewater have caused unavoidable changes in the composition of the waste discharge since the Tapia WRF is not designed to remove salts from the discharge. The increased chloride concentrations of the influent wastewater are the cause of the inability to comply with the effluent limitation. Since no alternative water supply is reasonably available as a water source to LVMWD customers, LVMWD is reliant on imported water from the State Water Project and the Colorado River. Since the Tapia WRF currently has no chloride removal systems in place, new or modified measures to control the composition of the waste discharge cannot be designed, installed, and put into operation within 30 calendar days.

23. Since the time schedule for completion of the actions necessary to bring the waste discharge into compliance exceeds one year from the effective date of this TSO, this TSO includes interim requirements and the dates for their achievement. The interim requirements include both interim effluent limitations for chloride and actions and milestones leading to compliance with the final effluent limitations for these pollutants.
24. The prior TSO provided a series of tasks over a period of five years. As discussed above, LVMWD is making diligent progress towards bringing the discharge into compliance and has complied with all required tasks. LVMWD has demonstrated that additional time is necessary to comply with the effluent limitation. The TSO should therefore be extended for an additional period not exceeding five years in length. CWC section 13385(j)(2)(C)(ii)(II) allows for a TSO to be extended an additional period not exceeding five years if the discharger demonstrates the additional time is necessary to comply with the effluent limitation. Since this TSO extends the original TSO by five years, this will be the last extension available to the discharger.
25. This TSO establishes interim effluent limitations for chloride and specifies the actions the Permittee must undertake to correct the violations that would otherwise be subject to Water Code section 13385, subdivisions (h) and (i). The established time schedule is as short as possible, considering the technological, operational, and economic factors that affect the design, development, and implementation of the control measures that are necessary to comply with the effluent limitations for chloride.
26. The interim monthly average effluent limitations for chloride prescribed in this TSO are the same interim effluent limitations contained in TSO No. R4-2017-0125 and are protective of downstream reaches of the Los Angeles River. This Order requires LVMWD to submit an updated analysis based on CWC section 13241 and an updated Antidegradation Analysis to the Los Angeles Water Board to support consideration and/or development of a proposed SSO, along with a work plan identifying strategies to reduce chloride in the effluent to achieve the chloride effluent limit of 150 mg/l . Requiring LVMWD to prepare these analyses to support consideration and/or development of a proposed SSO is consistent with the State Water Board's direction in its Order WQ 2002-0015 (Vacaville).
27. CWC section 13385(j)(3)(D) requires the Permittee to prepare and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) pursuant to CWC section 13263.3. Therefore, a PPP is necessary for chloride and is a requirement of this TSO.
28. A TSO is appropriate in these circumstances to allow time for the Permittee to provide information to the Los Angeles Water Board to support the consideration and/or the development of a proposed SSO and to develop strategies to reduce the chloride concentration in the effluent to comply with the effluent limitation, as needed. These activities cannot be completed within 30 calendar days. The temporary chloride exceedances permitted under this TSO are in the public interest because the



required milestones will result in either an SSO and/or a reduction in chloride concentrations to comply with the effluent limitations for chloride.

29. Pursuant to CWC section 13385(j)(3), full compliance with the requirements of this TSO exempts the Permittee from mandatory minimum penalties only for violations of the effluent limitations for chloride in the Los Angeles River in Order No. R4-2017-0124 and subsequent revisions that occur after the effective date of this TSO.
30. This TSO concerns an existing facility and discharge and does not significantly alter the status with respect to the facility. This TSO is also an enforcement action by a regulatory agency to enforce the law. Therefore, issuance of this TSO is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21100, et. seq.) in accordance with sections 15301 and 15321(a)(2) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.
31. The Los Angeles Water Board has notified the Permittee and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue this TSO concerning compliance with waste discharge requirements. The Los Angeles Water Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all testimony pertinent to this matter.
32. Any person aggrieved by this action of the Los Angeles Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with CWC section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the Los Angeles Water Board action, except that if the thirtieth day following the action falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the [Internet](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality) at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public\\_notices/petitions/water\\_quality](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality) or will be provided upon request.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that, pursuant to CWC section 13300, LVMWD, as owner and operator of the Tapia WRF, shall comply with the requirements listed below to ensure its discharges comply with the effluent limitations for chloride contained in Order No. R4-2017-0124:

1. From August 1, 2022 to July 31, 2027, the Permittee shall comply with the following interim effluent limitations for chloride for discharges to the Los Angeles River, which apply year-round:

**Table 2. Interim Effluent Limitations for Chloride for the Tapia WRF**

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Chloride	mg/L	190	--
	lbs/day	19,000	--

If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, exceeds the interim monthly average effluent limitation for that constituent, LVMWD may collect up to four additional samples, at approximately equal intervals during that calendar month, to determine compliance with the interim average monthly effluent limitation.

2. The Permittee shall complete the following actions and milestones consistent with the schedule proposed by LVMWD, as follows:

**Table 3. Tapia WRF Milestone Schedule**

Item	Completion Date
<p>Submit an updated technical report containing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of the past present, and probable future beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River and chloride requirements necessary to protect each beneficial use (including groundwater recharge in the Sepulveda Basin).</li> <li>2. Description of the environmental characteristics of the hydrogeological unit under consideration and updated mean annual rainfall.</li> <li>3. Description of the water quality conditions for chloride that could be reasonably achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area including the impact of LVMWD’s Pure Water Project, permissive stormwater diversion to the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility, different water supply concentrations, and the effect of using a long-term dataset.</li> <li>4. Description of economic considerations, including the costs of current operations and maintenance, ultraviolet disinfection, and maintaining a chlorine residual.</li> <li>5. Description of the need to develop housing within the region.</li> <li>6. Description of the need to develop and use recycled water, particularly for potable supply.</li> <li>7. Update to the water supply chloride baseline concentration and loading factor using the most recent water quality data.</li> <li>8. Update to the description of source contributions to assess any changes in the percent contributions of chloride sources in the last 5-7 years.</li> </ol>	<p>October 1, 2022</p>
<p>Submit a work plan identifying strategies to reduce chloride concentrations to achieve the current chloride effluent limit of 150 mg/l. Strategies may include, but are not limited to, implementation of the Pure Water Project, expansion of end</p>	<p>December 31, 2022</p>

Item	Completion Date
users for non-potable uses of recycled water, and permissive diversion of stormwater along with other strategies listed below.	
Continue to do the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enforce prohibitions on self-regenerating water softeners.</li> <li>2. Investigate industrial/commercial uses of chloride, develop strategies to reduce chloride loads from these sources, and encourage product substitutions to reduce chloride loads.</li> <li>3. Optimize chlorine dose during the disinfection process.</li> </ol>	Ongoing
Submit an updated Antidegradation Study containing the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analysis of the effect of diverting dry weather runoff and some stormwater to the Tapia WRF.</li> <li>2. Analysis of the draft San Fernando Valley SNMP and loading factors.</li> <li>3. Description of the long-term benefits of the Pure Water Project's removal of salt from the Malibu Creek and Los Angeles River watersheds.</li> <li>4. A description of the baseline assimilative capacity and the percent of the capacity the discharge will use for the Los Angeles River watershed and the San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin.</li> </ol>	December 31, 2022
Submit a progress report indicating the activities LVMWD conducted since the previous report submittal (including progress on ongoing tasks) and the compliance status of the interim effluent limitations for chloride.	December 31, 2023
As needed, begin to implement the work plan to achieve the chloride effluent limit of 150 mg/l. If a chloride SSO upstream of the Sepulveda Basin is adopted by the Board by December 31, 2023, the remaining tasks are only required if necessary.	January 1, 2024
Submit a progress report indicating the activities LVMWD conducted since the previous report submittal (including progress on ongoing tasks) and the compliance status of the interim effluent limitations for chloride.	June 30, 2024
Submit a progress report indicating the activities LVMWD conducted since the previous report submittal (including	June 30, 2025

Item	Completion Date
progress on ongoing tasks) and the compliance status of the interim effluent limitations for chloride.	
Submit a progress report indicating the activities LVMWD conducted since the previous report submittal and the compliance status of the interim effluent limitations for chloride.	June 30, 2026
Submit a final report and comply with the final effluent limitations.	July 31, 2027

3. The Permittee shall achieve full compliance with the final effluent limitations for chloride in Order No. R4-2017-0124 as soon as possible, but no later than July 31, 2027.
4. CWC section 13385(j)(3)(D) requires the Permittee to prepare and implement a PPP pursuant to CWC section 13263.3. The previous reports submitted by the Permittee in addition to the chloride monitoring required in Order No. R4-2017-0124 meet the requirements of the PPP. The Permittee shall update this information with the preparation of the documents required in this TSO.
5. All technical and monitoring reports required under this TSO are required pursuant to CWC section 13383. The Los Angeles Water Board needs the required information in order to determine compliance with this TSO and Order No. R4-2017-0124. The burdens, including the costs, of these reports bear a reasonable relationship to the needs for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. Specifically, the reports are necessary to ensure the protection of beneficial uses in the receiving waters.
6. Any person signing a document submitted pursuant to this TSO shall make the following certification:
 

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”
7. If the Permittee fails to comply with any provision of this TSO, the Los Angeles Water Board may take any further action authorized by law. The Executive Officer, or his/her delegee, is authorized to take appropriate enforcement action pursuant, but not limited to, CWC sections 13350 and 13385. The Los Angeles Water Board may

also refer any violations to the Attorney General for judicial enforcement, including injunction and civil monetary remedies.

8. All other provisions of NPDES Order No. R4-2017-0124 not in conflict with this TSO are in full force and effect.
9. The Los Angeles Water Board may reopen this TSO at its discretion or at the request of the Permittee, if warranted.
10. This TSO becomes effective on August 1, 2022 and expires on July 31, 2027.

I, Renee Purdy, 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 July 14, 2022.

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Renee Purdy  
Executive Officer