

## Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

September 20, 2013

Mr. Paul DeMyer, Vice President  
Santa Catalina Island Company  
P.O. Box 737  
Avalon, CA 90704

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs) /WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS (WRRs) FOR TWO HARBORS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT AT TWO HARBORS, SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, CALIFORNIA (FILE NO. 65-016, ORDER NO. R4-2013-0137, CI-4840, GLOBAL ID WDR100000828)**

Dear Mr. DeMyer:

Our letter of July 2, 2013, transmitted tentative WDRs/WRRs, the tentative Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), and the tentative standard provisions for Two Harbors Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public meeting held on September 12, 2013, reviewed the tentative WDRs/WRRs, the tentative MRP, and the tentative standard provisions, considered all factors in the case, and adopted WDRs/WRRs Order No. R4-2013-0137 and MRP No. CI 4840 (copies enclosed) relative to this discharge. Standard Provisions, which are a part of the WDRs/WRRs, are also enclosed.

You are required to implement the new MRP No. CI 4840 on the effective date of Order No. R4-2013-0137. Your first monitoring report under these requirements is due to this Regional Board by November 15, 2013.

The Discharger shall comply with the Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements by submitting all reports and correspondence required under the MRP, including groundwater monitoring data, discharge location data, and pdf monitoring reports to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100000828. ESI training video is available at:

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

Please see Electronic Submittal for Geotracker Users, dated December 12, 2011, at:  
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/Paperless/Paperless%20Office%20for%20OGT%20Users.pdf>.

We are sending the WDRs/WRRs and MRP to the Discharger only. For recipients on the mailing list, an electronic copy will be available at:  
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/adopted_orders/).

Hard copies of the WDRs/WRRs and MRP will also be furnished upon request.

MARIA MEHRANIAN, CHAIR | SAMUEL UNGER, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

320 West 4th St., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90013 | [www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles)

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Dr. Don Tsai at (213) 620-2264 (or [dtsai@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:dtsai@waterboards.ca.gov)) or me at (213) 576-6683 (or [ewu@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:ewu@waterboards.ca.gov)).

Sincerely,



Eric Wu, Ph.D., P.E.  
Chief of Groundwater Permitting Unit

Enclosures:

- 1) WDRs/WRRs Order No. R4-2013-0137
- 2) Monitoring and Reporting Program CI-4840
- 3) Standard Provisions

CC: Mr. Chi Diep, CA Dept. of Public Health Drinking Water Programs

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

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**ORDER NO. R4-2013-0137  
FILE NO. 65-016  
CI NO. 4840**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
SANTA CATALINA ISLAND COMPANY  
(TWO HARBORS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT)**

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

**PURPOSE OF ORDER**

1. The Santa Catalina Island Company (Discharger) is subject to Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Recycling Requirements (WRRs) Order No. 00-094 and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) CI No. 4840, adopted by this Regional Board on June 29, 2000, for the Two Harbors Wastewater Treatment Plant (Plant). Order No. 00-094 regulates the treated wastewater as disinfected recycled water (recycled water) for Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR) non-potable reuses for non-food-bearing tree irrigation and unpaved roadway dust control.
2. On September 7, 2011, the Regional Board issued a letter requiring the Discharger to submit additional Coastal Bacteria/Groundwater Sampling Plan and Irrigation Plan. On September 26, 2011, the Discharger submitted a letter providing rationale for not conducting these additional plans. Regional Board staff agreed with the Discharger's request due to considerations of the unique hydrogeological condition at the discharge site (see Finding Nos. 10 to 13 for details) and irrigation plan covered by the Title 22 Engineering Report (see Finding No. 25 for details) approved by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). On May 10, 2012, the Discharger filed a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and applied to the Regional Board for renewal of WDRs and WRRs permit. A site visit was conducted on January 22, 2013. Regional Board staff discussed ROWD questions with the Discharger, observed operations, and collected additional data in order to develop permit limitations and conditions.
3. California Water Code (CWC) section 13263(e) provides that all WDRs shall be reviewed periodically and, upon such review, may be revised by the Regional Board. Following a review of requirements in Order No. 00-094, and inspections of the Plant, these requirements have been revised to include additional findings, recycled water limitations, updated standard provisions, updated specifications for recycled water uses, and an expanded MRP.
4. This Order is the renewal of WDRs and WRRS for the Plant's effluent and recycled water applications that are consistent with existing policies and technical information about the

location and Plant. Recycled water applications are subject to the requirements specified by the CDPH.

5. For the purposes of this Order, references to the “discharger” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

#### **DESCRIPTION OF PLANT VICINITY**

6. The Plant (33° 26' 19.18" N, 118° 29' 42.31" W) is located at the northwest end of the Santa Catalina Island (Figure 1). The Plant is approximately 900 feet south of Isthmus Cove and on the eastern side of the isthmus at Two Harbors and approximately 20 miles west of the California mainland. The Plant serves a permanent population of approximately 300 residents and many tourists who visit Two Harbors throughout the year.
7. Two Harbors is located at the land where narrows to form the isthmus and is less than 0.5 miles in width. This isthmus is bounded by Isthmus Cove to the northeast and Catalina Harbor to the southwest (Figure 1). There are no industrial activities in Two Harbors. Major activities at Two Harbors are camping, boating, and wedding events. Two Harbors is approximately 14 miles by ocean or 23 miles by road to Avalon. Avalon is the only incorporated city on the Santa Catalina Island.
8. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has designated the area from Isthmus Cove to Catalina Head on the Santa Catalina Island as an Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) in Figure 1. The Plant is approximately 900 feet away from ASBS and Two Harbors is adjacent to this ASBS.
9. The Plant is categorized in the Basin Plan (see Finding No. 19 for more information) Hydrologic Unit 406.40 Santa Catalina Island.

#### **HYDROGEOLOGY OF TWO HARBORS**

10. The Plant is located approximately 100 feet above the sea level on non-water bearing crystalline metamorphic rock complex. Treated wastewater discharged from the Plant is used to irrigate a 9-acre spray field (Figure 1) and as dust control on several dirt roads (Figure 2) serving the Two Harbors area. The spray field and many of the roads are located on relatively thin layers of alluvium overlying the crystalline metamorphic rock complex. Due to the presence of the non-water bearing crystalline bedrock and only a thin, low-lying section of alluvium, there are no known contiguous groundwater aquifers in the Two Harbors Isthmus area, hydrologically connected with other water bearing units at the Santa Catalina Island. In addition, Two Harbors hydrologically lies within a small isolated watershed, which drains directly to either Isthmus Cove or Catalina Harbor.
11. Groundwater beneath the isthmus contains high concentrations of total dissolved solids (TDS), chlorides, sulfate, and boron. Results of laboratory analyses of groundwater samples collected by Environmental Engineering & Contracting, Inc. (EEC) from groundwater monitoring wells (MW-3 and MW-9), which are installed downgradient from the Site and near the ocean to evaluate the receiving groundwater quality are shown on Table 1.

**Table 1. Groundwater Quality at Monitoring Wells MW-3 and MW-9**

Constituent	MW-3 (mg/L <sup>[1]</sup> )	MW-9 (mg/L <sup>[1]</sup> )	Seawater <sup>[2]</sup> (mg/L <sup>[1]</sup> )	Groundwater WQO <sup>[3]</sup> (mg/L <sup>[1]</sup> )
TDS	6,850	5,000	---	1,000
Chloride	3,500	2,780	19,400	250
Sulfate	11.2	349	2,700	100
Boron	1.6	0.9	4.4	1.0
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen	<0.77	<1.68	---	10
Nitrite as Nitrogen	<0.33	<0.33	---	1
Ammonia	3.1	<1	---	---
Salinity	> 3.5 <sup>[4]</sup> ‰	> 2.8 <sup>[5]</sup> ‰	---	---

**Table Notes:**

- [1]. mg/L: milligram/liter.
- [2]. Constituents in seawater are based on salinity 35 part per thousand (‰).
- [3]. Groundwater WQOs (Groundwater Water Quality Objectives) are based on limits designed for the Santa Catalina Island Groundwater Basin.
- [4]. Chloride contributes more than 3.5 ‰ of salinity measured at MW-3.
- [5]. Chloride contributes more than 2.8 ‰ of salinity measured at MW-9.

MW-3 and MW-9 are located at two Harbors within 150 feet to Isthmus Cove. Ground water to surface and groundwater elevation are ranging from 5.6 to 14 feet and 2.9 to 3.6 feet, respectively. The isthmus is less than 0.5 mile wide and is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on each side. As a result, groundwater quality is naturally degraded by seawater and is under constant influence by tidal fluctuations. Water within the alluvial sediments of the isthmus shows brackish\* (greater than salinity 1 ‰ and less than 10 ‰) to seawater\* (greater than salinity 10 ‰). Groundwater within the sediments is naturally very poor in quality caused by intrusion of seawater from both sides of the isthmus. Besides the poor water quality, future pumping of groundwater from the isthmus is unlikely for any purpose, because such pumping would increase seawater intrusion, due to the presence of seawater within a couple of hundred yards of any point within the alluviated portion of Two Harbors.

\*: It is based on the definition, specified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 131, which specifies that fresh water criteria apply at locations where the salinity is 1 ‰ or less 95% or more of the time, and marine water criteria apply at locations where the salinity is 10 ‰ or more 95% or more of the time. Brackish is between 1 ‰ and 10 ‰.

12. EEC has consulted with Southern California Edison, the local water purveyor, confirming that they have no intention to utilize or explore groundwater in the isthmus area due to the poor water quality.
13. No groundwater production wells are located within Two Harbors, nor within the Two Harbors watershed. The high chloride and TDS concentrations and lack of potable groundwater aquifers beneath the isthmus have made it necessary to import all domestic

water supply from wells located near Howlands Landing, approximately 1.8 miles northwest of Two Harbors. The domestic production well at Howlands Landing is approximately 1,100 feet to the Pacific Ocean. Table 2 shows the quality of domestic water supplied from Howlands Landing.

**Table 2. Quality of Domestic Water Supply at Howlands Landing**

Date Collected	TDS (mg/L <sup>[1]</sup> )	Chloride (mg/L <sup>[1]</sup> )	Nitrate (mg/L <sup>[1]</sup> )	Sodium (mg/L <sup>[1]</sup> )
06/24/2009	--	--	9.8	--
06/14/2010	--	--	0.097	--
3/27/2012	--	420	--	--
3/27/2012	--	--	6.8	--
3/27/2012	--	--	--	140
3/27/2012	980	--	--	--
6/20/2012	--	--	7.2	--
Average	980	420	5.97	140

The data set in Table 2 was provided by Southern California Edison in response to the request for Howlands Landing water quality data. This data set covered the period between June 2009 and June 2012.

**DESCRIPTION OF PLANT, TREATMENT PROCESS, AND RECYCLED WATER APPLICATIONS**

14. The Plant is owned and operated by the Discharger.
15. The Plant is a package-type secondary wastewater treatment plant, only treating domestic wastewater produced at Two Harbors. The wastewater treatment process consists of two small treatment systems (Plant A and Plant B) and a 270,000-gallon-concrete-lined storage basin (Figure 1). Plant A with a design capacity of 37,000 gallons per day (gpd) consists of a comminutor, aeration tank with activated sludge, secondary settling tank, and chlorine contact tank. Plant B with a design capacity of 20,000 gpd consists of a 20,000-gpd extended aeration module or functions as an aerobic digester. Plant A and Plant B can be operated alternately or concurrently. Waste sludge is treated at sludge drying beds at the Plant site. Sludge is dried on site to less than 50% moisture content and disposed at the landfill of Kettleman City, California. Figures 3 and 4 show the flow schematic.
16. Treated wastewater after chlorination as recycled water is pumped to a fenced, concrete-lined storage basin (33° 26' 05.90" N, 118° 29' 40.35" W), located approximately 1,350 feet south to the Plant. Recycled water is primarily used for spray irrigation of an approximately 9-acre spray field (33° 26' 05.79" N, 118° 29' 48.82" W) owned by the Discharger. This spray field is located approximately 300 feet on the western side of storage basin. The spray field's elevations are ranging from 182 to 405 feet above the sea level. This spray field is fenced and posted with a notice of non-potable water used for irrigation in this area. Recycled water is also used for unpaved road dust control on several dirt roads serving the Island. Recycled water used for dust control is stored in an 8,000-gallon storage tank

(33° 26' 13.90" N, 118° 29' 50.09" W) during the period of the year in which dust control activities are desired (dry, summer months). Table 3 summarizes the disinfected secondary-treated effluent as recycled water used for spray field and unpaved road dust control.

**Table 3. Total Effluent and Recycled Water Usages**

Year	Total Effluent	9-Acre Spray Field			Unpaved Road Dust control		
	Gallon	Gallon	%	in/week <sup>[6]</sup>	Gallon	%	in/day <sup>[7]</sup>
2008	3,482,000	3,095,000	89	0.24	387,000	11	0.07
2009	4,726,000	4,470,000	95	0.35	256,000	5	0.07
2010	3,940,000	3,819,000	97	0.30	121,000	3	0.07
2011	4,507,000	4,443,000	99	0.35	64,000	1	0.07
2012	4,522,000	4,093,000	91	0.32	429,000	9	0.07

**Table Notes:**

[6].  $[\text{Spray Field gallon/year} \times \text{year}/(52 \text{ week}) \times 0.133681 \text{ ft}^3/\text{gallon} \times 12 \text{ in/ft}]/(9 \text{ acre} \times 43,560 \text{ ft}^2/\text{acre})$ .

[7].  $(5,000 \text{ gallon/day} \times 0.133681 \text{ ft}^3/\text{gallon} \times 12 \text{ in/ft})/(122,400 \text{ ft}^2) \square 0.07 \text{ in/day}$ .

Total recycled water used for irrigation at spray field ranges from 3,095,000 to 4,470,000 gallons per year, which are approximately 89 to 99% of the total treated effluent generated between 2008 and 2012. The approximately weekly application rates of irrigation activities were approximately ranging from 0.24 to 0.35 inch/week.

Total recycled water used for unpaved roadway dust control activities ranges from 64,000 to 429,000 gallons per year, which are approximately 1 to 11% of the total treated effluent generated between 2008 and 2012. Unpaved roadway dust control uses a 1,000-gallon tanker truck fitted with lateral sprayers. The general practice is to apply 5 loads (5,000 gallons) per day, twice a week during the period of May through October. Recycled water is sprayed on approximately a total of 1.9 miles of dirt roadways at Two Harbors (Figure 2). The unpaved roadway dust control total surface area is approximately 122,400 square feet. The approximate daily application rate of roadway dust control activities is 0.07 inch/day.

Recycled water used for irrigation and dust control is unlikely to result in incidental runoff and negative impact on the receiving groundwater and the ocean water.

17. Landscape irrigation areas, and dust-controlled roads are located within the Santa Catalina Island Groundwater Basin of the Los Angeles Region and adjacent to the ASBS.
18. Storage: The Plant design is for 100% recycling. However, if recycled water cannot be discharged through irrigation and unpaved roadway dust control, or during system malfunction, storage is available in a concrete-lined storage basin and a storage tank.

**APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS**

Due to the unique hydrogeological conditions of the Plant location and its vicinity, this permit incorporates Ocean Plan, Title 22 CCR, and other essential plans, policies, and regulations to protect the receiving ocean water and groundwater quality.

19. **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 Board Resolution 68-16 (see finding No. 23 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 (Chapter 3) incorporates Title 22 primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) by reference (see finding No. 21 below for detail). This incorporation by reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. Also, the Basin Plan specifies that “Ground waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.” Therefore the secondary MCLs, which are limits based on aesthetic, organoleptic standards, are also incorporated into this permit to protect groundwater quality. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Board Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Beneficial uses applicable to the coastal areas in Table 4 and groundwater in Table 5 are as follows:

**Table 4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses of Coastal Features**

Receiving Water	Beneficial Use(s)
Pacific Ocean, Santa Catalina Island (Hydro. Unit No. 406.40)	<p><u>Existing:</u> Navigation; water contact and non-contact recreation; commercial and sport fishing; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; preservation of biological habitats; rare and endangered species; and shellfish harvesting.</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Municipal and domestic water supply; and spawning, reproduction, and/or early development of fish.</p>

**Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses of Groundwaters**

Receiving Water	Beneficial Use(s)
Santa Catalina Island Groundwater	<p><u>Existing:</u> Municipal and domestic water supply; and agricultural supply.</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Industrial process supply.</p>

Based on Finding Nos. 11 and 12, there are no any known groundwater used for municipal, domestic, agricultural, and industrial process supply in and adjacent to the Two Harbors.

20. **Ocean Plan** – The State Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Water of California, California Ocean Plan* (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, 2005, 2009, and 2012. The State Board adopted the latest amendment on October 16, 2010 and it became effective on July 1, 2013. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. The Ocean Plan identifies beneficial uses of ocean waters of the State to be protected as summarized in Table 6 below:

**Table 6. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses**

Receiving Water	Beneficial Use(s)
Pacific Ocean	Industrial water supply; water contact and non-contact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; commercial and sport fishing; mariculture; preservation and enhancement of designated Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS); rare and endangered species; marine habitat; fish migration; fish spawning and shellfish harvesting.

21. **Title 22, CCR** – The CDPH established primary and secondary MCLs for inorganic, organic, and radioactive contaminants in drinking water. These MCLs are codified in Title 22, CCR. Title 22 primary MCLs (see Attachments A-1 to A-5) have been used as bases for effluent limitations of the recycled water in WDRs and WRRs permit to protect the beneficial use when that receiving groundwater is designated as municipal and domestic supply.
22. **Recycled Water Policy** – On February 9, 2009, the State Board adopted Resolution No. 2009-0011, the State Board Recycled Water Policy. The Policy was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on May 14, 2012. This Recycled Water Policy is intended to support the State Board’s Strategic Plan to promote sustainable local water supplies. Increasing the acceptance and promoting the use of recycled water is a means towards achieving sustainable local water supplies and can result in reduction in greenhouse gases, a significant driver of climate change. The Recycled Water Policy is also intended to encourage beneficial use of, rather than solely disposal of, recycled water generated from municipal wastewater sources in a manner that fully implements state and federal water quality laws.
23. **State 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 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 MRP; and (3) requires discharges to be treated to comply with water quality objectives and WRRs.

24. These WDRs/WRRs are proposed pursuant to CWC section 13263 because this project has the potential to affect the quality of the waters of the State, to impact the beneficial uses of those waters, or to cause a nuisance. These WDRs/WRRs conform to CWC section 13241 and the State Board Resolution 2009-011, the Recycled Water Policy, because they meet the need for recycled water use.
25. These WRRs are proposed pursuant to CWC section 13523. The WRRs prescribe the limits for recycled water and the Discharger's responsibilities for the production and monitoring of recycled water. The Discharger is also responsible for inspecting point-of-use facilities, and ensuring compliance with the WRRs contained in this Order. The distribution and irrigation systems will be maintained by the Discharger.

The Discharger prepared an *Engineering Report for Recycled Water Use Two Harbors Wastewater Treatment Plant (Title 22 Engineering Report)*, dated February 2012, on its proposed production, distribution, and use of recycled water for irrigation and unpaved roadway dust control as required by section 60323 of Title 22, CCR. On May 25, 2012, this engineer report was approved by the CDPH with conditions, including sampling requirements and use of recycled water as summarized below:

- A. As indicated in the Title 22 Engineering Report, the total coliform sampling will only be collected six days a week from Monday to Saturday. As a result, the storage tank used to fill the dust control tanker truck shall only be filled on days that samples can be collected. For all other times, the treated wastewater shall be diverted to the storage basin.
- B. The spray heads and nozzles of the tanker truck shall be configured and maintained to minimize runoff, ponding, and drift when providing recycled water for unpaved roadway dust control.
- C. The tanker truck that has been used to carry recycled water is prohibited from delivering portable water for human consumption unless a thorough disinfection process and bacterial testing has been done. In addition, a water hauler license must be obtained from the Department's Food and Drug Branch.
- D. The Title 22 Engineering Report indicates that the treated wastewater would be used to irrigate trees on the Discharger's property and is isolated from public access. The CDPH considers this as wastewater discharge and is exempt per Section 60303\* of the CCR. However, the Discharge maybe subjected to the Regional Board's authority.

\*: Section 60303, Chapter 3, Title 22, CCR. Exceptions: The requirements set forth in this chapter shall not apply to the use of recycled water onsite at a water recycling plant, or wastewater treatment plant, provided access by the public to the area of onsite recycled water use is restricted.

26. Pursuant to CWC section 13523, the Regional Board has consulted with the CDPH regarding the proposed recycling project and has incorporated their recommendations in this Order.

27. *State Board Resolution No. 77-1* – The State Board adopted Resolution No. 77-1, Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California, which includes principles that encourage and recommend funding for water recycling and its use in water-short areas of the State. On September 26, 1988, the Regional Board also adopted Resolution No. 88-012, *Supporting Beneficial Use of Available Reclaimed Water in Lieu of Potable Water for the Same Purpose*, which encourages the beneficial use of recycled wastewater and supports water recycling projects.
28. Section 13523 of the CWC provides that a Regional Board, after consulting with and receiving recommendations from CDPH or its delegated local health agency, and after any necessary hearing, shall, if it determines such action to be necessary to protect the health, safety, or welfare of the public, prescribe water recycling requirements for water that is used or proposed to be used as recycled water. Section 13523 further provides at a minimum that the recycling requirements shall include, or be in conformance with, the statewide water recycling criteria established by CDPH pursuant to Water Code Section 13521. CDPH adopted revised Water Recycling Criteria (Chapter 3, Division 4, Title 22, CCR) that became effective on January 1, 2009. Applicable criteria to this recycling Project are prescribed in this Order.
29. *Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)* – On March 21, 1974, the State Board designated a California Marine State Water Quality Protection Area from Isthmus Cove to Catalina Head (Resolution No. 74-28). The ASBS Number 25 is protected against discharge of water which exceeds 'natural water quality.' The water quality objectives attained by the treatment plant are more stringent than the natural water quality requirements, and conform to ASBS policy.
30. *Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants* – This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), pH, and percent removal of BOD and TSS. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum, federal technology-based requirements that are carried over from the previous permit.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and the Ocean Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 C.F.R. part 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are not more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

31. The requirements contained in this Order are in conformance with the goals and objectives of the Basin Plan and the Ocean Plan and implement the requirements of the CWC and Water Recycling Criteria.

**NOTIFICATION**

- 32. *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)* – This issuance of WDRs/WRRs by a regulatory agency for the protection of the environment is exempt from the provisions of the CEQA (Public Resources Code, Section 2100 et seq.) in accordance with Title 14, CCR, Chapter 3, Section 15301.
- 33. *Petition* – Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Board to review the action in accordance with CWC section 13320 and CCR title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Board by 5:00 pm on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filling petitions may be found on the Internet 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.
- 34. *Public Notice* – On July 1, 2013, the Regional Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue WDRs/WRRs Order No. R4-2013-0137 for the production, distribution and use of secondary treated and disinfected effluent as recycled water, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit written comments.

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

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Discharger shall comply with the following:

**I. INFLUENT LIMITS AND REQUIREMENTS**

Influent waste shall be limited to domestic wastewater only.

**II. EFFLUENT/RECYCLED WATER LIMITS**

- 1. The discharge from the Plant shall not exceed its design capacity of 57,000 gpd.
- 2. Effluent/recycled water shall not contain constituents with concentrations exceeding limits listed in Table 7.

**Table 7. Effluent/Recycled Water Limitations**

Constituents	Units	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Instantaneous	
				Minimum <sup>[8]</sup>	Maximum <sup>[9]</sup>
Oil and grease	mg/L	15 <sup>[10]</sup>	40 <sup>[11]</sup>	---	75 <sup>[11]</sup>
TSS	mg/L	30 <sup>[12]</sup>	45 <sup>[12]</sup>	---	---
	% removal	≥ 85 <sup>[12]</sup>	---	---	---
BOD 20° C	mg/L	30 <sup>[10]</sup>	45 <sup>[12]</sup>	---	---
	% removal	≥ 85 <sup>[12]</sup>	---	---	---
Settleable solids	mL/L <sup>[13]</sup>	1.0 <sup>[11]</sup>	1.5 <sup>[11]</sup>	---	3.0 <sup>[11]</sup>

Constituents	Units	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Instantaneous	
				Minimum <sup>[8]</sup>	Maximum <sup>[9]</sup>
pH	pH units	---	---	6 <sup>[10], [11]</sup>	9 <sup>[10], [11]</sup>
Total organic carbon	mg/L	20 <sup>[10]</sup>	---	---	---
Turbidity	NTU <sup>[14]</sup>	75 <sup>[11]</sup>	100 <sup>[11]</sup>	---	225 <sup>[11]</sup>

**Table Notes:**

- [8]. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation: The lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).
- [9]. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation: The highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).
- [10]. Carry over from the previous Order No. 00-094 and best professional judgment.
- [11]. Ocean Plan Water Quality Objective.
- [12]. Limits are based on secondary treatment requirements, 40 CFR section 133.102.
- [13]. mL/L: milliliter/liter
- [14]. NTU: nephelometric turbidity unit.

3. Disinfection and Oxidation: The recycled water shall, at all times, be adequately disinfected and oxidized\* and shall meet the requirements in this Order. The bacteria numeric limitations in recycled water, including recycled water stored at the storage basin (for irrigation) and storage tank (for unpaved roadway dust control), shall meet the effluent limitations listed below:
  - A. The median concentration of total coliform measured does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 23 per 100 milliliters based on the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed; and,
  - B. The number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 240 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period.

\*: Oxidized wastewater shall be wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen.

4. Maximum Contaminant Limits: The recycled water shall not contain trace, toxic and other constituents in concentrations exceeding the applicable maximum contaminant or action levels for drinking water established by the CDPH in sections 64431 (Attachment A-1), 64443 (Attachment A-2), 64444 (Attachment A-3), 64533 (Attachment A-4), and 64449 (Attachment A-5), Article 5, Chapter 15, title 22 of the CCR, or subsequent revisions or at levels that adversely affect the beneficial uses of receiving groundwater.

### III. GROUNDWATER LIMITATIONS

1. No Groundwater Impact: The Discharger is prohibited from altering the quality or elevation of the underlying groundwater.
2. Groundwater shall not contain constituents with concentrations exceeding limits listed in Table 8.

**Table 8. Groundwater Limitations**

Constituents	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Single Sample Maximum
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	10 <sup>[15]</sup>	---	---
Ammonia	mg/L	---	2.4 <sup>[11]</sup>	---
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	1,000 <sup>[11]</sup>	---	10,000 <sup>[11]</sup>
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	200 <sup>[11]</sup>	---	400 <sup>[11]</sup>
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	35 <sup>[11]</sup>	---	104 <sup>[11]</sup>

**Table Note:**

[15]. Basin Plan Groundwater Quality Objective.

3. By **December 11, 2013**, the Discharger shall submit a groundwater monitoring work plan, identifying the number and locations of the groundwater monitoring wells to determine site-specific groundwater flow direction and gradient for the purposes of adequately assessing any impacts to the quality of the receiving groundwater. The proposed work plan shall be prepared by or under the direction of a geologist registered in the State of California or civil engineer registered in the State of California and experienced in the field of hydrogeology, and is subject to the approval of the Executive Officer of this Regional Board.

Groundwater monitoring is available in the section IV.3. of the accompanying Monitoring and Reporting Program CI No. 4840.

### IV. SPECIFICATIONS FOR USE OF RECYCLED WATER

1. The Discharger is the sole user of the recycled water and responsible for recycled water uses.
2. Recycled water shall be only used for 9-acre spray field irrigation and unpaved roadway dust control. Unless a revision to Title 22 Engineering Report has been submitted to and approved by the CDPH for such other uses and/or requirements for these uses that have been prescribed by this Regional Board, in accordance with Section 13523 of the CWC.

## V. USE AREA REQUIREMENTS

Use area is an area of recycled water use with defined boundaries, which may contain one or more facilities where recycled water is used. The Discharger shall be responsible to ensure that all users of recycled water comply with the following:

1. No irrigation with, or impoundment of, disinfected secondary-treated recycled water shall take place within 900 feet of any domestic water supply well.
2. Any use of recycled water shall comply with the following:
  - A. Recycled water shall be applied at such a rate and volume as not to exceed vegetative demand and soil moisture conditions. Special precautions must be taken to prevent clogging of spray nozzles and over-watering, and minimize the production of run-off. Pipelines shall be maintained so as to prevent leakage;
  - B. Any incidental runoff from recycled water projects shall be handled as follows:
    - a. Where these WDRs/WRRs prohibit the discharge of recycled water to waters of the State and discharges are not expected to occur.
    - b. In limited cases, where necessary to address a water quality concern, discharges of recycled water to surface waters may be regulated under an individual NPDES permit.

Incidental runoff is defined as unintended small amounts (volume) of runoff from recycled water use areas, such as unintended, minimal over-spray from sprinklers that escapes the recycled water use area. Irrigation system maintenance shall be consistent with the requirements found in the State Board's Recycled Water Policy.
  - C. Spray, mist, or runoff shall not enter dwellings, designated outdoor eating areas, or food handling facilities, and shall not contact any drinking water fountain;
  - D. Recycled water shall not be used for irrigation during periods of rainfall and/or runoff; and,
  - E. Recycled water discharged to the spray disposal area shall be retained on the designated area and shall not be allowed to escape as surface flow.
3. All recycled water use areas that are accessible to the public shall be posted with signs that are visible to the public, in a size no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide, that include the following wording: "RECYCLED WATER – DO NOT DRINK". Each sign shall display an international symbol similar to that shown in Figure 5. An alternative signage and wording may be used and shall be approved by the CDPH.
4. No physical connection shall be made or allowed to exist between any recycled water piping and any piping conveying potable water, except as allowed under Section 7604 of Title 17, CCR.

5. The portions of the recycled water piping system that are in areas subject to access by the general public shall not include any hose bibs (a faucet or similar device to which a common garden hose can be readily attached). Only quick couplers that differ from those used on the potable water system shall be used on the portions of the recycled water piping system in areas subject to public access.
6. Recycled water use shall not result in earth movement in geologically unstable areas.

## VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR DUAL-PLUMBED SYSTEM

1. "Dual plumbed" means a system that utilizes separated piping systems for recycled water and potable water within a facility and where the recycled water is used for either of the following purposes:
  - A. To serve plumbing outlets (excluding fire suppression systems) within a building; or,
  - B. Outdoor landscape irrigation at individual residences.
2. The public water supply shall not be used as a backup or supplemental source of water for a dual-plumbed recycled water system unless the connection between the two systems is protected by an air gap separation which complies with the requirements of Section 7602 (a) and 7603 (a) of Title 17, CCR, and that such connection has been approved by the CDPH and/or its delegated local agency.
3. The Discharger shall not deliver recycled water to a facility using a dual-plumbed system unless the report required pursuant to Section 13522.5 of the CWC, and which meets the requirements set forth in sections VI.4. and/or VI.5. of this Order, has been submitted, and approved by, the CDPH and/or its delegated local agency. The Regional Board shall be furnished with a copy of the CDPH approval together with the aforementioned report within 30 days following the approval.
4. The report pursuant to Section 13522.5 of the CWC shall contain the following information for dual-plumbed systems, in addition to the information required by Section 60323 of Title 22, CCR (Engineering Report):
  - A. A detailed description of the intended use site identifying the following:
    - a. The number, location, and type of facilities within the use area proposing to use dual-plumbed systems;
    - b. The average number of persons estimated to be served by each facility on a daily basis;
    - c. The specific boundaries of the proposed use site including a map showing the location of each facility to be served;
    - d. The person or persons responsible for operation of the dual-plumbed system at each facility; and,

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

## **VII. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

1. Recycled water shall not be used for direct human consumption or for the processing of food or drink intended for human consumption.
2. Bypass, discharge, or delivery to the use area of inadequately treated recycled water, at any time, is prohibited.
3. The recycling facility and areas where any potential pollutants are stored shall be adequately protected from inundation and damage by storm flows and run-off.

4. Adequate freeboard and/or protection shall be maintained in the recycled water storage tanks and process tanks to ensure that direct rainfall will not cause overtopping.
5. The wastewater treatment and use of recycled water shall not result in problems caused by breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, midges, or other pests.
6. Odors of sewage origin shall not be perceivable any time outside the boundary of the treatment facility.
7. The Discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all treatment facilities and control systems (and related appurtenances), which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes: effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls (including appropriate quality assurance procedures).
8. Any wastes that do not meet the foregoing requirements shall be held in impervious containers and discharged at a legal point of disposal.
9. A copy of these requirements shall be maintained at the water reclamation facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
10. Based on the CDPH's conditional approval letter, dated May 25, 2012, to the Regional Board, the Discharger shall fulfill the following requirements:
  - A. As indicated in the Title 22 Engineering Report, the total coliform sampling will be collected daily from Monday to Saturday. As a result, the 8,000-gallon storage tank used to fill the duct control tanker truck shall only be filled on days that samples can be collected. For all other times, the treated wastewater shall be diverted to the storage basin.
  - B. The spray heads and nozzles of the tanker truck shall be configured and maintained to minimize runoff, pending, and drift when providing recycled water for unpaved roadway dust control.
  - C. The tanker truck that has been used to carry recycled water is prohibited from delivering portable water for human consumption unless a thorough disinfection process and bacterial testing has been done. In addition, a water hauler license must be obtained from the Department's Food and Drug Branch.

## VIII. PROHIBITIONS

1. Wastes discharged and recycled water applications shall not contain tastes, odors, color, foaming, any materials, or other objectionable characteristics in concentrations that would:
  - A. Affect human, animal, and plant life;

- B. Cause nuisance or adversely affect the beneficial uses and quality of the receiving groundwater; and,
  - C. Impact ocean water that may be in hydraulic connection with groundwater.
2. 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 CWC Section 13173, in a manner that causes violation of receiving water limitations, is prohibited.
  3. The recycled water storage basin and storage tank 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.
  4. 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 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.
  5. Odors originating at this facility shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the property owned by the Discharger.
  6. No new connections may be made without notification to the Regional Board.
  7. The discharge of waste shall not create a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance.
  8. Bypass, discharge or overflow of untreated wastes, except as allowed by Section VIII.9. of this Order, is prohibited.
  9. 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 shall 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.

- C. The Discharger must submit written notice at least 24 hours in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board Executive Officer.
10. 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.
11. No tree spray field irrigation with recycled water is allowed for a period of 14 days prior to harvesting or allowing access by the general public.
12. The discharge of effluent, including runoff, spray or droplets from the irrigation system, shall not occur outside the boundaries of the land application area.

## IX. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall continue to submit plans for proposed and as-built drawings for recycled water projects to and obtain approval from the CDPH or its delegated local health agency for each recycled water project. The American Water Works Association Guidelines for the Distribution of Non-Potable Water shall be followed, including installation of purple pipe, adequate signs, etc. As-built drawings shall show the final locations of the potable water, sewer, and recycled water pipelines; and indicate adequate separation between the recycled water and potable domestic water lines, which shall also be marked clearly or labeled using separate colors for identification. In addition, a copy of each application to CDPH for a recycled water project shall be delivered to the Regional Board for inclusion in the administrative file with the following information:
  - A. A description of each use area including, but not limited to, a description of what will be irrigated (e.g., landscape, specific food crop, etc.); method of irrigation (e.g., spray, flood, or drip); the location of domestic water supply facilities adjacent to the use areas; site containment measures; the party responsible for the distribution and use of the recycled water at the site; identification of other governmental entities which may have regulatory jurisdiction over the reuse site(s).
  - B. A map showing specific areas of use, areas of public access, surrounding land uses, the location and construction details of wells in or near the use areas, location and type of signage, the degree of potential access by employee or the public, and any exclusionary measures (e.g. fencing).

The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board a copy of the approved Recycled Water Project and the CDPH approval within 30 days of approval.

2. For any extension or expansion of the recycled water system or use areas not covered by the Recycled Water Plan, the Discharger shall submit a report detailing the extension or expansion plan for approval by the CDPH or its delegated local health agency. The plan shall include, but not limited to, the information specified in sections IX.1.A. and IX.1.B. above. Following construction, as-built drawings shall be submitted to the CDPH or its delegated local health agency for approval prior to delivery of recycled water.

The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board a copy of the approved expansion plan and the CDPH approval within 30 days of approval.

3. If the recycled water system lateral pipelines are located on an easement contiguous to a homeowners private property and where there is a reasonable probability that an illegal or accidental connection to the recycled water line could be made, the Discharger shall provide a buffer zone or other necessary measures between the recycled water lines and the easement to prevent any illegal or accidental connection to the recycled water lines. The Discharger shall notify such homeowners about the recycled water lateral and restrictions on usage of recycled water.
4. The Discharger shall inspect the recycled water use areas on a periodic basis. The Discharger shall propose an inspection schedule, based the type of use site, for approval by the CDPH within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. A report of findings of the inspection shall be submitted to the CDPH, County Health Department, and the Regional Board on a quarterly basis.
5. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board, under penalty of perjury, technical self-monitoring reports according to the specifications contained in the Monitoring and Reporting Program as directed by the Executive Officer.
6. The Discharger shall notify the CDPH and this Regional Board by telephone or electronic means within 24 hours of knowledge of any violations of recycled water use conditions or any adverse conditions as a result of the use of recycled water from the Plant or/and the recycled water storage basin; written confirmation shall follow within 5 working days from date of notification.
7. The Discharger shall notify the CDPH and this Regional Board, immediately by telephone, of any confirmed coliform counts that could cause a violation of the requirements. This information shall be confirmed in the next monitoring report. For any actual coliform limit violation that occurred, the report shall also include the cause(s) of the high coliform counts, the corrective measures undertaken (including dates thereof), and the preventive measures undertaken to prevent a recurrence.
8. The direct use of disinfected recycled water for irrigation and unpaved roadway dust control could affect the public health, safety, or welfare; requirements for such uses are therefore necessary in accordance with Section 13523 of the Water Code.
9. The recycled water storage basin shall comply with the following provisions:
  - A. The recycled water storage basin is designed not to spill during wet months. Under this circumstance, spills that occur under extreme weather conditions or emergencies should not be considered for enforcement.
  - B. The recycled water storage basin can be drained and refilled with potable water or flushed with potable water prior to the onset of the wet season. Flushing will not displace all of the recycled water but the water quality threat is minimal.

- C. The recycled water storage basin designed to spill recycled water during the wet season can be regulated under Phase 1 municipal storm water permits or under a general storm water permit. These permits require reduction of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.
10. This Order does not exempt the Discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize the recycling and use facilities; and they leave unaffected any further constraint on the use of recycled water at certain site(s) that may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
  11. This Order does not alleviate the responsibility of the Discharger to obtain other necessary local, state, and federal permits to construct facilities necessary for compliance with this Order; nor does this Order prevent imposition of additional standards, requirements, or conditions by any other regulatory agency. Expansion of the recycled water distribution facility shall be contingent upon issuance of all necessary requirements and permits, including a conditional use permit.
  12. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, that include, but is not limited to: failure to comply with any condition in this Order, endangerment of human health or environment resulting from the permitted activities in this Order, obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts, and acquisition of new information which could have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption.

The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of the Order; or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

13. The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information that the Regional Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Discharger shall also furnish the Regional Board, upon request, with copies of records required to be kept under this Order for at least three years.
14. In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for the Discharger that it would have been necessary to halt or to reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the Discharger shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or is lost.
15. This Order includes "Waste Discharge Requirements" in lieu of the "Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements" (1990).
16. This Order includes the WRR and the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP, CI No. 4840). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and these WRRs, those provisions stated herein before prevail.

**X. REOPENER**

1. This Order may be reopened to include the most scientifically relevant, and appropriate limitations or other requirements for this Plant.
2. All other provisions and requirements of this order, the Monitoring and Reporting Program, and the WDRs/WRRs shall remain in effect.

**XI. TERMINATION**

WDRs/WRRs Order No. 00-094, adopted by this Regional Board on June 29, 2000, is hereby terminated, except for enforcement purposes.

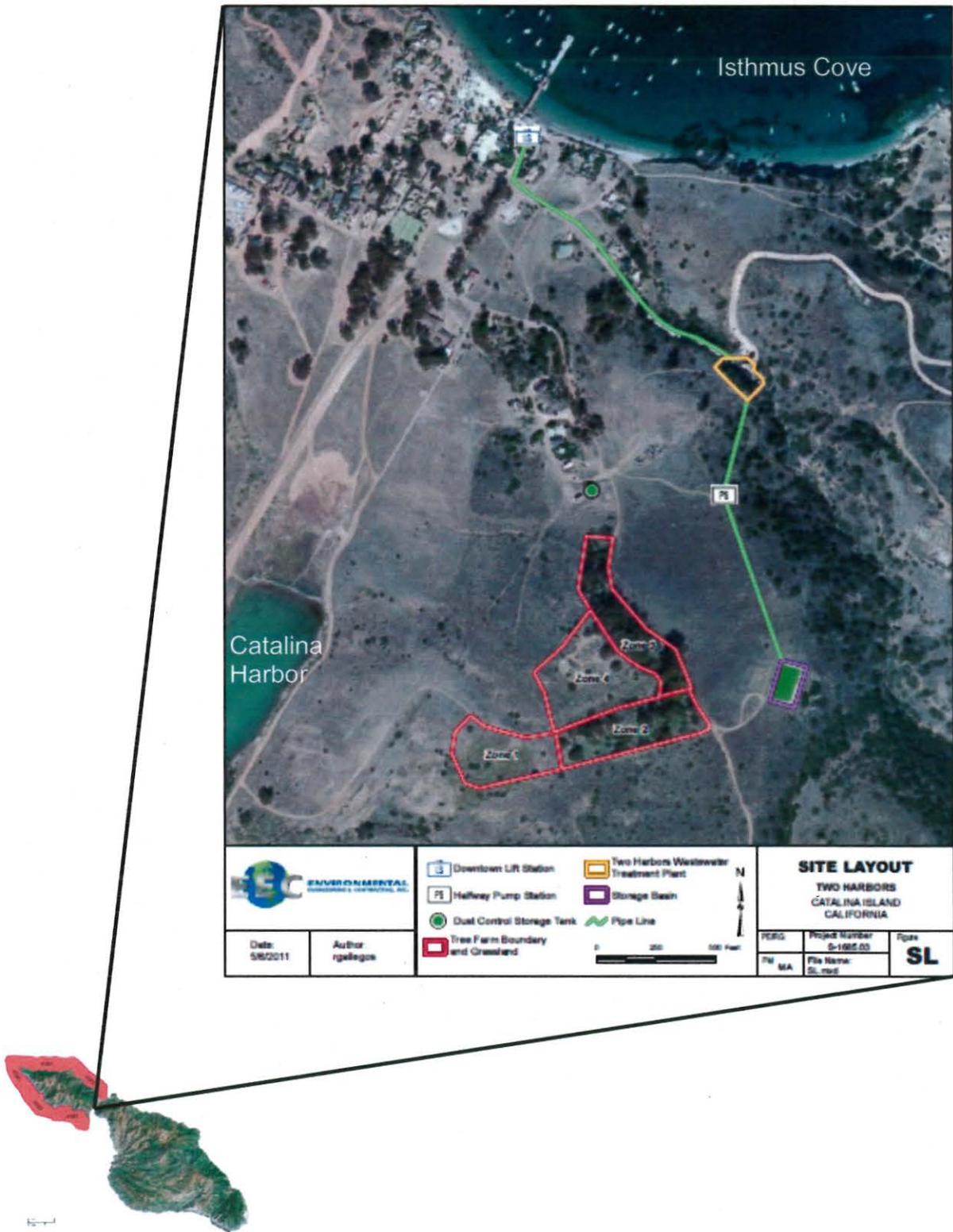
**XII. EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ORDER**

This Order takes effect upon its adoption.

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 12, 2013.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Samuel Unger, P.E.  
Executive Officer

/DTSAl/



**Figure 1: Locations of Two Harbors Wastewater Treatment Plant, Storage Basin, Storage Tank, and Spray Field and Two Harbors Vicinity**



Figure 2: Dust Control Area







**Figure 5: Exhibition of “Recycled Water – Do Not Drink”**

## Attachment A-1

Table 64431-A – Inorganic Chemicals <sup>[1]</sup>	
Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Levels (mg/L)
Aluminum	1
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.01
Asbestos	7 MFL <sup>[2]</sup>
Barium	1
Beryllium	0.004
Cadmium	0.005
Chromium	0.05
Cyanide	0.15
Mercury	0.002
Nickel	0.1
Selenium	0.05
Thallium	0.002
Perchlorate	0.006
Fluoride	2

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**Table Notes:**

[1]. California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22, Section 64431.

[2]. MFL = million fibers per liter; MCL for fibers exceeding 10µm in length.

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## Attachment A-2

Table 4 – Radioactivity <sup>[3]</sup>	
Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Levels (pCi/L)
Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228	5
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (Including Radium-226 but Excluding Radon and Uranium)	15
Tritium	20,000
Strontium-90	8
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50
Uranium	20

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**Table Note:**

[3]. CCR Title 22, Section 64443.

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### Attachment A-3

Table 64444-A – Organic Chemicals <sup>[4]</sup>	
Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Levels (mg/L)
<b>(a) Volatile Organic Chemicals</b>	
Benzene	0.001
Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC)	0.0005
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.0005
1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCE)	0.006
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01
Dichloromethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.0005
Ethylbenzene	0.3
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	0.013
Monochlorobenzene	0.07
Styrene	0.1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005
Toluene	0.15
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.005
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.15
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	1.2
Vinyl Chloride	0.0005
Xylenes (m,p)	1.75

<b>Table 64444-A – Organic Chemicals<sup>[4]</sup></b>	
<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Levels (mg/L)</b>
<b>(b) Non-Volatile synthetic Organic Chemicals</b>	
Alachlor	0.002
Atrazine	0.001
Bentazon	0.018
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002
Carbofuran	0.018
Chlordane	0.0001
2,4-D	0.07
Dalapon	0.2
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.004
Dinoseb	0.007
Diquat	0.02
Endothall	0.1
Endrin	0.002
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	0.00005
Glyphosate	0.7
Heptachlor	0.00001
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00001
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
Lindane	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.03
Molinate	0.02
Oxamyl	0.05
Pentachlorophenol	0.001
Picloram	0.5
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	0.0005

Table 64444-A – Organic Chemicals <sup>[4]</sup>	
Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Levels (mg/L)
Simazine	0.004
Thiobencarb	0.07
Toxaphene	0.003
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	$3 \times 10^{-8}$
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05

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**Table Note:**

[4]. CCR Title 22, Section 64444.

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### Attachment A-4

Table 64533-A – Disinfection Byproducts <sup>[5]</sup>	
Constituent	Units
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.08 ppb
Bromodichloromethane	ppb
Bromoform	ppb
Chloroform	ppb
Dibromochloromethane	ppb
Haloacetic acid (five) (HAA5)	0.06 ppb
Monochloroacetic acid	ppb
Dichloroacetic acid	ppb
Trichloroacetic acid	ppb
Monobromoacetic acid	ppb
Dibromoacetic acid	ppb
Bromate <sup>[6]</sup>	0.01ppb
Chlorite <sup>[7]</sup>	1 ppb

**Table Notes:**

- [5]. CCR Title 22, Section 64533, Chapter 15.5
- [6]. Bromate is listed for plant using ozone disinfection only.
- [7]. Chlorite is listed for plant using chlorine dioxide only.

## Attachment A-5

Table 64449-A –Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels <sup>[8]</sup>	
Chemical	Units
Aluminum	0.2 mg/L
Color	150 Units
Copper	1.0 mg/L
Corrosivity	Non corrosive
Foam Agents (MBAS)	0.5 mg/L
Iron	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.05 mg/L
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	0.005 mg/L
Odor – Threshold	3 units
Silver	0.1 mg/L
Thiobencarb	0.001 mg/L
Zinc	5 mg/L

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**Table Note:**

[8]. CCR Title 22, Section 64449.

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

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**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM CI. NO. 4840  
FOR  
SANTA CATALINA ISLAND COMPANY  
(TWO HARBORS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT)  
(File No. 65-16)**

This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. CI 4840 is issued pursuant to California Water Code section 13267, which authorizes the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, (Regional Board) to require the Santa Catalina Island Company (Discharger) who discharges the secondary-treated wastewater and recycles it that could affect the quality of the waters of the state to furnish technical or monitoring reports. The reports required herein are necessary to assure compliance with Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Recycling Requirements (WRRs) Order No. R4-2013-0137 and to protect the waters of the state and their beneficial uses. The evidence that supports the need for the reports is set forth in the WDRs/WRRs and the Regional Board record.

**I. SUBMITTAL OF REPORTS**

1. The Discharger shall submit the required reports, outlined in the following paragraphs to the Regional Board. The reports shall be received at the Regional Board via GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100000828 on the dates indicated as follows:
  - A. **Quarterly Monitoring Reports** shall be received at the Regional Board by the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the second month following the end of each quarterly monitoring period according to Table 1. The first Quarterly Monitoring Report under this program shall be received at the Regional Board by November 15, 2013.

**Table 1. Reporting Period and Due**

Reporting Period	Report Due
January ~ March	May 15
April ~ June	August 15
July ~ September	November 15
October ~ December	February 15

- B. **Annual Summary Report** shall be received at the Regional Board March 1 of each year. The first Annual Summary Report under this program shall be received at the Regional Board on March 1, 2014.

If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements by submitting all reports required under the MRP, including electronic

data format (EDF) groundwater monitoring data, discharge location data, and pdf monitoring reports to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100000828.

## II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Monitoring shall be used to determine compliance with the requirements of this Order and shall include, but not limited to, the following:
  - A. Locations of each groundwater monitoring station where representative samples can be obtained and the rationale for the selection. The Discharger must include a map, at a scale of 1 inch equals 1,200 feet or less, that clearly identifies the locations of all monitoring wells, and production wells.
  - B. Sampling protocols (specified in 40 CFR Part 136 or AWWA standards where appropriate) and chain of custody procedures.
  - C. For groundwater monitoring, outline the methods and procedures to be used for measuring water levels; purging wells; collecting samples; decontaminating equipment; containing, preserving, and shipping samples, and maintaining appropriate documentation. Also include the procedures for handling, storing, testing, and disposing of purge and decontamination waters generated from the sampling events.
  - D. Laboratory or laboratories, which conducted the analyses. Include copy or copies of laboratory certifications by the California Department of Public Health(CDPH) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) every year or when the Discharger changes their contract laboratory.
  - E. Analytical test methods used and the corresponding detection limits for reporting purposes (DLRs) unregulated and regulated chemicals. Please see the CDPH's website at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/EDT.aspx> for regulated chemicals.
  - F. Quality assurance and control measures.
2. The samples shall be analyzed using analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; or where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by commercially available methods approved by the CDPH, Regional Board and/or State Board. The Discharger shall select the analytical methods that provide reporting detection limits (DLRs) lower than the limits prescribed in this Order.
3. The Discharger shall instruct its laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the DLRs (or its equivalent if there is a different treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) are the lowest calibration standard. At no time shall the Discharger use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

4. Upon request by the Discharger, the Regional Board, in consultation with the CDPH and the State Board Quality Assurance Program, may establish DLRs, in any of the following situations:
  - A. When the pollutant has no established method under 40 CFR 136 (revised May14, 1999, or subsequent revision);
  - B. When the method under 40 CFR 136 for the pollutant has a DLR higher than the limit specified in this Order; or,
  - C. When the Discharger agree to use a test method that is more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and is commercially available.
5. Samples of disinfected effluent must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All QA/QC analyses must be run on the same dates when samples were actually analyzed. The Discharger shall make available for inspection and/or submit the QA/QC documentation upon request by Regional Board staff. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of that documentation shall be submitted with the quarterly report.
6. For unregulated chemical analyses, the Discharger should select methods according to the following approach:
  - A. Use drinking water methods, if available;
  - B. Use CDPH-recommended methods for unregulated chemicals, if available;
  - C. If there is no CDPH-recommended drinking water method for a chemical, and more than a single EPA-approved method is available, use the most sensitive of the EPA-approved methods;
  - D. If there is no EPA-approved method for a chemical, and more than one method is available from the scientific literature and commercial laboratory, after consultation with CDPH, use the most sensitive method;
  - E. If no approved method is available for a specific chemical, the Discharger's laboratory may develop or use its own methods and should provide the analytical methods to CDPH for review. Those methods may be used until CDPH recommended or EPA-approved methods are available.
  - F. If the only method available for a chemical is for wastewater analysis (e.g., a chemical listed as a priority pollutant only), sample and analyze for that chemical in the treated and disinfected effluent immediately increase the likelihood of detection. Use this approach until the Discharger's laboratory develops a method for the chemical in drinking water, or until a CDPH-recommended or EPA-approved drinking water method is available.
  - G. The Discharger is required to inform the Regional Board, in event that D, E, F is occurring.

### III. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall submit all reports, shown on Section I SUBMITTAL OF REPORTS to the Regional Board by the dates indicated. All quarterly, and annual monitoring reports should contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance", which discusses the compliance records and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the reuse into full compliance with water recycling requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with WDRs and WRRs, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

#### 1. Quarterly reports

- A. These reports shall include, at a minimum, the following information:
  - a. The volume of the final effluent and the final effluent used for recycled water. If no recycled water is used during the quarter, the report shall so state.
  - b. The date and time of sampling and analyses.
  - c. All analytical results of samples collected during the monitoring period of the final effluent and groundwater.
  - d. Records of any operational problems, plant upset and equipment breakdowns or malfunctions, and any discharge(s) of the final effluent and the final effluent used for recycled water.
  - e. Discussion of compliance, noncompliance, or violation of requirements.
  - f. All corrective or preventive action(s) taken or planned with schedule of implementation, if any.
- B. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, analytical data shall be reported using the following reporting protocols:
  - a. Sample results greater than or equal to the DLR must be reported "as measured" by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample); or
  - b. Sample results less than the DLR, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's method detection limit (MDL), must be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified", or DNQ. The laboratory must write the estimated chemical concentration of the sample next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to Est. Conc.); or
  - c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL must be reported as "Not-Detected", or ND.
- C. If the Discharger samples and performs analyses (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) on any

sample more frequently than required in this MRP using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average used in demonstrating compliance with average effluent, receiving groundwater water, etc., limitations.

- D. The Regional Board may request supporting documentation, such as daily logs of operations.

## 2. Annual Reports

- A. Tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous calendar year.
- B. Discussion of the compliance record and corrective or preventive action(s) taken or planned that may be needed to bring the treated effluent, including the treated effluent used for recycled water, into full compliance with the requirements in this Order.
- C. An in-depth discussion of the results of the groundwater monitoring and final effluent monitoring programs conducted during the previous year.
- D. The description of any changes and anticipated changes including any impacts in operation of any unit processes or facilities shall be provided.
- E. A list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory quality assurance/quality control procedures shall be included. The report shall restate, for the record, the laboratories used by the Discharger to monitor compliance with this Order, their status of certification, and provide a summary of performance.
- F. The report shall confirm operator certification and provide a list of current operating personnel, their responsibilities, and their corresponding grade of certification.
- G. The report shall also include the date of the Two Harbors Wastewater Treatment Plant (Plant)'s Operation and Maintenance Management Plan, the date the plan was last reviewed, and whether the plan is complete and valid for the current Plant.
- H. The groundwater monitoring portion of the annual report shall be prepared under the direction of an engineer registered in the State of California, or a certified hydrogeologist in California, and experienced in the field of recycled water practices. All groundwater monitoring reports must include, at minimum, the following:
  - a. Well identification, date and time of sampling;
  - b. Sampler identification, and laboratory identification; and,

- c. Quarterly observation of groundwater levels, recorded to .01 feet mean sea level, flow direction.

If there is no discharge or water recycled during any reporting period, the report shall so state.

#### IV. WATER QUALITY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

##### 1. Effluent Monitoring

- A. Effluent shall be monitored at the location (33° 26' 19.18" N, 118° 29' 42.31" W) of recycled water effluent leaving the disinfection system.
- B. Effluent daily flows shall be measured mechanically with an in-stream flow meter in gallons after treatment and before discharge to the storage basin.
- C. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program, specified in Table 2:

**Table 2. Effluent Monitoring**

Constituent	Unit <sup>[1]</sup>	Type of Sample <sup>[2]</sup>	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Total flow <sup>[3]</sup>	gal/day	recorder	continuous
pH	pH units	grab	daily
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20 °C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
Turbidity	NTU	continuous	---
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	weekly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	weekly
Enterococcus coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Suspended solids	mg/L	grab	weekly
Residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	weekly
Total organic carbon	mg/L	grab	weekly
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	weekly
Nitrate + Nitrite as nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrate as nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrite as nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
MBAS <sup>[4]</sup>	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Constituents listed in A-1 to A-5 and B-1	various	grab	annually

Constituent	Unit <sup>[1]</sup>	Type of Sample <sup>[2]</sup>	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
CECs <sup>[5]</sup> in B-2	various	grab	annually

**Table Notes:**

- [1]. gal/day: gallons/day;  
 mg/L: milligram/liter;  
 NTU: nephelometric turbidity unit;  
 MPN/100mL: Most Probable Number/100 milliliter
- [2]. Grab sample is an individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. When an automatic composite sampler is not used, composite sampling shall be done as follows: If the duration of the discharge is equal to or less than 24 hours but greater than eight (8) hours, at least eight (8) flow-weighted samples shall be obtained during the discharge period and composited. For discharge duration of less than eight (8) hours, individual 'grab' sample may be substituted.
- [3]. The Discharger shall report the daily minimum, maximum, and average values. The Discharger shall report the estimated daily volume of wastewater used for irrigation and for spray disposal.
- [4]. MBAS: Methylene Blue Active Substances
- [5]. CECs: Chemicals of Emerging Concerns

D. CECs: CECs, listed in Attachment B-2, shall be monitored annually. The Executive Officer may add or delete chemicals from this list as new analytical methods become available and may also make revisions to approved analytical methods as needed. A revised CECs list will be made available to the Discharger when changes occur. The Discharger shall request a deviation from the attached list, if a change is required, before collecting samples.

2. Storage Tank Monitoring

- A. The gallons of recycled water delivered to the storage tank and quantity used for road dust control shall be recorded daily and reported quarterly with sufficient description and graphical representation that it shall demonstrate and quantify the efficiency of the recycling system.
- B. The total coliform shall be collected daily from Monday to Saturday.
- C. Storage tank monitoring is required only during the road dust control being applied.

3. Groundwater Monitoring

- A. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program, specified in Table 3:

**Table 3. Groundwater Monitoring**

Constituents	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Groundwater level	feet	measure	quarterly
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Ammonia	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Enterococcus	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly

**V. GENERAL MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the treated effluent and/or treated effluent used for the recycled water program into full compliance with requirements at the earliest possible time, and submit a timetable for implementation of the corrective measures.
3. Monitoring reports shall be signed by either the principal Executive Officer or ranking elected official. A duly authorized representative of the aforementioned signatories may sign documents if:
  - A. The authorization is made in writing by the signatory;
  - B. The authorization specifies the representative as either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and,

The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer of this Regional Board.

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

"I certify under penalty of law that this document, including all attachments and supplemental information, was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated 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 a fine and imprisonment.”

Executed on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

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

## VI. WASTE HAULING REPORTING

In the event that waste sludge, septage, or other wastes are hauled offsite, the name and address of the hauler shall be reported, along with types and quantities hauled during the reporting period and the location of final point of disposal. In the event that no wastes are hauled during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted in the quarterly monitoring report.

## VII. MONITORING FREQUENCIES

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted to a less frequent basis or parameters dropped by the Executive Officer if the Discharger makes a request and the Executive Officer determines that the request is adequately supported by statistical trends in the monitoring data submitted.

These records and reports are public documents and shall be made available for inspection during normal business hours at the office of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region.

Ordered by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Samuel Unger". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Samuel Unger, P.E.

Executive Officer

Date: September 12, 2013

/DTSAI/

## Attachment B-1

### Monitoring for Remaining Pollutants Listed in Ocean Plan

Lead	Non-Chlorinated Phenolics <sup>[1]</sup>	Chlorinated Phenolics <sup>[2]</sup>
Endosulfan	HCH <sup>[3]</sup>	Acrolein
bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	chlorobenzene
di-n-butyl phthalate	1,3-dichlorobenzenes	diethyl phthalate
dimethyl phthalate	4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	2,4-dinitrophenol
fluoranthene	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	nitrobenzene
tributyltin	acrylonitrile	aldrin
benzidine	bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
DDT <sup>[4]</sup>	1,4-dichlorobenzene	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine
1,3-dichloropropene	dieldrin	2,4-dinitrotoluene
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	halomethanes <sup>[5]</sup>	hexachlorobutadiene
hexachloroethane	isophorone	N-nitrosodimethylamine
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	PAHs <sup>[6]</sup>
PCBs <sup>[7]</sup>	toxaphene	2,4,6-trichlorophenol

#### Table Notes:

- [1]. Non-Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds shall mean the sum of 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2-nitrophenol, 4-nitrophenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, and phenol.
- [2]. Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds shall mean the sum of 2-chlorophenol, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 4-chloro-3-methylphenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol, and pentachlorophenol.
- [3]. HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane) and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.
- [4]. DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD, and 2,4'DDD.
- [5]. Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide) and chloromethane (methyl chloride).
- [6]. PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene (benzo[a]anthracene), 3,4-benzofluoranthene (benzo[b] fluoranthene), benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene (benzo[ghi]perylene), benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.
- [7]. PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

## Attachment B-2

### Effluent Monitoring of Chemicals of Emerging Concerns (CECs)

17 $\alpha$ -Ethinyl Estradiol	Lipitor
17 $\beta$ -Estradiol	Iodinated Contrast Media (Iopromide)
Estrone	Sulfamethoxazole
Bisphenol A	Trimethoprim
Nonylphenol and nonylphenol polyethoxylates	Salicylic acid
Octylphenol and octylphenol polyethoxylates	TCEP, TCPP and TDCPP
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers	Triclosan
Acetaminophen	Bifenthrin
Amoxicillin	Permethrin
Azithromycin	Chlorpyrifos
Carbamazepine	Galaxolide
Caffeine	Diclofenac
Ciprofloxacin	Butylbenzyl Phthalate
DEET	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)
Dilantin	Fipronil
Gemfibrozil	Meprobamate
Ibuprofen	

STANDARD PROVISIONS  
APPLICABLE TO WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

1. DUTY TO COMPLY

The discharger must comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. A responsible party has been designated in the Order for this project, and is legally bound to maintain the monitoring program and permit. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Regional Board orders or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Regional Board. [CWC Section 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13300, 13301, 13304, 13340, 13350]

2. GENERAL PROHIBITION

Neither the treatment nor the discharge of waste shall create a pollution, contamination or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code (CWC). [H&SC Section 5411, CWC Section 13263]

3. AVAILABILITY

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

4. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

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

5. CHANGE IN DISCHARGE

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

- (a) Addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the Waste.

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WDR

Standard Provisions Applicable to  
Waste Discharge Requirements

- (b) Significant change in disposal method, e.g., change from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment which would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste.
- (c) Significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems.
- (d) Increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements.
- (e) Increase in the area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements. [CCR Title 23 Section 2210]

6. REVISION

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

7. TERMINATION

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

8. VESTED RIGHTS

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

9. SEVERABILITY

Provisions of these waste discharge requirements are severable. If any provision of these requirements are found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected. [CWC Section 921]

Standard Provisions Applicable to  
Waste Discharge Requirements

10. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. [CWC Section 13263(f)]

11. HAZARDOUS RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any hazardous substance or sewage to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially *impeding cleanup or other emergency measures*, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State toxic disaster contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 8574.7) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and immediately notify the State Board or the appropriate Regional Board of the discharge. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than a reportable quantity as provided for under subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 13271 of the Water Code unless the discharger is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control plan. [CWC Section 1327(a)]

12. PETROLEUM RELEASES

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

Standard Provisions Applicable to  
Waste Discharge Requirements

13. ENTRY AND INSPECTION

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's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
- (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
- (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. [CWC Section 13267]

14. MONITORING PROGRAM AND DEVICES

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

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

Unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Board Executive officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. The Regional Board Executive Officer may allow use of an uncertified laboratory under exceptional circumstances, such as when the closest laboratory to the monitoring location is outside the State boundaries and therefore not subject to certification. All analyses shall be required to be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" [40CFR Part 136] promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [CCR Title 23, Section 2230]

Standard Provisions Applicable to  
Waste Discharge Requirements

15. TREATMENT FAILURE

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

16. DISCHARGE TO NAVIGABLE WATERS

Any person discharging or proposing to discharge to navigable waters from a point source (except for discharge of dredged or fill material subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and discharge subject to a general NPDES permit) must file an NPDES permit application with the Regional Board. [CCR Title 2 Section 22357]

17. ENDANGERMENT TO HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

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

- (a) Any bypass from any portion of the treatment facility.
- (b) Any discharge of treated or untreated wastewater resulting from sewer line breaks, obstruction, surcharge or any other circumstances.
- (c) Any treatment plan upset which causes the effluent limitation of this Order to be exceeded. [CWC Sections 13263 and 13267]

18. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and record of all data used

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to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement;
  - (b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement;
  - (c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
  - (d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - (e) The analytical techniques or method used; and
  - (f) The results of such analyses.
19. (a) All application reports or information to be submitted to the Executive Office shall be signed and certified as follows:
- (1) For a corporation – by a principal executive officer or at least the level of vice president.
  - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship – by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
  - (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency – by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- (b) A duly authorized representative of a person designated in paragraph (a) of this provision may sign documents if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this provision.
  - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and
  - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer.

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

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

20. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

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

Each plan shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the operation and maintenance manual prepared by the municipality through the Clean Water Grant Program [CWC Title 23, Section 2233(d)]

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO  
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS' ADEQUATE CAPACITY

21. Whenever a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant will reach capacity within four years the discharger shall notify the Regional Board. A copy of such notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. The discharger must demonstrate that adequate steps are being taken to address the capacity problem. The discharger shall submit a technical report to the Regional Board showing flow volumes will be prevented from exceeding capacity, or how capacity will be increased, within 120 days after providing notification to the Regional Board, or within 120 days after receipt of notification from the Regional Board, of a finding that the treatment plant will reach capacity within four years. The time for filing the required technical report may be extended by the Regional Board. An extension of 30 days may be granted by the Executive Officer, and longer extensions may be granted by the Regional Board itself. [CCR Title 23, Section 2232]