STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013

FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
LA HABRA HEIGHTS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
(WELLS NO. 10 & 11)

NPDES NO. CAG994005
CI-7953

FACILITY ADDRESS

7412 Norwalk Boulevard
Whittier, California

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

1271 N. Hacienda Boulevard
La Habra Heights, CA 90631

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

La Habra Heights County Water District (LHCWD) operates existing potable water supply wells located at 7412 Norwalk Boulevard, Whittier. LHCWD discharges groundwater from pump start up and well purging activities to satisfy the Department of Health Services monitoring requirements. If needed, this permit will also cover future well rehabilitation activities of the well. The pumped groundwater will be collected into sedimentation tanks before being discharged into the storm drain.

LHCWD operates the following potable water supply wells:

Well Number	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Waterbody
No. 10	7412 Norwalk Blvd., Whittier	33° 58' 00"	118° 05' 00"	San Gabriel River
No. 11	7412 Norwalk Blvd., Whittier	33° 58' 22"	118° 04' 25"	San Gabriel River

VOLUME AND DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE:

Up to 3,000 gallons per day of groundwater will be discharged during pump start up and well purging activities during sampling. The discharge flows into the storm water catch basin located on the southwest corner of Norwalk Boulevard and Washington Boulevard that drains into San Gabriel River, a water of the United States. The site location map is shown in Figure 1.

APPLICABLE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Based on the information provided, the analytical data did not show reasonable potential for toxics to exist in groundwater above the Screening Levels for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Groundwater in Attachment A. Therefore, the effluent limits for toxic compounds in Section E.2. are not applicable to your discharge. The discharge flows into San Gabriel River has a designated beneficial use of MUN (Potential). The effluent limitations in Attachment B.8.d. are applicable to your discharge.

This table lists the specific constituents and effluent limitations applicable to the discharge.

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	750	
Sulfate	mg/L	300	
Chloride	mg/L	180	
Boron	mg/L	1	
Nitrogen[1]	mg/L	8	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	150	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	

FREQUENCY OF DISCHARGE:

The discharge of groundwater will be intermittent.

REUSE OF WATER:

Offsite disposal of waste is not feasible due to high cost of disposal. Discharge to the sewer is not feasible because of inaccessibility and the high cost of sewer connection. The property and the immediate vicinity have no landscaped areas that require irrigation. Since there are no feasible reuse options, the groundwater will be discharged to the storm drain.

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1 Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite nitrogen.

D. The following shall constitute the discharge monitoring program:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH units	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Temperature	°F	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Chloride	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Boron	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Nitrogen[2]	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Turbidity	NTU	grab	once per discharge event[1]
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[1]
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	annually
1-4 Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	µg/L	grab	annually
Acute Toxicity	% survival	grab	annually

IV. EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING

A. The discharger shall conduct acute toxicity testing tests on 100% effluent grab samples by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA's Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, October 2002, (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition. Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 109-113 of the EPA/821-R-02-012 document.

B. The fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, Atherinops affinis, shall be used as the test species for brackish discharges. The method for topsmelt is found in USEPA's Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Third Edition, October 2002, (EPA/821-R-02-014).

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[1] If the discharge is on going for more than one month, the minimum frequency of analysis becomes monthly.

[2] Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen.