

State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles
FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
PADRE ASSOCIATES, INC.
(City of Oxnard, Redwood Trunk Sewer & Headworks Project)
NPDES NO. CAG994004
CI-8627

FACILITATION LOCATION

J Street and Ventura Road;
6001 South Perkins Road
Oxnard, CA 93033

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

6001 S. Perkins Road
Oxnard, CA 93033

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

On October 14, 2003, NPDES General Permit No CAG994004, Order No. R4-2003-0111 and Monitoring & Reporting Program (MRP) No. CI-8627 were issued to Padre Associates, Inc. which is retained by City of Oxnard (The City) for the construction project. The City is constructing the Redwood Trunk Sewer to collect domestic wastewater for treatment at the new headworks facilities located adjacent to the Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant. The City and Padre Associates request the Regional Board to include the Headworks Project under coverage of the general permit. The filtered groundwater from the Headworks Project will be analyzed prior to discharge into the storm drain and/or to the Wastewater Treatment Plant flow equalization basin. Discharge from Headworks Project into the treatment plant equalization basin is necessary to avoid capacity over flow from Outfall #3 into the County Flood Control Channel. This Regional Board has no objection to including the Headworks Project under the general permit on the condition that the compliance point for the Headworks Project must be located at a point prior to discharge of the filtered groundwater into the treatment plant equalization basin.

VOLUME AND DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Up to one million gallons per day of groundwater will be discharged to a storm drain and/or coastal stream at the following locations listed below (See Figure 1). Discharge from Outfall #1 and Outfall #2 flows to the storm drain, thence to Channel Islands Harbor. Discharge from Outfall #3 flows to the County Flood Control Channel which then flows to a coastal stream tributary to the Pacific Ocean. Discharge from the Wastewater Treatment Plant equalization basin is also tributary to the Pacific Ocean, a water of the United States.

December 15, 2004

<u>Outfall</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Receiving Waterbody</u>
#1	34° 10'33"	118° 23'49"	Channel Islands Harbor
#2	34° 10'52"	119° 13'16"	Channel Islands Harbor
#3	34° 08'16"	119° 11'09"	Pacific Ocean

The site location map and the schematic of waste flow diagram are shown as Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

APPLICABLE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Based on the information provided in the NPDES Application Supplemental Requirements, the following constituents in the Table below have been determined to show reasonable potential to exist in the discharge. The groundwater discharged from the project flows into Channel Islands Harbor and/or to the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, the discharge limitations under the "Other Water" column apply to the discharge. Since the discharge ultimately flows to saltwater waterbodies, the effluent limitation for copper has been selected according to Section E.1.c. of the Order.

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

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	150	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	---
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	---
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	---
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	---
Volatile organic Compounds			
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	---
Benzene	µg/L	1.0	---
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	700	---
Toluene	µg/L	150	---
Xylenes	µg/L	1750	---
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5.0	---
Tertiary butyl alcohol	µg/L	12	---
Metals			
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9

FREQUENCY OF DISCHARGE

The project began in Summer 2004. The dewatering project is anticipated to last approximately 15 months.

REUSE OF WATER

Some of the groundwater will be used for dust control and soil compaction at the site. There are no other feasible reuse options for the discharge. Therefore, the groundwater will be discharged to the storm drain and/or a coastal stream.