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 WHITTAKER CORPORATION (FORMER WHITTAKER-BERMITE FACILITY)

NPDES NO. CAG994004 CI-8727

FACILITY ADDRESS

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

22116 Soledad Canyon Road Santa Clarita, CA 91350 1955 N. Surveyor Avenue Simi Valley, CA 93063

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Whittaker Corporation proposes to discharge wastewater from their groundwater cleanup project located at 22116 Soledad Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, California. The facility is a former industrial site. Groundwater beneath the site is impacted with volatile organic compounds (VOC's), perchlorate, and heavy metals. Prior to discharge, the contaminated groundwater will be passed through a treatment system consisting of settling tanks, particulate filters, ion exchange vessels, and granulated activated carbon (GAC). Metals removal will be achieved through chemical coagulation, settlement and clarification. The treated water will be then passed through polishing filters before discharge.

VOLUME AND DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE:

Up to 144,000 gallons per day of treated groundwater will be discharged into the storm drain located along Soledad Canyon Road and Commuter Way (Latitude: 34° 25' 0", Longitude: 118° 31' 15"). The discharge from the stormdrain flows into Santa Clara River (between Lang Gaging Station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge), a water of the United States. The vicinity map and process flow diagram are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

APPLICABLE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Based on the information provided in the NPDES Application Supplemental Requirements and previous monitoring reports, the following constituents listed in the Table below have been determined to show reasonable potential to exist in the discharge. The discharge flows into the Santa Clara River (between Lang Gaging Station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge). This stream reach of the Santa Clara River is designated MUN (Existing) beneficial use. Therefore, the discharge limitations under the "MUN" column apply to the discharge. The effluent limitations in Attachment B.3.b are applicable to the discharge. Based on the hardness value provided, an

appropriate discharge limitation for hardness-dependent metals has been selected according to Section E.1.b. of the Order No. R4-2003-0111.

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

		Discharge Limitations	
Constituents	Units	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	800	
Sulfate	mg/L	150	
Chloride	mg/L	100	
Boron	mg/L	1.0	
Nitrogen ¹	mg/L	5	
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			
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	μg/L	1.2	0.6
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	μg/L	0.34	0.17
1,2 Dichloroethane	μg/L	0.50	0.38
Carbon Tetrachloride	μg/L	0.5	0.25
Dichlorobrom-methane	μg/L	1.1	0.56
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	μg/L	3.7	1.8
Miscellaneous			
Perchlorate	μg/L	4	
Metals			
Copper	μg/L	20.8	10.4
Lead	μg/L	8.7	4.4
Selenium	μg/L	8	4

Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite nitrogen.

FREQUENCY OF DISCHARGE:

The discharge of treated groundwater will be intermittent.

REUSE OF WATER:

Offsite disposal of treated waste is not feasible due to high cost of disposal. 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.