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

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
CITY OF SANTA PAULA
ORDER NO. R4-2007- 0028
(Santa Paula Wastewater Recycling Facility)
(File No. 06-189)

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

BACKGROUND

1. The City of Santa Paula (hereafter Discharger) owns a wastewater treatment plant commonly known as Santa Paula Wastewater Reclamation Facility (SPWRF). The SPWRF is located at 905 Corporation Street, Santa Paula, California (Figures 1 and 2: Site Location Map and SPWRF Area Map respectively). The existing SPWRF is, and the new Santa Paula wastewater recycling facility (new SPWRF) described herein will be, operated and maintained by the City of Santa Paula (hereinafter the City) or by an Operating Company under a service contract with the City. The SPWRF was originally constructed in 1939, and serves the community of the City of Santa Paula, which has a population of approximately 29,100 people.

2. Municipal, domestic and commercial wastewater (including pump and treat, metal foundry and fruit washing) produced from the community of Santa Paula is treated at the SPWRF. There are three significant industrial users within the City [Chevron Oil (ground water pump and treat), Aurora Casting (metal foundry), and Saticoy Lemon (lemon packing house)]. One of them, subject to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Categorical Pretreatment Standards (Chevron Oil), is using carbon filtration pretreatment. The final treated wastewater effluent (effluent) is discharged to the Santa Clara River, under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 97-041, adopted by the Regional Board on April 7, 1997. Order 97-041 also serves as a permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0054224.

3. The City owns and operates the sewer collection system. Therefore, the City is required to implement a Pretreatment Program and to comply with the requirement of operation and maintenance of the sewer collection system.

PURPOSE OF ORDER

4. On April 27, 2005, the Discharger filed a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and applied to the Regional Board for WDRs for disposal and reuse of treated wastewater from the new SPWRF, to be constructed by the Discharger. The Discharger plans to complete construction of the new SPWRF by September 15, 2010, and achieve full compliance by December 15, 2010. The new SPWRF capacity is expected to meet the demand for treatment and disposal of municipal wastewater from the forecasted 2020 population of the City of Santa Paula. This new WDR has been written to establish the requirements for the future wastewater treatment processes and to include findings, effluent limitations, prohibitions, and a monitoring and reporting program for the new SPWRF.

5. These WDRs are issued pursuant to Chapter 9, Division 3, Title 23, California Code of Regulations (CCR) and are therefore eligible for a section 20090(a) exemption from CCR Title 27. The discharge(s) authorized herein and the treatment and storage facilities associated with the discharge of treated municipal wastewater, except for discharges of residual sludge and solid waste, are exempt from the requirements of Title 27, CCR, section 20005 et seq. (hereafter Title 27). The exemption, pursuant to section 20090(a) of Title 27, is based on the following factors; that the waste consists primarily of domestic sewage and treated effluent; that the waste discharge requirements are consistent with water quality objectives; and that the treatment and storage facilities described herein are associated with a municipal wastewater treatment facility.

FACILITY AND TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION

6. Municipal wastewater produced from the community of Santa Paula has been collected and treated at the existing SPWRF since 1939. The SPWRF is a secondary wastewater treatment plant and currently has a design capacity of 2.55 million gallons per day (mgd) and a peak design flow of 5.9 mgd. The treatment system at the SPWRF consists of primary sedimentation, primary and secondary biofiltration (tricking filter), secondary clarification, a trickling filter solids contact basin, sand filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. Solids removed from the primary and secondary treatment clarifiers are anaerobically treated in three digesters and then dried in drying beds. The supernatant is returned to the headwork. Dried sludge is hauled to a legal disposal facility on a periodic basis. Grit screening and digester cleaning wastes are also disposed of at a legal disposal site. Figure 3: Existing SPWRF Treatment Processes.

7. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified the discharge from the existing SPWRF as a major Discharge. It has a Threat to Water Quality and Complexity rating of 1-A pursuant to Chapter 9, Division 3, Title 23, CCR section 2200.

8. The Discharger intends to construct a new SPWRF in order to meet regulatory compliance standards as well as to accommodate future growth in the area. The new SPWRF would be located on a site immediately adjacent (west) and southwest of the existing SPWRF (see Figure 2). The site is within the City's existing corporate boundary and City Urban Restriction Boundary, and within the City's Sphere of Influence. The site was identified in the City's 1998 General Plan as the West Area 2 expansion area. The Santa Paula Municipal Code (SPMC) designates the site for the new SPWRF as institutional/civil (IN).

9. The Discharger currently discharges all treated effluent from an existing SPWRF to the Santa Clara River. However, once the new SPWRF is constructed and is in operation, all treated effluent from the new SPWRF will be discharged to evaporation/percolation ponds and through future subsurface drip line and surface spray irrigation systems. The existing SPWRF will be decommissioned after the new SPWRF starts operation.

   The uses of treated wastewater are not specifically addressed in the CEQA document. However, the Discharger intends to supplement the CEQA document should it identify uses for treated wastewater in the future. The exact locations where treated wastewater may be used are not known at this time. However, it is anticipated that these could include adjacent agriculture lands, municipal landscaping, City parks and landscaping in the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) SR 126 maintained right-of-way as shown in Figure 4: Future Possible Reclaimed Water Use Areas. Future end-use users may also include non-agriculture and/or municipal uses identified at later date. The uses of treated wastewater will be determined after the Discharger meets Title 22 requirements, CEQA has been supplemented to include recycling issues, and the Regional Board Executive Officer approves on a project-by-project basis the recycling disposal approach. Therefore, the requirement for reuse of treated wastewater has been included herein instead of revising these WDR when the Discharger starts to reuse the treated wastewater. The Discharger has indicated that the reuse of the treated wastewater may begin as soon as a few months after September 15, 2010 when the new SPWRF begins operation but only after appropriate CEQA review is finalized.

10. Wastewater influent entering the new SPWRF will initially be screened in the headwork, an initial screening structure and/or device used to remove large floating objects such as rags and sticks that might clog or damage the treatment equipment. After initial screening, additional solids and other organic and inorganic materials will be removed through fine screens ahead of the membrane bioreactor treatment unit. From this primary treatment unit the wastewater will flow to the membrane bioreactor treatment unit (secondary treatment). The use of micro-filtration membranes with pore sizes usually between 0.1 and 0.4 microns (μm) at this unit will ensure the retention of suspended matter and lead to a considerable reduction of the amount of bacteria in the outflow. The treatment may include disinfection using ultra violet radiation and/or a sodium hypochlorite contact chamber to meet Title 22 standards for treated wastewater reuse. The treated wastewater will be reused once the CEQA and Title 22 requirements are met and the Regional Board Executive Officer has approves it's reuse. To reduce

odors generated from new SPWRF operations, the headworks and dewatering facilities will be enclosed or covered. The odorous air will be removed and treated with foul air scrubbers and/or biofilter. The disinfection level required for the treated wastewater discharged to the percolation/evaporation ponds will be according to the limits established in these WDR's. The disinfection level required for treated wastewater reuse will be in accordance with water recycling requirements established per Title 22 requirements.

11. The percolation/evaporation ponds would be built on approximately 34 acres of agriculture land and would be located in and around Section 21, Township 3N, Range 21W, San Bernardino Base & Meridian (Figure 2: SPWRF Area Map). The new SPWF's latitude is 34° 20' 04"; its longitude is 119° 04' 45". The percolation/evaporation ponds are located to the west of Peck Road in the Santa Clara-Santa Paula hydrological area.

12. The Regional Board is classifying the discharge to the percolation/evaporation ponds as a discharge of treated wastewater that is subject to Waste Discharge Requirements, and has not classified the discharge as a groundwater recharge project that is subject to State Department of Health Services groundwater recharge criteria.

13. The Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) (1985) published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the area in which the project site is located indicate that a part of the evaporation/percolation ponds are within the 100-year flood zone. The project site would be affected by flood overflow from Fagan Canyon and the Peck Road Drain. Both the Fagan Canyon drainage and Peck Road drain are located to the east of the project site, approximately 2,500 feet and 25 feet, respectively. The FIRM indicates that the project site is located within Zone AO (i.e., zone which would experience shallow flow of one foot in depth) and would experience flood overflow. Additional areas to the west of the project site (i.e. Adams Barranca and Todd Lane) have been identified as areas of overflow that might affect the project site. It should be noted however, that flows from these drainages may have been reduced or eliminated by channel improvements to these drainages since publication of the 1985 FIRM. A detailed hydraulic analysis is underway to determine the actual level of reduction in overflow levels for the project site from these improvements.

14. A hydrologic study of the Santa Clara River (2000) has been undertaken by the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) to determine the 100-year flood plain limits since preparation of the 1985 FIRM for this area. Draft information derived from this analysis indicates that the 100-year flood zone for this part of the Santa Clara River is located north of its current 1985 FIRM location. The study did not analyze flooding within the City of Santa Paula, but instead focused on potential river-related flooding. In addition, although FEMA or VCWPD has not adopted these revised floodplain limits, the VCWPD is required to use the document for land planning and development purposes. It should also be noted that the project site is located outside of the FEMA and VCWPD defined Santa Clara River floodway.

15. The Discharger has stated in the Environmental Impact Report that to protect the site from a 100-year storm event, an earthen dike would be constructed along the southern boundary of the new SPWRF site. The earthen dike would be five feet high, ten feet wide and extend approximately 4,850 feet in length. Construction of the dike system is subject to the requirements of Clean Water Act section 401 and 404 and of the Ventura County Watershed Protection District.

16. The Discharger owns and operates five municipal water supply wells (Wells 1-B. 11, 12, 13, and 14) that supply drinking water to the residences and businesses in and around the City of Santa Paula (Figure 5: City of Santa Paula; Water Supply Wells Location). The five wells can produce up to 10.6 million gallons per day and are the source of drinking water for the community of Santa Paula. The groundwater quality complies with all primary State and federal drinking water standards. However, the groundwater has exceeded the secondary maximum contaminant level of 50 parts per billion and 500 parts per million for manganese and total dissolved solids, respectively. Many residents use self-regenerating water softeners to reduce the hardness levels of the water produced from City wells. However, self-regenerating water softening systems using salts discharge the salty waste (brine) directly into the sanitary sewer system. The Discharger believes that eliminating the need for the home water softeners will reduce the concentration of the chloride entering the existing SPWRF and new SPWRF. Consequently, the Discharger has adopted Ordinance No. 1160 (copy attached and incorporated herein by reference) which prohibits the installation or replacement, of residential self-regenerating water softeners discharging to the City sanitary sewer system within the City of Santa Paula. Ordinance No 1160 authorizes the City Manager to promulgate administrative polices and procedures designed to enforce the Ordinance and to establish a buy-back program to assist in reducing the number of existing residential self-regenerating water softening appliances. To improve water quality and reduce discharges of self-regenerating water softener brines, the Discharger is analyzing alternatives to construct a centralized well water treatment system. A membrane technology is currently an alternative being considered. The Discharger will select an appropriate softening technology that can be the most cost effective treatment technology system and that complies with the requirements of this Order.

    The Discharger proposes to discharge the hardness waste generated from the centralized well water treatment softening system by commingling it with the effluent from the SPWRF. The commingled wastewater mixture will be discharged only if it meets Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives and complies with the requirements of this waste discharge requirement.

    The following table displays water quality of the municipal well water and the existing SPWRF effluent.

Constituents	Units[1]	Well 1B[2] Average	Well 11[2] Ave.	Well 12[2] Ave.	Well 13[2] Ave.	Well 14[3]	SPWRF Effluent	Basin Plan[6]
TDS	mg/L	959	888	981	831	960	1480[4]	2000
Total Hardness	mg/L	553.6	270.3	521	405.2	553	--[5]	--[5]
Boron	mg/L	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0
Chloride	mg/L	45.1	38.9	38.2	38	49	150	110
Sulfate	mg/L	400	377	445.2	344	431	460	800
Fluoride	mg/L	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	--[5]	--[5]
Nitrate as N + Nitrite as N	mg/L	15.1	1.5	8.4	0.9	10.9	6.2	10
Manganese	mg/L	70.0	158	328	204	110	--[5]	--[5]
Sodium	mg/L	88.1	85.1	89.9	82.4	88	--[5]	--[5]
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	257.6	231.7	214.3	190	240	--[5]	--[5]

1. mg/L: milligram per liter; TDS: Total Dissolved Solids; Total hardness as $CaCO_3$; Total alkalinity as $CaCO_3$.
2. Based on analyses performed from 1996 through June 2004.
3. Based on analysis on June 16, 2004.
4. The highest level recorded in 2002.
5. --: No available data or No limit set for groundwater.
6. Basin Plan Objective for groundwater.

17. The Discharger will provide water services and hookups to residences within a radius of five hundred feet from the edge of the infiltration ponds.

18. Three agriculture water wells (B1, B2, and B3) are located inside the project site area and will be decommissioned prior to construction of the new SPWRF. Additional agriculture wells (A1 and A2) are located immediately east of the project site, outside the project limits. Three private domestic wells (G1, G2, G3) are located approximately 150 feet west, 200 feet west, and 300 feet southwest respectively of the project site, adjacent to the proposed location of the evaporation/percolation pond area, as shown in Figure 6: Vicinity Well Locations.

19. The new SPWRF will be constructed at a new location approximately 1,200 feet southwest of the existing site. The Discharger is planning on acquiring approximately 50 acres of land, which is currently used primarily for agriculture, and decommissioning the existing SPWRF site after the new SPWRF has started operations. The new SPWRF will discharge treated wastewater to evaporation/percolation ponds and ultimately make highly treated wastewater available for reclamation (see Figures 7 and 8). The new SPWRF will be designed for an average daily dry weather flow of 4.2 mgd and the peak day hydraulic design capacity of 8.0 mgd. The new SPWRF may include the following treatment processes and facilities:

- Flow Equalization Tank
- Influent Pump Station
- Head works
- Splitter Box
- Sludge Dewatering and Thickening Building
- Control Building
- Mechanical Building
- Future UV Tanks or Chlorine Contact Tank

- Aeration Tank
- Odor Control Filters
- Membrane Bioreactor
- Future Recycling Water Tank
- Future Recycled Water Pump Station
- Evaporation/percolation Ponds

20. The new SPWRF will produce an effluent better than that produced by secondary treatment processes as required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) treating municipal wastewater. The Discharger indicated that the new SPWRF will be designed to produce the following treated effluent water quality (described in the engineering design proposal and proposed in the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Santa Paula Wastewater Recycling Facility, April 2005):

Constituent	Units*	Concentration
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	10 or less
Total suspended solids (TSS)	mg/L	10 or less
Turbidity	NTU	2 or less
Oil and grease	mg/L	10 or less
Settleable Solids	mg/L	0.1 or less
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	5 or less
Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	1 or less
Nitrate and Nitrite – N	mg/L	5.0 or less
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	2,000
Sulfate	mg/L	800 or less
Chloride	mg/L	110
Boron	mg/L	1.0
Fluoride	mg/L	1.5 or less
Total Coliform	MPN/100 mL	2.2 or less

* mg/L: milligrams per liter NTU: nephelometric turbidity unit: MPN/mL: most probable number per 100 milliliters.

Subsequently, however, the Discharger has become concerned that it may not be able to meet the groundwater quality objective of 110 mg/L for chloride. The Regional Board is considering either a regional solution for the area of Fillmore, Santa Paula, and Piru, or a case by case approach solution for those facilities with chloride issues in the area. Therefore, an amendment to this chloride limit may be made according to TMDL studies as explained in Finding 32. The reconsideration and action taken is tentatively scheduled for reopener by September 2008. A new water quality objective for chloride is expected for the Santa Paula area by the time this new SPWRF is in operation and discharging to the infiltration ponds and/or subsurface irrigation.

21. The new SPWRF site and associated project components are located in an approximately 50-acre tract along Todd Lane, south of highway 126, west of Shell Road, east of Adam Barranca, and north of the Santa Clara River in Santa Paula. Depth to groundwater at the project site ranges from a depth of 14.76 to 40.90 feet below ground surface. Groundwater gradients generally appear to parallel the ground surface, gently

sloping downward to the southwest. During wet years, groundwater may rise to within ten to eleven feet of the ground surface in the southwest area (along the Santa Clara River).

22. The Discharger has been conducting quarterly groundwater-monitoring from three drill hole/wells (DH-3, DH-4, and DH-5) (Figure 9: Drill Hole/Wells Location) since July 2005. These temporary drill hole/wells will be decommissioned and replaced with permanent monitoring wells that will be located near the area. Two monitoring drill hole/wells (DH-4 and DH-5) are located in the future percolation ponds area and DH-3 is located east of the future new SPWRF. The following table shows a comparison of current groundwater monitoring data obtained since July 2005.

Constituents	Units[1]	Range of Concentrations		Groundwater Quality Objectives (Basin Plan)
		Downgradient Wells (DH-4 & DH-5)	Upgradient Well DH-3	
Nitrate-N	mg/L	0.4 – 34	0.4 – 37	10 (including Nitrite-N)
Boron	mg/L	0.27 - 1.1	0.28 -2.30	1.0
TDS	mg/L	1270 – 2160	1430 -2200	2,000
Chloride	mg/L	100 – 120	87 – 104	110
Sulfate	mg/L	470 - 890	610 - 890	800
Coliform	MPN/100 ml	--[2]	--[2]	1.1/100 ml
Cadmium	µg/L	0.4 – 3.3	0.5 – 1.6	5
Chromium	µg/L	0.76 - 12	0.87 - 30	50
Lead	µg/L	0.5 - 18	0.56 - 19	15
Selenium	µg/L	2.2 - 63	7.7 - 16	50

1. mg/L: milligram per liter; MPN/100ml: most probably number per 100 milliliters: µg/L: micrograms per liter
2. --: No monitoring for these parameters

ENFORCEMENT

23. These WDRs are for a new SPWRF that will be built by September 15, 2010. Therefore, there is no history of noncompliance or enforcement. However, the Discharger operates the existing SPWRF and discharges its effluent to Santa Clara River under NPDES No. CA0054224, Order 97-041. With respect to compliance with this NPDES, the Discharger has been in violation of several effluent limitations since its adoption on April 7, 1997. In December 1997, the Discharger engaged an environmental engineering firm to study improvements to the existing SPWRF that would bring the discharge into full compliance with effluent limitations. In February 2000, the final report (Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facilities Improvement Needs) indicated that the existing SPWRF can not provide the means of meeting effluent limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), turbidity, and coliform set forth in Order No. 97-041 because of

the existing plant's physical configuration and capacity limitation. On January 23, 2001, the Discharger was issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for exceeding effluent discharge limits that occurred between 1999 and 2000. Further review of the monitoring reports submitted in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-1759 from January 1, 2000 to June 14, 2004 indicate that the Discharger continued to exceed effluent discharge limitations, as follows: for TSS 353 violations, for total coliform 527 violations, for BOD 472 violations, for turbidity 1,444 violations, for residual chlorine 5 violations, and for sulfate 4 violations. In addition to effluent discharge limit violations, the Discharger has incurred reporting violations and unpermitted discharge violations throughout the life of the NPDES permit. At this point the State of California ex rel. California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, under chapter 5.5 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7, commencing at section 13000) is engaged in settlement discussions with the City of Santa Paula to obtain penalties and injunctive relief for violations of (1) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly known as the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq.), (2) California Water Code section 13376, and (3) Regional Board Order No. 97-041 through a Stipulated Consent Judgment and Final Order.

24. The Regional Board has required the Discharger to make the necessary modifications to the existing SPWRF to bring it into compliance with NPDES No. CA0054224 (Order No. 97-041). However, despite some modifications to the existing SPWRF, the Discharger has not been able to achieve full compliance with the requirements contained in Order No. 97-041. According to the Discharger's request, the Regional Board has issued and amended Time Schedule Orders (TSO) (R4-2003-0161, R4-2004-0149, R4-2005-0019) to extend the compliance date and to include interim effluent discharge limitations. TSO R4-2004-0149 expired October 6, 2006. A new TSO No. R4-2006-0090 was issued on October 6, 2006. Currently, the Discharger is operating the existing SPWRF under the interim effluent discharge limitations prescribed in TSO No. R4-2006-0090, which will expire on October 6, 2007.

APPLICABLE LAWS, PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

25. On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan). Subsequently, amendments to the Basin Plan have been adopted by the Regional Board in 1997 (Resolution No. 97-02); 1998 (Resolution No. 1998-018); 1999 (Resolution No. 1999-013); 2000 (Resolution No. 2000-010); 2001 (Resolution Nos. 2001-013, 2001-014, 2001-018); 2002 (Resolution Nos. 2002-004, 2002-011, 2002-017, 2002-022); and 2003 (Resolution Nos. 2003-001, 2003-009, 2003-010, 2003-011, 2003-012, 2003-015). The Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface waters and groundwater, (ii) sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the State antidegradation policy, and (iii) describes implementation programs to achieve and maintain water quality standards contained in the Basin Plan in order to protect all waters in the Region. In addition, the Basin Plan

incorporates by reference applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. This Order implements the plans, policies and provisions of the Regional Board's Basin Plan.

26. State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Resolution No. 68-16 (hereafter Resolution 68-16 or 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 Regional Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives).

27. The Regional Board finds that some degradation of groundwater beneath the SPWRF and Use Area is consistent with Resolution 68-16 provided that the degradation is confined to a specified area. The Discharger minimizes the degradation by fully implementing, regularly maintaining, and optimally operating best practicable treatment and control (BPTC) measures. The degradation is limited to waste constituents (BOD. Coliform and chloride) typically encountered in municipal wastewater as specified in the groundwater limitations in this Order. The degradation does not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the Basin Plan.

28. Some degradation of groundwater by some of the typical waste constituents released with discharge from a municipal wastewater facility after effective source control, treatment, and control is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of California. The technology, energy, water recycling, and waste management advantages of municipal utility service for the City of Santa Paula far exceed any benefits derived from a community otherwise reliant on numerous concentrated individual wastewater systems, and the impact on water quality will be substantially less.

29. This Order establishes limitations that will not unreasonably threaten present and anticipated beneficial uses or result in receiving ground water quality that exceeds water quality objectives set forth in the Basin Plan. This means that where the stringency of the limitations for the same waste constituent differs according to beneficial use, the most stringent applies as the governing limitation for that waste constituent. This Order contains tasks for assuring that BPTC and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State will be achieved. Accordingly, the discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of Resolution 68-16. Based on the results of the scheduled tasks, the Regional Board may reopen this Order to reconsider groundwater limitations and other requirements to comply with Resolution 68-16.

30. The new SPWRF will be located west of Peck Road in the Santa Clara-Santa Paula Hydrologic area. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Santa Clara-Santa Paula Hydrologic Area Groundwater Basin water body as follows:

Groundwater (West of Peck Road):

Existing: Municipal and Domestic Supply, Industrial Service Supply, Industrial Process Supply, and Agricultural Supply.

31. The Discharger will be able to achieve compliance with all the effluent limitations listed in this Order and will not discharge any wastewater to surface water from the new SPWRF when the plant becomes operational.

32. The Regional Board adopted a total maximum daily load (TMDL) to address chloride impairments of the Upper Santa Clara River (USCR) on May 6, 2004 (Resolution 04-004). The TMDL was approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and became effective on May 4, 2005. The TMDL applies to reaches 5 and 6 of the Santa Clara River, upstream of the Santa Paula WRF and requires the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Districts) to implement special studies and actions to reduce chloride loadings from their Saugus and Valencia Water Reclamation Plants (WRPs). Currently, TMDL studies are underway, including a groundwater and surface water interaction (GWSI) model study to provide information for the Regional Board to consider if a Site Specific Objective (SSO) for chloride and/or groundwater objective revisions is appropriate. The TMDL studies include reach 4 of the USCR. Based on these studies, the Regional Board may revise objectives or implement a site specific objective in reaches 4 and 3. The effluent discharge limitation contained in these WDR's may be revised to implement site specific objectives for chloride.

33. Section 13523 of the California Water Code (CWC) provides that a Regional Board, after consulting with, and receiving the recommendations of the State Department of Health Services (SDHS), and after any necessary hearing, shall, if it determines such action to be necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, prescribe water reclamation requirements for water which is used, or proposed to be used, as reclaimed water. With respect to the future use of the treated wastewater proposed by the Discharger, the Discharger will be required to comply with SDHS requirements for CCR Title 22 Recycling Water Criteria.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT AND NOTIFICATION

34. In accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.), the Discharger prepared and circulated an Environmental Impact Report for public comments. The document was certified by the Discharger on April 25, 2005.

35. The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of the intent to issue WDRs for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity

to submit their written views and recommendations for the requirements.

36. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

37. Pursuant to CWC section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be received by the State Water Resources Control Board, P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812, within 30 days of the date this Order is adopted.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger, City of Santa Paula, shall be responsible for and shall comply with the following requirements in all operations and activities at the new Santa Paula wastewater recycling facility (SPWRF):

A. INFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Waste received by the wastewater treatment plant ("influent") shall be limited to domestic, commercial, industrial, and, if needed, a small amount of dry weather storm drain flow. The Discharger shall not allow new water softener regeneration brines to be discharged to the wastewater collection system and treatment plant. Industrial wastewater subject to the Prohibited Discharge Standards listed in 40 CFR 403.5 shall not be accepted by the new SPWRF.

2. The influent shall not exceed a daily average flow of 4.2 mgd and a peak wet weather daily flow of 8.0 mgd. The flow limitations also apply to treated effluent discharged to the percolation ponds.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Effluent (wastewater discharged from the wastewater treatment plant or treated wastewater to be discharged through the disposal and/or reuse system) shall not contain heavy metals, arsenic, or cyanide, or other pollutants designated Priority Pollutants by the USEPA in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the SDHS Drinking Water Standards.

2. Effluent shall not contain organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals (i.e., heavy metals, arsenic, or cyanide) in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the current California Drinking Water Standards, CCR title 22, sections 64431 (Attachment A-1) and 64444 (Attachment A-3) or subsequent revisions.

3. Radioactivity shall not exceed the limits specified in the CCR title 22, chapter 15, section 64441 et seq., (Attachment A-2) or subsequent revisions.

4. The pH in the effluent shall at all times be from 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.

5. Effluent shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

Constituent	Units[1]	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
BOD_5	mg/L	10	15
Suspended solids	mg/L	10	15
Ammonia plus Nitrate plus Nitrite plus Organic Nitrogen as nitrogen	mg/L	10	
Nitrite-Nitrogen	mg/L	1	
Oil and grease	mg/L	15	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	2000	
Sulfate	mg/L	800	
Chloride	mg/L	110[2]	
Boron	mg/L	1.0	

[1] mg/L: milligrams per liter
[2] This limit may be revised before September 15, 2010 in response to TMDL studies.

6. Effluent discharges to the percolation/evaporation ponds that have a minimum vertical separation of ten-feet between the bottom of the percolation ponds and water table (saturated zone) shall not contain E. coli and fecal coliform in excess of the following limits:

   1. Geometric Mean Limits[1]:
      a) E. coli density shall not exceed 126 MPN/100 mL
      b) Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200 MPN/100 ml

   2. Single Sample Limits[2]:
      a) E. coli density shall not exceed 235 MPN/100 mL
      b) Fecal Coliform density shall not exceed 400 MPN/100 ml

[1] Geometric Mean limits: The geometric mean values shall be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples (generally not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30 day period).

[2] Single Sample Limits: If any single sample limit is exceeded, the Discharger is required to repeat sampling on a daily basis until sample falls below the single limit in order to determine the persistence of the exceedance. When repeat sampling is conducted because of exceedance of any one single sample limit, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean.

7. Effluent discharges to the percolation/evaporation ponds that have a minimum vertical separation of five-feet between the bottom of the percolation ponds and water table (saturated zone) shall not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of

23 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed an MPN of 240 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 days period.

C. INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Recognizing that the Discharger cannot meet the effluent limitations of Section B above until the new SPWRF is constructed and operational, NPDES and WDRs, Order No. 97-41 and the existing TSO No. R4-2006-0090 for City of Santa Paula remain in full force and effect until further action or decision is taken by this Regional Board or until the new SPWRF is completed and operational by December 15, 2010. In addition, recognizing that the new SPWRF may not meet the effluent limitation for chloride, new limits may be established for chloride before the new SPWRF begins operation or discharge.

D. SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE DRIP REUSE AND DISPOSAL LIMITATIONS FOR TREATED WASTEWATER

1. In addition to meeting all effluent limitations in the above Section B, the treated wastewater to be discharged through subsurface drip and surface irrigation reuse and disposal shall be at all times adequately oxidized, disinfected tertiary-treated wastewater only. A disinfected tertiary-treated wastewater is wastewater that has been filtered and subsequently disinfected, and meets the following criteria:

   a. The filtered wastewater has been disinfected by one of the following processes:

      i. A chlorine disinfection process that provides a concentration-time (CT) value of not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter at all times with a modal contact time of at least 90 minutes, based on peak dry weather design flow. The CT is the product of total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the same period. The modal contact time is the amount of time that elapsed between the time that a tracer, such as salt or dye, is injected into the influent at the entrance of the chlorination chamber and the time that the highest concentration of the tracer is observed in the effluent from the chamber. The peak dry weather design flow is the arithmetic mean of the maximum peak flow rates sustained over some period of time (for example three hours) during the maximum 24-hour dry weather period. Dry weather period is defined as periods of little or no rainfall.

      ii. A disinfection process that, when combined with the filtration process, has been demonstrated to inactivate and/or remove 99.999 percent of

the plaque-forming units of F-specific bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater. A virus that is at least as resistant to disinfection as polio virus may be used for purposes of the demonstration. F-specific bacteriophage MS-2 means a strain of a specific type of virus that infects coliform bacteria that is traceable to the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC 15597B1) and is grown on lawns of E. coli (ATCC 15597).

iii. Where ultraviolet (UV) disinfection is used for disinfection, UV disinfection shall deliver under worst operating conditions a minimum UV dose of 140 milli-watts seconds per square centimeters (mW-s/cm^2) at maximum weekly flow and 100 mW-s/cm^2 at peak daily flow, unless otherwise approved by the California Department of Health Services.

b. The median concentration of total coliform bacteria measured in the disinfected wastewater does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 2.2 per 100 milliliters based on the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period. No sample shall exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters.

c. A filtered wastewater shall be an oxidized wastewater that meets either (1) or (2):

(1) Has been coagulated and passed through natural undisturbed soil or a bed of filter media under the following conditions:

(a) At a rate that does not exceed 5 gallons per minute per square foot of surface area in mono, dual or mixed media gravity, upflow or pressure filtration systems, or does not exceed 2 gallons per minute per square foot of surface area in a traveling bridge automatic backwash filter; and,

(b) The turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed any of the following:

- An average of 2 NTU within a 24-hour period;
- 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period; and
- 10 NTU at any time.

(c) "NTU" (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) is a turbidity measurement determined by the ratio of the intensity of light scattered by the sample to the intensity of incident light as measured by Method 2130 B. in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater,* 20th

Edition; Eaton, A. D., Clesceri, L. S., and Greenberg, A. E., Eds; American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C., 1998; p2-8. Continuous chemical addition upstream of the filters is not required if:

i) Final effluent turbidity does not exceed 2 NTU;

ii) The turbidity of the effluent to the filters is continuously measured;

iii) The influent turbidity to the filters does not exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes in any 24-hour period and never exceeds 10 NTU; and,

iv) There is the capability to automatically activate chemical addition or divert the wastewater should the filter influent turbidity exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes.

(2) Has been passed through a microfiltration, ultrafiltration, nanofiltration, or reverse osmosis membrane so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed any of the following:

(a) 0.2 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within any calendar day; and

(b) 0.5 NTU at any time.

d. A coagulated wastewater shall be an oxidized wastewater in which colloidal and finely divided suspended matter have been destabilized and agglomerated upstream from a filter by the addition of suitable floc-forming chemicals.

e. An oxidized wastewater shall be wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen.

2. Treated wastewater shall not be directly reused for purposes other than those defined above until requirements for other uses have been established by the Regional Board, in accordance with CWC section 13523, unless the Regional Board finds that the above cited standards are applicable to other uses.

3. No disposal areas with treated wastewater shall be located within 50 feet of any domestic water supply well unless all of the following conditions have been met:

a. A geological investigation demonstrates that an aquitard exists at the well between the uppermost aquifer being drawn from and the ground surface;

b. The well contains an annular seal that extends from the surface into the aquitard;

c. The well is housed to prevent any treated wastewater spray from coming into contact with the wellhead facilities;

d. The ground surface immediately around the wellhead is contoured to allow surface water to drain away from the well; and,

e. The owner of the well approves of the elimination of the buffer zone requirement.

4. There shall be no storage or impoundment of treated wastewater within 100 feet of any domestic water supply well.

5. No disposal of sludge, waste, and treated wastewater shall take place within 50 feet of any reservoir or stream used as a source of domestic water.

6. Use of treated wastewater shall comply with the following:

   a. Treated wastewater shall not be applied above ground at such a rate and volumes as to exceed vegetative demand and soil moisture conditions. Special precautions must be taken to: prevent clogging of spray nozzles, prevent over-watering, and minimize the production of run-off. Pipelines shall be maintained so as to prevent leakage;

   b. Any runoff shall be confined to the proposed disposal area and shall not be allowed to escape as surface flow, unless the runoff does not pose a public health threat and is authorized under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the Regional Board. For the purpose of this requirement, however, minor amounts of irrigation return water from peripheral areas shall not be considered a violation of this Order;

   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; and,

   d. Treated wastewater shall not be used for surface irrigation during periods of rainfall and/or run-off.

7. All treated wastewater 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 10. An alternative signage and wording may be used provided they are

approved in advance by the California State Department of Health Services.

8. No physical connection shall be made or allowed to exist between any treated wastewater piping and any piping conveying potable water, except as allowed under section 7604 of CCR Title 17.

9. The portions of the treated wastewater piping system that are in areas subject to access by the general public shall not include any hose bibbs (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 treated wastewater piping system in areas subject to public access.

10. Treated wastewater use shall not result in earth movement in geologically unstable areas.

11. Treated wastewater shall not be used for direct human consumption or for the processing of food or drink intended for human consumption.

E. GROUNDWATER LIMITATIONS

1. "Receiving water" is defined as groundwater underlying the wastewater treatment plant, percolation/evaporation ponds, and all areas described for uses of treated wastewater (Finding 9), and the discharge areas described in Finding 11.

2. The Discharger shall periodically dry out the percolation ponds in order to maintain vertical separation between the bottom of the percolation ponds and the water table (saturated zone). For treated wastewater that meets effluent limitations listed in section B.6, this vertical separation shall be at least 10 feet. For treated wastewater that meets effluent limitations listed in section B.7, the Discharger may reduce the vertical separation to five feet. Within 180 days prior to initial discharge, the Discharger shall submit, for Executive Officer approval, a proposed strategy for periodically drying out the ponds to maintain the vertical separation specified above, and for measuring compliance with this groundwater vertical separation limitations.

3. The discharge of treated wastewater from the wastewater treatment plant shall not cause the receiving water to contain any waste constituents in concentration that are statistically greater than background water quality except as provided for in the limits in E.5 below.

4. The discharge of treated wastewater from the wastewater treatment plant shall not cause the concentration of total coliform in the receiving water over a seven-day period to exceed 1.1 most probable numbers (MPN) per 100 milliliters.

5. The discharge of treated wastewater from the wastewater treatment plant shall not cause the receiving water to exceed the following limits:

Constituent	Units	Maximum
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	2,000
Sulfate	mg/L	800
Chloride	mg/L	110
Boron	mg/L	1.0
Nitrate as nitrogen plus Nitrite as nitrogen	mg/L	10
Nitrite as N	mg/L	1

mg/L: milligram per liter

F. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Standby or emergency power facilities and/or sufficient capacity shall be provided for treated wastewater discharge facility or storage during rainfall or in the event of plant upsets or outages, infiltration ponds exceed their hydraulics capacity and at times when irrigation cannot be practiced.

2. Adequate facilities shall be provided to protect the new SPWRF, treatment system devices, sewer collection system and recycling/disposal facilities from damage by storm flows and run-off or run-on generated by a 100-year return storm/24 hour duration.

3. The treatment plant including the collection system that is a part of the treatment and disposal system shall be maintained in such a manner that prevents sewage from surfacing or overflowing at any location.

4. A minimum of two feet of freeboard shall be maintained in the percolation/evaporation ponds at all time to ensure that direct rainfall will not cause overtopping.

5. Discharge of hardness wastes generated from any possible centralized well water treatment facility to be constructed shall not cause exceedance of constituent limits in Section E of this Order. Any proposed discharge of hardness waste generated from the centralized well water treatment facility shall be identified and approved by the Executive Officer prior to its discharge.

G. PROHIBITIONS

1. There shall be no waste overflows or discharge of partially-treated wastes from the new SPWRF's treatment, storage or disposal facilities to adjacent drainage or water ways, adjacent properties or to waters of the State at any time.

2. Wastes discharged shall not impart adverse tastes, odors, color, foaming or other objectionable characteristics to the receiving groundwater.

3. There shall be no onsite disposal of dry sludge for more than 90 days. Sludge-drying activities are allowed, but only as an intermediate treatment prior to off-site disposal. Any offsite disposal of sewage 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 regional water quality control board or comparable regulatory entity, and which is in full compliance therewith. Any sewage or sludge handling shall be in such a manner as to prevent its reaching surface waters or watercourses.

4. Sewage odors from the wastewater treatment plant shall not be detectable beyond the property line.

5. Wastes discharged from the wastewater treatment plant shall at no time contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, or plant life.

6. The discharge of waste shall not create a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance.

7. Nutrient materials in the waste discharged to the percolation/evaporation ponds shall not cause objectionable aquatic growth or degrade indigenous biota.

8. The discharge of any wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited without a NPDES permit.

9. The percolation/evaporation ponds 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.

10. The percolation/evaporation ponds, drying beds and the berms surrounding the ponds shall not contain plants, shrubs, or bushes that may damage the berms and the ponds.

11. 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 should 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; and

(c) The Discharger submitted a notice at least 48 hours in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board.

12. Any discharge of treated 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.

H. PROVISIONS

1. A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the wastewater treatment plant so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.

2. Prior any discharge to the infiltration ponds, the Discharger will provide water services and hookups to residences within a radius of five hundred feet from the edge of the infiltration ponds.

3. The agriculture water wells B1, B2, and B3 located inside the project site area of the new SPWRF shall be decommissioned pursuant to State of California, Department of Water Resources, Water Well Standards, Bulletin 74-90 prior to the construction of the new SPWRF.

4. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Board technical reports on self-monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-9259 attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, as directed by the Executive Officer. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the location and/or times specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported to the Regional Board. The Discharger shall comply with all of the provisions and requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

5. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-9259 contains requirements, among others, specifying that a groundwater monitoring program for the new SPWRF,

percolation/evaporation ponds and reuse and disposal area shall be established so that the groundwater upgradient and downgradient from the percolation/evaporation ponds and discharge/disposal and reuse areas can be measured, sampled, and analyzed to determine if waste discharges from the percolation/evaporation pond/disposal system are impacting water quality. Background groundwater quality shall be established at the discharge areas described in Findings 9 and 11 based on two years groundwater monitoring data. The Discharger shall submit a technical workplan as required in Section III of Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-9259.

6. Should effluent monitoring data indicate possible contamination of groundwater attributable to Discharger's effluent, the Discharger shall submit, within 90-days after discovery of the problem, plans for measures that will be taken, or have been taken, to mitigate any long-term effects that may result from the discharge(s).

7. The Discharger shall monitor the background of the receiving groundwater quality as it relates to its effluent discharges. Should the constituent concentrations in any downstream monitoring well exceed the receiving water quality objectives in the Basin Plan and the increase in constituents is attributable to the Discharge's new SPWRF effluent disposal practices, the Discharger must develop a source control plan including a detailed source identification and pollution minimization plan, together with the time schedule of implementation, and must be submitted within 120-days of recording the exceedance.

8. The Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the watershed-wide Monitoring Program if the Executive Officer determines that a surface water monitoring program for the Santa Clara River is needed to evaluate impacts from effluent discharges to groundwater. The Regional Board may require the Discharger to participate with the Regional Board, Santa Clara River Enhancement and Management Plan Steering Committee, and other stakeholders, in the development and implementation of a watershed-wide monitoring program.

9. Should the nitrate and nitrite-nitrogen concentration in treated effluent from the new SPWRF exceeds 15 mg/L in three (weekly sampling plus two additional sampling events for result verification) consecutive samples taken within one month, the Discharger must submit an investigation plan (Plan) to the Executive Officer for approval within 90 days from the occurrence. The Plan must contain a detailed description of pollutant minimization strategies and prevention measures proposed, together with the time schedule of implementation.

10. The Discharger shall submit a final engineering report for the new SPWRF to the Executive Officer within one year of the effective date of this Order and at least eighteen months in advance from the estimated start of construction of any

centralized well water treatment facility.

11. The Discharger shall not discharge any treated wastewater from the new SPWRF to any disposal or use areas that have not been identified in the final Environmental Impact Report certified on April 25, 2005, without completion of a revised CEQA documents and prior approval by the Executive Officer.

12. The Discharger shall prepare a CCR Title 22 Engineering Report for the production, distribution and use of recycled water using the guidelines prepared by the CDHS. The report shall be reviewed and approved by the CDHS-Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Santa Barbara office prior to delivering any recycled water to use sites.

13. The Discharger shall submit a hydrogeologic assessment technical report prepared by an independent California licensed engineer/geologist within 90 days of adoption of Order No. R4-2007-0028 that addresses concerns regarding potential mounding caused by the percolation ponds, by demonstrating that mounding will not cause groundwater to surface or degrade the adjacent wells. The report shall be submitted for review by Regional Board staff and interested parties prior to plant construction, the Regional Board shall evaluate the adequacy of the percolation ponds, and revise these waste discharge requirements, as appropriate, if the Regional Board at that time determines the ponds are inadequate to percolate the estimated discharge.

14. Wastewater treatment and disposal system and, if any, future centralized well water treatment facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in CWC section 13050.

15. In accordance with CWC section 13260(c), the Discharger shall file a report of any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.

16. The Discharger shall operate and maintain its wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities in a manner to ensure that all facilities are adequately staffed, supervised, financed, operated, maintained, repaired, and upgraded as necessary, to provide adequate and reliable transport, treatment, and disposal of all wastewater from planned future wastewater sources under the Discharger's responsibilities. Anyone employed in the operation of the wastewater treatment plant must be certified pursuant to CWC sections 13625-13633.

17. The Discharger owns and operates a sanitary sewer system greater than one mile in length that collects and/or conveys untreated or partially treated wastewater to the SPWRF. Therefore, the Discharger is required to comply with the terms of the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirement for Sanitary

Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

18. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board an Operations and Maintenance Manual (O & M Manual) for the entire new SPWRF and disposal facilities prior to startup of the new SPWRF facility. The Discharger shall maintain the O & M Manual in useable condition, and available for reference and use by all applicable personnel. The Discharger shall regularly review, and revise or update as necessary, the O & M Manual(s) in order for the document(s) to remain useful and relevant to current equipment and operation practices. Reviews shall be conducted annually, and revisions or updates shall be completed as necessary and submitted to the Regional Board on an annual basis.

19. In the event that the new SPWRF employs UV disinfection, the Discharger shall establish an operation manual including quartz sleeve cleaning frequencies that ensure the minimum required UV dose delivery is consistently met, and file the operation manual with the Regional Board within 90 days prior to commissioning the UV disinfection system. The new SPWRF using UV disinfection shall comply with the National Water Research Institute/American Water Works Association Research Foundation UV Disinfection Guidelines specifying design and performance of UV systems.

20. The Discharger shall take all necessary steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health, receiving groundwater or the environment.

21. For any violation of requirements in this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board within 24 hours of knowledge of the violation either by telephone or electronic mail. The notification shall be followed by a written report within one week. The Discharger, in its next regularly scheduled monitoring report shall also confirm this information. In addition, the report shall include the reasons for the violations or adverse conditions, the steps being taken to correct the problem (including dates thereof), and the steps being taken to prevent a recurrence.

22. This Order does not relieve the Discharger from the responsibility 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.

23. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for causes including, but not limited, to:

    a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts; or

c) A change in any condition, or the discovery of any information, that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

24. The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable period of time, any information the Regional Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.

25. This Order includes the attached Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements which are incorporated herein by reference. If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements, the provisions stated herein will prevail.

26. The Discharger shall allow Regional Board staff, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a) Enter upon the Discharger 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 any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

c) Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and

d) Sample or monitor for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the CWC, any substances or parameters at any locations.

27. This Order shall remain in effect for a period of 10 years. Should the Discharger wish to continue discharging to groundwater for a period of time in excess of 10 years, the Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge with the Regional Board no later than 180 days in advance of the 10th-year anniversary date of the Order for consideration of issuance of new or revised requirements. Any discharge of waste ten years after the date of adoption of this Order, without filing

a Report of Waste Discharge with this Regional Board, is a violation of CWC section 13264. The Regional Board is authorized to take appropriate enforcement action for any noncompliance with this provision including assessment of penalties.

28. All discharges of waste into the waters of the State are privileges, not rights. In accordance with CWC section 13263(g), these requirements shall not create a vested right to continue to discharge and are subject to rescission or modification.

I. REOPENER

1. The Regional Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order will cause, have the potential to cause, or will contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

2. This Order may be reopened to include additional or modified requirements to address Discharger's expansion or mitigation plans, TMDL or Basin Plan mandates, or groundwater limitation compliance with Resolution 68-16.

I, Deborah J. Smith, Interim 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 May 3, 2007.

_____

Deborah J. Smith
Interim Executive Officer

Date: May 3, 2007