California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report
May 12, 2021

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The May report for the Tentative Schedule of Significant NPDES Permits, WDRs, and Actions; Agenda Items Requested by Board Members; and the attachments noted above are included at the end of this report.

Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

1. Tijuana River Border Water Quality and EPA USMCA Process Update *(Attachment A-1)*

Staff Contact: David Gibson

On April 20, 2021, U.S. EPA conducted an environmental analysis scoping meeting pursuant to NEPA. U.S. EPA is preparing a draft Environmental Impact Statement evaluating the 10 projects previously discussed at the USMCA Eligible Public Entities Coordination Group (EPECG) and public meetings to implement the USMCA border pollution control funding. Melissa Corona and I represented the Water Board and asked several questions related to the timing, scope, compliance with the draft TMDLs waste load reductions, and the need for operations and maintenance of the project alternatives in the U.S. and Mexico. In addition to controlling sewage flows in the Tijuana River Valley, we stressed the importance of addressing transboundary flows of trash in the Environmental Impacts Statement. The next EPA meeting with the EPECG is scheduled for May 19, 2021. On behalf of the local agencies, I am requesting a meeting with Acting Region 9 Administrator, Deborah Jordon, in May or June to discuss the USMCA process, projects, and timing of key decision points in 2021 and 2022. I also attended the South County Environmental Justice Task Force Meeting led by Vice Chair Supervisor Vargas on April 27, 2021 (attachment). Finally, Representative Peters shared concerns for ongoing discharges and water and air quality impacts in the Tijuana River and asked that U.S. EPA Administrator Michael Regan visit the area with Rep. Peters and Vargas to see firsthand the transboundary pollution issues: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4A8pJKCgGno&t=82s

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements: Enrollment Update

Staff Contact: Sherrie Komeylyan

The Water Code allows the San Diego Water Board to conditionally waive waste discharge requirements for a specific discharge or type of discharge if the waiver is consistent with the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) and is in the interest of the public. Conditional waivers allow the San Diego Water Board to utilize fewer resources to regulate discharges that pose a low threat to water quality, allowing staff resources to focus on discharges that have a higher potential threat to water quality in the San Diego Region. Dischargers also benefit from fewer regulatory requirements when discharging in compliance with a waiver.

The San Diego Water Board adopted Order No. R9-2019-0005, *Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements for Low Threat Discharges in the San Diego Region* (Order No. R9-2019-0005) in May 2019. The adoption of Order No. R9-2019-0005 re-issued and revised eleven existing waivers that expired in June 2019. Order No. R9-2019-0005 identifies 38 types of discharges for which the requirements to file a Report of Waste Discharge and regulation under waste discharge requirements were appropriately waived. Instead of developing waivers for each specific type of discharge,

Order No. R9-2019-0005 groups types of waste discharges that are similar in nature or originate from a common setting or operation together into 11 "discharge classifications." The discharge classifications are as follows:

1. Discharges from On-site Graywater Disposal Systems
2. Discharges to Land of Recycled Water
3. Miscellaneous "Low Threat" Discharges to Land
4. Discharges of Winery Process Water to Lined Evaporation Ponds at Small Wineries
5. Discharges from Silvicultural Operations
6. Discharges from Animal Operations
7. Discharges from Aquatic Animal Production Facilities
8. Discharges of Slurries to Land
9. Discharges/Disposal of Solid Wastes to Land
10. Aerially Discharged Wastes Over Land
11. Discharges of Emergency/Disaster Related Wastes

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of waiver enrollments since 2014. As shown in Figure 1, the following waivers are the most widely used:

- Waiver No. 3 – Miscellaneous "Low Threat" Discharges to Land (33 enrollees)
- Waiver No. 8 – Discharges of Slurries to Land (32 enrollees)
- Waiver No. 9 – Discharges/Disposal of Solid Wastes to Land (51 enrollees)
- Waiver No. 10 – Aerially Discharged Wastes Overland (28 enrollees)

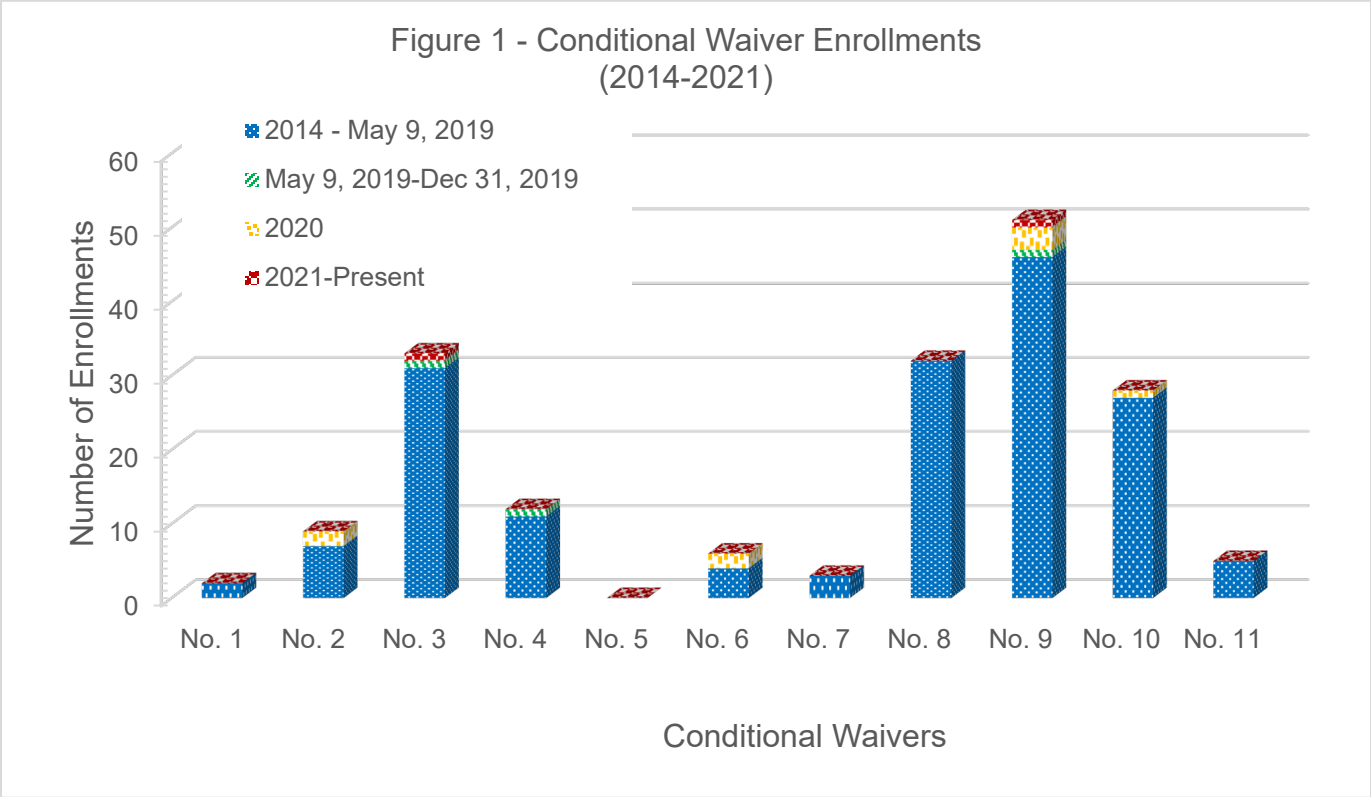
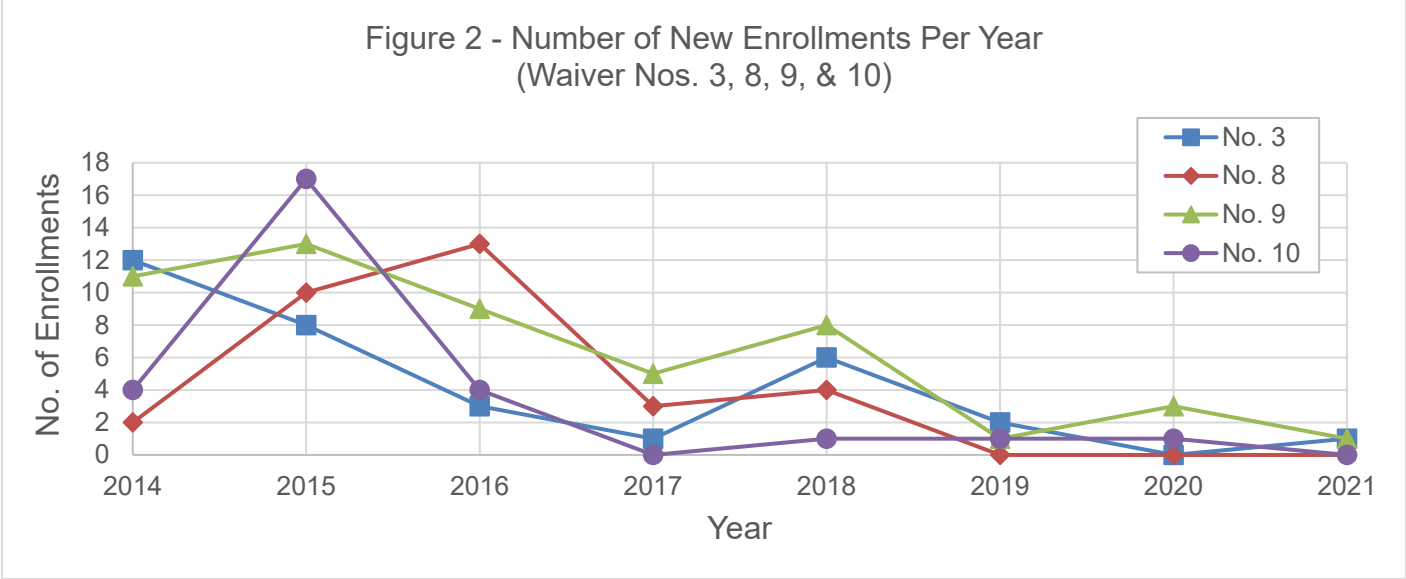


Figure 2 illustrates the trend analysis of new enrollments per year for the four most widely used waivers from 2014 to 2021. Overall, the number of new enrollments per year for these waivers shows a downward trend, which could be due to fewer development projects in the region and the impacts of the COVID -19 pandemic.



2. Underground Storage Tank Program Update

Staff Contacts: Sarah Mearon and Amy Grove

An underground storage tank (UST) is defined by law as "any one or combination of tanks, including pipes connected thereto, that is used for the storage of hazardous substances and that is substantially or totally beneath the surface of the ground." The

purpose of the state-wide UST Program is to protect public health and safety and the environment from releases of petroleum and other hazardous substances from UST sites. The San Diego Water Board UST Program oversees the cleanup of leaking UST site cases within the San Diego Region. This work commonly involves soil and groundwater investigation and remediation managed by UST Program staff.

Since 2012, the UST Program has implemented the Low-Threat UST Case Closure Policy (Policy) to evaluate sites for closure. The Policy applies to petroleum UST sites subject to Chapter 6.7 of the Health and Safety Code and sets up general and media-specific criteria for site closure. If the general and applicable media-specific criteria are satisfied, the leaking UST case is considered to present a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. The Policy is necessary to establish consistent, statewide case closure criteria for low-threat petroleum UST sites in California.

The Policy recognizes, however, that even if all the specified criteria in the Policy are met, there may be site-specific conditions that increase the risk associated with the residual petroleum constituents. In these situations, the regulatory agency overseeing corrective action at the site must identify the conditions that make case closure under the Policy inappropriate.

The County of San Diego Department of Public Health transferred all remaining leaking UST cases to the Board in July 2020. The Local Oversight Programs (LOPs) in Riverside County and Orange County transferred their remaining UST cases to the Board in 2019. County LOPs still oversee UST operating activities, including permitting, removals, and piping upgrades, but all sites with leaking USTs or piping requiring site investigation and cleanup are referred to the Board for oversight.

In early 2021, the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) set UST case closure targets for oversight agencies across the state based on each agency's share of the statewide portfolio. The San Diego Water Board's closure target is 15 cases per year for the next 5 years. In fiscal year 2019-2020, the San Diego Water Board UST Program closed 44 cases. Through April of fiscal year 2020-2021, the Board's UST Program has closed ten cases. There are currently 96 open UST cases in the San Diego Region, of which 22 are eligible for closure and 39 are undergoing active remediation. UST Program staff will continue ongoing efforts to achieve its closure targets and provide annual program updates to the Board.

3. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – February 2021 *(Attachment B-3)*

Staff Contact: Keith Yaeger

Sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) discharges from public sewage collection systems and private laterals, and transboundary flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region can contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oil, and grease. SSO discharges and transboundary flows can pollute surface and ground waters, thereby threatening public health, adversely affecting aquatic life, and impairing the recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters. Typical impacts of SSO discharges and transboundary flows include the closure of beaches and

other recreational areas, the inundation of property, and the pollution of rivers, estuaries, and beaches.

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)
State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report SSO spills through an on-line database system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System* (CIWQS). These SSO spills are required to be reported under the Statewide General SSO Order[1], the San Diego Regional General SSO Order[2], and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities[3] report this information voluntarily. Most SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the following State Water Board webpage: https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso_main.

Details on the reported SSOs are provided in the following attached tables:

- Table 1: February 2021 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events
- Table 2: February 2021 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events
- Table 3: February 2021 - Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source

A summary view of information on SSO trends is provided in the following attached figures:

- Figure 1: Number of Spills per Month
- Figure 2: Volume of Spills per Month

The figures show the number and total volume of sewage spills per month from February 2020 to February 2021. During this period, 32 of the 63 collection systems in the San Diego Region regulated under the Statewide SSO Program reported one or more sewage spills. Thirty-one collection systems did not report any sewage spills. A total of 280 sewage spills were reported and over 12.8 million gallons of sewage reached surface waters.

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[1] State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* as amended by Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC, *Amending Monitoring and Reporting Program for Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*.

[2] San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

[3] Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot and the U.S. Navy voluntarily report sewage spills through CIWQS.

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/sso/index.shtml.

Transboundary Flows

Water and wastewater in the Tijuana River and from canyons located along the international border ultimately drain from the City of Tijuana, Mexico into the United States (U.S.). The water and wastewater flows are collectively referred to as transboundary flows. The U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) has built canyon collectors that capture dry weather transboundary flows for treatment at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) at the U.S./Mexico border. Dry weather transboundary flows that are not captured by the canyon collectors for treatment at the SBIWTP, such as flows within the main channel of the Tijuana River,[4] are reported by the USIBWC pursuant to Order No. R9-2014-0009, the NPDES permit for the SBIWTP discharge. These uncaptured flows can enter waters of the U.S. and/or State of California (State), potentially polluting the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary, and south San Diego beach coastal waters.

In February 2021, there were 15 reported dry weather transboundary flows. In total, the reported dry weather transboundary flows during this period resulted in approximately 948 million gallons of contaminated water[5] flowing from Mexico into the United States. USIBWC reported that due to an increase in wastewater flows and infrastructure issues in Mexico, a dual pump station in Mexico (PB1A and PB1B) is currently exceeding capacity resulting in wastewater overflows. The wastewater overflows from PB1A and PB1B enter the U.S. at Stewart's Drain. USIBWC also reported that Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico.

Details on the transboundary flows reported in February 2021 are provided in the attached tables:

- Table 4: February 2021 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event
- Table 5: February 2021 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Weather Condition

According to the 1944 *Water Treaty for the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande* and stipulations established in IBWC Minute No. 283, the USIBWC and the Comisión Internacional de Limites y Aguas (CILA)[6] share responsibility for addressing border sanitation problems, including transboundary flows. Efforts on both sides of the border have led to the construction and ongoing operation of several pump stations and treatment plants to reduce the frequency, volume, and

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[4] Tijuana River transboundary flows typically consist of a mixture of groundwater, urban run-off, storm water, treated sewage wastewater, and untreated sewage wastewater from infrastructure deficiencies and other sources in Mexico.

[5] As used in this report, the term "contaminated water" is intended to refer to water that either meets the definition of "contamination" under Water Code section 13050(k) or that creates, or threatens to create, a condition of "pollution" under Water Code section 13050(l).

[6] The Mexican section of the IBWC.

pollutant levels of transboundary flows. This infrastructure includes but is not limited to the following:

- The SBIWTP, located just north of the U.S./Mexico border, provides secondary treatment for a portion of the sewage from Tijuana, Mexico and transboundary flows conveyed from canyon collectors located in Smuggler's Gulch, Goat Canyon, Canyon del Sol, Stewart's Drain, and Silva Drain. The secondary-treated wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through the South Bay Ocean Outfall, in accordance with USIBWC's NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2014-0009.
- Several pump stations and wastewater treatment plants in Tijuana, Mexico.
- The River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA in the City of Tijuana diverts dry weather transboundary flows from the Tijuana River. The flows are diverted to a discharge point at the Pacific Ocean shoreline, approximately 5.6 miles south of the U.S./Mexico border; or the flows can be diverted to SBIWTP or another wastewater treatment plant in Tijuana, depending on how Tijuana's public utility department (CESPT) directs the flow into the collection system. The River Diversion Structure is not designed to collect wet weather river flows and any river flows over 1,000 liters per second (35.3 cubic feet per second, 22.8 MGD).

Additional information about sewage pollution within the Tijuana River Watershed is available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/tijuana_river_valley_strategy/sewage_issue.html.

Part C – Statewide Issues of Importance to the San Diego

No Reports

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

Significant NPDES Permits, WDRs, and Actions of the San Diego Water Board

May 12, 2021

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE
SIGNIFICANT NPDES PERMITS, WDRs, AND ACTIONS
OF THE SAN DIEGO WATER BOARD

Action Agenda Items – San Diego Water Board

June 9, 2021
Remote Meeting

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
Waste Discharge Requirements for Strata Keith, LLC, LLC, Horizons/Approved Tract Map No. 36672 Project, Riverside County (Tentative Order No. R9-2021-0020). *(Darren Bradford)*	Waste Discharge Requirements Issuance	19-Apr-21	Yes
General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the Discharge of Lanthanum-Modified Clay to Surface Waters of the United States in the San Diego Region (Tentative Order No. R9-2021-0056, NPDES No. CAG999003). *(Yaeger)*	General NPDES Permit Reissuance	18-Apr-21	TBD
Settlement Agreement and Stipulation for Entry of Administrative Civil Liability, In the Matter of City of Laguna Beach, November 2019 Sanitary Sewer Overflow, Aliso Creek, Pacific Ocean, CA (Tentative Order No. R9-2021-0008). *(Clemente)*	Settlement Agreement	12-Mar-21	No
Master Recycling Permit for South Bay Water Reclamation Facility, City of San Diego, San Diego County (Tentative Order No. R9-2021-0015). *(Bushnell)*	Master Recycling Permit	TBD	No
Addendum No. 1 to Order No. R9-2020-0108, An Addendum Transferring Responsibility for Order No. R9-2020-0108 from Sudberry Development, Inc., and PERCWater to Thomas J. Puttman, Civita Recycled Water Company, LLC, and Mark Radelow, Sudberry Properties, Civita Water Reclamation Facility, San Diego County. *(Komeylyan)*	Waste Discharge Requirement Addendum	TBD	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 94-114, Waste Discharge Requirements for State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County. *(Komeylyan)*	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	TBD	Yes

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
Rescission of Order No. R9-2006-0049, Waste Discharge Requirements for the Pauma Valley Treatment Plant, San Diego County (Tentative Order No. R9-2021-0037). *(Komeylyan)*	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	9-Apr-21	Yes
Results of San Diego State University Research to Identify Historical San Diego County Dry Cleaners	Informational Item	NA	NA

July 2021
No Meeting Scheduled

August 11, 2021
Remote Meeting

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
Rescission of Order No. 86-48, Waste Discharge Requirements for the Convair Recreations Association, Pinecrest Park, San Diego County. *(Komeylyan)*	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	TBD	Yes

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members

June 10, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
San Diego State University (SDSU) to present the findings of its preliminary homeless encampment bacteria report.	Strawn	Ongoing
Orange County Water District to present its PFAS Pilot Program and a representative from OEHHA to discuss the appropriate laboratory analytical test methods for PFAS at a future Board Meeting.	Abarbanel, Olson	Completed

August 12, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update on how municipalities in the Region are dealing with increased trash in public spaces (specifically beaches) given intensified use during the COVID pandemic.	Warren	April 2021 EO Report
Any agreement or resolution to use Supplemental Environmental Project funds to supplement SCCWRP Ambient Monitoring Programs include an effort to avoid spending SEP funds on administrative costs.	Abarbanel	Summer 2021

September 9, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update on new scientific information regarding climate change and how we are including climate change considerations in our work.	Abarbanel	Fall 2021

October 14, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Notify Board Members when staff plan to attend community of public environmental meetings for outreach purposes so they can participate should they desire.	Warren	Ongoing

November 18, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Staff to keep Board Members informed of any water quality concerns within the San Diego Region that should be shared with the Water Quality Subcommittee for the Western States Water Council.	Olson	Ongoing
Notification of dates when the San Diego City Council will consider taking an action on the De Anza Cove Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan and any related CEQA actions.	Abarbanel	Ongoing
Updates on the City of San Diego's planning process for the De Anza/ReWild project when available.	Warren	Ongoing
Monthly check-in about the progress of the Lake San Marcos project.	Olson	Ongoing

December 8, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Updates about the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) Border Fund projects at they are drafted for staff consideration	Warren	Ongoing
Update on Tijuana River pollutant flows and response options.	Cantú, Warren	Ongoing

February 10, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update about the range of chemicals that might cause problems with the symporter of the fetus.	Olson	Summer 2021

March 10, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Annual update on the progress and accomplishments of the Project Clean Water program, including information related to the impacts of the program on water quality.	Abarbanel, Warren	Ongoing
Region-wide workshop regarding the water quality issues in the Tijuana River Valley, including a discussion of water quality objectives and steps needed to achieve them.	Abarbanel	Fall 2021

April 14, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update from State Board on the lessons learned regarding the use of Zoom remote meeting platform for Board Meetings to inform how the Regional Boards move forward when we return to the office and hold Board meetings in person	Warren	June 2021
Information regarding the Water Board's Training Academy climate change courses	Abarbanel	Upcoming
Update from dischargers, staff, and residents regarding water quality improvements at Lake San Marcos.	Abarbanel	Summer 2021

Table 1: February 2021 – Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)[4]	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)[5]	Surface Water Body Affected[6]	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area[7]
Carlsbad Municipal Water District	312	312	0	0	312	Not Applicable	3.9	282.0	69,825
City of Chula Vista	500	500	0	0	500	Not Applicable	3.4	511.0	265,070
City of Chula Vista	550	400	50	0	500	Drainage Channel	3.4	511.0	265,070
City of Imperial Beach	120	120	0	120	0	Not Applicable	4.6	39.5	26,337

[1] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[2] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[3] Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[5] Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

[6] Agencies are only required to note the surface water body affected if the discharge reaches or has the potential to reach a surface water. If the discharge did not reach a surface water and does not have a potential to reach a surface water (i.e., a discharge to land or a discharge to a separate storm drain that is fully recovered) the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Applicable." If the discharge was to a surface water body or to a separate storm drain and was not fully recovered, and the surface water body was not reported, the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Reported."

[7] As reported in the Collection System Questionnaire required under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)[4]	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)[5]	Surface Water Body Affected[6]	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area[7]
City of Laguna Beach	20	20	0	0	20	Not Applicable	9.0	86.0	18,000
City of San Diego	500	500	0	0	500	Not Applicable	112.5	2,925.1	2,500,000
City of San Diego	975	975	885	50	40	Drainage Channel	112.5	2,925.1	2,500,000
City of San Diego	480	180	0	0	480	Not Applicable	112.5	2,925.1	2,500,000
City of San Diego	45	45	0	0	45	Not Applicable	112.5	2,925.1	2,500,000
Fallbrook Public Utility District	300	300	0	0	300	Not Applicable	4.6	78.6	23,000
United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	25	20	0	0	25	Not Applicable	39.2	125	83,340
United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	90	85	0	0	90	Not Applicable	39.2	125	83,340
Valley Center Municipal Water District	76	60	0	0	76	Not Applicable	5.0	50.0	4,625

Table 2: February 2021 – Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[4]	Surface Water Body Affected[5]	Population in Service Area[6]	Number of Lateral Connections
City of Chula Vista	9,200	0	9,200	0	Not Reported	265,070	49,532
City of Escondido	110	0	0	110	Not Applicable	148,000	27,081
City of San Diego	72	72	0	72	Not Applicable	2,500,000	265,012
City of San Diego	138	138	0	138	Not Applicable	2,500,000	265,012
City of San Diego	300	300	0	300	Not Applicable	2,500,000	265,012
City of San Diego	1,260	1,260	0	1,260	Not Applicable	2,500,000	265,012
City of Vista	100	100	0	100	Not Applicable	91,800	16,823
South Coast Water District	75	75	0	75	Not Applicable	42,000	14,762

[1] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from private lateral to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[2] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[3] Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and/or total amount reaching land.

[5] Agencies are only required to note the surface water body affected if the discharge reaches or has the potential to reach a surface water. If the discharge did not reach a surface water and does not have a potential to reach surface water (i.e., a discharge to land or a discharge to a separate storm drain that is fully recovered) the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Applicable." If the discharge was to a surface water body or to a separate storm drain and was not fully recovered, and the surface water body was not reported, the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Reported."

[6] As reported in the Collection System Questionnaire required under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

Table 3: February 2021 – Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source

Spill Type	Month/Year	Number of Spills	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[4]
Public Spills	February 2021	11	3,878	3,412	935	2,943
Federal Spills	February 2021	2	115	105	0	115
Private Spills	February 2021	8	11,255	1,945	9,200	2,055
All Spills	**February 2021**	**21**	**15,248**	**5,462**	**10,135**	**5,113**

[1] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[2] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[3] Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and/or total amount reaching land.

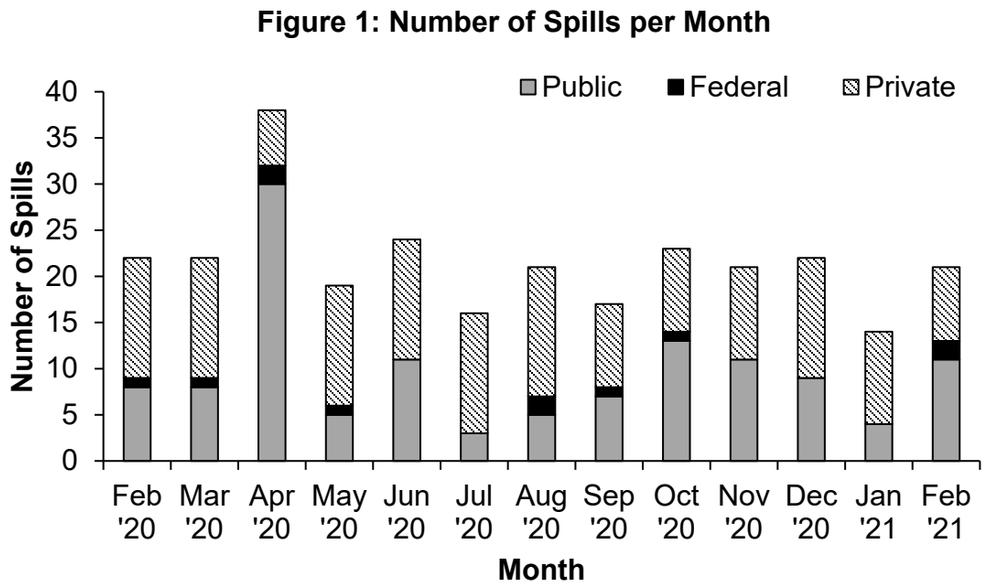

Figure 1: The number of public, federal, and private sewage spills per month from February 2020 to February 2021.

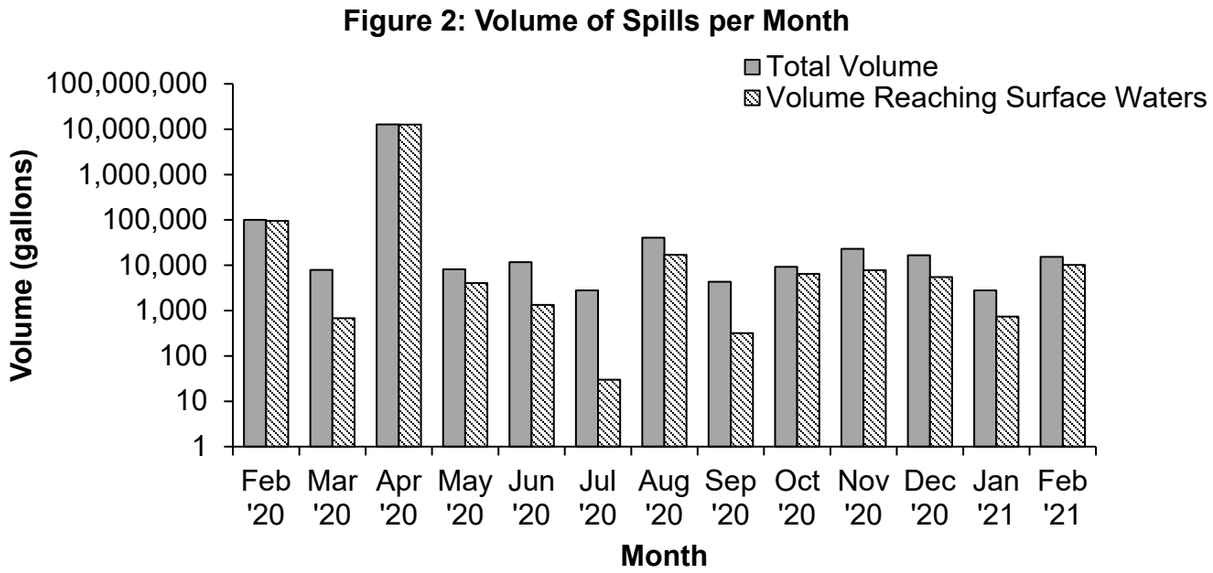

Figure 2: The volume of public, federal, and private sewage spills per month from February 2020 to February 2021. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Table 4: February 2021 – Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event[1]

Location	Date(s) of Transboundary Flow	Weather Condition[2]	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details
Tijuana River	2/1/21 through 2/16/21	Dry	847,300,000	0	847,300,000	Due to a storm event ending on January 29, 2021, flows in the Tijuana River were beyond the capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.
Tijuana River	2/19/21	Dry	3,200,000	0	3,200,000	Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico. Flow in the Tijuana River was beyond the reduced operating capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.
Tijuana River	2/19/21 through 2/20/21	Dry	6,950,000	0	6,950,000	Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico. Flow in the Tijuana River was beyond the reduced operating capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.

[1] Transboundary flow volumes are obtained from self-monitoring reports submitted by USIBWC under Order No. R9-2014-0009.

[2] Order No. R9-2014-0009 requires monthly reporting of all dry weather transboundary flows defined as the preceding 72 hours have been without precipitation greater than 0.1 inch, based on the Goat Canyon Pump Station rain gauge. Wet weather transboundary flows are not required to be reported and information is provided voluntarily.

Location	Date(s) of Transboundary Flow	Weather Condition[2]	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details
Tijuana River	2/20/21 through 2/21/21	Dry	8,970,000	0	8,970,000	Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico. Flow in the Tijuana River was beyond the reduced operating capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.
Stewart's Drain	2/20/21	Dry	56,000	0	56,000	Peak wastewater flows in Mexico exceeded the capacity of Mexico's infrastructure resulting in an overflow that entered the U.S. at Stewart's Drain. The Stewart's Drain canyon collector was unable to divert the excess flow.
Tijuana River	2/21/21 through 2/22/21	Dry	12,590,000	0	12,590,000	Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico. Flow in the Tijuana River was beyond the reduced operating capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.
Stewart's Drain	2/21/21	Dry	12,000	0	12,000	Peak wastewater flows in Mexico exceeded the capacity of Mexico's infrastructure resulting in an overflow that entered the U.S. at Stewart's Drain. The Stewart's Drain canyon collector was unable to divert the excess flow.

Location	Date(s) of Transboundary Flow	Weather Condition[2]	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details
Tijuana River	2/22/21 through 2/24/21	Dry	26,150,000	0	26,150,000	Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico. Flow in the Tijuana River was beyond the reduced operating capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.
Stewart's Drain	2/22/21	Dry	625	0	625	Peak wastewater flows in Mexico exceeded the capacity of Mexico's infrastructure resulting in an overflow that entered the U.S. at Stewart's Drain. The Stewart's Drain canyon collector was unable to divert the excess flow.
Tijuana River	2/24/21 through 2/25/21	Dry	13,800,000	0	13,800,000	Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico. Flow in the Tijuana River was beyond the reduced operating capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.
Tijuana River	2/25/21 through 2/26/21	Dry	11,290,000	0	11,290,000	Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico. Flow in the Tijuana River was beyond the reduced operating capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.

Location	Date(s) of Transboundary Flow	Weather Condition[2]	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details
Tijuana River	2/26/21 through 2/27/21	Dry	6,553,000	0	6,553,000	Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico. Flow in the Tijuana River was beyond the reduced operating capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.
Stewart's Drain	2/26/21	Dry	79,000	0	79,000	Peak wastewater flows in Mexico exceeded the capacity of Mexico's infrastructure resulting in an overflow that entered the U.S. at Stewart's Drain. The Stewart's Drain canyon collector was unable to divert the excess flow.
Tijuana River	2/27/21 through 2/28/21	Dry	6,603,000	0	6,603,000	Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico. Flow in the Tijuana River was beyond the reduced operating capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.
Tijuana River	2/28/21 through 3/1/21	Dry	4,411,000	0	4,411,000	Pump Station CILA is operating at reduced capacity due to infrastructure issues in Mexico. Flow in the Tijuana River was beyond the reduced operating capacity of Pump Station CILA allowing the flow to bypass the River Diversion Structure and cross the U.S./Mexico border.

Table 5: February 2021 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Weather Condition

Weather Condition[1]	Month/Year	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)
Dry Weather	February 2021	947,964,625	0	947,964,625
Wet Weather	February 2021	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

[1] Order No. R9-2014-0009 requires monthly reporting of all dry weather transboundary flows. Wet weather transboundary flows are not required to be reported. All wet weather transboundary flow information is provided voluntarily.