

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

**ORDER NO. 00-030
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Trancas Water Pollution Control Plant
(File No. 61-061)**

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

1. The County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works (hereinafter Discharger or County) owns and operates the Trancas Water Pollution Control Plant (Plant), located at 6338 Paseo Canyon Drive, Malibu, California (Figure No. 1). This Plant treats domestic wastewaters from an estimated population of 600 people residing in 270 single family homes and condominiums located in two communities as follows:

- The Trancas Community, consisting of 237 single family homes and condominiums
- The Lechuza Community, consisting of 33 single family homes

The Plant, including the sewer collection system, is owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works through the Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District (sewers) and Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District, Trancas Zone (Plant).

2. On March 27, 1989, the Regional Board adopted Order No. 89-030, specifying requirements for discharge of domestic wastewaters from the Plant to groundwater. The California Water Code, Section 13263(e), provides that all requirements shall be reviewed periodically and, upon such review, may be revised by the Regional Board. Following a review of requirements in Order No. 89-030 and inspections of the Plant, these requirements have been revised to include additional findings, limits, provisions, prohibitions, and a revised monitoring and reporting program. Furthermore, the Discharger is required to comply with Time Schedule Order No. 00-031, adopted by this Regional Board on March 2, 2000, to repair and upgrade the Plant.
3. The Plant is located approximately 1,000 feet east of the intersection of Trancas Canyon Drive and Pacific Coast Highway in the City of Malibu, County of Los Angeles. The Plant is located adjacent to the Trancas Canyon streambed, and overlies groundwater in a small alluvial basin of gravels and sands within Trancas Canyon.

January 20, 2000

4. The Trancas Water Pollution Plant was constructed by a private developer in 1963 and turned over to the Discharger (County) for operation and maintenance. The system then consisted of a Vitrified Clay Pipe gravity collection system, primary treatment (Imhoff Tank), and subsurface disposal via leachfields. In 1978/1979, the leachfields were rebuilt and the primary system was replaced with a secondary wastewater treatment facility with filters.¹ The Plant upgrade was partially financed by State/Federal grant funds, and was designed for an average dry weather flow of 75,000 gallons per day (gpd) and a peak flow of 150,000 gpd.¹ The Discharger assumed responsibility for operating the Plant with the expectation that the Plant would provide temporary wastewater collection and treatment services, until regional wastewater services replaced both the Plant as well as septic systems used in certain other areas in the City. Due to opposition and legal action by the City of Malibu and various citizen groups, the County entered into a settlement agreement, dated June 29, 1993, with the City. One of the terms of the settlement agreement included a requirement that the Discharger (County) abandon efforts to develop a system of regional wastewater services.
5. The Plant, including the leachfield disposal systems, is located in Section 2, Township 25, Range 19W (San Bernardino Base & Meridian). The Plant is at latitude 34° 02' 25" and longitude 118° 50' 20". Some of the hydrologic features near the Plant include:
 - Trancas and Zuma Beaches, located 1,000 feet to the south of the Plant.
 - Trancas Lagoon, located at the mouth of Trancas Creek. The leachfield disposal system is located within 100 feet of the creek.
6. The Plant was designed to produce secondary-level wastewater for discharge to groundwater, as summarized below.
 - a) Primary and secondary treatment consists of bar screen/comminution, two primary settling tanks, a rotating biological contractor (an aerated bio-disc), two secondary settling clarifiers, and an aerobic digester. To date, the effectiveness of this secondary treatment process has not been evaluated for standard parameters such as removal of BOD₅ and suspended solids.
 - b) Following secondary treatment, the wastewater is filtered through sand filters, and then discharged to a three leachfield disposal system located immediately adjacent to the site. The filters were not designed to produce a tertiary effluent that would meet current reclamation requirements. The current function of the filters is to enhance infiltration of the effluent into the leachfields disposal system. To date, the effectiveness of the filters in reducing turbidity has not been evaluated.

¹ Prepared by CH2M/Hill, for the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, February 20, 1995.

- c) Following filtration, the effluent is discharged to groundwater through one of three leachfield disposal systems. One leachfield is used per month, while the other two are allowed to dry. The groundwater elevation during groundwater monitoring events in August and September of 1999 was approximately 4.0 feet above mean sea level (msl). The bottom elevation of the leachfields is 17.0 feet above msl.
 - d) Waste sludge is treated onsite by aerobic digestion, then hauled offsite for disposal and final treatment at the Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant, owned and operated by the City of Los Angeles.
7. The Plant was designed to treat an average dry weather flow of 75,000 gpd. Wastewater enters the Plant through the headworks. The headworks include an influent channel, a comminutor, a flow meter and a pump station through which wastewater is conveyed to the primary clarifiers. The influent pump station has two submersible pumps, a 60 gallon per minute (gpm) pump and a 200 gpm pump for peak and wet weather flows.
 8. Major repairs are needed at the Plant, which surpassed its life expectancy of 20 years in 1999. As documented in a Facilities Improvement Project Report,¹ problems include extensive corrosion of tanks and equipment, degradation of old equipment due to a lack of spare parts, and a lack of redundancy for Plant emergencies and for periodic maintenance.
 9. Single family homes within the Malibu area rely upon individual septic tanks. In particular, in the area nearby the Trancas and Lechuza communities (served by the Plant), there are several clusters of homes using septic systems for disposal of wastewaters. Staff from the County (Discharger) believes that the City should assume responsibility for providing wastewater collection and treatment facilities for the single family homes and condominiums served by the Plant within the City. The City, however, currently does not provide centralized or package wastewater collection and treatment utilities; rather, the City primarily relies upon septic systems (on-site disposal systems) for disposal of domestic, residential and commercial wastewaters.
 10. Order No. 89-030 includes findings, requirements, among others, that the Discharger has violated several times in the past, as summarized below:

The Discharger shall maintain a minimum vertical separation 10 feet between the bottom of the leachfields and the saturated groundwater. In 1997/1998, a combination of heavy rains and a relatively high water table in this portion of

¹Prepared by CH2M/Hill, for the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, February 20, 1995.

Trancas Canyon resulted in this requirement being violated. Violations of this requirement recurred during other wet seasons.

Order No. 89-030 includes a finding stating: "The Plant has a design capacity of 120,000 gallons per day and currently discharges an average 61,500 gallons per day (September 1988) of treated domestic waste water." However, discharges have exceeded 120,000 gpd during wet weather including a maximum flow of 220,300 gpd in 1998. The exceedence of wet weather peak flows does not constitute a violation as structured under Order No. 89-30. The County attributes the high flows to infiltration during heavy rainfall periods. The sewer pipes connected to the Plant were built in phases during 1962 through 1965. The Discharger televised the low-line sections of the sewer collection system in order to identify and correct infiltration. In February and March of 1998, the Discharger televised 4,476 feet of low line sewer sections, and as a result, in September 1998, the Discharger lined approximately 1,561 feet of sewer. The effectiveness of this corrective action has not been evaluated yet.

11. Repairs proposed for the Plant do not include upgrades to enable the Plant to produce an effluent that would meet reclamation requirements. The Regional Board encourages the Discharger and homeowners to consider upgrades that would enable the Plant to meet water reclamation standards and provide greater flexibility for disposal/reuse of the treated wastewater from the Plant. The Discharger, however, has stated that it can not identify cost-effective ways to reuse treated effluent from the Plant.
12. Order No. 89-030 did not contain requirements for removal of:
 - Removal of nitrogen and other nutrient loads prior to discharge to the leachfield disposal system. At this time, the Discharger is not able to quantify impacts, if any, to eutrophication of nearby surface waters. In accordance with the tentative Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI 3017, the Discharger will be required to monitor for elevated levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, and surfactants. Nutrient removal requirements may be added should the monitoring programs show that the Plant has an adverse impact on surface waters.
 - Removal of pathogens from the effluent prior to discharge to the leachfields disposal system. The Discharger plans to upgrade the Plant to meet new limits in this Order for fecal coliform, in accordance with Time Schedule Order No. 00-031.
 - Biomonitoring of Trancas Lagoon and Trancas Creek, which could provide data on the Plant's impact on surface water, aquatic life and wildlife. However,

biomonitoring is not being required at this time, as the extent of a hydraulic connection with the leachfields, if any, is not known.

13. The Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan)* on June 13, 1994. *The Basin Plan* designates beneficial uses of waters, and establishes water quality objectives for the protection of beneficial uses.

Discharges from the Plant infiltrate into groundwater. Existing beneficial uses designated for groundwater include municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply and potential industrial supply. With regard to the use of groundwater for municipal and domestic supply, the Discharger has stated that there are no public water wells downgradient of the Plant and that, since 1964, all residents and facilities within Los Angeles County Waterworks District No.29, which is a water retailer, receive water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through the West Basin Municipal Water District.

Groundwater underlying the Plant may be in hydraulic connection with nearby surface waters. Beneficial uses designated for these surface waters include, among others: contact and non-contact water recreation; marine habitat; shellfish harvesting (potential); wildlife habitat; and spawning (potential). A Water Quality Assessment, adopted by this Regional Board on May 18, 1998, identified beaches along the Santa Monica Bay (including the Malibu area) as impaired by pathogens for contact water recreation.

According to "Wetland Inventory and Restoration Potential," a report by Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project (January 1993), Trancas Lagoon is a 9-acre coastal lagoon at the mouth of Trancas stream. Trancas Lagoon is a typical example of coastal lagoons that develop at the mouth of creeks discharging into the Santa Monica Bay. This lagoon has been degraded by nearby developments. There are no plans for restoration at this time.

14. All requirements contained in this Order, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals and objectives of the Water Quality Control Plan, with the possible exception of:
 - a) Pathogens: The Discharger does not presently monitor levels of pathogens in discharges from the Plant. In accordance with Time Schedule Order 00-031, the Discharger will upgrade the treatment system at the Plant to add disinfection capabilities, since the Discharger is unable to maintain at 10 feet vertical separation between the leachfields and the water table.
 - b) Nutrients: The Discharger does not presently monitor levels of nutrients in discharges from the Plant. In accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 3017, the Discharger shall monitor for elevated levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, and surfactants.

15. This project involves an existing facility and, as such, is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 2100 et seq.), in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15301.

The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to revise Waste Discharge Requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their views and recommendations for the requirements.

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

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works (Discharger) shall comply with the following:

A. INFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Waste discharged shall be limited to treated domestic wastewater only. No water softener regeneration brines, commercial, or industrial wastewaters shall be discharged to sewers that flow to the Plant.
2. The maximum daily flow of influent from the collection system to the headwork of the Plant shall not exceed a peak flow of 150,000 gpd and an average daily dry weather flow of 75,000 gpd for any month. The average daily flow limitation of 75,000 gpd should be based on the monthly dry weather average flow or on the dry season average flow. This flow limitation also applies to treated effluent discharged to the leachfield disposal system.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be between 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.
2. The wastewater discharged to the leachfield disposal system shall be oxidized, clarified, and filtered,^(a) and shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (CONTINUED)

<u>Monthly Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
BOD ₅	mg/L	30	45
Suspended solids	mg/L	30	45
Turbidity	NTU	10	15
Oil and grease	mg/L	--	15
TDS	mg/L	--	1,000
Sulfate	mg/L	--	250
Chloride	mg/L	--	250
Fecal coliform ^(b)	MPN/100mL	--	200

(a) Oxidized wastewater means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized and is nonputrescible, and which contains dissolved oxygen.

(b) The limits for coliform shall apply after filtration, prior to discharge of the effluent into the leachfields disposal system.

3. The wastewater discharged to the leachfields shall not contain salts, heavy metals, or organic pollutants at levels that would impact groundwater used for irrigation, or groundwater in hydraulic connection with surface waters designated for marine aquatic life.
4. Any wastes that do not meet the foregoing requirements shall be held in impervious containers, and discharged at a legal point of disposal.

C. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Board technical reports on self-monitoring performed according to the detailed specifications contained in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 3017, 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. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 3017 contains requirements, among others, specifying the following:

- a) The Discharger shall establish a baseline of nutrient levels in the effluent from the Plant by monitoring for nutrients in wastewater prior to any discharge to the leachfield disposal system and to groundwater.
 - b) A monitoring program for groundwater shall be established so that groundwater beneath the site, or in the immediate vicinity of the site, may be measured, sampled, and analyzed to determine if discharges from the Plant have impacted, or are impacting groundwater quality. In addition, the monitoring program must also determine if there is a hydraulic connection between Trancas Lagoon, Trancas Creek and the leachfields. Submittal of a workplan for monitoring groundwater, which is subject to the approval of the Executive Officer, is due by December 31, 2000.
 - c) A surface water monitoring program shall be established so that surface water, if present in Trancas Lagoon or Trancas Creek, may be measured, sampled, and analyzed to determine if discharges from the Plant have impacted or are impacting water quality. Submittal of a plan for monitoring surface water, which is subject to the approval of the Executive Officer, is due by December 31, 2000.
2. In accordance with Time Schedule Order No. 00-031, the Discharger shall upgrade the Plant to meet the turbidity and fecal coliform requirement, prior to discharge into the leachfield disposal system.
 3. Standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means shall be provided so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other cause, discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.
 4. The Discharger shall notify this Regional Board within 24 hours of any adverse condition as a result from the discharge of wastewater from this facility; written confirmation shall follow within one week. This information shall be confirmed in the next monitoring report. In addition, the report shall also 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.
 5. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Board immediately, by telephone, of any bypassing or surfacing of wastes. Written confirmation shall follow within one week and shall include information relative to the location(s), estimated volume, date and time, duration, cause, and remedial measures taken to effect cleanup and measures taken to prevent any recurrence.

6. This Order does not alleviate the responsibility of the Discharger 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.
7. Any discharge of wastewater from the Plant (including wastewater collection system) at any point other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order.
8. 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;
 - c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
9. The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable 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.
10. The Discharger shall file a written report with this Regional Board within 90 days after the average dry weather waste flow for any month exceeds 75,000 gpd or the maximum daily waste flow exceeds 150,000 gpd. The report shall detail provisions to cope with excess flows.
11. Should monitoring data indicate impacts to groundwater or nearby surface water, the Discharger shall submit, within 90 days after determination 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 subsurface disposal of wastes. Any water quality impact to surface and ground water such as, but not limited to, risks to human health from pathogens, and accelerated eutrophication of surface waters from nutrients in waste waters shall be reported.
12. This Order includes "Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements." If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the "Standard Provisions," those provisions stated herein will prevail.

D. PROHIBITIONS

1. The Discharger shall not allow any additional hookups to the Plant outside the current boundary of the Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District, Trancas Zone. However, in the event that the City, County, and local developers coordinate wastewater management efforts and propose to resize this Plant to allow hookup of nearby residences outside the current boundary of the Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District, Trancas Zone, the Regional Board will reconsider this prohibition.
2. There shall be no sanitary sewer overflows or discharge of wastes to waters of the state (including storm drains and groundwater) at any time.
3. No part of the treatment plant shall be closer than 150 feet to any water well. No part of the treatment plant or leachfield disposal system shall be closer than 100 feet to any stream, channel or other watercourse. This prohibition does not include the leachfields and existing on-site storm drains, sited and constructed in 1963. A monitoring program for groundwater and surface water shall be established so that groundwater beneath the site and surface water in Trancas Lagoon and Trancas Creek, may be monitored to determine if discharges from the leachfield disposal system have impacted or are impacting water quality.
4. Until the Discharger upgrades the Plant to meet the fecal coliform limit in this Order, the leachfield disposal system shall not extend to within 10 feet of the historic or anticipated high level of the water table. Upon installation of disinfection equipment and compliance with fecal coliform requirements in this Order, as well as compliance with all other requirements in this Order, the Discharger will not need to comply with this requirement for a minimum vertical separation between the leachfields disposal system and the water table.
5. Wastes shall not be disposed of in geologically unstable areas or so as to cause earth movement.
6. Wastes discharged shall not impart tastes, odors, color, foaming or other objectionable characteristics to the receiving water.
7. There shall be no onsite disposal of sludge. 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

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, 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.

8. Adequate facilities shall be provided to divert surface and storm water away from the wastewater treatment plant and leachfields disposal system and from areas where any potential pollutants are stored.
9. The Plant, including the sewers that are a part of the Plant and the leachfields disposal system, shall be maintained in such a manner that at no time will sewage be permitted to surface or overflow at any location.
10. Odors of sewage origin shall not be detectable beyond the property owned or controlled by the Discharger.
11. The Plant, including the leachfield disposal system, shall be protected from damage by storm flows or runoff generated by a 100-year storm.
12. Wastes discharged shall at no time contain any substance in concentrations toxic to human, plant, or aquatic life.
13. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of waste shall create a condition of pollution, contamination, nuisance or problems due to breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, midges, flies, or other pests.

E. RESCISSION

Order No. 89-030, adopted by this Board on March 27, 1989, is hereby rescinded.

I, Dennis A. Dickerson, 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 March 2, 2000.



Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

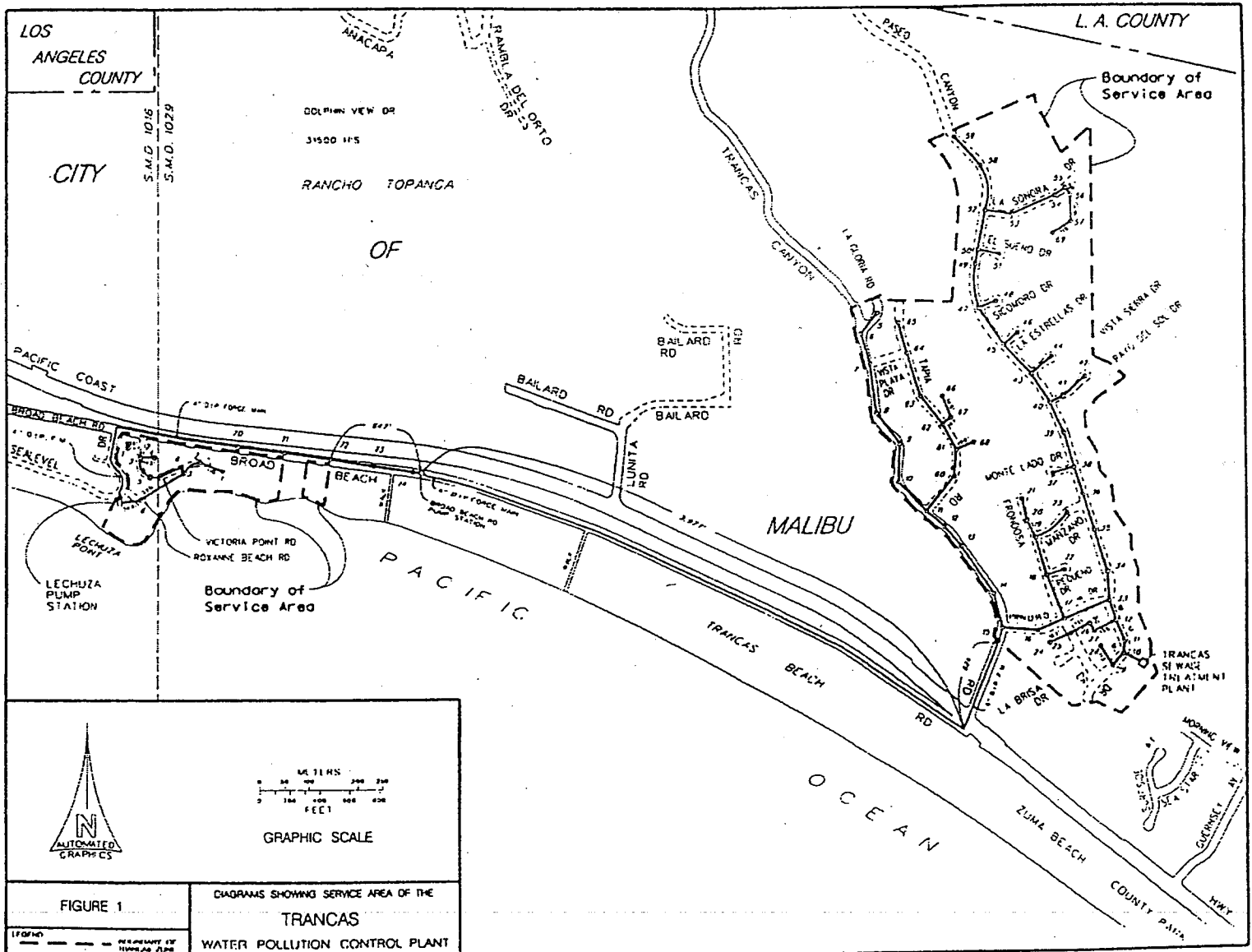
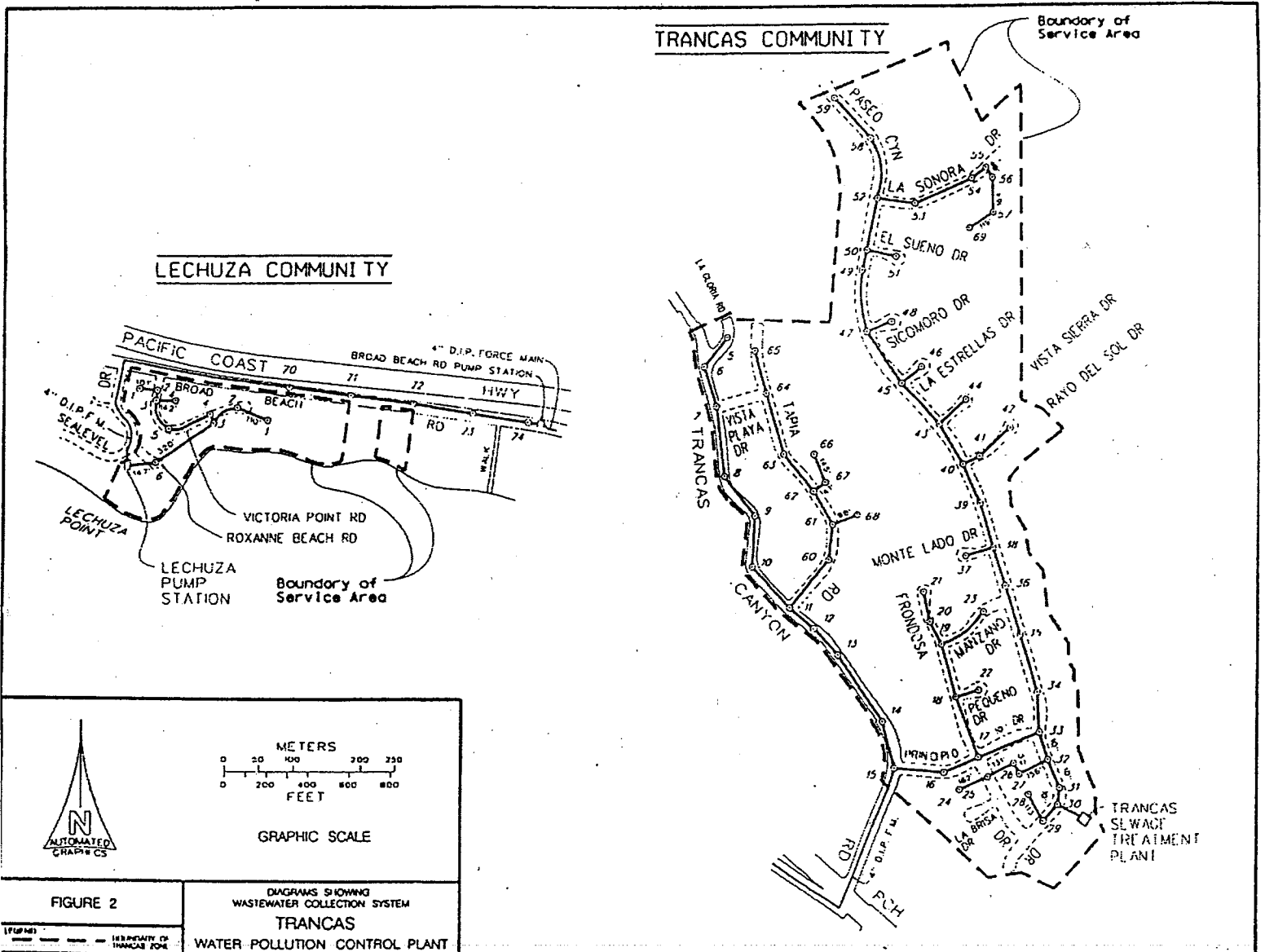


FIGURE 1

DIAGRAMS SHOWING SERVICE AREA OF THE
TRANCAS
 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT

LEGEND
 --- BOUNDARY OF SERVICE AREA
 --- SEWERAGE LINE



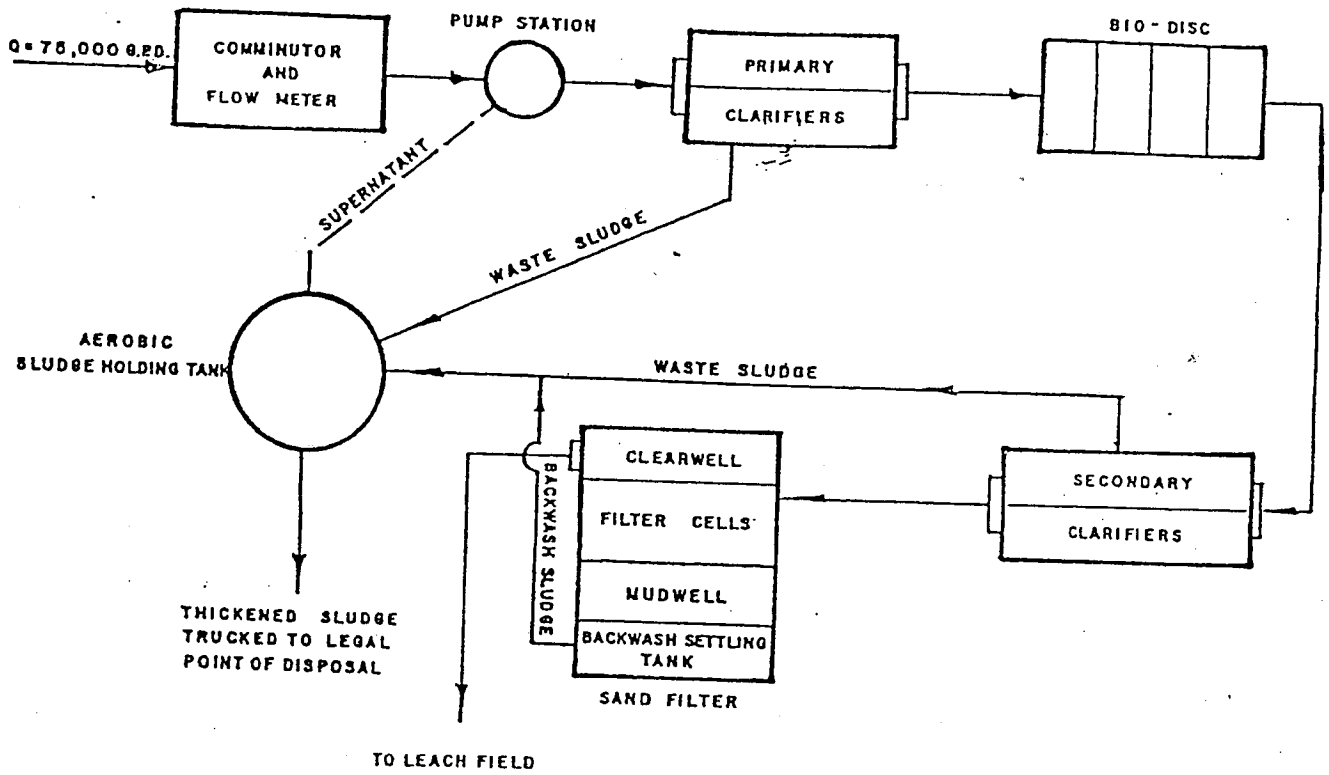


FIGURE 3 : FLOW DIAGRAM

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

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI 3017
FOR
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
(Trancas Water Pollution Control Plant)
(File No. 61-061)

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (hereinafter Discharger) shall implement this monitoring program for the Trancas Water Pollution Control Plant (hereinafter Plant) on the effective date of this Order. Monitoring reports shall be submitted by the dates in the following schedule:

<u>Reporting Period</u>	<u>Report due</u>
January - March	May 5
April - June	August 5
July - September	November 5
October - December	February 5

The first monitoring report under this program shall be submitted by August 5, 2000.

By February 5th of each year, beginning February 5, 2001, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year calendar year. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss its compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned, which may be required to bring the discharge into full compliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements.

Water Quality Monitoring

A. Influent Monitoring

The Discharger shall measure the monthly average and maximum daily waste flow from the Plant's collection system at the headworks. In addition, at the end of each annual reporting period, the Discharger shall update the population estimate in the single family homes and condominiums served by the Plant.

B. Effluent Monitoring

Unless specified otherwise, a sampling station shall be established at a location where representative samples of treated wastewater can be obtained prior to discharge to the leachfields disposal system. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

January 20, 2000

Effluent Monitoring (continued)

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total Flow	gal/day	recorder	continual
pH	pH units	grab	weekly
Suspended solids	mg/L	composite	weekly
BOD ₅ , 20°C	mg/L	composite	weekly
Chlorine	mg/L	grab	weekly
Turbidity	NTU	recorder	continual
Total coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	weekly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	weekly
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	composite	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	composite	monthly
Boron	mg/L	composite	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	composite	monthly
Nitrate-N	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrite-N	mg/L	grab	monthly
Ammonia-N	mg/L	grab	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Phosphorus	mg/L	composite	monthly
Surfactants	mg/L	composite	monthly
Priority pollutant scan	ug/L	grab	annual ¹

¹Priority Pollutants are listed on Page 7

C. Groundwater Monitoring

A groundwater monitoring program must be designed to evaluate impacts of the Plants wastewater discharges through the leachfield disposal system on the groundwater. In addition, the Discharger must complete a study to determine if there is a hydraulic connection between Trancas Lagoon, Trancas Creek and the leachfields. The existing groundwater monitoring network consists of only one well. As this is not adequate, the Discharger shall upgrade this existing groundwater monitoring network. A workplan must be submitted to this Regional Board for review by December 31, 2000 and is subject to approval by the Executive Officer, prior to implementation. The workplan shall include, at a minimum, an evaluation of the adequacy of the proposed groundwater monitoring wells to achieve objectives of monitoring, recommendations for additional groundwater monitoring wells and the construction and development of groundwater monitoring wells.

The report must be prepared under the direction of a California Registered Geologist, or Certified Engineering Geologist, or a California Registered Civil Engineer with appropriate experience in hydrogeology.

The following shall constitute the groundwater monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
PH	pH units	quarterly
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	quarterly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	quarterly
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	quarterly
Ammonia-N	mg/L	quarterly
Nitrate-N	mg/L	quarterly
Nitrite-N	mg/L	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
Phosphorus	mg/L	quarterly
Surfactants	mg/L	quarterly
TDS	mg/L	quarterly
Boron	mg/L	quarterly
Chlorine	mg/L	quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	quarterly

The groundwater monitoring reports must include the following information:

- a. Well identification, including date and time sampled;
- b. Sampler identification and laboratory used;
- c. Water temperature;
- d. Quarterly observations of groundwater levels, recorded to 0.01 feet mean sea level;
- e. Vertical separation of the water table from the bottom of the leachfields.
- f. An assessment of the hydraulic connection, if any, between the disposal areas, groundwater and surface water;

D. Surface Water Monitoring

A surface water monitoring program must be implemented to determine the impact of the Plant's discharges on surface water in Trancas Lagoon and Trancas Creek. The surface water monitoring

program will also help determine if a hydraulic connection between the Plant's leachfields and surface water exists. The surface water monitoring program must be implemented when surface water is present in Trancas Lagoon and/or Trancas Creek.

The following shall constitute the surface water monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
PH	pH units	monthly
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	monthly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL	monthly
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	monthly
Ammonia-N	mg/L	monthly
Nitrate-N	mg/L	monthly
Nitrite-N	mg/L	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	monthly
Phosphorus	mg/L	monthly
Surfactants	mg/L	monthly
TDS	mg/L	monthly
Boron	mg/L	monthly
Chlorine	mg/L	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	monthly

The Surface water monitoring and reporting must include the following information:

- a) Sample Location, including date and time sampled;
- b) Sampler identification and laboratory used;
- c) Water temperature;
- d) Water elevation with respect to mean sea level
- e) An assessment of the hydraulic connection, if any, between the disposal areas and surface water.

General Provisions for Sampling and Analysis

All chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analysis shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analysis by the State Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program, or approved by the Executive Officer. Laboratory analysis must follow methods

approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the laboratory must meet USEPA Quality Assurance/Quality Control criteria. Analytical data reported as "less than" or below the detection limit for the purpose of reporting compliance with limitations, shall be reported as "less than" a numerical value or "below the detection limit" for that particular analytical method (also giving the numerical detection limit).

General Provisions for Reporting

The Discharger shall identify all instances of non-compliance and shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken, or proposed, that will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time and submit a timetable for correction.

The quarterly reports shall contain the following information:

- a. A statement relative to compliance with discharge specifications during the reporting period.
- b. Results of daily observations in the disposal area for any overflow or surfacing of wastes, other visible effects of the waste discharge, and odor effects.

Wastes Hauling Reporting

In the event that waste sludge or other wastes are hauled offsite, the name and address of the hauler shall be reported, along with types and quantities hauled during the reporting period and the location of final point of disposal. In the event that no wastes are hauled during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

Operation and Maintenance Report

The Discharger shall file a technical report with this Board, not later than 30 days after receipt of these Waste Discharge Requirements, relative to the operation and maintenance program for this facility. The information to be contained in the report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- a. The name and address of the person or company responsible for operation and maintenance of the facility.
- b. Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective).
- c. Frequency of maintenance, if preventive.

Certification Statement

Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachment were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted.

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information for knowing violations., including the possibility, of a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Executed on the __ day of _____, 20 __,
at _____.

(Signature)

(Title)

These records and reports are public documents and shall be made available for inspection during normal business hours at the office of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region.

Ordered by:



Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

Date: March 2, 2000

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Metals

Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Selenium
Silver
Thallium
Zinc

Miscellaneous

Cyanide
Asbestos (only if
specifically
required)

Pesticides & PCBs

Aldrin
Chlordane
Dieldrin
4,4'-DDT
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDD
Alpha-endosulfan
Beta-endosulfan
Endosulfan sulfate
Endrin
Endrin aldehyde
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Alpha-BHC
Beta-BHC
Gamma-BHC
Delta-BHC
Toxaphene
PCB 1016
PCB 1221
PCB 1232
PCB 1242
PCB 1248
PCB 1254
PCB 1260

Base/Neutral Extractibles

Acenaphthene
Benzidine
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachloroethane
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
2-chloronaphthalene
1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine
2,4-dinitrotoluene
2,6-dinitrotoluene
1,2-diphenylhydrazine
Fluoranthene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Isophorone
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
N-nitrosodimethylamine
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Butyl benzyl phthalate
Di-n-butyl phthalate
Di-n-octyl phthalate
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl phthalate
Benzo(a) anthracene
Benzo(a) pyrene
Benzo(b) fluoranthene
Benzo(k) fluoranthene
Chrysene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
1,12-benzoperylene
Fluorene
Phenanthrene
1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene
Pyrene
TCDD

Acid Extractibles

2,4,6-trichlorophenol
P-chloro-m-cresol
2-chlorophenol
2,4-dichlorophenol
2,4-dimethylphenol
2-nitrophenol
4-nitrophenol
2,4-dinitrophenol
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol

Volatile Organics

Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
1,2-dichloroethane
1,1,1-trichloroethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
Chloroethane
Chloroform
1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
1,2-dichloropropane
1,2-dichloropropylene
Ethylbenzene
Methylene chloride
Methyl chloride
Methyl bromide
Bromoform
Bromodichloromethane
Dibromochloromethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl chloride
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether
Xylene