

State Of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 00-167

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
AND
WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
AND
PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY, MALIBU CAMPUS
(Malibu Mesa Wastewater Reclamation Facility)
(File No. 70-060)

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

1. The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (Recycler) operates and maintains the Malibu Mesa Wastewater Reclamation Facility (Reclamation Facility), located at 3863 Malibu Country Drive, Malibu, California (Figure 1). The Reclamation Facility has a design capacity of 0.2 million gallons per day (mgd) and has an approximate effluent flow of 0.177 mgd. The Recycler provides tertiary treatment producing effluent that complies with the water recycling requirements of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The Recycler uses a portion of the recycled water for landscape irrigation of approximately 1.6 acres of the Reclamation Facility.
2. Pepperdine University (User) uses recycled water produced by the Recycler for landscape impoundment and landscape irrigation of approximately 126 acres of the approximately 300 developed acres of the Pepperdine University, Malibu Campus, located at 24255 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, California. The User operates and maintains the recycled water storage reservoirs and landscape irrigation facilities.

Regulation of Discharge

3. Section 13523 of the California Water Code provides that a Regional Board, after consulting with, and receiving the recommendations of the California Department of Health Services (CDHS), and after any necessary hearing, shall, if it determines such action to be necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Requirements for water which is used, or proposed to be used, as recycled water. Section 13523 further provides that such requirements shall include, or be in conformance with, the statewide recycling criteria.
4. The use of recycled water for landscape impoundment or for landscape irrigation at Pepperdine University, Malibu Campus could affect public health, safety and welfare, therefore, requirements for such use are needed in accordance with Section 13523 of the California Water Code.

October 30, 2000
Revised: November 9, 2000

5. Pursuant to Section 13523 of the California Water Code, the production and use of the recycled water are regulated under Water Recycling Requirements contained in Order No. 94-056, adopted by this Regional Board on June 13, 1994.
6. The amount of recycled water used for landscape irrigation at Pepperdine University varies with demand. During summer, approximately 0.3 mgd of recycled water is needed. At peak demand, approximately 70% of the recycled water used for irrigation is produced at the Reclamation Facility, and 30% is imported from the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (Las Virgenes), Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia). The use of the recycled water from Tapia for irrigation is regulated under separate Water Recycling Requirements contained in Order No. 94-055, adopted by this Regional Board on June 13, 1994.
7. California Water Code Section 13263(e) provides that all waste discharge requirements shall be reviewed periodically, and, upon such review, may be revised by the Regional Board. Following a review of the requirements in Order No. 94-056, and inspections of the Reclamation Facility, storage reservoirs, and irrigation areas, this Order updates Order No. 94-056 and includes additional findings, effluent limitations, updated standard provisions, updated specifications for recycled water use, and an expanded monitoring and reporting program.
8. During the wet season (November 1 through April 15 of each year), when irrigated areas are saturated and the storage reservoirs are in imminent danger of overtopping, the recycled water is discharged (emergency discharge) either to Marie Canyon or an unnamed canyon adjacent to the Reclamation Facility. This emergency discharge is currently regulated under separate Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit contained in Order No. 94-027 (NPDES No. CA0059099), adopted by this Regional Board on April 4, 1994.

Reclamation Facility Description

9. The Reclamation Facility serves a population of approximately 3,360 persons at Pepperdine University and the Malibu Country Estates. All domestic wastewater generated by Pepperdine University is collected at the flow equalization station. The majority of the wastewater is then sent to the Reclamation Facility, and any portion of wastewater over 0.165 mgd is sent to Tapia. Domestic wastewater generated by Malibu Country Estates flows directly to the Reclamation Facility.

All laboratory waste generated by Pepperdine University is stored in 55-gallon drums and hauled offsite to a legal point of disposal.

10. The Reclamation Facility provides primary, secondary and tertiary treatment, with disinfection by an ultraviolet system (Figure 2).

11. Primary treatment consists of the headworks with a comminutor and a bypass channel with bar screen. An influent flow meter is located after the bypass channel. Secondary treatment consists of the Walker Process packaged activated sludge plant that includes an aeration basin with coarse bubble diffusers, two aeration blowers (one of which is a stand-by), an aerobic digester, and a secondary sedimentation basin. Return activated sludge and waste activated sludge are pumped by airlift pumps. Tertiary treatment is provided through coagulation, rapid mix, flocculation, and sand filtration. Filtration consists of three continuous backwash Dynasand® filters.
12. Disinfection is provided by four ultraviolet lamps in series. The Recycler began using ultraviolet disinfection on June 12, 1998. The CDHS approved the use of the ultraviolet disinfection system in a letter dated February 5, 1998.
13. The waste activated sludge is aerobically digested and pumped to a centrifuge for partial dewatering. The dewatered, digested sludge is stored in a 10,000-gallon underground storage tank prior to hauling to the Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Facility located at 6100 Woodley Avenue, Van Nuys, California.
14. In the event of upsets or other operational emergencies at the Reclamation Facility, wastewater from Pepperdine University can be pumped to Tapia for treatment under an agreement between Pepperdine University and Las Virgenes. The wastewater from Malibu Country Estates can be diverted to the sludge storage tank and hauled to the Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Facility for treatment. In the event of a power failure the Recycler has an emergency diesel-powered generator onsite to prevent the discharge of raw or inadequately-treated sewage.

Landscape Impoundments and Irrigation Facility

15. Prior to distribution for landscape irrigation, recycled water is stored in two landscape impoundments (also known as reservoirs). The reservoirs have double 20-mil polyvinyl chloride liners to prevent percolation. From the reservoirs, the recycled water is pumped into the irrigation distribution system. The distribution system is divided into two pressure zones, a lower zone and upper zone. The lower zone irrigates the lower portion of the campus through four pressure regulators. In the upper zone, the recycled water is pumped to a 10,000-gallon underground storage tank, then distributed to the irrigation system for the upper portion of the campus by gravity flow.
16. In a letter dated July 21, 2000, the User informed the Regional Board that under normal conditions the reservoirs are maintained at an equivalent of 5.2 million gallons of water. The User further stated that to maintain the pumps in the reservoirs in proper working condition, the water level can only be lowered to an equivalent of 3.5 million gallons. The reservoirs' combined storage capacity is approximately 8 million gallons. However, previous documentation made available to the Regional Board indicates the reservoirs can be filled to a level equivalent to 12 million gallons. Therefore, in the tentative

requirements for the renewal of the emergency discharge permit (NPDES No. CA0059099), the User is required to conduct a survey to determine the actual storage capacity of the reservoirs.

17. During a meeting on October 25, 2000, the User informed the Regional Board that the survey had been completed. The User stated (and confirmed in a letter transmitted via facsimile on October 26, 2000) that the total storage volume of both reservoirs is approximately 8.4 million gallons at an elevation of 245.56 feet. To maintain proper operation of the pumps, the water level can only be lowered to an elevation of 239.0 feet, which is approximately 0.6 million gallons total volume for both reservoirs. In addition, three inches of freeboard (0.25 feet) should be left in each reservoir to accommodate wind generated waves, which is approximately 0.4 million gallons total volume for both reservoirs. Therefore, the available wet weather storage capacity is approximately 7.4 million gallons at an elevation of 245.31 feet. This is equivalent to approximately 40 days of wet weather storage capacity at 0.177 mgd average effluent from the Reclamation Facility.
18. In 1985, the User initiated a hydrogeologic monitoring program to provide information on the soil moisture conditions and groundwater levels of the irrigated areas, to ensure that the infiltration due to irrigation does not affect geologic stability. The User manages the landscape irrigation system based on this hydrogeologic monitoring program.
19. The hydrogeologic monitoring program uses two direct and two indirect methods to determine how much infiltration occurs beneath the irrigated areas, either as a result of irrigation or precipitation. One of the direct methods consists of measuring soil moisture content monthly in nine access casings from 3 feet to 20 feet below ground surface using a portable neutron probe. The other direct method is measuring the depth to groundwater monthly in 17 onsite monitoring wells and five offsite monitoring wells located south of Pacific Coast Highway. The indirect methods consist of mathematical calculations for water and salt balance equations. Some of the parameters required for the water and salt balance equations include, but are not limited to: rainfall; evaporation; transpiration; runoff; subdrain outflow; deep percolation; recycled water usage; soil moisture; groundwater levels; and groundwater and runoff conductivity.
20. The Reclamation Facility and landscape irrigation areas are located within the Corral Canyon Hydrologic Subarea of the Point Dume Hydrologic Area of the Malibu Hydrologic Unit (404.31). The Reclamation Facility and landscape irrigation areas are generally located in Section 30, T01S, R17W, San Bernardino Base and Meridian at the approximate latitude and longitude of 34° 2' 31" and 118° 42' 33", respectively.

21. The Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994. The Basin Plan contains the designated beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the groundwater within the Point Dume area.

The beneficial uses of the groundwater in the Point Dume area are:

Existing: Municipal and domestic supply (MUN), and Agriculture.

Potential: Industrial service supply.

There is no current MUN use in the immediate area due to seawater intrusion and poor groundwater quality.

22. Based on data from the *Hydrogeologic Monitoring Program, Annual Report, Water Year 1997-98*, dated August 23, 1999, the recycled water does not infiltrate to groundwater. Therefore, groundwater quality monitoring is not required at this time. The User is required to continue implementing the hydrogeologic monitoring program. In the future, if the hydrogeologic monitoring demonstrates that the recycled water is infiltrating to the groundwater, then a groundwater quality monitoring program may be required.
23. This update of the Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Requirements for an existing facility 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 Recycler and User and interested agencies and persons of its intent to revise Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

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

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works and Pepperdine University shall comply with the following:

I. INFLUENT LIMITATIONS

- A. Waste discharged to the Reclamation Facility shall be limited to domestic wastewater only. No water softener regeneration brines, laboratory chemicals, or industrial wastes shall be discharged to the Reclamation Facility.

- B. The maximum daily flow of influent from the collection system to the headworks of the Reclamation Facility shall not exceed the design capacity of 0.2 mgd.

II. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

- A. Recycled water shall at no time contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant or aquatic life.
- B. Recycled water shall at no time contain any substances or agents that would produce offensive or unsightly conditions in the storage reservoirs or the irrigation areas.
- C. Recycled water shall not contain pollutants in excess of the following limits:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>7-Day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	20	30	45
	lbs/day ¹	33	50	75
Suspended solids	mg/L	15	40	45
	lbs/day ¹	25	67	75
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	---	15
	lbs/day ¹	17	---	25
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	---	---	1,000
	lbs/day ¹	---	---	1,668
Chloride	mg/L	---	---	250
	lbs/day ¹	---	---	417
Sulfate	mg/L	---	---	250
	lbs/day ¹	---	---	417
Boron	mg/L	---	---	1.0
	lbs/day ¹	---	---	1.7
Total organic carbon	mg/L	---	---	20
	lbs/day ¹	---	---	33

- D. Recycled water shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.
- E. Recycled water shall not contain organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals (i.e., heavy metals, arsenic, or cyanide), or general minerals in concentrations exceeding the limits contained in the current California Drinking Water Standards, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Sections 64431, 64444, and 64449, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.

¹ The mass-based discharge limit is based on the design flow of 0.2 mgd and remains the same during storm events.

- F. Radioactivity of the recycled water shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 5, Sections 64441 and 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.

III. RECYCLED WATER SPECIFICATIONS FOR LANDSCAPE IMPOUNDMENTS AND LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION

- A. Recycled water used for irrigation of food crops, parks, playgrounds, schoolyards, residential landscaping, and unrestricted access golf courses shall at all times be adequately oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered, and disinfected domestic wastewater.

- 1. An oxidized wastewater means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen.
- 2. A coagulated wastewater means 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 flocc-forming chemicals.
- 3. A filtered wastewater means an oxidized, coagulated, clarified wastewater that has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand, activated carbon, or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity as determined by an approved laboratory method does not exceed any of the following:
 - (a) a daily average turbidity of 2 NTU;
 - (b) 5 NTU more than 5% of the time during any 24-hour period; and,
 - (c) 10 NTU at any time.
- 4. The wastewater shall be considered adequately disinfected if the 7 day median number of coliform organisms in the effluent does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30-day period. No sample shall exceed the number of coliform organisms of 240 per 100 milliliters.

- B. Recycled water produced at the Reclamation Facility shall not be used for purposes other than for landscape impoundment and landscape irrigation until requirements for such purposes have been established by this Regional Board in accordance with Section 13523 of the California Water Code, or unless the Regional Board finds that the above-cited standards are applicable to those purposes.

- C. There shall be no cross-connection between piping used for potable water supply and piping containing recycled water.
- D. Recycled water uses shall meet the requirements specified in the *California Health Laws Related to Recycled Water*, 1st Edition, dated January 1, 1998, issued by the CDHS.
- E. Recycled water used for irrigation shall be retained on the areas of use and shall not be allowed to escape as surface flow, except as provided for in a NPDES permit.

For purposes of this requirement, however, minor amounts of irrigation return water from peripheral areas shall not be considered a violation of this Order.

- F. To prevent erosion and earth movement of the irrigated areas, recycled water shall be applied at such a rate and volume as to not exceed the vegetative demand and soil moisture conditions as determined by the User's hydrogeologic monitoring program. Special precautions must be taken to prevent clogging of spray nozzles, to prevent overwatering and the production of runoff. Pipelines shall be maintained so as to prevent leakage and pressure build-up.
- G. All areas where recycled water is used, and that are accessible to the public, shall be posted with conspicuous signs, in a size no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide, that include the following wording: "ATTENTION: NON-POTABLE RECYCLED WATER - DO NOT DRINK" or "RECYCLED WATER - DO NOT DRINK." Each sign shall display the international symbol for recycled water shown in Figure 3.
- H. Adequate freeboard shall be maintained in all storage reservoirs to ensure that direct rainfall does not cause overtopping.

IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Standby or emergency power facilities or storage capacity or diversion capabilities 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.
- B. Adequate facilities shall be provided so that the sewage treatment and recycling facilities shall be protected from inundation, washout, or other damage caused by storm or storm flows.
- C. Any increase in wastewater treatment beyond the current design capacity of 0.2 mgd will require revised waste discharge requirements.

V. PROHIBITIONS

- A. The discharge or recycling of raw or inadequately-treated sewage from the Reclamation Facility and from sewers comprising the wastewater collection system for the Reclamation Facility at any time is prohibited.
- B. Recycled water irrigation shall not be conducted during periods of extreme rainfall and/or runoff.
- C. Irrigation or discharge of recycled water to geologically unstable areas is prohibited. Irrigation or discharge of recycled water shall not result in earth movement.
- D. Recycled water shall not be used for irrigation or impoundment within 100 feet of any domestic water supply well.
- E. Recycled water use shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, midges, or other pests.
- F. Recycled water use shall not impart tastes, odors, color, foaming, or other objectionable characteristics to receiving groundwater.
- G. Recycled water use that could affect receiving groundwater shall not contain any substance in concentrations toxic to human, animal, or plant life.
- H. Odors of sewage origin shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the property owned or controlled by the Recycler.
- I. Raw sewage or partially dried waste sludge shall not be sprayed on the ground surface.
- J. The discharge of recycled water at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of this Order.
- K. The storage reservoirs for recycled water shall not contain floating materials, including solids, liquids, foams, or scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance, adversely affect beneficial uses, or serve as a substrate for undesirable bacterial and algae growth and insect vectors.

VI. PROVISIONS

- A. The Recycler and User shall each establish a responsible party or parties to comply with this Order and the monitoring and reporting program. This information shall be provided to the Board within 30 days of receiving this Order.

- B. This Order includes the *Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements* (Standard Provisions). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions, the provisions stated herein will prevail.
- C. The Recycler and User shall file with the Regional Board technical reports on self-monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, or as directed by the Executive Officer. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the locations and/or times specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported to the Regional Board.
- D. A copy of this Order including the Standard Provisions and Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be maintained at the reclamation and reuse facilities so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
- E. The Recycler shall submit to the Regional Board, within 60 days of the adoption of this Order, procedures that will be, or have been, taken to ensure that no discharge or recycling of any untreated or partially-treated sewage, will result from the Reclamation Facility, in the event of equipment failure.
- F. To provide maximum storage capacity during wet weather, the User shall monitor and properly maintain the level of water in the storage reservoir.
- G. The Recycler shall immediately notify the Regional Board, by telephone, of any confirmed coliform counts that could cause violations of coliform requirements in this Order, including the date(s) thereof. This information shall be confirmed in a written report within five working days of verbal notification. In addition, for any actual coliform limit violations that occurred, the report shall also include the reasons for the high coliform results, the steps being taken to correct the problem (including dates thereof), and steps being taken to prevent a recurrence.
- H. The Recycler and User shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- I. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the Recycler for bypass unless:
 - 1. 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 causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources

that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in the operation of the Reclamation Facility.);

2. 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 judgement to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,
3. The Recycler submitted a written notice to the Regional Board for a bypass at least ten days in advance of the need for a bypass.

The Recycler may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause recycled water limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operations. In such a case, the above bypass conditions are not applicable.

- J. Any offsite disposal of sewage sludge shall be made only to a legal point of disposal, and in accordance with the provisions of Division 7.5 of the California Water Code. For the purpose of these requirements, a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which Waste Discharge 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 so as to prevent its reaching surface waters or watercourses.
- K. A revised Engineering Report which addresses the elements outlined in the CDHS *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Engineering Report for the Production, Distribution and Use of Recycled Water*, dated September 1997, shall be submitted to the CDHS and the Regional Board within 120 days of adoption of this Order. The report shall include an operation and maintenance manual that specifies operational monitoring to verify compliance with applicable ultraviolet disinfection criteria.
- L. In accordance with Section 13522.5 of the California Water Code, and Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Article 7, Section 60323, of the California Code of Regulations, the Recycler shall file an engineering report, prepared by a properly qualified engineer registered in California, of any material change or proposed change in character or volume of the recycled water produced, with the Regional Board and the CDHS. The CDHS *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Engineering Report for the Production, Distribution and Use of Recycled Water*, dated September 1997, or revised versions thereof, shall be followed. Revised

Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Requirements are required prior to implementation of such material change.

- M. In accordance with Section 13522.5 of the California Water Code, and Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Article 7, Section 60323, of the California Code of Regulations, the User shall file an engineering report, prepared by a properly qualified engineer registered in California, of any material change or proposed change in the location or volume of the recycled water used, with the Regional Board and the CDHS. The CDHS *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Engineering Report for the Production, Distribution and Use of Recycled Water*, dated September 1997, or revised versions thereof, shall be followed. Revised Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Requirements are required prior to implementation of such material change.
- N. For any extension or expansion of the recycled water distribution system, the User shall submit a report detailing the extension or expansion for the approval of the Executive Officer and the CDHS Office of Drinking Water. Following construction, as-built drawings shall be submitted to the Executive Officer and the CDHS Drinking Water Field Operations Branch for approval prior to use of recycled water.
- O. The Recycler or User must notify the Regional Board, in writing, at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage to a new recycler or user. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing and new recycler or user, containing a specific date, for the transfer of responsibility for compliance with this Order.
- P. The Recycle and/or User shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board or the CDHS may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Recycler and/or User shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of any records required to be kept by this Order.
- Q. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - 2. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts; and,
 - 3. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

- R. This Order does not alleviate the responsibility of the Recycler or User 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. Expansion of the facility from its current capacity shall be contingent upon issuance of all necessary permits, including a Conditional Use Permit.

VII. RESCISSION

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. 94-056, adopted by this Board on June 13, 1994, is hereby rescinded.

VIII. APPEAL OF ORDER

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, P.O. Box 100, 901 P Street, Sacramento, California, 95812, within 30 days of adoption of this Order.

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 November 9, 2000.

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
and Pepperdine University
(Malibu Mesa Wastewater Reclamation Facility)
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FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

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FIGURE 3