California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

Peter M. Rooney
*Secretary for Environmental Protection*

Internet Address: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/~rwqcb4
101 Centre Plaza Drive, Monterey Park, California 91754-2156
Phone (323) 266-7500 FAX (323) 266-7600

Pete Wilson
*Governor*

December 3, 1998

Mr. Dean D. Efstathiou
Assistant Deputy Director
Waterworks and Sewer Maintenance Division
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue, 9th Floor
Alhambra, California 91803-1331

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MALIBU WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT, 3260 VISTA PACIFICA STREET, MALIBU (FILE NO. 64-049)

Dear Mr. Efstathiou:

Our letter of October 22, 1998, transmitted revised tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), including Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 6473, and a Time Schedule Order for the Malibu Water Pollution Control Plan.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public meeting held on November 2, 1998, reviewed the revised tentative Waste Discharge Requirements and the tentative Time Schedule Order, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order Nos. 98-088 and 98-089 (copies attached; Standard Provisions, which are a part of the WDRs, are enclosed for you only) relative to this discharge.

You are required to implement Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 6473 on the effective date of Order No. 98-088. Your first monitoring report under these Requirements is due to this Regional Board by April 30, 1999. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, Attn: Data and Information Management Unit.

Please reference all monitoring reports to our Compliance File No. CI-6473. We would appreciate if you would not combine other reports, such as progress or technical reports, with your monitoring reports.

You may reach Ahmad Lamaa at (323) 266-7560 should you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Wendy Phillips
Chief, Standards and Enforcement Unit

enclosures

cc: see attached distribution list

## Distribution List

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

ORDER NO. 98-088
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Malibu Water Pollution Control Plant
(File No. 64-049)

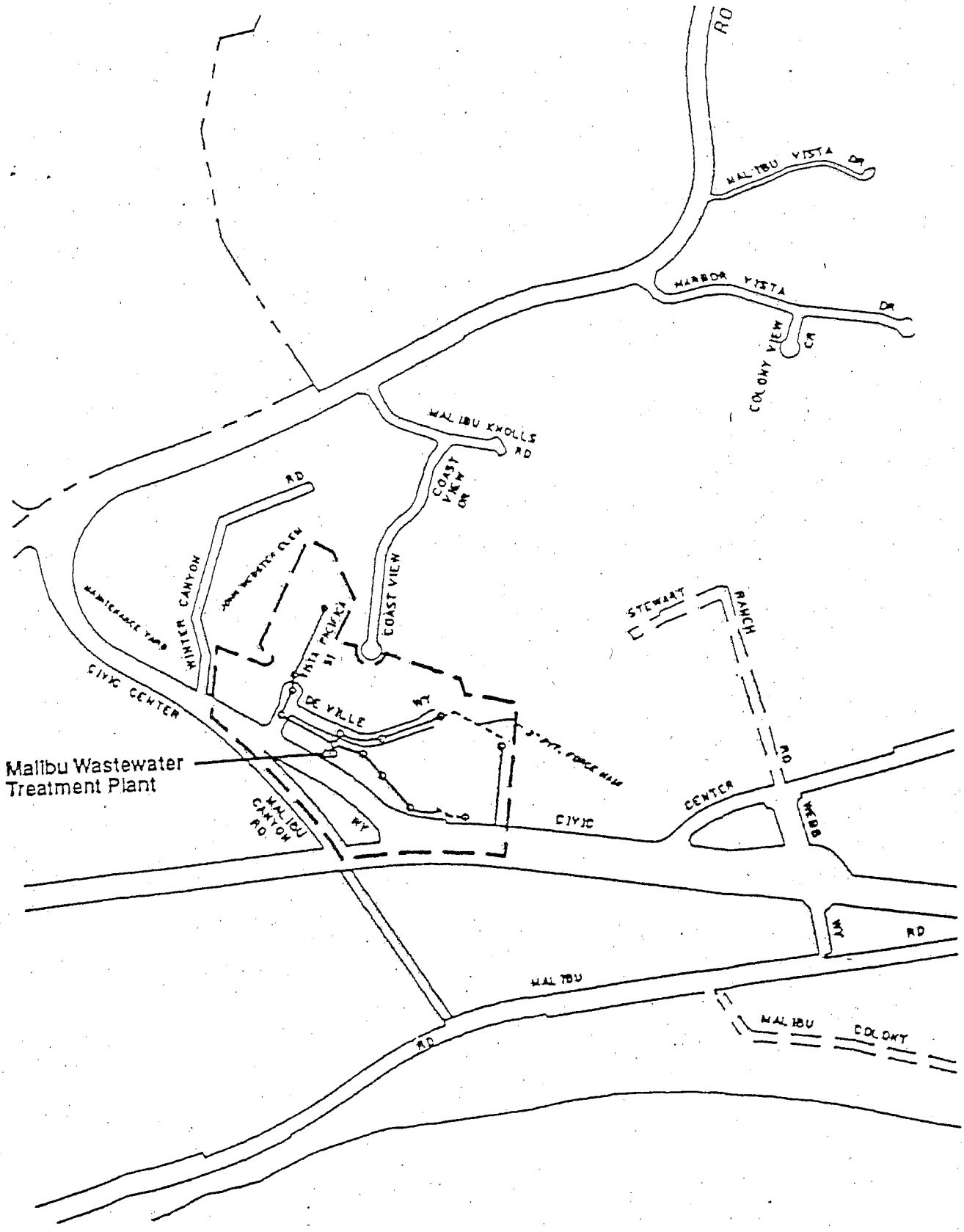
The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) finds:

1. The County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works (hereinafter Discharger or County) owns and operates the Malibu Water Pollution Control Plant (Plant), located at 3260 Vista Pacifica Street, Malibu, California (Figure No. 1). This Plant treats domestic wastewaters from an estimated population of 400 people residing in three condominium complexes in Winter Canyon:

   - Maison DeVille Homeowners Association, a 48-unit complex located at 23902 to 23926 Deville Way;
   - Malibu Canyon Village Homeowners Association, a 104-unit complex located at 23901 Civic Center Way; and
   - Vista Pacifica Homeowners Association, a 17-unit complex located at 3601 Vista Pacifica Street.

   Domestic wastewaters from these condominium complexes are collected through a system of 1,713 feet of sanitary sewers. Mainline sewers are owned by the City of Malibu (City), and are maintained by the Los Angeles County Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District.

2. On March 23, 1987, the Regional Board adopted Order No. 87-026, specifying requirements for discharge of domestic wastewaters from the Plant to ground water. 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. 87-026 and inspections of the Plant, these requirements have been revised to include corrections to Order No. 87-026 and additional findings, limits, provisions, prohibitions, and a revised monitoring and reporting program. Furthermore, the Discharger is required to comply with Time Schedule Order No. 98-089, adopted by this Regional Board on November 2, 1998, to repair and upgrade the Plant to achieve full compliance with these requirements by June 1, 2000. In the event that California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements or the State Revolving Fund loan processing requirements delay construction start-up, the


RD
MALIBU VISTA DR
HARBOR VISTA DR
COLONY VIEW CT
MALIBU KNOLLS RD
COAST VIEW DR
COAST VIEW
WINTER CANYON
CIVIC CENTER
DE VILLE
HY
STEWART RANCH
RD
CENTER
WEBB
MALIBU CANYON RD
MALIBU
MALIBU COLONY
Malibu Wastewater Treatment Plant

Executive Officer may, at his discretion, extend the time schedule to achieve full compliance with these requirements.

3. In 1965, the developer of the Maison DeVille complex designed and constructed the Plant and the Discharger (County) assumed responsibility for operating the Plant, with the expectation that the Plant would provide only temporary wastewater collection and treatment services and that regional wastewater services would eventually replace 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 County abandon efforts to develop a system of regional wastewater services.

4. The Plant was designed to produce a secondary-level wastewater for discharge to ground water, as illustrated in Figure 2 and as summarized below.

   a) Primary and secondary treatment consists of bar screening/comminution, extended aeration, and secondary clarification. To date, the effectiveness of this secondary treatment process has not been tested using standard parameters such as removal of $BOD_5$ and suspended solids.

   b) Following secondary treatment, the wastewater is filtered through dual media sand, and then discharged to a seepage pit disposal system. Although the filters were installed for possible reclamation of the Plant's effluent, 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 a seepage pit disposal system.[1] To date, the effectiveness of the filters in reducing turbidity has not been evaluated.

   c) Following filtration, the effluent is discharged to ground water through a seepage pit disposal system on 1/4 acres, consisting of 16 seepage pits, 12 of which are in an eastern disposal area and 4 of which are in a western disposal area (Figure 3).

   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.

5. The Plant has a design capacity of 37,500 gallons per day (gpd).[2] The average flow was 28,348 gallons per day (gpd) during 1997, which is 76% of the design flow. The

[1] Per letter from the County (Discharger), dated September 15, 1998.
[2] Order No. 87-026 incorrectly states that the Plant "has a maximum flow capacity of 55,000 gallons per day."

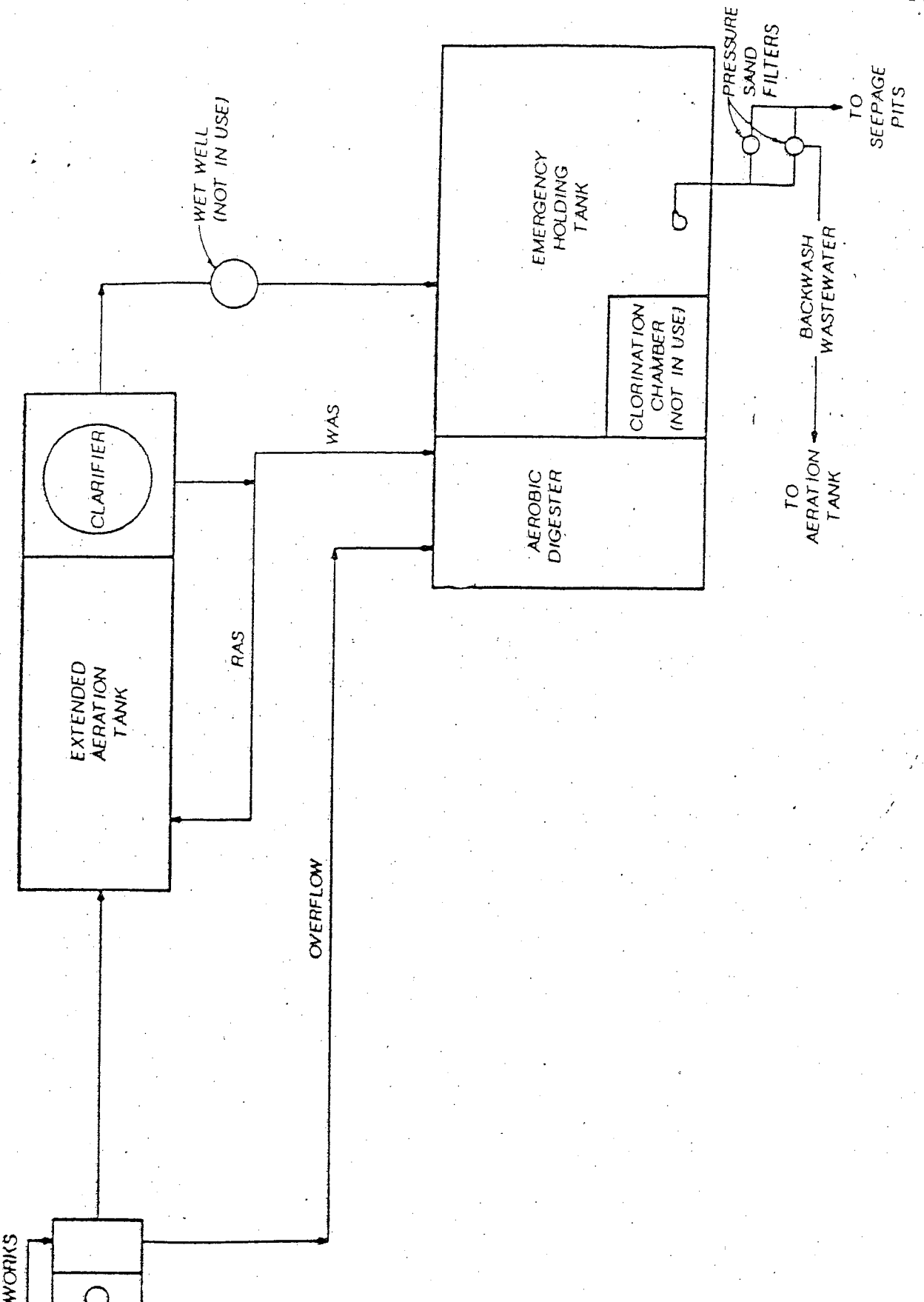



FIGURE 2
PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM
MALIBU WASTEWATER
TREATMENT PLANT

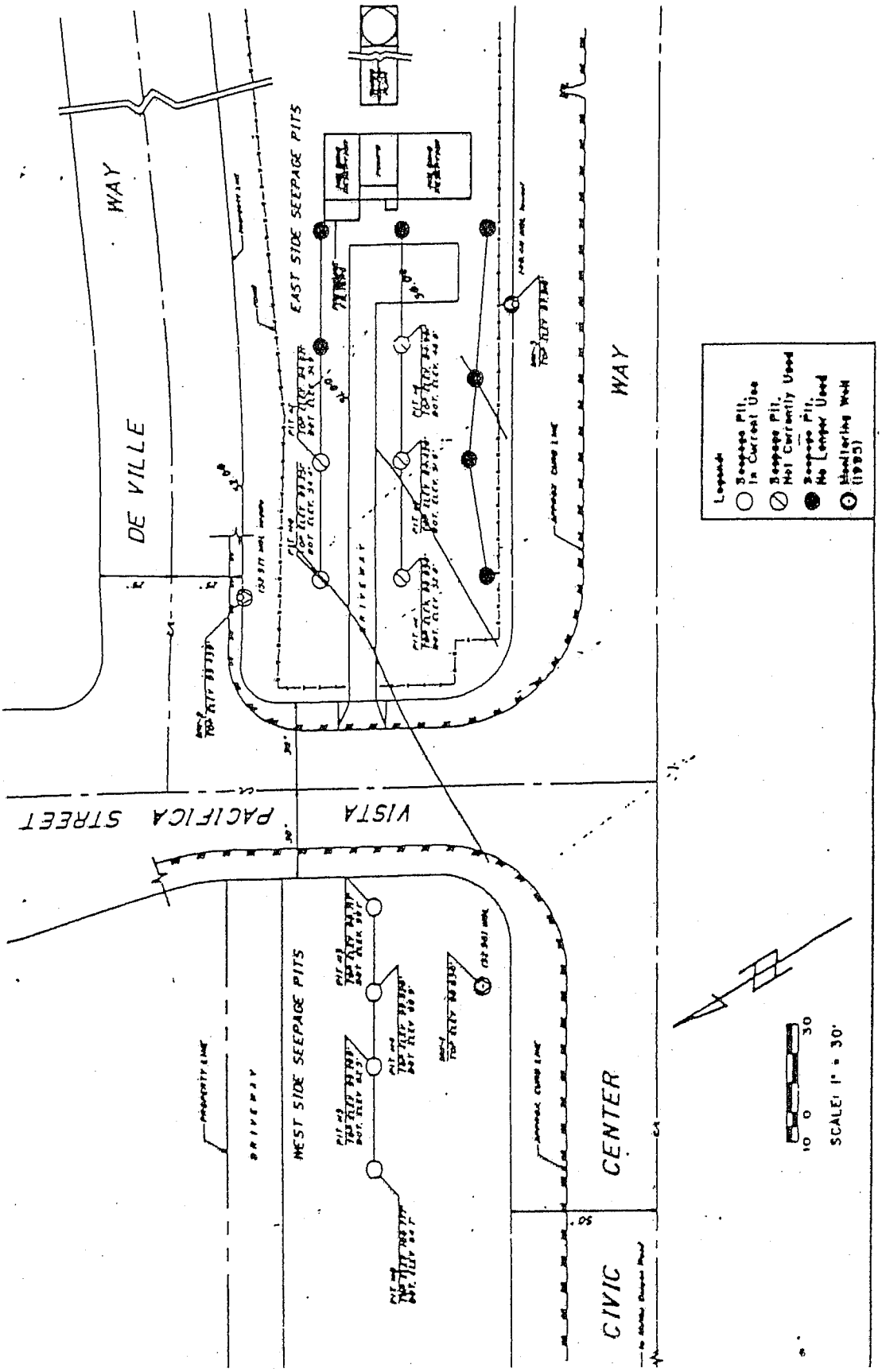



Figure No. 3
Malibu Water Pollution Control Plant
Treatment Plant and Disposal Area

maximum flow was 67,264 gallons per day in 1997, which exceeds the maximum daily design flow and which violates the requirement in Order No. 87-026 limiting maximum daily flow to 55,000 gpd.[2] In case of emergency, a sludge holding tank with a capacity of 87,000 gallons can be used to store treated and/or untreated effluent, which can be returned to the Plant headworks for treatment.

6. Major repairs are needed at the Plant, which is 33 years old. As documented in a Facilities Improvement Project Report,[3] problems include corrosion of tankage and equipment, degradation of old equipment due to a lack of spare parts, and a lack of redundancy to allow for periodic maintenance. The Discharger is currently on an eligibility list (priority class B), adopted by the Regional Board on May 18, 1998, for capital financing through the State Board's State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program.

   Major 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 not been able to identify cost-effective ways to reuse treated effluent from the Plant.

7. The Plant, including the seepage pit disposal system, is located in Section 31, Township 1S, Range 17W (San Bernardino Base & Meridian), and is at a latitude is 34° 02' 17" and a longitude of 118° 42' 34". Some of the developments and hydrologic features near the Plant include:

   - Webster Elementary School, which is adjacent to (and upgradient from) the Plant.
   - Winter Canyon Creek, which surfaces immediately to the south of Pacific Coast Highway (the Plant is above subsurface drainage facilities installed by the County to protect developments north of the Pacific Coast Highway).
   - Amarillo Beach, which is approximately 1,100 feet to the south of the Plant.
   - Malibu Lagoon, which is approximately 3,400 feet from the Plant. Geologists from the County have stated that it is extremely unlikely that any water from the Plant reaches Malibu Lagoon.[4]

8. Staff from the County (Discharger) believe that the City should assume responsibility for providing wastewater collection and treatment facilities for the condominium complexes

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[3] Prepared by CH2M/Hill, for the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, February 20, 1995.
[4] Per letter from the County (Discharger), dated September 15, 1998.

served by the Plant within the City, as stated in a meeting on July 7, 1998, and in several other discussions. 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.

The City is in the process of developing a Civic Center Specific Plan (draft dated July 1997) which, pending approval by the City Council, may include a centralized wastewater treatment program for the Civic Center area. The scope of the proposed wastewater treatment program does not currently include services for the nearby condominium complexes that are served by the Plant; however, these condominiums are less than one mile from the Civic Center area. The status of the Civic Center Specific Plan is unclear.

9. Regional Board staff have concerns over the ability of ground water in Winter Canyon to assimilate waste loads from not only the Plant, but from existing septic systems and proposed new package plants as well (see below). The Malibu Bay Company currently discharges commercial wastewaters from a septic system onto an undeveloped parcel near the Plant. In addition, due to the lack of alternative disposal methods, developers have proposed new package plants which would be within 1/4 mile of the Discharger's Plant.

- Rancho Malibu Hotel: The Malibu Land Company (a division of the Adamson Companies) proposes to develop a 28-acre site as a luxury facility with 250 rooms/villas, a spa, and other facilities. As documented in a Final Environmental Impact Report,[5] the developer would provide wastewater treatment services for the facility through a proposed underground package plant that would produce a tertiary-level wastewater for reclamation and for discharge to ground water.

- Malibu Bay Company Commercial Developments: Due to uncertainties regarding the City's development of the Civic Center Specific Plan, the Malibu Bay Company proposes to pump wastewater from two proposed commercial developments in the Civic Center area over to Winter Canyon, where the Malibu Bay Company proposes to design and install a package wastewater treatment plant on property directly south of the Discharger's Plant.[6] This proposed plant would also treat and discharge the commercial wastes that Malibu Bay Company is currently discharging through its septic system in the Winter Canyon area.

[5] Prepared for the City of Malibu, Rancho Malibu Hotel Conditional Use Permit Application, dated March 1997.
[6] Per discussions with Regional Board staff, September 25, 1998.

Although timing of these developments is not known, each developer has initiated separate groundwater monitoring programs in the Winter Canyon area. By coordinating efforts, the Discharger, developers, and City could benefit from more cost-effective assessments of the quality and quantity of ground water in Winter Canyon.

10. Order No. 87-026 includes requirements, among others, that the Discharger has violated several times in the past, as summarized below.

    a) "The maximum daily flow discharged ... shall not exceed 55,000 gallons.". [sic--should be 37,500 gpd.]. However, discharges have frequently exceeded 37,500 gpd as well as 55,000 gpd during wet weather. The Discharger believes that such violations are due to illegal connections of storm drains into sewers, and has repeatedly requested City assistance in resolving this problem. Although there have been communications between the County and the City, the County believes that additional efforts are needed by the City, as owner of the sanitary sewer system, to fully resolve this problem.

    b) "The Discharger shall maintain a minimum vertical separation of 5 feet between the bottom of the seepage pits and saturated ground water." The Discharger has attempted to take corrective action by raising the bottom of some seepage pits; however, due to heavy rains during the 1997/98 wet season and a high water table in this portion of Winter Canyon, violation of the requirement for minimum vertical separation continues.

11. Should abatement of alleged illegal storm drain connections into the Plant's sewer system not reduce flows to within the Plant's design capacity of 37,500 gpd, the Discharger will need to expand Plant capacity, or work with the City to reduce inflow and infiltration (I/I) into the Plant's sewer system.

    In addition, the Discharger intends to expand the capacity of the Plant, from 37,500 gpd to 45,000 gpd, to accommodate wastewater loads from a proposed fourth condominium complex in the Winter Canyon area,[7] to be developed by Ring Financial Inc. Timing of the new condominium complex will coincide with expansion of the Plant.

[7] Per letter from the County (Discharger), dated September 15, 1998.

12. Order No. 87-026 did not contain requirements for removal of:

- nitrogen and other nutrient loads prior to discharge to the seepage pits. At this time, the Discharger is not able to quantify impacts, if any, to eutrophication of nearby surface waters. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI 6473, the Discharger will be required to monitor for elevated levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, and surfactants.

- pathogens from the effluent prior to discharge to the seepage pits. The Discharger plans to upgrade the Plant to meet new limits in this Order for fecal coliform, in accordance with Time Schedule Order No. 98-088.

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 the Malibu Valley Groundwater Basin. Existing beneficial uses designated for this ground water include agriculture. Potential beneficial uses designated for this ground water include municipal and domestic supply and industrial service supply. With regard to the use of groundwater for municipal and domestic supply, the Discharger has stated that there are no domestic or municipal wells downgradient of the Plant and that, since 1961, all residents (approximately 9,000) and facilities within Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 29, which is a water retailer, receive water from the West Basin Municipal Water District.[8] The water delivered by the West Basin Municipal Water District is a blend of water imported from through the Colorado River Aqueduct and the California Aqueduct (i.e. the State Water Project).

Ground water underlying the Plant may be in hydraulic connection with nearby surface waters, including the intermittent stream in Winter Canyon that surfaces to the south of Pacific Coast Highway and Amarillo Beach. Beneficial uses designated for these surface waters include, among others: contact and non-contact water recreation; marine habitat, commercial and sport fishing; shellfish harvesting (potential); wildlife habitat; and spawning. 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.

[8] Per letter from the County (Discharger), dated October 1, 1998.

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) Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): The water quality objective for TDS in ground water beneath the Plant is 2,000 mg/L. Although the Discharger can meet the TDS objective of 2,000 mg/L prior to the discharge of wastewater to the seepage pits, the Discharger has presented information indicating that ambient TDS levels exceed 3,000 mg/L in an onsite upgradient groundwater monitoring well. Furthermore, the Discharger has investigated use of ground water downgradient of the Plant, and determined that it is not currently used for drinking water.[9]

    b) Pathogens: The Discharger does not presently monitor levels of pathogens in discharges from the Plant. In accordance with Time Schedule Order 98-089, the Discharger will upgrade the treatment train at the Plant to add disinfection capabilities, as ground water beneath the Plant may be in hydraulic connection with beaches downgradient of the Plant.

    c) Nutrients: The Discharger does not presently monitor levels of nutrients in discharges from the Plant. In accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 6473, the Discharger shall monitor for elevated levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, and surfactants.

15. Pursuant to section 13267(b) of the California Water Code, the Regional Board issued a directive on August 21, 1998 to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, requiring the County to undertake a technical investigation of water quality impacts from discharges of wastewaters from County facilities in the Malibu Valley area. The County has acknowledged this directive, and stated its intent to cooperate with the Regional Board and other participants in the technical investigation, to the extent that the County bears responsibility for discharges from septic systems from County-owned facilities.[10]

    Additionally, the Regional Board is in the process of issuing similar directives to other dischargers of wastewaters in the Malibu Valley area. The Regional Board expects that the City of Malibu, as the community leader, will lead efforts to develop and implement the technical investigation, and that the County and other dischargers will coordinate efforts.

16. 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.

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[9] Per letter from County (Discharger), dated October 1, 1998.
[10] Per letter from the County, dated September 22, 1998.

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 tentative requirements.

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 (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 headworks of the Plant shall not exceed 37,500 gpd, and the daily flow of influent (calculated on a weekly average) at the headworks of the Plant shall not exceed 76% of the design capacity of 37,500 gpd. This flow limitation also applies to treated effluent discharged to the seepage pit disposal system.

   Should the Discharger undertake the proposed Plant expansion, this influent limitation shall increase up to 45,000 gpd for maximum daily flow; provided that the Discharger has filed a report of material change, subject to the approval of the Regional Board's Executive Officer, demonstrating that an expansion of the Plant's capacity will comply with all requirements of this Order, and that the projected daily flow (calculated on a weekly average) into the Plant will not exceed 75% of the maximum design flow. This flow limitation also applies to treated effluent discharged to the seepage pit disposal system.

   Furthermore, should the Discharger achieve compliance with the maximum daily flow requirement for the 1998/99 wet season, the Discharger may submit a request to increase the average daily flow restriction above 75%. Such a request, which may be approved by the Executive Officer, must demonstrate that adequate capacity remains to absorb peak flows and inflow and infiltration into the sewer system during wet weather.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.

2. The wastewater discharged to the seepage pits, which shall be oxidized, clarified, and filtered,[a] shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

| Constituent[b] | Units | Monthly Average | Maximum |
|---|---|---|---|
| $BOD_5$ | mg/L | 30 | 45 |
| Suspended solids | mg/L | 30 | 45 |
| Turbidity | NTU | 10 | 15 |
| Oil and grease | mg/L | -- | 15 |
| TDS | mg/L | -- | 2,000 |
| Sulfate | mg/L | -- | 500 |
| Chloride | mg/L | -- | 500 |
| Boron | mg/L | -- | 2.0 |
| Fecal coliform[c] | MPN/100mL | -- | 200 |

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

(b) Unless specified otherwise, all limits apply at the end of the Plant's engineered treatment process, prior to discharge into the seepage pits.

(c) The limits for coliform shall apply after filtration, prior to discharge of the effluent into the seepage pits.

3. The wastewater discharged to the seepage pits shall not contain salts, heavy metals, or organic pollutants at levels that would impact ground water used for irrigation or ground water that is 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 work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 8473, 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. 8473 contains requirements, among others, specifying the following.

   a) The Discharger shall be required to establish a baseline of nutrient levels in the effluent from the Plant by monitoring for nutrients in wastewater prior to discharge to seepage pits and in ground water.

   b) A monitoring program for ground water shall be established so that ground water 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 water quality. Submittal of a plan for monitoring ground water, which is subject to the approval of the Executive Officer, may be deferred for a period of one year from the date of this Order, to give dischargers in the Winter Canyon area an opportunity to coordinate efforts to better assess cumulative impacts of existing and proposed discharges of wastewaters.

2. In accordance with Time Schedule Order No. 98-089, the Discharger shall upgrade the Plant to meet the fecal coliform requirement specified above, prior to discharge into the seepage pits. In addition, Order No. 98-089, includes a time schedule for the Discharger to comply with the maximum influent flow limits.

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 overflow of sewage, including 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 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 cause 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 equals or exceeds 76 percent of the design capacity of the treatment plant, and seepage pits disposal system. The report shall detail provisions to cope with flows in excess of that figure.

11. Should monitoring data indicate impacts to ground water 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.

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 until achieving full compliance with influent flow limits specified in A.2 above. Upon achieving compliance, additional hookups must not violate influent flow limits in this Order.

2. There shall be no sanitary sewer overflows or discharge of wastes to waters of the state (including storm drains and ground water) at any time.

3. No part of the treatment plant or seepage pit disposal system shall be closer than 150 feet to any water well, or closer than 100 feet to any stream, channel, or other watercourse.

4. Until the Discharger upgrades the Plant to meet the fecal coliform limit in this Order, the seepage pit disposal system shall not extend to within 5 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 seepage pit 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 receiving groundwater.

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 seepage pit 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 seepage pit 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 seepage pit disposal system, shall be protected from damage by storm flows or runoff generated by a 100-year storm.

13. Wastes discharged shall at no time contain any substance in concentrations toxic to human, plant, or aquatic life.

14. 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. 87-026, adopted by this Board on March 23, 1987, 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 November 2, 1998.

DENNIS A. DICKERSON
Executive Officer

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

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI 6473
FOR
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
(Malibu Water Pollution Control Plant)
(File No. 64-049)

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (hereinafter Discharger) shall implement this monitoring program for the Malibu Water Pollution Control Plant (hereinafter Plant) no later than December 15, 1998. Monitoring reports shall be submitted by the dates in the following schedule:

| Reporting Period | Report due |
|---|---|
| January - March | April 30 |
| April - June | July 30 |
| July - September | October 30 |
| October - December | January 30 |

The first monitoring report under this program shall be submitted by April 30, 1999.

By January 30th of each year, beginning January 30, 1999, 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 the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned, which may be needed 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 condominium complexes 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 seepage pit disposal system. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

| Constituent | Units | Type of Sample | Minimum Frequency of Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|
| pH | pH units | recorder | continual |
| Suspended solids | mg/L | composite | weekly |
| $BOD_5$ $20^0C$ | mg/L | composite | weekly |
| Turbidity | NTU | recorder | continual |
| Total and fecal coliform | MPN/100mL | grab | weekly |
| Oil and grease | mg/L | grab | weekly |
| 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] |

Since the Discharger has not yet undertaken repairs or upgrades to the Plant and does not currently have monitoring equipment in place, the Discharge may submit a written request to adjust the type of samples to be collected (e.g. grab samples instead of composite samples and continual recordings) for an interim period, not to exceed June 1, 2000. Should the Discharger opt to adjust the effluent monitoring, a written is due by November 16, 1998 and will be subject to the approval of the Executive Officer.

C. Groundwater Monitoring

The existing groundwater monitoring network shall be reevaluated by the Discharger in order to determine whether it is adequate to detect and evaluate impacts from wastewater discharges through the seepage pit disposal system. A report of this evaluation is due to the Executive Officer by November 2, 1999. The evaluation shall include, but not be limited to: a review of water table fluctuations and the ability of the seepage pit disposal system to function during wet weather; a determination of the adequacy of the existing network of wells to assess impacts to water quality; and an analysis of the flow direction (including a flow net) of ground water beneath the site, which takes into account any possible interconnection between ground water flowing beneath the seepage pits, any surface or subsurface storm drains for this portion of

[1] Priority polluttants are listed on Page 6 and 7

Winter Canyon, and any other developments that may be impacting the flow of ground water in this portion of Winter Canyon.

Should the evaluation indicate that the existing information or the existing network of monitoring wells is not adequate to detect and evaluate impacts that may have result from the discharge, then the report must so state. Furthermore, in such an event, the report must indicate changes that are needed to the ground water monitoring program in order to adequately detect and evaluate any impacts; such changes must be set forth in a workplan, with is subject to approval by the Executive Officer prior to implementation. 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:

| Constituent | Units | Minimum Frequency of Analysis |
|---|---|---|
| pH | pH units | quarterly |
| Total and fecal coliform | MPN/100mL | quarterly |
| $BOD_5$ $20^0C$ | 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 |
| Chloride | mg/L | quarterly |
| Sulfate | mg/L | quarterly |

Basic information that must be included with all groundwater monitoring and reporting includes the following:

a. Well identification, date and time of sampling;
b. Sampler identification, and laboratory identification;
c. Water temperature;
d. Quarterly observations of groundwater levels, recorded to .01 feet mean sea level;
e. Vertical separation of the water table from the bottom of the seepage pits.

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, septage, 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.

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: November 2, 1998

# 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

## 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

## 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

Beta-BHC
Gamma-BHC
Delta-BHC
Toxaphene
PCB 1016
PCB 1221
PCB 1232
PCB 1242
PCB 1248
PCB 1254
PCB 1260

Chrysene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
1,12-Benzoperylene
Fluorene
Phenanthrene
1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene
Pyrene
TCDD

Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl chloride
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether

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