

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013

**FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS
(PLANT 140)**

**NPDES NO. CAG994005
CI-7368**

FACILITY ADDRESS

1330 N. Willow Avenue
La Puente, California

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

1211 E. Center Court Drive
Covina, CA 91724

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Suburban Water Systems (SWS) operates existing potable water supply wells located at Plant 140, 1330 N. Willow Avenue, La Puente. SWS discharges groundwater generated from well rehabilitation-related activities.

The well rehabilitation process requires shutting down the well, removing the well pump, adding acid into the well, and swabbing the well casing. After the reaction period, the sediments are airlifted into a holding tank. The pH is then adjusted and the sediments are allowed to settle in the tank. The final step of the rehabilitation process is to surge and chlorinate the well. Subsequently, the pump is reinstalled and the well is developed. The pumped groundwater will be collected into sedimentation tanks and dechlorinated before being discharged into the storm drain.

VOLUME AND DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE:

Approximately 7.0 million gallons per day of groundwater will be discharged during well development and subsequent pumping and aquifer tests. This high rate of discharge is necessary to determine the aquifer's productive capacity and to properly size the well pump. This high flow, short-term discharge will last up to one week. The discharge flows into the storm water catch basin located along Willow Avenue which drains into Walnut Creek Wash, (Latitude: 34° 03' 00", Longitude: 117° 58' 00"), thence to the San Gabriel River, a water of the United States. The site location map is shown in Figure 1.

APPLICABLE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Based on the information provided, the analytical data showed reasonable potential for toxics to exist in groundwater above the Screening Levels for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Groundwater in Attachment A. Therefore, the effluent limits for toxic compounds in Section E.1. and E.2. are applicable to your discharge. The discharge flows into Walnut Creek Wash which

has a designated beneficial use of MUN (Potential). The effluent limitations in Attachment B.8.c are applicable to your discharge.

This table lists the specific constituents and effluent limitations applicable to the discharge.

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	750	
Sulfate	mg/L	300	
Chloride	mg/L	150	
Boron	mg/L	1.0	
Nitrogen	mg/L	8	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	150	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	
Copper (Cu)	µg/L	1000	
Lead (Pb)	µg/L	50	
Total Chromium	µg/L	50	
1,1 Dichloroethane	µg/L	5	
1,1 Dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	µg/L	200	
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	µg/L	5	
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1	
1,2 Dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5	
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5	
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5	
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	0.5	
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80	
Benzene	µg/L	1	
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	

FREQUENCY OF DISCHARGE:

The discharge of groundwater will be intermittent.

REUSE OF WATER:

Offsite disposal of waste is not feasible due to high cost of disposal. Discharge to the sewer is not feasible because of inaccessibility and the high cost of sewer connection. The property and the immediate vicinity have no landscaped areas that require irrigation. Since there are no feasible reuse options, the groundwater will be discharged to the storm drain.