

**State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles**

**FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATERMASTER
(STRATEGIC WELL TESTING AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM)
NPDES NO. CAG914001
CI-7718**

PROJECT LOCATION

Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster
725 North Azusa Avenue
Azusa, CA 91702

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

725 North Azusa Avenue
Azusa, CA 91702

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) discharges groundwater from the Watermaster's Strategic Well Testing and Groundwater Monitoring Program. Under this Program, the Watermaster obtains water quality data from inactive wells to select, design, construct, and operate appropriate treatment facilities for groundwater remediation. Thirty wells will be tested, and purged groundwater from each well will be discharged to storm drains and/or flood control channels.

It is anticipated, based on historic groundwater quality data, that the discharge from some of the wells may contain nitrates and volatile organic compounds pollutants in excess of the effluent limits prescribed in the general permit. In order to meet the permit limits, Watermaster proposes to add potable water into the purged groundwater using a holding tank prior to discharge.

Subsequently, it is necessary that the sampling program be conducted in accordance with the Best Management Practices (BMPs) as outlined in the Watermaster's previously established BMP in the 1996 Report of Waste Discharge and updates thereto. The BMPs include frequent sampling during pumping, rapid turn-around time for obtaining analytical data, and immediate cessation of discharge of water pumped from any well indicating high concentrations of contaminants or if other adverse impacts are observed as a result of discharge. These BMPs must be strictly implemented. In addition, wastes must not be discharged at, or upstream of, any location where there is direct use of surface water as a drinking water source.

VOLUME AND DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Up to 1 million gallons per day of groundwater is discharged to the various storm drains, flood control channels, and receiving waters listed in Table 1 below within San Gabriel Watershed, a water of the United States.

Table 1.

Outfall Number	Latitude			Longitude			Receiving Water
	Degree	Minute	Second	Degree	Minute	Second	
D1	34	5	17	118	3	51	Eaton Wash
D2	34	5	22	117	55	48	Big Dalton Wash
D3	34	7	2	117	46	36	Marshall Creek
D4	34	4	37	118	3	2	Eaton Wash
D5	34	4	32	118	3	16	Eaton Wash
D6	34	1	45	118	4	21	Rio Hondo Channel
D7	34	5	17	117	53	39	Big Dalton Wash
D8	34	8	11	117	52	33	Little Dalton Wash
D9	34	4	48	118	2	32	Rio Hondo Channel
D10	34	6	21	117	55	7	Little Dalton Wash
D11	34	6	0	117	57	20	San Gabriel River
D12	34	6	57	117	49	1	Charger Oak Creek
D13	34	4	4	117	54	9	San Jose Creek
D14	34	5	53	117	58	41	San Gabriel River
D15	34	7	0	117	54	30	Little Dalton Wash
D16	34	6	44	117	55	9	Big Dalton Wash
D17	34	5	50	117	54	53	Little Dalton Wash
D18	34	7	20	117	55	0	Little Dalton Wash
D19	34	3	0	117	56	17	Puente Creek
D20	34	2	38	117	56	23	Puente Creek
D21	34	3	24	117	57	3	San Jose Creek
D22	34	3	51	117	56	58	Walnut Creek
D23	34	5	13	118	0	21	San Gabriel River
D24	34	5	55	118	5	19	Rubio Wash
D25	34	1	58	118	2	12	San Gabriel River
D26	34	0	27	117	57	37	San Jose Creek
D27	34	0	34	117	57	1	San Jose Creek
D28	34	2	46	117	57	39	San Jose Creek
D29	34	0	36	117	56	50	San Jose Creek
D30	34	0	48	117	57	21	San Jose Creek

FREQUENCY OF DISCHARGE

Discharge from the project is intermittent, and it will occur during aquifer performance test and groundwater monitoring operations.

REUSE OF WATER

Due to the intermittent flows and locations of the wells, there are no feasible reuse alternatives. Therefore, the wastewater will be discharged to the storm drains.