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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

June 25, 2015

Mr. Christopher M. Deleau, JD., AICP
5234 Chesebro Road, Suite 200
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Certified Mail
Return Receipt Requested
Claim No. 7014 0004 7561 7856

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND WATER RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS, AND A REVISED MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR MALIBU LA PAZ RANCH ON-SITE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM AND WATER RECYLCING FACILITY, MALIBU, CALIFORNIA (FILE NO. 08-010, ORDER NO. R4-2015-0118, CI-9617, GLOBAL ID WDR100000453)

Dear Mr. Deleau,

Our letter of April 17, 2015, transmitted tentative Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Reclamation Requirements (WDRs/WRRs), and a tentative revised Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) for the on-site wastewater disposal system and water recycling facility at 23465 Civic Center Way, Malibu, California, owned by the Malibu La Paz Ranch, LLC.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) at a public meeting held on June 10, 2015, reviewed the tentative WDRs/WRRs, and the tentative revised MRP, considered all factors in the case, and adopted WDRs/WRRs Order No. R4-2015-0118 and revised MRP No. CI-9617, (copies enclosed) relative to this discharge. The adopted WDRs/WRRs and the revised MRP will be posted on the Regional Board's website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/adopted_orders/

Malibu La Paz Ranch, LLC shall comply with the Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements by submitting all reports required under the WDRs/WRRs and revised MRP, including groundwater monitoring data, discharge location data, and searchable Portable Document Format of monitoring reports to the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100000453.

If you have any questions, please contact the Project Manager, Dr. Don Tsai at (213) 620-2264 (Don.Tsai@waterboards.ca.gov), or me at (213) 576-6683 (eric.wu@waterboards.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Eric Wu, Ph.D., P.E.
Chief of Groundwater Permitting Unit

Enclosures:

1. Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Reclamation Requirements Order No. R4-2015-0118
2. Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-9617

CC: Mr. Sutida Bergquist, SWRCB – Division of Drinking Water
Mr. Kurt Souza, SWRCB – Division of Drinking Water
Mr. Jim Thorsen, City of Malibu
Mr. Craig George, City of Malibu
Ms. Alix Hobbs, Heal the Bay
Ms. Leslie Greenberg, USEPA
Mr. David Albright, USEPA
Green Acres
Serra Retreat Property Owner Association
Ms. Joan Lavine
Michael Novothy, Prudential Malibu Realty
Malibu Colony Plaza/Colony LLC
Joshua Callahan, Cross Creek Plaza / Malibu Creek Preservation
Bruce Bernard, Malibu Pier State Park
Stephen McNelis, Malibu Country Marts I, II, and III
Kenneth Foreman, Surfrider Beach
Morton Gerson
Ron Bleier, County of L.A. – Fire Station No. 88
Alessandro Zampedri, Malibu Shores Motel
Brent Thorell, HRL Labs, Inc
Patricia Gartland, Mira Mar Properties – Office Bldg.
Jeff Bouse, Malibu Water Pollution Control Plant
Peggy Thomas, Our Lady of Malibu Catholic Church

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
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ORDER NO. R4-2015-0118
File No. 08-010
CI No. 9617

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND WATER RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR MALIBU LA PAZ RANCH, LLC – ONSITE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM AND WATER RECYCLING FACILITY

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

PURPOSE OF ORDER

1. The Malibu La Paz Ranch, LLC (Discharger) plans to build approximately 100,000 square feet of offices, retail, and restaurant facilities (La Paz Ranch) at 23465 Civic Center Way in the Malibu Civic Center Area (Site). As proposed in its report of waste discharge, La Paz Ranch expects to generate an average of 19,000 gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater to be treated at an onsite wastewater disposal system (OWDS) designed to meet water quality requirements, including Title 22 California Code of Regulations Division 4 (Title 22 CCR) water reuse criteria, and other water quality standards and will recycle and discharge the treated wastewater to land.

2. On July 8, 2010, this Regional Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Reclamation Requirements (WRRs) Order No. R4-2010-0107 authorizing the discharge of treated wastewater and recycling of treated wastewater from its (OWDS. Order No. R4-2010-0107 expires on July 8, 2015. To date, neither La Paz Ranch nor the OWDS have been built.

3. On November 5, 2009, the Regional Board adopted Resolution No. R4-2009-007 amending Chapter 4 of the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) prohibiting OWDSs in the Malibu Civic Center Area (Malibu OWDS Prohibition). The Malibu OWDS Prohibition was subsequently approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) on September 21, 2010 by Resolution No. 2010-0045, and the Office of Administrative Law on December 23, 2010. The 2009 Basin Plan Amendment became effective on December 23, 2010. The Malibu OWDS Prohibition explicitly provides that it does not preclude a publicly owned, community-based solution that includes specific wastewater disposal sites subject to WDRs to be prescribed by the Regional Board.

4. The Malibu OWDS Prohibition immediately prohibited, as of December 23, 2010, all new discharges from OWDSs in the Malibu Civic Center Area, and provided a temporary

exception from this immediate prohibition for "existing OWDSs" identified in Table 4-zz of the Malibu OWDS Prohibition the Malibu OWDS Prohibition prohibits all discharges from existing OWDSs, in accordance with a phased schedule. Existing OWDSs in commercial areas (Phase I) must cease discharges by November 5, 2015 and existing OWDSs in residential areas (Phase II) must cease discharges by November 5, 2019. La Paz Ranch (3700 La Paz Lane, Malibu) is listed on Table 4-zz and is, therefore, an "existing OWDS" and is subject to the Malibu OWDS Prohibition. Because it is a commercial activity, it must cease discharges from an OWDS by November 5, 2015.

5. On February 6, 2015, the Regional Board received the Discharger's Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), applying for reissuance of WDRs and WRRs.

6. California Water Code (CWC) section 13260 requires any person "proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state, other than to a community sewer system," to file a report of waste discharge. The term "waste" is defined in California Water Code section 13050(d) to include "sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, . . . prior to, and for purposes of, disposal." The Discharger proposes to discharge human sewage, i.e., "waste" to land where it could affect the quality of the waters of the state. Sewage contains various waste constituents, including total dissolved solids, sulfate, salts (e.g., chloride, boron), bacteria, nitrogen, priority pollutants and constituents of emerging concern (CECs). In accordance with CWC section 13263(g), no discharge of waste into waters of the state, whether or not the discharge is made pursuant to waste discharge requirements, shall create a vested right to continue the discharge. All discharges of waste into waters of the state are privileges, not rights.

7. CWC section 13263 authorizes the Regional Board, after any necessary hearing, to prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge with relation to the conditions existing in the disposal area or receiving waters upon, or into which, the discharge is made or proposed. The requirements must implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted, and shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of CWC section 13241.

8. CWC section 13523 authorizes the Regional Board, after consulting with and receiving recommendations of the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) (formerly the State Department of Public Health), and after any necessary hearing, to prescribe water reclamation requirements for water that is used or proposed to be used as recycled water.

9. CWC section 13267 authorizes the Regional Board to require that any person who proposes to discharge waste to furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports. This Order incorporates Monitoring and Reporting Program Cl. No. 9617 for La Paz Ranch (File No.

08-0101) (MRP), which is necessary to assure that the discharge of waste, including the use of recycled water complies with this Order and is protective of human health and the environment.

10. This Order is adopted pursuant to CWC sections 13263, 13267, and 13523. It sets forth requirements, prohibitions, and other conditions to implement the Basin Plan; prescribes the limits for the recycled water and the Discharger's responsibilities for the production, distribution, monitoring, and application of recycled water; and includes an MRP. The Discharger is responsible for inspecting point-of-use facilities, and ensuring compliance with the WDRs and WRRs contained in this Order. The delivery of recycled water is subject to approval by DDW. This Order's requirements conform with and implement DDW's water reuse criteria as set forth in title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3 Sections 60301 through § 60355 of the California Code of Regulations (herein referred to as the DDW reuse criteria).

11. On August 19, 2011 and revised on December 4, 2014, the Regional Board entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City of Malibu and the State Water Resource Control Board regarding the Malibu Civic Center Area Prohibition (Resolution No. R14-012) in 2011 and revised in 2014. In that MOU, the City has agreed to conduct various studies and to construct a centralized wastewater treatment system for commercial areas by June 30, 2017. In the MOU, the Regional Board agreed not to enforce the Malibu Prohibition against property owners who comply with applicable waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements. The City is in compliance with its agreements in the MOU and has received applicable permits from the Regional Board and the California Coastal Commission for its project. This Order renews and revises WDRs/WRRs Order No. R4-2010-0107 and extends the expiration date to June 30, 2017 (to be consistent with the MOU) or the date Phase I of the City of Malibu's centralized wastewater treatment facility is complete, whichever is later.

BACKGROUND

12. The Site lies within Malibu Valley, 1,000 feet west of Malibu Creek, a half mile inland of the Pacific Ocean and four miles east of the coastal area designated by the State Water Board as Mugu Lagoon to Latigo Point Area of Special Biological Significance Number 24.

13. The Site is located near Malibu Lagoon and Surfrider Beach. Malibu Creek is on the 2010 Clean Water Act section 303(d) list of impaired waters for benthic-macroinvertebrate bioassessments, coliform bacteria, fish barriers (fish passage), invasive species, nutrients (algae), scum/foam-unnatural, sedimentation/siltation, selenium, sulfates, and trash. Malibu Lagoon is on the 2010 303(d) list for benthic community effects, coliform bacteria, eutrophication, swimming restrictions, viruses (enteric), and pH. Malibu Lagoon Beach (Surfrider) is on the 2010 303(d) list for coliform bacteria, DDT, and PCBs.

14. On January 24, 2002 and December 12, 2002, the Regional Board adopted bacteria TMDLs for Surfrider Beach for dry and wet weather, respectively. On December 13, 2004, the Regional Board adopted a bacteria TMDL for Malibu Creek and Lagoon. On June 7, 2012, the Regional Board adopted revised bacteria TMDLs for Surfrider Beach and Malibu Creek and Lagoon. On March 21, 2003, USEPA established a nutrient TMDL for Malibu Creek Watershed. On July 2, 2013, USEPA established a sedimentation and nutrients TMDL to address benthic community impairments in Malibu Creek and Lagoon. Each of

these TMDLs is final and in effect. The WDRs/WRRs consider the 303(d)-listed impairments and the TMDLs adopted for the water bodies adjacent to the site.

15. This Order includes requirements that preclude any changes in the elevation or quality of the groundwater. These restrictions are necessary because of the potential that use of recycled water may cause elevation of the groundwater table.

16. Groundwater in Malibu Valley was used for domestic supply as recently as the 1960s and remains a potential source of drinking water. The aquifer now contains salts, nitrogen and pathogen indicators at concentrations approaching or exceeding drinking water limits.

17. Although other sources contribute to water quality impairments, unsuitable hydrogeologic conditions for subsurface disposal of wastewaters are a significant factor. The high water table in much of the area precludes consistent passive treatment of wastes (in particular, pathogens and nitrogen) that are needed for successful operation of conventional septic systems. This limitation is further aggravated by the relative density of wastewater discharges in the Malibu Civic Center Area, where many businesses, municipalities, and homeowners have little lateral space and insufficient vertical separation to spread and treat wastewater loads.

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY AND TREATMENT PROCESS

18. The Discharger estimates that activities at the facilities of the Site will generate an average of 19,000 gpd of Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water with 8,540 gpd being reused within the buildings for non-potable purposes, i.e. toilet flushing, and 11,460 gpd being used for landscape irrigation. The site requires irrigation at a rate of up to 14,200 gpd of waste and about 3,000 gpd of potable water. The peak flow of the plant is 24,870 gpd. If all of the wastewater were to reach the groundwater, it will increase liquid wastes in the Civic Center area (currently estimated to total 270,000 gpd) by about 10%. Indoor recycling (e.g. toilet recycling) may reduce the volume of imported water required by the project and may reduce the volume of wastewater to be discharged by the project. Landscape irrigation is expected to reduce the amount of wastewater that would reach groundwater.

19. The collection and treatment system consists of grease interceptors and septic tanks which supply clarified effluent to an equalization tank that feeds the treatment system on an equal flow basis throughout the day. It also includes four filters (recirculating media filter, Nitrex denitrification filter, polishing filter, final pressure pre-filter). The design includes an 800,000 gallon segmented tank, with 350,000 gallons reserved for effluent which does not meet discharge requirements, 364,000 gallons for Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water for use and delayed recycled use and 86,000 gallons for storage. Ozone disinfection, and, If necessary, ultraviolet disinfection are used for disinfection. Chlorine will be used during storage prior to building re-use and before irrigation to prevent bacterial growth in the distribution system as is used in all municipal water supply systems.

20. The Discharger's reclaimed water system includes storage of treated effluent, landscape irrigation on the property and toilet recycling. In addition, during conditions where landscape and on-site recycling demands are not sufficient and insufficient storage capacity exists for anticipated conditions, a portion or all of the wastewater shall be discharged to the City of Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility (Malibu WTF)

or a permitted facility if Malibu WTF is not available. The areas of reuse are located within the Malibu Valley Hydrologic Subunit.

21. The OWDS is intended to produce tertiary treated and disinfected water for 100% onsite reuse, except where reuse is not feasible as discussed in finding 19. According to the report titled "*Irrigation with Reclaimed Municipal Wastewater: A Guidance Manual*" prepared by University of California, Davis (UC Davis) for State Water Board in 1984, even if irrigating at an agronomic rate, the maximum nutrient plant uptake is approximately 50%. Another study titled "*Addressing Nitrate in California's Drinking Water*" prepared by UC Davis in 2012 also indicates that the residual nutrients, i.e., nitrate, will leach from the root zone to underlying groundwater.

22. The filters of OWDSs remove most bacteria and nutrients but not salt, which is considered a "waste" as defined in CWC section 13050(d). Without a salt management plan, irrigation with the effluent is reasonably expected to provide salt loading to the underlying groundwater. Leachate entering the groundwater may exceed the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan for Malibu Valley groundwater of 2,000 mg/L for total dissolved solids; 500 milligrams per liter(mg/L) for chloride; 500 mg/L for sulfate and 2 mg/L for Boron. This Order contains effluent limitations for these constituents that must be attained in the effluent prior to use for recycling. A facility-specific salt and nutrient management plan shall be developed by the Discharger during their participation in the preparation of a Malibu Valley salt and nutrient management plan as required in Provision IX.1 prior to use of the wastewater for recycling.

APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

23. Basin Plan – On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised Basin Plan. The Basin Plan: (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwater, (ii) establishes narrative and numeric water quality objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses, and (iii) sets forth implementation programs to attain the water quality objectives. The Basin Plan also specifies certain conditions or areas where the discharge of waste, or certain types of wastes are not permitted (i.e., prohibitions). The Basin Plan also incorporates State Water Board Resolution 68-16, "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters of the State", (also referred to as the "anti-degradation policy") (see Finding No. 26). In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates by reference applicable State Water Board and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. The Regional Board prepared the 1994 update of the Basin Plan to be consistent with previously adopted State and Regional Board plans and policies. This Order implements the plans, policies and provisions of the Regional Board's Basin Plan. The Basin Plan has been amended occasionally since 1994.

    The Basin Plan identifies beneficial uses of the Malibu Valley Groundwater Basin in Table 1 are as follows:

Table 1 – Basin Plan Beneficial Uses of Groundwater	
Receiving Water	**Beneficial Use(s)**
Malibu Valley Groundwater (DWR Basin No. 4-22)	Existing: Agricultural supply. Potential: Municipal and domestic water supply; and industrial process supply.

24. The Basin Plan establishes numeric and narrative water quality objectives for groundwater to protect the beneficial uses, including, but not limited to, objectives for bacteria, chemical constituents and radioactivity, minerals, nitrogen, and taste and odor. The Basin Plan also incorporates as water quality objectives Title 22 maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). The Basin Plan includes specific numeric objectives for the Malibu Valley groundwater for total dissolved solids, chloride, sulfate, and boron.

25. On February 3 2009, the State Water Board adopted *Resolution 2009-0011, Adoption of a Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water* (Recycled Water Policy). The Recycled Water Policy promotes the use of recycled water to achieve sustainable local water supplies and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The State Water Board convened an advisory panel on May 4, 2009, to evaluate Constituents of Emerging Concern (CECs) and evaluate the need for future revisions of the Recycled Water Policy. This Order is consistent with the Recycled Water Policy.

26. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 requires the Regional Board, in regulating the discharge of waste, to maintain the high quality waters of the state until it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in the State Water Board's policies (e.g., quality that exceeds water quality objectives). Further, any activity that produces waste must meet waste discharge requirements that will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained. The Order contains requirements that prohibit discharges that will degrade groundwater.

27. The requirements contained in this Order implement the Basin Plan, the Recycled Water Policy (See Finding No. 25), and the DDW reuse criteria.

28. The Discharger proposes to use recycled water for irrigation on landscape at the facility. Future uses might include disposal to parks, golf courses, freeway landscapes, school yards, cemeteries, other landscaped or agricultural areas, other industrial uses, and recreational impoundments. All these reuse applications could affect the health, safety, and welfare of the public; therefore requirements are necessary.

29. The Discharger had prepared an engineering report on its proposed production, distribution, and use of recycled water for irrigation as required by section 60323 of Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR). On July 23, 2009, the DDW issued conditional approval of the engineering report and provided the Regional Board with comments and recommendations on the Discharger's recycling project.

30. Pursuant to CWC section 13523, the Regional Board has consulted with the DDW regarding the proposed recycling project and has incorporated their recommendations in this Order.

31. Additional criteria are codified in Title 22, CCR, Division 4, Chapter 3 Water Recycling Criteria, including such requirements as Sources of Recycled Water, Uses of Recycled Water, and Use of Area Requirements. The DDW adopted revised Water Recycling Criteria that became effective on April 25, 2013. Applicable criteria are prescribed in this Order.

32. The Recycled Water Policy directs dischargers to develop a salt and nutrient management plan for additional loading of total dissolved solids, chloride, sulfate, boron, and nitrogen related compounds including nitrate to groundwater basins through recycled water use via irrigation. If the dischargers are making progress towards a watershed–wide plan, the Malibu Valley Joint Salt-Nutrient Management group shall submit the salt and nutrient management plan no later than June 30, 2015.

33. CWC section 13523.5 on water recycling requirements state that a Regional Board may not deny issuance of water reclamation requirements to a project that violates only a salinity standard in a basin plan. In 1985, soon after this provision was added to the CWC, the State Water Board Office of Chief Counsel issued a legal opinion concluding that this provision does not apply to waste discharge requirements. Hence, waste discharge requirements for recycled water projects may contain effluent and other limitations on discharges of salts as necessary to meet water quality objectives, comply with Resolution 68-16, or otherwise protect beneficial uses.

CEQA AND NOTIFICATION

34. The Discharger prepared a "Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)" approved by the City of Malibu, on November 10, 2008 (SCH No. 2003011131) for the Malibu La Paz project, including evaluation of the use of an OWDS and water recycling. No significant adverse impacts on ground water quality were identified in the EIS/EIR as a result of proposed project.

35. The project includes the use of tertiary treated and disinfected effluent, generated by the La Paz Ranch OWDS, as recycled water in conformance with DDW regulations and the Regional Board's Basin Plan including the Malibu OWDS Prohibition. The Regional Board is a responsible agency for purposes of CEQA for the project and has reviewed and considered the EIS/EIR, made recommendations for revision. This Order contains requirements and other conditions consistent with the EIS/EIR.

36. Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, Title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions will be provided upon request or may be found on the Internet at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality

37. The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue WDRs and WRRs Order No. R4-2015-XXXX for the treatment and discharge of wastewater associated with the La Paz Ranch facilities; the use of tertiary treated and disinfected effluent as recycled water; and to implementation of the Malibu OWDS Prohibition,; and has provided an opportunity to submit written comments.

38. The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to these WDRs and WRRs.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discharger shall comply with the following:

I. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Pretreatment Education: Discharger shall provide documentation that they have taken steps to prevent chemicals added to the water by activities at the Site (such as plumbing agents, cleaning agents and cosmetic/grooming products) from interfering with biological processes in the treatment system. The Discharger and operator shall control chemical additives in the influent through the education of tenants and customers to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the wastewater stream and violation of the effluent limits.

    A. Occupants of the property shall be notified by the Discharger that they are responsible for eliminating influent waste from garbage disposals, every-flush toilet bowl cleaners, grease, and cleaning products.

    B. Volatile organic compounds, such as those found in gasoline, solvents, and cosmetic products (including hair, nail and skin-care and treatment products), shall not be discharged into the disposal system.

    C. Paints, anti-freeze, industrial chemicals and hazardous materials shall not be discharged to the treatment plant, but sent to a local recycling or hazardous waste collection program.

    D. Discharge of chlorine-treated water from pools, water features, and tanks and pharmaceuticals may cause the system to produce water quality that may not meet effluent limits and shall not be discharged.

    E. Documentation of the pretreatment educational materials and/or lease provisions shall be included in a report on water conservation and recycling/recycling to be provided to the Executive Officer within 60 days of adoption of this Order.

2. Restaurant Waste Management: The Dischargers shall provide:

    A. A summary of the adequacy of the capacity and design of the Best Management Practices to trap and manage fats, oils, and grease before entering the treatment system, and

B. Documentation of the operation and maintenance plan for all restaurants and food services establishments with a report on restaurant waste management within 60 days of adoption of this order.

3. Water Conservation: Water conservation technology and practices shall be used by tenants and customers to decrease the addition of potable water to Malibu Valley Groundwater Basin and the impact on the water balance. The reduction in water consumption shall be predicted and quantified in the Water Conservation Report, which shall include the number and flow standards of all plumbing fixtures and water usage assumptions, and submitted within 60 days to the Executive Officer of adoption of this Order, and updated annually.

II. INFLUENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Monitoring Point: The influent flow to the treatment system shall be measured by mechanical means before the waste stream enters the Discharger's treatment system.

2. Potable water: The potable water supply shall be reported monthly in gallons. The potable flow used for irrigation shall be measured daily in gallons by mechanical means and reported monthly.

3. Domestic Waste: Influent waste shall be limited to domestic-commercial wastewater only. No water softener is allowed into the collection systems that flow to the treatment unit.

4. Biological System Start-Up: The Regional Board recognizes that advanced biological systems such as the advanced OWDS proposed for the Site must undergo a "start-up" period during which the system's biological processes require seeding and stabilization. Also, there are rare cases when the biological system is compromised and reseeding is necessary to assist the recovery of the biological treatment systems quicker than would be possible by natural re-growth. In such cases, Discharger may import a sufficient amount of fully nitrified sludge from offsite for the express purpose of seeding (or reseeding) the advanced OWDS' biological process. Discharger shall demonstrate that such seeding or reseeding will not cause violations of the effluent limits of the WDRs/WRRs.

III. EFFLUENT REQUIREMENTS

1. The effluent from La Paz facility shall not exceed 24,870 GPD.

2. Monitoring Point: The effluent shall be sampled and effluent requirements shall apply (a) as effluent leaves the disinfection system and (b) before discharge to the recycled/reclaimed system if the effluent is stored for more than 72 hours.

3. Effluent daily flows shall be measured mechanically with an in-stream flow meter in gallons (a) after treatment and (b) before discharge to the recycled/reclaimed system.

4. The gallons of effluent produced, stored and recycled shall be recorded daily and reported monthly with sufficient description and graphical representation that it shall demonstrate and quantify the efficiency of the recycling system, record the quality

and length of storage of effluent. Treated and untreated effluent and potable water shall not be stored in the same container.

5. The tertiary treated and disinfected effluent discharged from the disinfection system and used as recycled water shall not contain constituents with concentrations exceeding limits listed in Table 2.

6. Oxidation: The recycled water shall, at all times, be adequately oxidized. The recycled water shall be considered adequately oxidized when it meets the following characteristics:

   A. The monthly average Biochemical Oxygen Demand value (BOD_5 20^0C) does not exceed 20 mg/L. Compliance shall be determined monthly using the average of the analytical results of all 24-hour composite samples taken at least weekly during the month.

   B. The monthly average Total Suspended Solids (TSS) concentration does not exceed 15 mg/L. Compliance shall be determined monthly using the average of the analytical results of all 24-hour composite samples taken daily during the month.

   C. The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) concentration does not exceed 16 mg/L for more than two consecutive days, based on 24-hour composite samples taken daily.

Table 2 –Effluent Limitations

Constituents	Units	30-Day Average	Daily Maximum
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	15
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	---	2,000[1]
Chloride	mg/L	---	500[1]
Sulfate	mg/L	---	500[1]
Boron	mg/L	---	2[1]
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	---	8[2]
Nitrate-Nitrogen plus Nitrite-Nitrogen	mg/L	---	8[2]
Nitrite-Nitrogen	mg/L	---	1[1]
Nitrate-Nitrogen	mg/L	---	8[2]
MBAS	mg/L	---	0.5[3]
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	---	2.2[4]
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	---	2.2[4]

Footnote:

[1]. Ground Water Quality Objectives in the Basin Plan
[2] Wastewater Treatment Plant Performance
[3]. Basin Plan Title 22 Drinking Water Standard for methylene blue activated substances (MBAS).
[4]. Maximum total coliform limit for Title 22 tertiary treated and disinfected water.

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7. Turbidity: The turbidity of the effluent water prior to disinfection shall not exceed an average of 2 NTU within a 24-hour period or 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period and 10 NTU at any time. When the turbidity requirements are exceeded, delivery of recycled water shall be suspended until such time as the cause of the exceedance has been identified and corrected. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Board and submit a report according to this Order.

8. Maximum Contaminant Levels: The effluent shall not contain constituents in concentrations exceeding the applicable maximum contaminant levels (Attachment A) for drinking water established in sections 64431 (Attachment A1), 64443 (Attachment A2), 64444 (Attachment A3), 64533 (Attachment A4), and 64449 (Attachment A5), of Article 5, Chapter 15, Division 4, Title 22 of the CCR, or subsequent revisions or at levels that adversely affect the beneficial uses of receiving groundwater. Concentrations of wastes in the effluent shall, at all times, not exceed the following MCLs. In case of a violation of any primary or secondary MCL, the Discharger shall notify and submit a report according to Provision IX.6. of this Order.

   A. Primary MCLs specified in Article 5, Chapter 15, Division 4, Title 22, CCR (Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring):

      a. Inorganic chemicals in Section 64431, Table 64431-A, except for nitrogen compounds, Attachment A-1 of this Order;

      b. Radionuclides in Section 64443, Table 4, Attachment A-2 of this Order; and,

      c. Regulated organic chemicals in Section 64444, Table 64444-A, Attachment A-3 of this Order.

   B. Primary MCLs for disinfection byproducts specified in Section 64533, Table 64533-A, Attachment A-4 of this Order.

   C. Secondary MCLs, Table 64449-A, Attachment A-5 of this Order. 8. Narrative Limits: The wastewater discharged to the disposal system shall not contain salts, metals, nitrogen and phosphorous species, organic chemicals, or priority pollutants at levels that would impact groundwater or surface water that may be in hydraulic connection with groundwater.

9. Upon the termination of this Order, any effluent not recycled within the buildings for non-potable applications shall be discharged to a centralized wastewater treatment

plant, such as the Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility, for treatment, when available.

IV. GROUNDWATER REQUIREMENTS

1. No Groundwater Impact: The facility is prohibited from altering the quality or elevation of the underlying groundwater. The Discharger shall demonstrate, prior to and during its discharge, that wastewater including effluent and all constituents in the wastewater not reach or cause any impact to the groundwater elevation nor alter groundwater quality under wet or dry weather conditions when the treated wastewater is applied as recycled water for irrigation and/or discharged to land.

2. Irrigation Impact: The irrigation operation and monitoring plan, which must be approved by the Executive Officer, and shall apply water at agronomic rates and shall include equipment to provide daily testing of the depth of soil moisture during irrigation to ensure no discharge to groundwater.

3. Groundwater Monitoring: Monitoring of the groundwater for water quality parameters listed in Table 3 and for the elevation of the water table shall take place beginning at least 3 months prior to any discharge to land. At least one upgradient, one cross gradient, and one downgradient wells shall be installed to monitor groundwater impacts caused by the discharge. Groundwater collected from monitoring wells shall not contain constituents in concentrations exceeding limitations listed in Table 3 or the background concentration, if lower than the effluent limitations.

Table 3 – Groundwater Limitations

Constituents	Units	Daily Maximum
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	2,000[1]
Chloride	mg/L	500[1]
Sulfate	mg/L	500[1]
Boron	mg/L	2[1]
Nitrate-Nitrogen plus Nitrite-Nitrogen	mg/L	10[1]
Nitrite-Nitrogen	mg/L	1[1]
Nitrate-Nitrogen	mg/L	10[1]
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	1.1[1]
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	1.1[1]

Footnote:
[1]. Ground Water Quality Objectives in the Basin Plan.

4. Maximum Contaminant Levels: The groundwater shall not contain constituents in concentrations exceeding the applicable maximum contaminant levels (Attachment

A) as a result of the discharge for drinking water established in sections 64431 (Attachment A1), 64443 (Attachment A2), 64444 (Attachment A3), 64533 (Attachment A4), and 64449 (Attachment A5), Article 5, Chapter 15, Division 4, Title 22 of the CCR, or subsequent revisions or at levels that adversely affect the beneficial uses of receiving groundwater. Concentrations of wastes in the effluent shall, at all times, not exceed the following MCLs. In case of a violation of any primary or secondary MCL, the Discharger shall notify and submit a report according to Provision IX.6. of this Order.

A. Primary MCLs specified in Chapter 15, Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring, Title 22, CCR:

   a. Inorganic chemicals in Section 64431, Table 64431-A, except for nitrogen compounds, Attachment A-1 of this Order;

   b. Radionuclides in Section 64443, Table 4, Attachment A-2 of this Order; and,

   c. Regulated organic chemicals in Section 64444, Table 64444-A, Attachment A-3 of this Order.

B. Primary MCLs for disinfection byproducts specified in Section 64533, Table 64533-A, Attachment A-4 of this Order.

C. Secondary MCLs in section 64449, Table 64449-A, Attachment A-5 of this Order.

5. The Discharger shall demonstrate that the discharges from the La Paz Ranch OWDS do not contribute to the degradation of groundwater quality above either the limits specified in Table 3 or ambient groundwater quality as established by monitoring, whichever is lower.

V. RECYCLED WATER REQUIREMENTS

1. Total Coliform: Recycled water shall be, at all times, adequately disinfected such that the number of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed any of the following, based on daily grab samples:

   A. A 7-day median of 2.2 MPN per 100 ml. In the event of failure to meet the 7-day median coliform requirement for two consecutive days, the Discharger shall suspend delivery of recycled water until such time the cause of the failure has been identified and corrected.

   B. 23 MPN per 100 ml in any sample prior to delivery of recycled water. In the event of failure to meet this requirement, the Discharger shall suspend delivery of recycled water until such time the cause of the failure has been identified and corrected.

2. Chlorine Disinfection: If chlorine disinfection is used, chlorine disinfection shall provide a concentration-time (CT) value of not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter at all times with a modal contact time of at least 90 minutes, based on a design

flow of 5 million gallons per day (mgd). The CT is the product of total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the same period. The modal contact time is the amount of time that elapsed between the time that a tracer, such as salt or dye, is injected into the influent at the entrance of the chlorination chamber and the time that the highest concentration of the tracer is observed in the effluent from the chamber.

3. pH: The pH of the recycled water shall be, at all times, within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 pH units.

4. Constituents of Emergent Concern (CECs): CECs, listed in Attachment C, shall be monitored annually. The Executive Officer may add or delete chemicals from this list as this is an area of rapidly changing science. The Executive Officer may also make revisions to analytical methods as needed. More specific requirements are expected as an outcome of the advisory panel's efforts being conducted per the Recycled Water Policy.

5. Maximum Contaminant Levels: The recycled water shall not contain constituents in concentrations exceeding the applicable maximum contaminant or action levels for drinking water established in sections 64431 and 64444, Chapter 15, and section 64533, Chapter 15.5 of Division 4, title 22 of the CCR, or at levels that adversely affect the beneficial uses of receiving groundwater. The Primary Pollutants are listed in Attachments A-1 and A-3 to A-6 and shall be measured yearly.

6. Radioactivity: The radioactivity of the recycled water shall not exceed the limits specified in sections 64441 and 64443, Article 5, Chapter 15, title 22 of the CCR, or subsequent revisions. Radioactivity (Attachment A-2) shall be monitored once yearly.

7. Taste or Odor: The recycled water shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving groundwater.

8. The recycled water shall not cause a measurable increase in organic chemical constituents in the groundwater.

VI. ALLOWABLE USES OF RECYCLED WATER

1. The disinfected tertiary treated recycled water may be used for surface irrigation in the following areas, after the approval by the DDW, the Regional Board, and permission of land owner(s):

   A. Parks;

   B. Residential and freeway landscaping;

   C. Unrestricted access golf courses;

   D. Other allowable irrigation applications specified in the Water Recycling Criteria, Chapter 3, Title 22, CCR, provided approval from DDW and Regional Board Executive Officer are obtained prior to delivery;

E. Recreational Impoundments; and,

F. Landscape surface irrigation.

2. The recycled water shall not be used other than those specified above unless an engineering report has been submitted for such other uses and/or requirements for these uses have been prescribed by this Regional Board, in accordance with section 13523 of the CWC.

3. Recycled water shall not be used for direct human consumption or for the processing of food or drink intended for human consumption.

4. The delivery of recycled water to end-users shall be subject to DDW approval and/or its delegated local agency.

VII. USE AREA REQUIREMENTS

Use area is an area of recycled water use with defined boundaries, which may contain one or more facilities where recycled water is used.

The Discharger shall be responsible to ensure that all users of recycled water comply with the following:

1. All use areas where recycled water is used that are accessible to the public shall be posted with signs that are visible to the public, in a size no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide, that include the following wording: "RECYCLED WATER – DO NOT DRINK". Each sign shall display an international symbol to alert people who do not read English.

2. No physical connection shall be made or allowed to exist between any recycled water piping and any piping conveying potable water, except as allowed under section 7604 of title 17, CCR.

3. The portions of the recycled water piping system that are in areas subject to access by the general public shall not include any hose bibbs. Only quick couplers that differ from those used on the potable water system shall be used on the portions of the recycled water piping system in areas subject to public access.

4. Recycled water use shall not result in earth movement in geologically unstable areas.

5. No impoundment of disinfected recycled water shall occur within 100 feet of any domestic water wells, potable water reservoirs, and streams used as sources of water supply.

6. No irrigation areas with recycled water shall be located within 50 feet of any domestic water supply well unless all of the following conditions have been met:

   A. A geological investigation demonstrates that an aquitard exists at the well between the uppermost aquifer being drawn from and the ground surface;

B. The well contains an annular seal that extends from the surface into the aquitard;

C. The well is housed to prevent any recycled water spray from coming into contact with the wellhead facilities;

D. The ground surface immediately around the wellhead is contoured to allow surface water to drain away from the well; and,

E. The owner of the well approves of the elimination of the buffer zone requirement.

7. No irrigation shall take place within 50 feet of any reservoir or stream used as a source of domestic water.

8. Use of recycled water shall comply with the following:

A. Recycled water shall be applied at such a rate and volume as not to exceed vegetative demand and soil moisture conditions.

B. Special precautions must be taken to: prevent clogging of spray nozzles, prevent over-watering, and minimize the production of run-off. Pipelines shall be maintained so as to prevent leakage.

C. Irrigation at agronomic rates shall be confirmed through the use of equipment for the measurement of soil moisture at depth, daily during the weeks when recycled water is applied, to demonstrate application is complying with the agronomic rate required by the Recycled Water Policy.

D. Any irrigation runoff shall be confined to the recycled water use area and shall not be allowed to escape as surface flow, unless the runoff does not pose a public health threat and is authorized under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by this Regional Board.

E. Spray, mist, or runoff shall not enter dwellings, designated outdoor eating areas, or food handling facilities, and shall not contact any drinking water fountain.

F. Recycled water shall not be used for irrigation during periods of rainfall and/or run-off.

G. Recycled water used for irrigation shall not be allowed to run off into any surface water body.

VIII. REQUIREMENTS FOR DUAL PLUMBED SYSTEM

1. The public water supply shall not be used as a backup or supplemental source of water for a dual-plumbed recycled water system unless the connection between the two systems is protected by an air gap separation that complies with the requirements of section 7602 (a) and 7603 (a) of title 17, CCR.

2. The Discharger shall not deliver recycled water to a facility using a dual plumbed system unless the report required under section 13522.5 of the Water Code, which meets the requirements set forth in section VIII.3 and/or VIII.4, has been submitted to, and approved by, the Executive Officer and DDW.

3. The Discharger shall submit to the DDW pursuant to section 13522.5 of the Water Code, information for dual plumbed systems, in addition to the information required by section 60323 of title 22 of the CCR:

   A. A detailed description of the intended use site shall identify the following:

      a. The number, location, and type of facilities within the use area proposing to use dual plumbed systems;

      b. The average number of persons estimated to be served by each facility on a daily basis;

      c. The specific boundaries of the proposed use site including a map showing the location of each facility to be served;

      d. The person or persons responsible for operation of the dual plumbed system at each facility; and,

      e. The specific use to be made of the recycled water at each facility.

   B. Plans and specifications describing the following:

      a. Proposed piping system to be used;

      b. Pipe locations of both recycled and potable systems;

      c. Type and location of the outlets and plumbing fixtures that shall be accessible to the public; and,

      d. The methods and devices to be used to prevent backflow of recycled water into the public water system.

   C. The methods to be used by the Discharger to assure that the installation and operation of the dual plumbed system shall not result in cross connections between the recycled water piping system and the potable water piping system. These shall include a description of pressure, dye or other test methods to be used to test the system every four years.

4. Prior to the initial operation of the dual-plumbed recycled water system and annually thereafter, the dual plumbed system within each facility and use site shall be inspected for possible cross connections with the potable water system. The recycled water system shall also be tested for possible cross connections at least once every four years. The testing shall be conducted in accordance with the method described above. The inspections and the testing shall be performed by a cross connection control specialist certified by the California-Nevada section of the American Water Works Association or an organization with equivalent certification

requirements. A written report documenting the result of the inspection and testing for the prior year shall be submitted to the DDW within 30 days following completion of the inspection or testing.

5. The Discharger shall notify the DDW of any incidence of backflow from the dual-plumbed recycled water system into the potable water system within 24 hours of discovery the incident.

6. Any backflow prevention device installed to protect the public water system serving the dual-plumbed recycled water system shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with section 7605 of title 17, CCR.

IX. PROVISIONS

1. Title 22 Approval: Final approval of a complete Title 22 Engineering Plan, with plumbing design, shall be approved by DDW before recycled/reclaimed water use begins.

2. Irrigation Operation and Management Plan (Irrigation O& Plan): The irrigation project shall be subject to an Irrigation O&M Plan that describes agronomic rates and describes a set of reasonably practicable measures to ensure compliance with this requirement, which may include the development of water budgets for use areas, site supervisor training, periodic inspections and the use of smart controllers or other appropriate measures. The irrigation system shall include equipment for the regular measurement of soil moisture at depth to demonstrate application is complying with the agronomic rate required by the Recycled Water Policy and consistent with the Groundwater Requirements IV.2. The Irrigation O&M Plan shall be submitted for approval by the Executive Officer 3 months before discharge.

3. Operation and Maintenance Manual (O&M Manual): The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board an O&M Manual for the treatment plant and disposal facilities for approval by the Executive Officer before discharge. The Discharger shall maintain the O&M Manual in useable condition, and available for reference and use by all personnel. The Discharger shall regularly review, and revise or update as necessary, the O&M Manual(s) in order for the document(s) to remain useful and relevant to current equipment and operation practices. Reviews shall be conducted annually, and revisions or updates shall be completed as necessary and submitted to the Regional Board on an annual basis. The O&M Manual shall include a preventive (fail-safe) procedure and contingency plan for controlling accidental discharge and/or delivery to users of inadequately treated wastewater.

4. Disinfection Manual: The ozone, ultra-violet and chlorine disinfection system and filtration systems require additional operational supervision and maintenance to ensure successful operation at flows ranging from no-flow to the maximum flow. The Discharger shall submit an O&M Manual including a Disinfection Manual for these systems, which the Executive Officer determines is sufficiently detailed, before discharge, and kept on site. The treatment plant maintenance and operation shall comply with the National Water Research Institute/American Water Works Association Research Foundation Ultra Violet Disinfection Guidelines.

5. Water Conservation Report: The Discharger shall provide an annual report regarding water conservation and water recycle/recycling measures implemented, describing the operation and maintenance of the water conservation equipment and variations in potable, influent and effluent water flows. The first report is due to the Executive Officer 60 days prior to the initial discharge/recycled water use, shall be updated annually, and shall include documentation of pre-treatment education, the method of attaining the recycle and storage capacities, and the maintenance or operational protocol established to enforce additional water conservation or storage measures when discharge is not possible.

6. CECs Monitoring: Monitoring for CECs shall take place annually. The WDRs/WRRs may be reopened to allow the incorporation of additional monitoring requirements for CECs.

7. TMDL Compliance: The Regional Board has adopted a TMDL for bacteria in the Malibu Creek and Lagoon to the Basin Plan, which became effective on December 13, 2004. USEPA has completed a TMDL for nutrients in Malibu Creek and Lagoon, which became effective on March 21, 2003. Malibu Valley groundwater has been determined to be in hydraulic connection with Malibu Creek and Lagoon. The Discharger shall assure that any discharges to groundwater comply with waste load allocations developed and approved pursuant to the TMDL for the area.

8. Recycled Water Policy: The Discharger shall comply with the requirements set forth in the Recycled Water Policy, including the following specific requirements;

   A. The Discharger shall control incidental runoff as defined in the Recycled Water Policy 7(a.1-4) and as described above.

   B. A finding of unusual circumstances has not been made for Malibu Valley where this project is located. Should the Regional Board determine that such circumstances exist; the Regional Board may choose to revise the WDRs/WRRs, which are based on compliance with the Recycled Water Policy.

   C. Recycled water use must comply with DDW reuse criteria and any recommendations by the DDW pursuant to Water Code section 13523.

   D. Irrigation water must be applied in agronomic rates. Specifically, each irrigation project shall be subject to an operations and management plan that describes agronomic rates and a set of reasonably practicable measure to ensure compliance with this requirement, which may include the development of water budgets for use areas, site supervisor training, periodic inspections and the use of smart controllers or other appropriate measures.

   E. The Discharger must comply with any applicable salt and nutrient management plan.

   F. The Discharger must document the appropriate use of fertilizer that takes into account the nutrient levels in the recycled water.

      a. Priority Pollutants (Attachment A-7) must be monitored once per year.

b. CECs (Attachment C) shall be monitored once per year, unless otherwise requested by the DDW, as per the requirements of the Recycled Water Policy.

9. Treatment Plant As-Builts: The Discharger shall submit a final engineering report for the treatment plant, collection system, discharge systems, including the 'as built' engineering diagrams, to the Executive Officer within 30 days of the beginning of discharge.

10. Reduction of Impairments: Clean Water Section 303(d) lists Malibu Creek, Malibu Lagoon and Malibu Lagoon (Surfrider) Beach as impaired for coliform, nutrients, sediment, selenium, sulfate, trash, pH, swimming restrictions; and beach closures. The discharge from this Site shall not cause continuing impairment of beneficial uses in the waterbodies adjacent to the Site.

11. Inspection: the Discharger shall inspect the treatment and disposal system once every year during the life of the permit by an inspector to be retained by the Discharger.

12. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Precedence: This Order includes the attached MRP CI No. 9617. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Standard Provisions (Attachment B), those provisions stated in the MRP prevail. The Executive Officer of the Regional Board is delegated with the authority to revise the MRP.

13. Standard Provisions: This Order includes the attached "Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements". If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and said "Standard Provisions", the provisions of the Order prevail.

14. Copy: A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the water recycling facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel. Proper Operation: The Discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all treatment facilities and control systems (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes: effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls (including appropriate quality assurance procedures).

15. Notification: For any violation of requirements in this Order, the Discharger shall notify DDW and Regional Board staff within 24 hours of knowledge of the violation either by telephone or electronic mail. This notification shall be followed by a written report within 5 working days of notification, unless otherwise specified in this Order. The report shall include, but is not limited to, the following information, as appropriate:

    A. Nature and extent of the violation;

    B. Date and time: when the violation started, when compliance was achieved; and, when delivery was suspended and restored, as applicable.

C. Duration of violation;

D. Cause/s of violation;

E. Corrective and/or remedial actions taken and/or shall be taken with time schedule for implementation; and,

F. Impact of the violation.

16. Certification: Supervisors and operators of the wastewater recycling facility shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade as specified in title 23, CCR, section 3680 or subsequent revisions.

17. Material change: In accordance with section 13522.5 of the CWC, and title 22, section 60323 of the CCR, the Discharger shall file an engineering report, prepared by a properly qualified engineer registered in California, of any material change or proposed change in character, location or volume of the recycled water or its uses to the Regional Board and to the DDW. Material change includes the failure to use the permitted discharge system for the majority of the effluent.

18. Extension: For any extension or expansion of the recycled water system or use areas, the Discharger shall submit a report detailing the extension or expansion plan for approval of the DDW and the Regional Board. Following construction, as-built drawings shall be submitted to the DDW for approval prior to delivery of recycled water. The Executive Officer shall be furnished with as-built drawings and a copy of the DDW approval. Expansion of the recycled water system requires the existing system to be in compliance and the approval of the Executive Officer.

19. Ownership: The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer, in writing, at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer of ownership and/or operation of the recycling facility and responsibility for complying with this Order. The notice shall include a written agreement between the existing and new recycled water producer indicating the specific date for the transfer of responsibility for compliance with this Order. The agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the Discharger is liable for any violations that occurred up to the transfer date and the new recycled water producer is liable from the transfer date on.

20. Inspection: The Discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

A. Enter upon the Discharger' premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order.

C. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and,

D. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location.

21. The Discharger must comply with all conditions of this Order. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Regional Board orders or court orders, requiring corrective action or imposing civil or administrative monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these requirements.

22. These requirements do not exempt the Discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable; they do not legalize the recycling and use facilities; and they leave unaffected any further constraint on the use of recycled water at certain site/s that may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.

23. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of the Order shall not be affected.

24. In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense by the Discharger that it would have been necessary to halt or to reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the Discharger shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or is lost.

25. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, which include but is not limited to: failure to comply with any condition of in this Order; endangerment of human health or environment resulting from the permitted activities in this Order; obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts; acquisition of new information that could have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption.

26. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of the Order; or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

27. The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board or the DDW may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Discharger shall also furnish the Regional Board, upon request, with copies of records required to be kept under this Order.

28. The Discharger shall cease the discharge from the OWDS upon the termination of this Order. By February 28, 2017, the discharger shall submit a report identifying an alternative discharge location, such as the Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility, or other legal alternative to the discharge of waste, to be used after termination of this Order.

X. PROHIBITIONS

1. The treatment, storage, distribution, or reuse of recycled water shall not cause pollution as defined in Section 13050(l) or create a nuisance as defined in Section 13050(m) of the California Water Code.

2. Sewer Connection: Upon termination of this Order, effluent from the La Paz facility shall be discharged to the Malibu Civic Center Wastewater Treatment Facility to be constructed by the City of Malibu or other legal alternative to the discharge of waste. The Site is in the Malibu Civic Center OWDS prohibition area, and is subject to the Malibu OWDS Prohibition.

3. No recycled water shall be applied to irrigation areas during periods when soils are saturated.

4. Recycled water shall not be allowed to escape from the designated use area(s) as surface flow that would either pond and/or enter surface waters of the state.

5. The use of recycled water shall not cause rising groundwater discharging to surface waters to degrade surface water quality, exceed surface water quality objectives or criteria or adversely affect beneficial uses.

6. Limited Discharge: There shall be no direct or indirect discharge of wastes to groundwater or surface water, Waters of the State, at any time other than specified by the WDRs/WRRs.

7. Waste Characteristics: Wastes discharged shall not impart tastes, odors, color, foaming or other objectionable characteristics to the receiving groundwater.

8. Stormwater protection: Adequate facilities shall be provided to divert surface and stormwater away from the treatment plant and disposal system and form areas where any potential pollutants are stored.

9. Freeboard: Adequate freeboard and/or protection shall be maintained in the recycled water storage tanks and process tanks to ensure that direct rainfall shall not cause overtopping.

10. Sludge: 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 the Regional 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.

11. Odors: Sewage odors shall not be detectable. The close proximity of the property to other businesses mandates mechanical filtering of fumes through filters where vacuum seals are least reliable. Sufficient technological remedies exist to prevent odor discharge from the treatment and disposal system at all times. Odor complaints,

even if made by the public and not detected by the operator, are considered indicative of improper operation. Multiple odor complaints are considered indicative of a preventable nuisance, which has not been remedied by the Discharger.

12. Nuisance: The discharge of waste shall not create a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance. It shall not be considered an excuse that the property is in close proximity to other businesses as this treatment process has been selected for this site by the Discharger.

13. Noncompliant waste: Any wastes that do not meet the foregoing requirements shall be held in impervious containers and discharged at a legal point of disposal.

14. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste stream from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the Discharger for bypass unless:

    A. 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 cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production);

    B. 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 judgment to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance. This condition is not satisfied because of failure to design, permit or install a recycled/reclaimed water system for operation when discharge exceeds the groundwater assimilation capacity.

    C. The Discharger must submit written notice at least 24 hours in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board Executive Officer.

15. Pumping waste from the treatment system for purposes other than emergencies and regularly scheduled maintenance, indicates loss of system performance, and is also prohibited.

XI. TERMINATION

WDRs/WRRs Order No. R4-2010-0107 is hereby terminated.

XII. TERM

This Order terminates on June 30, 2017 or the date Phase I of the City of Malibu's centralized wastewater treatment facility is complete, whichever is later.

XIII. EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ORDER

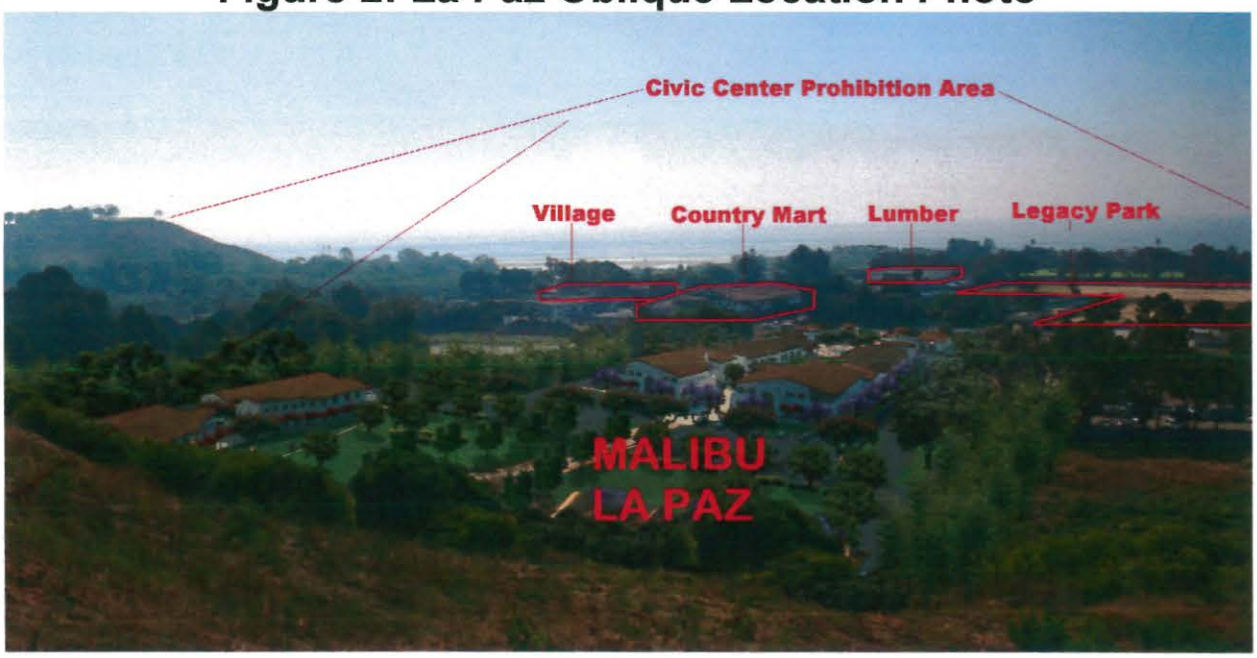
This Order takes effect upon its adoption. Startup shall not occur prior to review and approval of the irrigation operation and management plan by the Executive Officer, ensuring that there is an adequate plan to comply with this Order, including plans to achieve irrigation at agronomic rates and a water balance.

I, Samuel Unger, 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 June 10, 2015.

Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

Figure 1: La Paz Location Photo

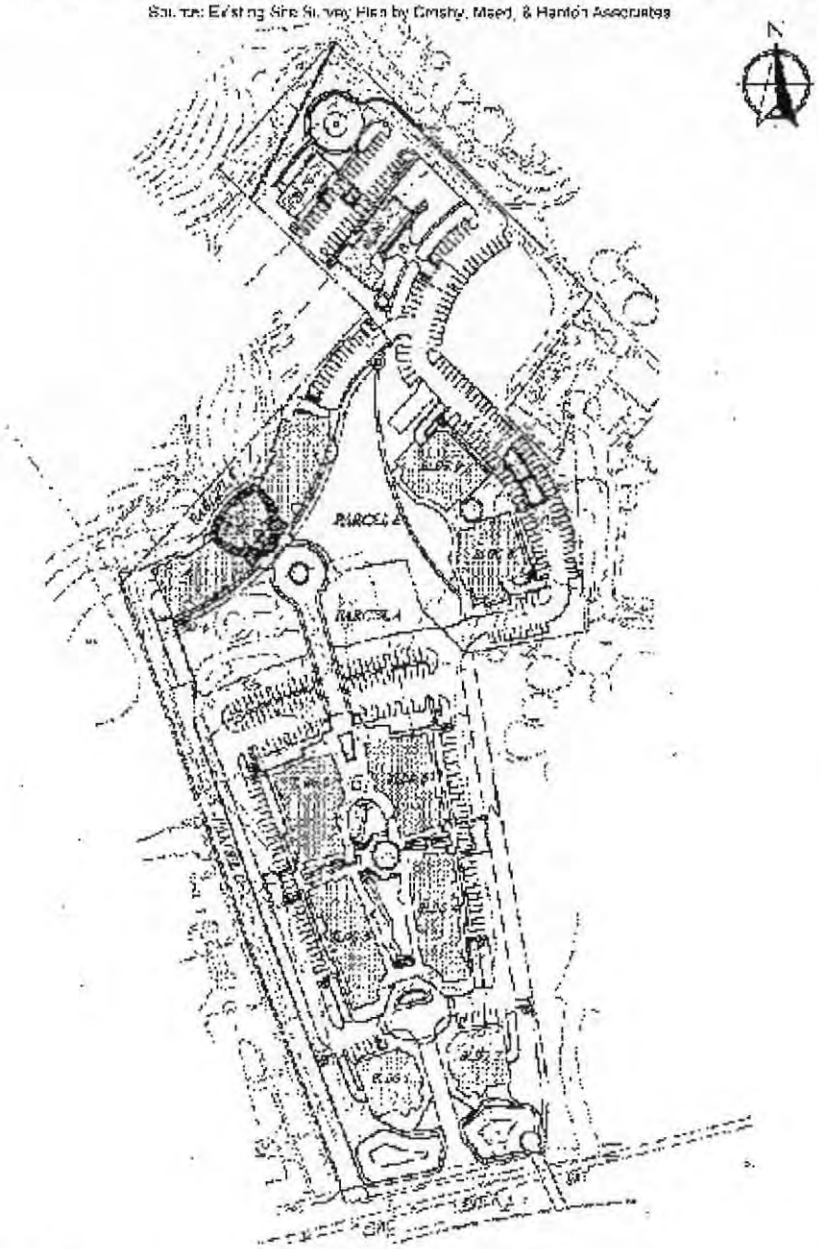
Figure 2: La Paz Oblique Location Photo



Map 1: La Paz

FIGURE 2.1. – SITE PLAN - MALIBU LA PAZ DEVELOPMENT, MALIBU, CA – PREFERRED PLAN

Source: Existing Site Survey Plan by Crosby, Meed, & Hanlon Associates



MALIBU LA PAZ DEVELOPMENT
Engineering Report for the Production,
Distribution & Use of Recycled Water
May 6, 2009
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Attachment A-1

Table 64431-A – Inorganic Chemicals*	
Chemical	**Maximum Contaminant Levels (mg/L)**
Aluminum	1
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.05
Asbestos	7 MFL**
Barium	1
Beryllium	0.004
Cadmium	0.005
Chromium	0.05
Hexavalent chromium	0.010
Cyanide	0.15
Mercury	0.002
Nickel	0.1
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	1
Selenium	0.05
Thallium	0.002
Fluoride	2

California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22, Section 64431
**MFL = million fibers per liter; MCL for fibers exceeding 10μm in length.

Attachment A-2

Table 4 – Radioactivity*	
Chemical	**Maximum Contaminant Levels (pCi/L)**
Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228	5
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (Including Radium-226 but Excluding Radon and Uranium)	15
Tritium	20,000
Strontium-90	8
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50
Uranium	20

California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22, Section 64443
*Last update: September 12, 2003.

Attachment A-3

Table 64444-A – Organic Chemicals*	
Chemical	**Maximum Contaminant Levels (mg/L)**
(a) Volatile Organic Chemicals	
Benzene	0.001
Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC)	0.0005
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.0005
1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCE)	0.006
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01
Dichloromethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.0005
Ethylbenzene	0.3
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	0.013
Monochlorobenzene	0.07
Styrene	0.1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005
Toluene	0.15
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.005
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.15
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	1.2
Vinyl Chloride	0.0005
Xylenes (m,p)	1.75**
(b) Non-Volatile synthetic Organic Chemicals	
Alachlor	0.002
Atrazine	0.001
Bentazon	0.018
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002
Carbofuran	0.018
Chlordane	0.0001
2,4-D	0.07
Dalapon	0.2
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002

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Table 64444-A – Organic Chemicals*	
Chemical	**Maximum Contaminant Levels (mg/L)**
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.004
Dinoseb	0.007
Diquat	0.02
Endothall	0.1
Endrin	0.002
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	0.00005
Glyphosate	0.7
Heptachlor	0.00001
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00001
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
Lindane	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.03
Molinate	0.02
Oxamyl	0.05
Pentachlorophenol	0.001
Picloram	0.5
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	0.0005
Simazine	0.004
Thiobencarb	0.07
Toxaphene	0.003
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3×10^{-8}
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05

California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22, Section 64444
*Last update: September 12, 2003.
**MCL is for either a single isomer or the sum of the isomers.

Attachment A-4

Table 64533-A – Primary MCLs for Disinfection Byproducts*	
Constituent	**Maximum Contaminant Levels (mg/L)**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.080
Bromodichloromethane	
Bromoform	
Chloroform	
Dibromochloromethane	
Haloacetic acid (five) (HAA5)	0.060
Monochloroacetic acid	
Dichloroacetic acid	
Trichloroacetic acid	
Monobromoacetic acid	
Dibromoacetic acid	
Bromate**	0.010
Chlorite***	1.0

California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22, Section 64533, Chapter 15.5
*Last update: January 28, 2004.
** Bromate is listed for plants using ozone disinfection only.
**** Chlorite is listed for plants using chlorine dioxide only.

Attachment A-5

Table 64449-A – Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels Consumer Acceptance Limits*	
Chemical	**Units**
Aluminum	0.2 mg/L
Copper	1.0 mg/L
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive
Foam Agents (MBAS)	0.5 mg/L
Iron	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.05 mg/L
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	0.005 mg/L
Odor – Threshold	3 units
Silver	0.1 mg/L
Thiobencarb	0.001 mg/L
Turbidity	5 units
Zinc	5.0 mg/L

California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 22, Section 64449
*Last update: September 12, 2003.

Attachment A-6

Monitoring for Chemicals with Notification Levels
n-Butylbenzene
sec-Butylbenzene
tert-Butylbenzene
Carbon disulfide
Chlorate
2-Chlorotoluene
4-Chlorotoluene
Diazinon
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)
1,4-Dioxane
Ethylene glycol
Formaldehyde
Isopropylbenzene
Manganese
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)
Naphthalene
n-Nitrosodiethyamine (NDEA)
n-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)
Perchlorate
n-Propylbenzene
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Vanadium

Attachment A-7

Monitoring for Remaining Priority Pollutants		
Pesticides	**Base/Neutral Extractibles**	Di-n-butyl phthalate
Aldrin	Acenaphthene	Di-n-octyl phthalate
Dieldrin	Benzidine	Diethyl phthalate
4,4'-DDT	Hexachloroethane	Dimethyl phthalate
4,4'-DDE	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	Benzo(a)anthracene
4,4'-DDD	2-chloronaphthalene	Benzo(a)fluoranthene
Alpha-endosulfan	1,3-dichlorobenzene	Benzo(k)fluoranthene
Beta-endosulfan	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	Chrysene
Endosulfan sulfate	2,4-dinitrotoluene	Acenaphthylene
Endrin aldehyde	2,6-dinitrotoluene	Anthracene
Alpha-BHC	1,2-diphenylhydrazine	1,12-benzoperylene
Beta-BHC	Fluoranthene	Fluorene
Delta-BHC	4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Phenanthrene
Acid Extractibles	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
P-chloro-m-cresol	Bis(2-chloroethoxyl)methane	Pyrene
2-chlorophenol	Hexachlorobutadiene	**Volatile Organics**
2,4-dichlorophenol	Isophorone	Acrolein
2,4-dimethylphenol	Naphthalene	Acrylonitrile
2-nitrophenol	Nitrobenzene	Chlorobenzene
4-nitrophenol	N-nitrosodimethylamine	Chloroethane
2,4-dinitrophenol	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	1,1-dichloroethylene
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	Methyl chloride
Phenol	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Methyl bromide
---	Butyl benzyl phthalate	2-chloroethyl vinyl ether

Attachment B – Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements

1. DUTY TO COMPLY

The discharger must comply with all conditions of these waste discharge requirements. A responsible party has been designated in the Order for this project, and is legally bound to maintain the monitoring program and permit. Violations may result in enforcement actions, including Regional Board orders or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in modification or revocation of these waste discharge requirements by the Regional Board. [CWC Section 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13300, 13301, 13304, 13340, 13350]

2. GENERAL PROHIBITION

Neither the treatment nor the discharge of waste shall create a pollution, contamination or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code (CWC). [H&SC Section 5411, CWC Section 13263]

3. AVAILABILITY

A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel. [CWC Section 13263]

4. CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

The discharger must notify the Executive Officer, in writing at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage to a new discharger containing a specific date for the transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the current discharger and the new discharger. This agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the existing discharger is liable for violations up to the transfer date and that the new discharger is liable from the transfer date on. [CWC Sections 13267 and 13263]

5. CHANGE IN DISCHARGE

In the event of a material change in the character, location, or volume of a discharge, the discharger shall file with this Regional Board a new Report of Waste Discharge. [CWC Section 13260(c)]. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the Waste.

(b) Significant change in disposal method, e.g., change from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment which would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste.

(c) Significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems.

(d) Increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements.

(e) Increase in the area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements. [CCR Title 23 Section 2210]

6. REVISION

These waste discharge requirements are subject to review and revision by the Regional Board. [CCR Section 13263]

7. TERMINATION

Where the discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Report of Waste Discharge or submitted incorrect information in a Report of Waste Discharge or in any report to the Regional Board, it shall promptly submit such facts or information. [CWC Sections 13260 and 13267]

8. VESTED RIGHTS

This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to persons or property, do not protect the discharger from his liability under Federal, State or local laws, nor do they create a vested right for the discharger to continue the waste discharge. [CWC Section 13263(g)]

9. SEVERABILITY

Provisions of these waste discharge requirements are severable. If any provision of these requirements are found invalid, the remainder of the requirements shall not be affected. [CWC Section 921]

10. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. [CWC Section 13263(f)]

11. HAZARDOUS RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any hazardous

substance or sewage to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State toxic disaster contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 8574.7) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and immediately notify the State Board or the appropriate Regional Board of the discharge. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than a reportable quantity as provided for under subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 13271 of the Water Code unless the discharger is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control plan. [CWC Section 1327(a)]

12. PETROLEUM RELEASES

Except for a discharge which is in compliance with these waste discharge requirements, any person who without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil or petroleum product to be discharged in or on any waters of the State, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the State, shall, as soon as (a) such person has knowledge of the discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the State oil spill contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. This provision does not require reporting of any discharge of less than 42 gallons unless the discharge is also required to be reported pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or the discharge is in violation of a prohibition in the applicable Water Quality Control Plan. [CWC Section 13272] Standard Provisions Applicable to Waste Discharge Requirements

13. ENTRY AND INSPECTION

The discharger shall allow the Regional Board, or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(a) Enter upon the discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

(b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;

(c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and

(d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the California Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. [CWC Section 13267]

14. MONITORING PROGRAM AND DEVICES

The discharger shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical monitoring program reports; such reports shall be submitted in accordance with specifications prepared by the Executive Officer, which specifications are subject to periodic revisions as may be warranted. [CWC Section 13267]

All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year, or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy of the devices. Annually, the discharger shall submit to the Executive Office a written statement, signed by a registered professional engineer, certifying that all flow measurement devices have been calibrated and will reliably achieve the accuracy required.

Unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Board Executive officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. The Regional Board Executive Officer may allow use of an uncertified laboratory under exceptional circumstances, such as when the closest laboratory to the monitoring location is outside the State boundaries and therefore not subject to certification. All analyses shall be required to be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" [40CFR Part 136] promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [CCR Title 23, Section 2230]

15. TREATMENT FAILURE

In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for the discharger that it would have been necessary to halt or to reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the discharger shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or is lost. [CWC Section 13263(f)]

16. DISCHARGE TO NAVIGABLE WATERS

Any person discharging or proposing to discharge to navigable waters from a point source (except for discharge of dredged or fill material subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and discharge subject to a general NPDES permit) must file an NPDES permit application with the Regional Board. [CCR Title 2 Section 22357]

17. ENDANGERMENT TO HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any such information shall be provided verbally to the Executive Officer within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected; the anticipated time it is

expected to continue and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Executive officer, or an authorized representative, may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours. The following occurrence(s) must be reported to the Executive Office within 24 hours:

(a) Any bypass from any portion of the treatment facility.

(b) Any discharge of treated or untreated wastewater resulting from sewer line breaks, obstruction, surcharge or any other circumstances.

(c) Any treatment plan upset which causes the effluent limitation of this Order to be exceeded. [CWC Sections 13263 and 13267]

18. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies off all reports required by this Order, and record of all data used Standard Provisions Applicable to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

(a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement;

(b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement;

(c) The date(s) analyses were performed;

(d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

(e) The analytical techniques or method used; and

(f) The results of such analyses.

19. (a) All application reports or information to be submitted to the Executive Office shall be signed and certified as follows:

(1) For a corporation – by a principal executive officer or at least the level of vice president.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship – by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency – by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(b) A duly authorized representative of a person designated in paragraph (a) of this provision may sign documents if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this provision.

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer.

Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. [CWC Sections 13263, 13267, and 13268]"

20. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

Supervisors and operators of municipal wastewater treatment plants and privately owned facilities regulated by the PUC, used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial waste shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations Section 3680. State Boards may accept experience in lieu of qualification training. In lieu of a properly certified wastewater treatment plant operator, the State Board may approve use of a water treatment plant operator of appropriate grade certified by the State Department of Health Services where reclamation is involved.

Each plan shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the operation and maintenance manual prepared by the municipality through the Clean Water Grant Program [CWC Title 23, Section 2233(d)]

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATEMENT WORKS' ADEQUATE CAPACITY

21. Whenever a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant will reach capacity within four (4) years the discharger shall notify the Regional Board. A copy of such notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. The discharger must demonstrate that adequate steps are being taken to address the capacity problem. The discharger shall submit a technical report to the Regional Board showing flow volumes will be prevented from exceeding capacity, or how capacity will be increased, within 120 days after providing notification to the Regional Board, or within 120 days after receipt of notification from the Regional Board, of a finding that the treatment plant will reach capacity within four (4) years. The time for filing the required technical report may be extended by the Regional Board. An extension of 30 days may be granted by the

Executive Officer, and longer extensions may be granted by the Regional Board itself. [CCR Title 23, Section 2232]

Attachment C

Monitoring of CECs	Units
17β-Estradiol	ng/L
Caffeine	ng/L
DEET	ng/L
Gemfibrozil	ng/L
Iopromide	ng/L
Triclosan	ng/L

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

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MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM CI. NO. 9617
FOR
MALIBU LA PAZ RANCH, LLC – ONSITE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM
(FILE NO. 08-010)

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Malibu La Paz Ranch, LLC (hereinafter Discharger) shall implement this monitoring program for the project beginning on the effective date of this Order.

A. For the initial 12 weeks of operation of the advanced On-site Wastewater Disposal System (OWDS), weekly sampling results shall be submitted monthly on the 15th of the following month. After the initial 12 weeks, monthly samplings results shall be submitted quarterly according to Table 1. The first quarterly monitoring report shall be received at the Regional Board by July 30, 2015.

Table 1 – Reporting Period and Due	
Reporting Period	**Report Due**
January ~ March	April 30
April ~ June	July 30
July ~ September	October 30
October ~ December	January 30

B. By January 30th of each year, beginning January 30, 2016, the Discharger shall submit an annual summary report to the Regional Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous 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.

C. The Discharger shall comply with the Electronic Submittal of Information (ESI) requirements by submitting all reports required under this Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), including electronic data format (EDF) groundwater and effluent monitoring data, and monitoring reports. These reports shall be received by the Regional Board via the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) GeoTracker database under Global ID WDR100000453 on the dates indicated in Section I.A.

D. Laboratory analyses – all chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Board's) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental

Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new and/or renewal certification is obtained from ELAP.

E. The method limits (MLs) employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, unless the Discharge can demonstrate that a particular ML is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher ML from the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and the associated laboratory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures upon request by the Executive Officer.

F. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136. All Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) samples must be run on the same dates when samples were actually analyzed. At least once a year, the Discharger shall maintain and update a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and the associated laboratory QA/QC procedures. The Discharger shall make available for inspection and/or submit the QA/QC documentation upon request by Regional Board staff.

G. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "All analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the, and in accordance with current United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring Program." Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of the completed chain of custody form shall be submitted with the report.

H. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall be located at the front of the report and shall clearly list all non-compliance with discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

I. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger shall submit a statement of the cause(s), and actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements at the earliest possible time, including a timetable for implementation of those actions.

J. The Discharger shall maintain all records of sampling and analytical results: date, exact place, and time of sampling; dates analyses were performed; analyst's name; analytical techniques used; and results of all analyses. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

K. If the Discharger perform analyses on any effluent more frequently than required by this Order using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the report. Those results shall also be reflected in the calculation of the average values used in demonstrating compliance with average effluent limitations.

L. In reporting the monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernible. The

data shall be summarized to demonstrate compliance with the requirements and, where applicable, shall include results of receiving water observations.

M. Any mitigation/remedial activity including any pre-discharge treatment conducted at the site must be reported in the quarterly monitoring report. In addition, if effluent or groundwater monitoring programs have not yet been implemented, a short description of the status of both shall also be included.

N. The annual report shall also include any updates or changes to documents submitted during the first year after approval of Order R4-2015-XXXX.

O. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state. Monitoring reports must be electronically submitted to GeoTracker, specified in Section I.C.

II. WATER QUALITY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Pretreatment and Start-up Monitoring

1. Occupants of Property: The Discharger shall provide names of all and any new occupants that discharge into the OWDS together with the flow and characteristics of the waste stream from each occupant. Evidence of pre-treatment education and/or lease language on pretreatment shall be provided for each occupant.

2. Operation and Maintenance Manual (O&M Manual): The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Board an O&M Manual for the treatment plant and disposal facilities for approval by the Executive Officer 60 days prior to the initial discharge.

3. Water Conservation Report: The Discharger shall provide an annual report regarding water conservation and water recycle/recycling measures implemented, describing the operation and maintenance of the water conservation equipment and variations in potable, influent and effluent water flows. The first report is due 30 days after approval of this Order and shall include documentation of pre-treatment education, the method of attaining the recycle and storage capacities, and the maintenance or operational protocol established to enforce additional water conservation or storage measures when discharge is not possible.

4. Irrigation Operation and Management Plan (Irrigation O&M Plan): The irrigation project shall be subject to an Irrigation O&M Plan that describes agronomic rates and describes a set of reasonably practicable measures to ensure compliance with this requirement. The Irrigation O&M Plan shall be submitted for approval by the Executive Officer 3 months before discharge.

B. Influent Monitoring

1. Monitoring Point: The flow influent to the treatment system shall be measured by mechanical means before the waste stream enters the Discharger's treatment system.

2. Potable water: The potable water supply shall be reported monthly. The potable flow used for irrigation shall be measured daily by mechanical means and reported monthly.

C. Effluent Monitoring

1. Monitoring Point: The effluent shall be sampled and effluent requirements shall apply (a) as effluent leaves the disinfection system and (b) before discharge to the recycled/reclaimed system if the effluent is stored for more than 72 hours.

2. Effluent daily flows shall be measured mechanically with an in-stream flow meter (a) after treatment and (b) before discharge to the recycled/reclaimed system.

3. The effluent produced, stored and recycled shall be recorded daily and reported monthly with sufficient description and graphical representation that it shall demonstrate and quantify the efficiency of the recycling system, record the quality and length of storage of effluent.

4. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

Table 2 – Effluent/Recycled Water Monitoring

Constituent	Unit[3]	Type of Sample[4]	Minimum Frequency of analysis
Total Flow	gallon/Day	recorder	continuous
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	grab	daily/weekly[5]
pH	pH unit	grab	weekly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	daily/weekly[5]
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	grab	weekly
Turbidity	NTU	recorder	continuous
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	daily
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	daily
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	weekly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly
Residual Chlorine[1]	mg/L	grab	monthly
Boron	mg/L	grab	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrate-N	mg/L	grab	daily/weekly[5]
Nitrite-N	mg/L	grab	daily/weekly[5]
Ammonia-N	mg/L	grab	daily/weekly[5]

Table 2 – Effluent/Recycled Water Monitoring			
Constituent	**Unit[3]**	**Type of Sample[4]**	**Minimum Frequency of analysis**
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	daily/weekly [5]
Chemicals of Emergent Concern[2] (CECs)	ng/L	grab	annually
Priority Pollutant Scan[2]	µg/L	grab	annually

Footnote:

[1]. If chlorination is used for disinfection.

[2]. See Attachment A-7 for Priority Pollutants and Attachment C for CECs in WDR/WRR R4-2010-0107. Monitoring for these constituents are viewed as a diligent way of assessing and verifying recycled water quality characteristics, which can be useful in addressing issues of public perception about the safety of recycled water. Further, should there be a positive finding, the Regional Board and the DDW can give the result due consideration as to whether it is of concern or not. Just what such consideration might entail would depend on the knowns and unknowns of these constituents, including its potential health effects at the given concentration, the source of the chemical, as well as possible means of better control to limit its presence, treatment strategies if necessary, and other appropriate actions.

[3]. mg/L is milligrams per liter, gal/day is gallons per day, NTU is nephelometric turbidity units, µg/L is micrograms per liter, and MPN/100 mL is most probable number per 100 milliliters.

[4]. Grab sample is an individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. When an automatic composite sampler is not used, composite sampling shall be done as follows: If the duration of the discharge is equal to or less than 24 hours but greater than eight (8) hours, as least eight (8) flow-weighted samples shall be obtained during the discharge period and composited. For discharge duration of less than eight (8) hours, individual 'grab' sample may be substituted.

[5]. Daily for the first 12 weeks, then weekly after.

D. Surface Discharge/Surface Waterbody Monitoring

If the Executive Officer determines discharge to a Water of the State has occurred then sampling of the affected waterbody shall be conducted by the Discharger and the sampling shall continue until the discharge is eliminated.

E. Irrigation/Groundwater Monitoring

1. Baseline Data: Irrigation and Groundwater conditions must be assessed before discharge in a Baseline study including quantitative measures of the parameters described in the Section II.E.4.

2. Irrigation Monitoring: daily testing shall be performed to document irrigation rates. The results shall be presented in tabular form verify that discharge is at agronomic rates for every day of irrigation. The parameters to be tested during irrigation testing will be defined in the irrigation operation and maintenance plan to be approved by the Executive Officer 6 months prior to the initial discharge. However, a minimum testing plan would collect information to identify salt, nutrient and water loading to the soil and groundwater. A sample irrigation monitoring program is as follows:

Table 3 – Irrigation Monitoring			
Constituent	**Unit[1]**	**Type of Sample[4]**	**Minimum Frequency of analysis**
Air Temperature/Humidity	varies	recorder	daily during irrigation
Soil Tensiometer	6 inches depth	recorder	daily during irrigation
	2 feet depth	recorder	daily during irrigation
	4 feet depth	recorder	daily during irrigation
Chloride	mg/L	grab	daily during irrigation
Boron	mg/L	grab	daily during irrigation
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	daily during irrigation
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	daily during irrigation
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	daily during irrigation

3. Groundwater Monitoring: Monitoring of the groundwater for water quality parameters listed in Table 4 and for the elevation of the water table shall take place 3 months before the initial discharge, and quarterly after the discharge begins. At least one upgradient, one cross gradient, and one downgradient wells shall be installed to monitor groundwater.

4. The following shall constitute the groundwater monitoring program:

Table 4 – Groundwater Monitoring			
Constituent	**Unit**	**Type of Sample**	**Minimum Frequency of analysis**
Water Level	feet	Vertical measure	quarterly
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	grab	quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Boron	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	quarterly

Table 4 – Groundwater Monitoring			
Constituent	**Unit**	**Type of Sample**	**Minimum Frequency of analysis**
Nitrate-N	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Nitrite-N	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Ammonia-N	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly
CECs	ng/L	grab	annually
Priority Pollutant Scan	µg/L	grab	annually

F. Provisions Reporting

1. Bypass Events: Each pumping event must be documented in the quarterly monitoring report, accompanied by the date, time, volume and documentation of written notification of the Executive Officer.

2. Odors: Odor complaints shall be reported along with documentation of the operator response. Multiple odor complaints during a quarter are considered indicative of a preventable nuisance, and should be documented in the quarterly report with the specific technical measures taken by the Discharger to prevent a reoccurrence.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

All chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analysis shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analysis by the DDW Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP), or approved by the Executive Officer. Laboratory analysis must follow methods approved by the 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).

IV. 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; and

B. Results of daily observations in the disposal area for any overflow or surfacing of wastes, and/or other visible effects of the waste discharge.

V. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring shall be used to determine compliance with the requirements of Order R4-2015-XXXX and shall include locations of each irrigation area and soil moisture monitoring point shall be identified. The Discharger must include a map, at a scale of 1 inch equals 1,200 feet or less, that clearly identifies these locations.

B. Monitoring Requirements: Monitoring for water quality parameters in the effluent shall take place according to the following:

1. Sampling protocols (specified in 40 CFR part 136 or AWWA standards where appropriate) and chain of custody procedures

2. The names and addresses of the laboratory or laboratories, which conducted the analyses. Include copy or copies of laboratory certifications by the DDW ELAP every year or when the Discharger changes the laboratory.

3. Analytical test methods used and the corresponding Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) unregulated and regulated chemicals. Please see the DDW's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/EDT.shtml for unregulated and regulated chemicals, respectively.

4. Quality assurance and control measures for the monitoring program shall include the following.

   a. The samples shall be analyzed using analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; or where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by commercially available methods approved by the USEPA. The Discharger shall select the analytical methods that provide reporting detection limits (RDLs) lower than the limits prescribed in this Order. For those constituents that have drinking water notification levels (NLs) and/or public health goals (PHGs), the RDLs shall be equal to or lower than either the NLs or the PHGs (note this is not always feasible). Every effort should be made to analyze Chemicals with NLs in Attachment A-6 using the least RDL possible.

   b. The Discharger shall instruct their laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the RDLs (or its equivalent if there is a different treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) are the lowest calibration standard. At no time shall the Discharger uses analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

5. Upon request by the Discharger, the Regional Board, in consultation with the USEPA and the State Board Quality Assurance Program, may establish DLRs, in any of the following situations:

   a. When the pollutant has no established method under 40 CFR 136 (revised May14, 1999, or subsequent revision);

   b. When the method under 40 CFR 136 for the pollutant has a RDL higher than the limit specified in this Order; or

c. When the Discharger agrees to use a test method that is more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR part 136 and is commercially available.

6. Samples of final effluent must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC analyses must be run on the same dates when samples were actually analyzed. The Discharger shall make available for inspection and/or submit the QA/QC documentation upon request by the Executive Officer. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of that documentation shall be submitted with the quarterly report.

7. For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the range of values extends from 1 to 800. The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.

8. For unregulated chemical analyses, the Discharger should select methods according to the following approach:

   a. Use drinking water methods, if available

   b. Use DDW-recommended methods for unregulated chemicals, if available;

   c. If there is no DDW-recommended drinking water method for a chemical, and more than a single EPA-approved method is available, use the most sensitive of the EPA-approved methods;

   d. If there is no EPA-approved method for a chemical, and more than one method is available from the scientific literature and commercial laboratory, after consultation with DDW, use the most sensitive method;

   e. If no approved method is available for a specific chemical, the Discharger' laboratory may develop or use its own methods and should provide the analytical methods to DDW for review. Those methods may be used until DDW-recommended or EPA-approved methods are available.

   f. If the only method available for a chemical is for wastewater analysis (e.g., a chemical listed as a priority pollutant only), sample and analyze for that chemical in the treated effluent immediately to increase the likelihood of detection. Use this approach until the Discharger' laboratory develops a method for the chemical in drinking water, or until a DDW-recommended or EPA-approved drinking water method is available.

   g. The Discharger is required to inform the Regional Board, in event that the Section V.B.8.d, e, and f is occurring.

VI. WASTE 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. These reports are to be prepared monthly.

VII. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REPORTING

The Discharger shall file a technical report for approval by the Executive Officer of this Regional Board before discharge, relative to the operation and maintenance program for this facility and annually thereafter. 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 the operation and maintenance of the facility;

B. Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective action performed);

C. Frequency of maintenance, if preventive;

D. Planned maintenance pumping out of all tanks; and

E. Planned Maintenance of irrigation systems

F. Other material as specified in the WDRs/WRRs Order such as Operation and Maintenance reports.

VIII. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Monitoring reports shall be signed by either the principal Executive Officer or ranking elected official. A duly authorized representative of the aforementioned signatories may sign documents if:

A. The authorization is made in writing by the signatory;

B. The authorization specifies the representative as either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and

Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document, including all attachments and supplemental information, was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated 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, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment.

Executed on the __ day of _____, 20____,

at_____.

_____(Signature)

_____ (Title)"

IX. MONITORING FREQUENCIES

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted to a less frequent basis or parameters dropped by the Executive Officer if the Discharger makes a request and the Executive Officer determines that the request is adequately supported by statistical trends in the monitoring data submitted.

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 Samuel Unger
Samuel Unger
Executive Officer

Date: June 10, 2015