



SANTA ANA REGIONAL
INTERCEPTOR
MARKET ANALYSIS
FINAL DRAFT



SANTA ANA
WATERSHED
PROJECT AUTHORITY

August 2009



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**FINAL DRAFT
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority**

Santa Ana Regional Interceptor Market Analysis

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SARI MARKET ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA), Environmental Engineering and Contracting, Inc. (EEC) conducted an assessment of the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) Line (SARI Line) business development/marketing strategy. To date, there has been limited focus on attracting new, and retaining existing customers.

The current capacity of the SARI Line is 30 million gallons per day. The current utilization is approximately 11.4 million gallons per day. Increased utilization of the SARI Line would increase revenues for SAWPA and the member agencies, as well as allow costs to be shared amongst more parties. It would also increase the export of salt from the region. Greater use of the SARI Line by industrial dischargers may also provide an economic development tool for the Inland Empire.

Currently the SARI Line exports over 75,000 tons of salt per year from the Santa Ana River Watershed. Removal of this salt keeps total dissolved solids (TDS) from degrading water quality within the watershed, thereby allowing better use of groundwater resources and expanding the ability to reclaim water. The long-term goal of achieving salt balance within the region depends heavily on the ability to remove salts from the watershed via the SARI Line system.

Currently the SARI Line reaches out to just east of Colton and Lake Elsinore. In addition, there are approximately 9 miles of line that connects Lake Elsinore to the Menifee area. This portion of line is owned by Eastern Municipal Water District. The SARI Line discharges to the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSd) for treatment. The major utilization of the SARI Line is through direct connections to the line. In addition, there are four member agency operated truck dump stations that allow “indirect dischargers” to dispose of their wastes. Currently there are 26 direction connections discharging to the SARI Line and approximately 49 indirect dischargers, representing approximately 11.4 million gallons per day of actual discharge.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) throughout the SAWPA service area are lowering TDS limits for industrial/commercial customers’ waste discharge to the sanitary sewer because the amount of TDS that the POTW is allowed to discharge to the receiving water is becoming more restrictive. This restriction on high TDS discharge to the sanitary sewer can present an opportunity for the SARI Line to provide an alternate discharge path for the wastes.

The President and CEO of the Inland Empire Economic Development Partnership indicated that the SARI Line is considered “one of the best kept secrets in the Inland Empire”. This statement is an indication that the SARI Line can be of benefit to the region while attracting additional customers. However, to attract the new customers, customer-focused information must be available. Currently there is very little new customer-focused information available on the internet or other published material. The SAWPA, Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), and Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) websites do contain some information. General screening criteria with respect to technical viability of the utilization of the SARI Line, as well as

general cost outlines should be readily available to potential customers. A clearly articulated process, both in terms of contractual process and permitting process should also be available.

In addition to customer-focused information, information for real estate and economic development personnel should be developed. For real estate and economical development personnel, the information may have to be more educational. That way, they can understand what type of industries and/or processes create waste that is suitable for the SARI Line.

During the research conducted for this market analysis, several factors were identified that may affect any future marketing efforts and, therefore, would affect utilization of the SARI Line. For each of the identified factors, opportunities exist to mitigate the impact of the factor.

The factors include:

Factor	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for a clear picture of the envisioned utilization of the SARI Line (e.g., brine, sewer or both) to develop focused materials and outreach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAWPA and the member agencies can provide marketing clarity by clearly defining the purpose of the SARI Line.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential customers and persons marketing the region need information they can use, including information on the contracting and permitting process. Currently there is little information available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing, distributing and posting to the internet customer and marketing personnel-focused information; including contracting and permitting information, would benefit the marketing of the SARI Line.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARI (pronounced SORRY) does not convey the valuable service that the SARI Line performs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renaming/re-referencing the SARI Line could make the value immediately obvious and attract more interest in its use.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential customers need to be able to calculate the projected capital and monthly costs with reasonable certainty and beyond just the current fiscal year. Currently, information is not readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing information that would allow appropriate cost calculations and comparisons would enhance communication with potential customers. In addition, providing financial assistance/loans for capital costs could attract additional customers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unused capacity in the SARI Line creates a cost burden for existing customers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased utilization of the SARI Line will provide additional revenue for SAWPA. In addition, the fixed costs will be distributed over more customers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of lateral connections to the SARI Line either by the customer, member agency, or SAWPA, is expensive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost sharing, and/or funding mechanisms such as grants and low-cost loans to customers could provide more opportunities for connections.

Factor	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24/365 SARI Line availability can be a vital factor in determining where to locate for industries that need continuous discharge availability. There is a lack of discussion regarding potential SARI Line unavailability. In addition, the lack of regional contingency alternatives can be a deterrent to attracting additional customers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing potential unavailability of the SARI Line and customer contingency plans with potential customers early in the process could prevent customer dissatisfaction. Exploring regional contingency solutions may provide assurance to potential customers that the SARI Line will be available.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticipated changes in SARI Line discharge requirements can limit the industries that can connect to the SARI Line. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining the long term disposition of the SARI Line waste at OCSD would allow an uncertainty for potential customers to be resolved.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There appears to be no common regional goal for increasing the industrial/commercial utilization of the SARI Line. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a common regional goal to increase SARI Line utilization would allow a marketing strategy to be developed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member agencies perceive that no capacity is available for new industrial/commercial dischargers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modifying agreements where unused capacity is being held would allow capacity to be available for new industrial/commercial dischargers. Exploring regional systems to concentrate wastes further would potentially lead to additional available capacity.

In conclusion, the SARI Line is an important part of the solution to address the salt management issues that existing and potential customers face, as well as the Watershed as a whole. The SARI Line is currently underutilized and could be more cost effective for the dischargers and SAWPA member agencies if it were fully utilized. If attracting new customers and the associated revenue is a priority, a shift in the focus of available information is needed and some of the factors identified in this study should be addressed. Most importantly, if a member agency does not believe they have capacity to sell to a potential customer, it does not matter how well the SARI Line is marketed - new customers will not be connected. In addition, the SARI Line reliability, availability and future disposition of the waste should to be addressed.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA), Environmental Engineering and Contracting, Inc. (EEC) conducted an assessment of the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) Line (SARI Line) business development/marketing strategy. This assessment was performed at the direction of SAWPA Senior Project Manager, Jeff Beehler, and in accordance with Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Task Order No. EEC240-01.

The current capacity of the SARI Line is 30 million gallons per day. The current utilization is approximately 11.4 million gallons per day. Increased utilization of the SARI Line would increase revenues for SAWPA and the member agencies, as well as allow costs to be shared amongst more parties. It would also increase the export of salt from the region. Greater use of the SARI Line by industrial dischargers may also provide an economic development tool for the Inland Empire.

EEC reviewed SAWPA and member agency information and conducted meetings and/or phone interviews with member agencies and SAWPA personnel, as well as local POTW and industry personnel.

The market analysis' focus is to evaluate means to attract new customers, optimize flow through the SARI Line, and increase associated revenue. Items such as line cleaning, preventative maintenance or repair of the SARI Line are not addressed in this report, except where they may impact the ability to attract new customers. Attracting new customers will increase the revenue base for the SARI Line and eventually could reduce escalation of individual customer costs.

During the assessment phase of this project, several factors affecting the success of marketing the use of the SARI Line were identified. This report is directed at providing a market analysis for the use of the SARI Line and identification of the factors that may affect attracting and retaining future customers.

Section 2.0 of the report describes the current "state" of the SARI Line. This section reports on the existing information and existing processes. For the most part, recommendations relative to modifications that would improve the marketability of the system are not included in this section. Section 3.0 describes new customer opportunities that may exist in the region currently. Section 4.0 describes what may be needed to market the SARI Line to industrial and commercial discharges that may want to locate in the region. Examples of items that may make the system easier to market are included in the attachments to the report. Section 5.0 describes the factors that can affect how the system is marketed and the overall marketability of the system. If ideas have been discussed that could mitigate the affect of the "factor" on marketing the SARI Line, the ideas are described. To facilitate reading, a summary statement is included in a box within each section. In general, Section 5.0 is ordered in perceived ease of implementation. However, even within the most complicated factor, there are relatively simple steps that can be implemented to increase the utilization of the SARI Line.

2.0 STATE OF THE SARI LINE

Currently the SARI Line exports over 75,000 tons of salt per year from the Santa Ana River Watershed and has a nominal capacity of 30 million gallons per day. Removal of this salt keeps total dissolved solids (TDS) from degrading water quality within the watershed, thereby allowing better use of groundwater resources and expanding the ability to reclaim water. The long-term goal of achieving salt balance within the region depends heavily on the ability to remove salts from the watershed via the SARI Line system.

Currently the SARI Line consists of approximately 93 miles of 16" to 84" pipeline and reaches out to just east of Colton and Lake Elsinore. This includes approximately 72 miles in the upper watershed and 21 miles in the lower watershed. In addition, there are approximately 9 miles of line that connects Lake Elsinore to the Menifee area. This portion of line is owned by Eastern Municipal Water District. The SARI Line discharges to the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) reclamation facility (Plant #1) located in Fountain Valley where it is diverted to the OCSD treatment facility (Plant #2) in Huntington Beach for treatment. Figure 1 illustrates the existing SARI Line.

The four SAWPA member agencies that own SARI Line capacity and have customers connected to the SARI Line are:

- Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD),
- Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA),
- San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD), and
- Western Municipal Water District (WMWD).

Orange County Water District (OCWD) is a SAWPA member agency but does not own any capacity in the SARI Line.

The 21 mile long lower watershed of the SARI Line is owned and operated by OCSD. SAWPA owns capacity rights to discharge the upper watershed wastewater into OCSD's lower watershed. Because OCSD treats the SARI Line wastewater, dischargers to the SARI Line must meet the permit local limits that OCSD has established. All wastewater discharge permits issued to the upper watershed dischargers are administered through the SAWPA member agencies.

SAWPA owns pipeline capacity rights in the SARI Line west of Prado Dam (in Orange County) and owns the SARI Line upstream of Prado Dam (Riverside and San Bernardino Counties). SAWPA has in turn sold the capacity to member agencies. In addition, the SAWPA member agencies have added pipeline to facilitate new connections to the SARI Line. Most notable, is EMWD's line that connects the Perris Menifee Desalters to the southern portion of the SARI Line. Table 1 lists the current pipeline capacity, and treatment and disposal capacity of the SARI Line owned by the member agencies.

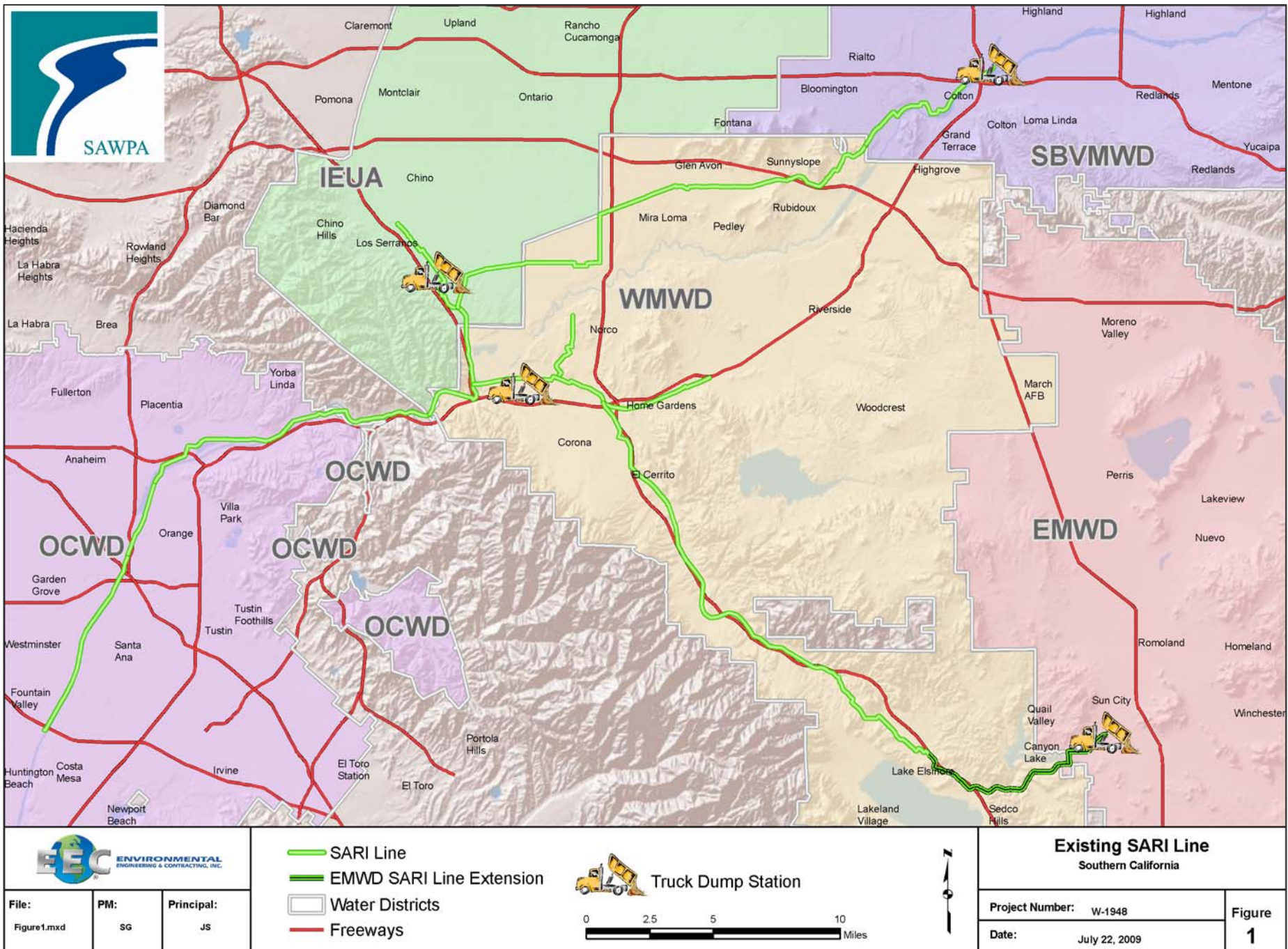


Table 1
SARI LINE PIPELINE CAPACITY AND TREATMENT & DISPOSAL CAPACITY⁽¹⁾

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PIPELINE CAPACITY (MGD) ⁽²⁾	TREATMENT & DISPOSAL CAPACITY (MGD)	NOTES
2/1/2002	Chino Desalter - CDA	0.266	0	Purchased capacity from IEUA
4/21/2004	Chino Desalter - CDA	1.3	1.3	
4/21/2004	Chino Desalter - CDA	2.104	2.05	
	SAWPA Unassigned Capacity		0.295	
	TOTAL SAWPA	3.67	3.645	
12/31/1982	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	0.08	0.08	SCE
12/31/1982	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	0.01	0.01	BELK
6/22/1993	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	2.5		City of San Bernardino
6/22/1993	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	2		City of Colton
6/22/1993	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	1.5		City of Rialto (1.0 MGD transferred to SBVMWD and then to YVWD)
6/22/1993	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	1.108		YVWD
4/8/2003	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District		0.062	City of Colton
9/14/2006	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District		0.432	Mountain View Power Plant
7/17/2007	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District		0.22	Enertech
	TOTAL SBVMWD	7.198	0.804	
12/8/1992	Eastern Municipal Water District	2		
1/12/1999	Eastern Municipal Water District	2.378		
9/11/2001	Eastern Municipal Water District		1.2	Menifee Desalter Treatment
9/14/2006	Eastern Municipal Water District	1.568	1.568	
7/17/2007	Eastern Municipal Water District		0.78	
	TOTAL EMWD	5.946	3.548	
6/10/1981	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	2.5	2.5	
5/31/1989	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	1.5	1.5	
6/18/1998	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	1.5	0.3	
7/1/1999	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	1		
2/1/2002	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	-0.266		Sold to CDA for Chino I
4/21/2004	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	-0.484	-0.75	Sold to CDA for Chino I
4/21/2004	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	-1.62	-1.3	Sold to CDA for Chino II
	TOTAL IEUA	4.13	2.25	

Table 1 (continued)
SARI PIPELINE, & TREATMENT & DISPOSAL CAPACITY⁽¹⁾

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PIPELINE CAPACITY (MGD) ⁽²⁾	TREATMENT & DISPOSAL CAPACITY (MGD)	NOTES
12/31/1981	Western Municipal Water District	0.35	0.35	Green River
12/31/1981	Western Municipal Water District	0.67	0.67	IPT
12/31/1981	Western Municipal Water District	0.1	0.1	CEP
12/31/1981	Western Municipal Water District	0.03	0.03	WMWD
6/30/1989	Western Municipal Water District	4.493	0.32	Jurupa CSD
6/16/1982	Western Municipal Water District	0.01	0.01	Alcoa
2/6/1985	Western Municipal Water District	0.75	0.75	CRC
7/11/1995	Western Municipal Water District	0.03	0.03	Rubidoux CSD
7/11/1995	Western Municipal Water District	0.004	0.004	Riverside Cement
12/8/1992	Western Municipal Water District	1		
7/18/1997	Western Municipal Water District		0.02	Jurupa CSD
10/15/1998	Western Municipal Water District		0.03	Jurupa CSD
9/8/1998	Western Municipal Water District	0.187	0.187	St. of CA - Stringfellow
1/12/1999	Western Municipal Water District	0.5		
1/12/1999	Western Municipal Water District	1.5	1.2	Corona Plant
5/18/1999	Western Municipal Water District		0.03	Jurupa CSD
8/1/2000	Western Municipal Water District		0.072	St. of CA - Stringfellow
11/21/2000	Western Municipal Water District		0.03	Jurupa CSD
9/11/2001	Western Municipal Water District		0.33	Golden Cheese
9/11/2001	Western Municipal Water District		0.03	
9/11/2001	Western Municipal Water District		0.02	International Food Solutions
4/17/2002	Western Municipal Water District		0.06	JCSD
10/7/2002	Western Municipal Water District		0.02	Dart Containers
10/11/2002	Western Municipal Water District		0.2	JCSD
8/12/2003	Western Municipal Water District		0.01	Dart Containers
9/30/2003	Western Municipal Water District		0.25	JCSD
9/14/2006	Western Municipal Water District	1	1	WMWD
6/29/1989	WMWD - Arlington Desalter	1	1	Transfer from SAWPA
	TOTAL WMWD	11.624	6.753	
	GRAND TOTAL	32.568	17	

Table 1 (continued)
SARI PIPELINE, & TREATMENT & DISPOSAL CAPACITY⁽¹⁾

Notes:

- 1) This table is based on information which is current as of June, 26, 2009.
- 2) MGD = million gallons per day

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There are four truck dump station connections to the SARI Line. The truck dump stations are operated by the member agency where the station is operated. These truck dump stations are shown on Figure 1.

The SARI Line is currently a brine line that also carries domestic wastewater. Specifically, in the upper watershed, domestic wastewater is discharged into the SARI Line by Chino Institute for Women, California Rehabilitation Center, Chino Preserve Development, the Jurupa Community Services District, and the Green River Golf Club. In the lower watershed, domestic wastewater is discharged into the SARI Line by the Cities of Yorba Linda, Anaheim, Orange, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Fountain Valley. The focus of this project was to look at the SARI Line within SAWPA's service area. Thus, throughout the rest of the report, unless specified otherwise, reference to the SARI Line is associated with the upper watershed.

The SARI Line has added approximately two direct connect dischargers and four indirect dischargers in the last three years, while four pre-existing customers no longer discharge to the SARI Line. One customer relocated out of the area, two plants closed due to economic factors, and six temporary domestic wastewater connections were diverted to a local POTW. It is SAWPA's desire to increase the number of new dischargers and not lose the existing customers (excluding temporary domestic connections).

The customers discharging to the SARI Line currently consist of direct dischargers (those with an actual lateral connection to the SARI Line), and indirect dischargers (those that utilize the truck dump stations). The direct dischargers either own or lease pipeline, and treatment and disposal capacity in the SARI Line. Table 2 lists the current direct dischargers and Table 3 lists the current indirect dischargers.

2.1.1 Existing Truck Dump Station Users

There are approximately 49 dischargers that utilize the four (4) existing truck dump stations (indirect dischargers), representing 0.1 million gallons per day of capacity (refer to Table 3). There are approximately twelve (12) liquid waste haulers that have permits to dispose of waste at the existing truck dump stations, based on the WMWD and SBVMWD information. These haulers are also listed in Table 3.

2.1.2 Leased Connections

At this time there are no leased connections. The SAWPA ordinance and rate resolution do provide provisions for leasing a connection.

2.1.3 Purchased Connections

Table 1 includes the purchased pipeline, and treatment and disposal capacity. Typically, the capacity is initially purchased from SAWPA by the member agency. Subsequently, the customer purchases the pipeline, and treatment and disposal capacity from the member agency. Currently, 32.568 million gallons per day of pipeline capacity and 17.000 million gallons per day of

treatment and disposal capacity have been purchased. There are currently 26 direct connections discharging to the SARI Line, representing 11.326 million gallons per day of actual discharge. Table 2 includes the current direct discharge connections, the volume discharged, and the general characteristics of the discharge (e.g., brine, industrial, domestic).

Table 2
SARI LINE DIRECT DISCHARGERS ⁽¹⁾

AGENCY	SITE	NAME	WASTEWATER TYPE	FLOW ⁽²⁾ (MGD) ⁽³⁾
EMWD	99	Perris Desalter	Brine	0.7406
	41	Meniffee Desalter	Brine	1.0121
	905	Inland Empire Energy Center	Brine	0.215
		Subtotal		1.9677
IEUA	220	Bonview (Chino Preserve Development)	Domestic	0.2444
	5	IEUA S05 (Master Meter)	Industrial	0.2604
	26	Chino Institution for Women	Domestic/industrial	0.3196
	34	Chino Desalter	Brine	2.0022
	25	Green River Golf Club	Domestic	0.0118
		Subtotal		2.8384
SBVMWD	35	Mountainview Power Plant	Brine	0.3739
	53	Agua Mansa Power Plant	Brine	0.019
	62	EnerTech	Brine	0.046
		Subtotal		0.4389
WMWD	46	UBF Food Solutions	Industrial	0.001
	29	RCSD Anita Smith	Industrial	0.0123
	63	DFA Distilled Water Plant	Industrial	0.0428
	50	Dart Container	Industrial	0.0555
	20	Corona Energy Partners	Brine	0.0755
	101	Stringfellow	Industrial	0.0972
	24	JCSD Hamner	Domestic	0.0541
	23	JCSD Wineville	Domestic	0.086
	54	JCSD Celebration	Domestic	0.1047
	19	JCSD Etiwanda	Domestic	0.8625
	28	California Rehabilitation Center	Domestic	0.6364
	98	Chino II Desalter West	Brine	0.0846
	22	Arlington Desalter	Brine	1.0823
	100	Chino II Desalter East	Brine	1.2772
	32	Temescal Desalter	Brine	1.8239
		Subtotal		6.296
		Total		11.541

Notes:

- 1) This table is based on information which is current as of July 1, 2009.
- 2) The "Flow" information is based on data from July 2008 through March 2009.
- 3) MGD = million gallons per day

Table 3
SARI LINE INDIRECT DISCHARGERS AND LIQUID WASTE HAULERS⁽¹⁾

SITE	DISCHARGER	TYPICAL DISCHARGE VOLUME⁽²⁾ (gpd)⁽³⁾
2	Clement Pappas	28,417
3	CC Graber Olives	821
4	ICL	74
5	Ludfords	328
6	Mizkan	1,491
7	RMS	3,859
8	Hexfet (EMWD)	46,794
9	Aztec Uniform and Towel Rental	205
11	Doane /Mars Pet Care Company	1,853
13	East Valley Water District Well 27	1,894
14	Far West Meats	199
15	Farmdale Creamery	72
16	Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center	257
17	Loma Linda East Campus	12
18	Loma Linda Power Plant	1,046
19	National Concrete Washout, Inc.	8
20	Patton	56
21	Rayne Water Conditioning	2,918
24	CA School for the Deaf	27
25	Corona Regional Medical Center	1,304
26	Decra Roofing	1,688
28	Gene Belk	2,791
29	Hexfet (WMWD)	429
30	La Sierra University	91
31	Norco Egg Ranch	37,599
32	Prudential Overall Supply	516
33	Qualified Mobile	288
34	Rancho Springs Medical Center	89
36	Sierra Aluminum	1,496
37	Triple H Food	90
38	VA Medical Center	18
39	Shaw Pipe	122
40	Fresh and Easy	1,610
41	Ventura Foods	23,020
42	Flavor Specialties	2,057
43	Angelica Textile Services	1,387
44	Aramark	673
45	Juice Heads Inc.	27
46	Food for Life Baking	10,187
47	East Valley Water District Well 107	2,287

Table 3 (continued)
SARI LINE INDIRECT DISCHARGERS AND LIQUID WASTE HAULERS⁽¹⁾

SITE	DISCHARGER	TYPICAL DISCHARGE VOLUME⁽²⁾ (gpd)⁽³⁾
48	Best Brands Corporation	130
49	E&M Ranch	2,351
50	Frontier Aluminum	175
	Total	180,756

Notes:

- 1) This Table is based on information which is current as of July 1, 2009.
- 2) The "Typical Discharge Volume" information is based on data from July 2008 through March 2009.
- 3) gpd = gallons per day

Liquid Waste Haulers

General Environmental Management
 Gene Belk Fruit Packers
 Haz Mat Trans, Inc.
 HTS
 Inland Pumping Service
 Inland Environmental Services, Inc.

K-Vac Environmental Services, Inc.
 Minegar Environmental Systems, Inc.
 National Concrete Washout Inc.
 New West Transportation, Inc.
 Norco Ranch, Inc.
 Rayne Water Conditioning

2.2 Marketing/Information Sources

No widespread marketing has been performed by SAWPA or the member agencies. Typically, potential customers are informed about the SARI Line by the local publicly owned treatment works (POTW), either as the characteristics of their discharge change or the initial request for wastewater service indicates that use of the SARI Line is necessary. In the summer of 2008, information on the SARI Line was included in the Southwest California Economic Alliance Biotech News Briefs. This News Brief did lead to the addition of an indirect discharger to the SARI Line for a short term research project.

2.2.1 Internet Information

The SAWPA internet website provides general information on the SARI Line. There is no reference to considerations for connecting to the line or reference to member agency websites for further information. Appendix A includes the current available SAWPA website information.

WMWD's website under "Wastewater Services" includes a general description of the SARI Line and at the top of the page allows redirection to detailed information about the SARI Line. The redirected page includes applications and instruction for indirect and direct dischargers. This page also includes links to the permit applications and current fees and rates. Appendix A includes the current available information from the WMWD website.

EMWD's and SBVMWD's websites have no specific information regarding the SARI Line or how to connect to the SARI line.

IEUA's website under "Pretreatment & Source Control" includes a general description of what is referred to as the Non-Reclaimable Wastewater System (NRWS). NRWS refers to both the portion of the SARI Line within IEUA's service area (the South NRWS) and the Los Angeles County Sanitation District Brine Line (the North NRWS). The website then refers to a "Capacity & Permit" page that describes in general terms what must be done to make use of the system. The website indicates that the application is available in the "Forms and Links section" and the fees are available in the "Service Rate section": There is no "Forms and Links section" of the website and the application is not found under the "Links section". The fee resolution can be found under the "Disposal Rate section". Appendix A includes IEUA's current website information.

The Southwest California Economic Alliance at one point in time on their website under "Site Selection Assistance" included the "SARI (Brine) Line". This alliance is associated with the Riverside County Economic Development Agency and the Cities of Murrieta, Temecula, Wildomar and Lake Elsinore. This link provided general information about the SARI Line and provided a link to redirect the reader to the SAWPA website. Appendix A includes this information. The Southwest California Economic Alliance website no longer exists. It appears that the Alliance's function has been taken over by the Economic Development Corporation of Southern California. Within this website, there is a Resource Guide. Within the Guide, under the City of Lake Elsinore, there is a single reference to the existence of a brine line.

2.2.2 General Information

There are tri-fold and single page SARI Line information documents available through SAWPA. In addition, SAWPA has included on a single page flyer a cost comparison between direct discharge to the SARI Line, trucked disposal, and other disposal. These documents are included in Appendix B. The distribution of these documents is limited and the documents provide very general information. With respect to connection to the SARI Line, the documents refer the reader to contact SAWPA or the member agencies.

2.3 Permit Processes

In general the permit process to discharge to the SARI Line requires the customer to engage in contractual negotiations with the member agencies first and establish an agreement. Once the agreement is established, the potential customer must fill out a detailed application and submit it to the member agency. The application is then reviewed by SAWPA (or its representative) and forwarded to OCSD for its approval. Once approved by the member agency, SAWPA, and OCSD, the approved permit is provided to the discharger by the member agency. Appendix C contains the SAWPA permit application forms and the WMWD permit application forms. It should be noted that only the WMWD forms are available on an internet website.

If a potential customer would like to have a waste hauler dispose of the waste at one of the four truck dump stations, the discharger must complete an indirect discharger application which is almost identical to the direct discharge application. In addition, if the selected waste hauler does not have a permit with the member agency, the waste hauler must apply for a permit.

There is no information on the SAWPA website with respect to the permitting process, nor the financial contract process. WMWD's website does include the permit application forms, a statement indicating the need to purchase treatment discharge rights and pipeline discharge rights, and a link to the current fees and rates. IEUA's website describes the permitting process and the need to complete an application, but there is no specific link to the actual applications. Based on the interviews of member agency personnel, the current permit process is manageable because very few applications are processed, and the individuals involved have been involved with the process for several years and have learned the steps a customer must take to make a successful connection. Typically, once a potential customer is put in contact with the member agency, the member agency provides the applications and rate information, and walks the potential customer through the process.

2.4 Costs

Consistent with many sewer discharge cost structures, the cost to discharge to the SARI Line is made up of several components. For direct dischargers, up-front costs (i.e., capital costs) include:

- Purchase of the pipeline capacity,
- Purchase of the treatment and disposal capacity,
- Charges associated with excess biological oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS), as applicable, and
- Cost to install a lateral to the SARI Line.

Monthly costs include:

- Volumetric charges for flow discharged in gallons,
- Fixed charges based on owned/leased pipeline, and treatment and disposal capacity, and
- Quality surcharges for BOD and TSS, as applicable.

Currently SAWPA's Resolution 513 includes the monthly rates charged to the member agencies. The resolution includes provisions to pass on sampling costs as well as reconciliation of flows between OCSD and SAWPA to the customer. Similarly, each member agency has their own resolutions and fee structures. SAWPA Resolutions 487 and 295 contain the pipeline capacity, and treatment and disposal fees. The readily available cost information is included in Appendix D.

Table 4 provides a listing of the costs for SAWPA, IEUA, and WMWD for direct dischargers (readily available information).

Table 4
Direct Discharger Cost Parameters⁽¹⁾

PARAMETER	SAWPA (2009)	IEUA (2009)	WMWD (2009)
CAPITAL COST			
Treatment and Disposal	\$10,017,500/MGD ⁽²⁾		\$5.039/gpd
Pipeline Capacity	\$3.75 Million/MGD	\$150,000/CU	\$3.825/gpd
Excess BOD	\$2,631/lb over 124/mg/L		\$777/lb/day over 205 mg/L
Excess TSS	\$1,613/lb over 255 mg/L		\$900/lb/day over 207 mg/L
MONTHLY COST⁽³⁾			
Flow	\$850/MGD	\$850/MGD ⁽⁴⁾	\$900/MGD Minimum \$150/month
BOD	\$283/1000 lbs	\$283.00/1000 lbs + Admin Charge (50%)	\$0.283/lb
TSS	\$420/1000 lbs	\$420.00/1000 lbs + Admin Charge (50%)	\$0.42/lb
Fixed Pipe (IEUA – Capacity Charge)	\$2,581/MGD Owned	\$285.00/CU ⁽⁵⁾ + Admin Charge (50%)	\$3,581/MGD owned
Fixed Treatment	\$6,452/MGD purchased	Included in Fixed Pipe	\$7,452.00/MGD purchased
Leased Capacity	\$0.00085/gallon + Flow, BOD & TSS Charges.	Not Specified	Same as above

Notes:

- 1) Unit definitions:
 MGD = million gallons per day
 gpd = gallons per day
 CU = Capacity Unit equivalent to 15 gallons per minute
 lb = pound
 mg/L = milligrams per Liter
- 2) If BOD is < 20 mg/L and TSS is <18 mg/L on an average basis, the treatment and disposal rate may be \$4,547,250/MGD.
- 3) Other fees exist for items such as discharge over owned capacity, sampling, permits, and reconciliation of flow.
- 4) Minimum Volumetric Charge for 100,000 gallons or less is \$85.00/CU/month.
- 5) Includes a \$90.00/CU Capital Improvement Charge.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 provide an example cost calculation for a theoretical pharmaceutical company and commercial laundry facility using SAWPA, IEUA, and WMWD rates, respectively.

Table 5
Example SAWPA Cost Calculation⁽¹⁾

INDUSTRY INPUT	UNITS ⁽²⁾			PHARMACEUTICAL	LAUNDRY
Wastewater Flow	gpd			40,000	100,000
Wastewater Flow	gpm			28	69
Projected BOD	mg/L			10	1,000
Projected TSS	mg/L			50	400
Operating Days/month	days			30.40	21.67
Desired Capacity to Lease/Own	gpd			50,000	125,000
MONTHLY COST	UNITS ⁽²⁾	RATE			
Flow	\$/million gallons	\$850		\$1,034	\$1,842
BOD	\$/1,000 lbs	\$283.00		\$29	\$5,114
TSS	\$/1,000 lbs	\$420.00		\$213	\$3,036
Fixed Pipe	\$/million gallons owned or leased capacity	\$2,581		\$129	\$323
Fixed Treatment	\$/million gallons owned treatment & disposal capacity	\$6,452		\$323	\$807
TOTAL MONTHLY COSTS				\$1,727	\$11,120
CAPITAL COSTS ⁽³⁾	UNITS ⁽²⁾	RATE	LIMIT		
Connection Charge					
Treatment and Disposal Rights	\$/MGD	\$10,017,500	124 mg/L BOD 255 mg/L TSS	\$500,875	\$1,252,188
Pipeline Capacity	\$ Million/MGD	\$3.75		\$187,500	\$468,750
Connection Surcharges with Excess BOD and TSS					
BOD Capacity	\$/lb BOD over 124 mg/L	\$2,631		0	\$2,154,947
TSS Capacity	\$/lb TSS over 255 mg/L	\$1,613		0	\$218,682
Brine Only Charge	\$/MGD	\$4,547,250	20 mg/L BOD 18 mg/L TSS	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS				\$688,375	\$3,625,817

Table 5 (continued)
Example SAWPA Cost Calculation⁽¹⁾

Notes:

- 1) Cost calculation is based on SAWPA Resolutions 513, 487 and 295.
- 2) Unit/acronym definitions:
 - gpd = gallons per day
 - gpm = gallons per minute
 - mg/L = milligrams per Liter
 - lbs = pounds
 - MGD = million gallons per day
 - BOD = Biological Oxygen Demand
 - TSS = Total Suspended Solids
 - N/A = Not Applicable
- 3) Capital costs presented here do not include any costs for the customer to build a lateral connection to the SARI Line.

Table 6
Example IEUA Cost Calculation⁽¹⁾

INDUSTRY INPUT		UNITS ⁽²⁾		PHARMACEUTICAL	LAUNDRY
Wastewater Flow		gpd		40,000	100,000
Wastewater Flow		gpm		28	69
Projected BOD		mg/L		10	1,000
Projected COD		mg/L		100	2,000
Projected TSS		mg/L		10	400
Operating Days/month		days		30.40	21.67
IEUA Capacity Unit (CU) Equivalent	15	gpm		1.85	3.30
Desired Capacity to own		CU		2	4
MONTHLY COST		UNITS ⁽²⁾	RATE/%		
Capacity Charge		\$/CU	\$195.11	\$390	\$780
Capacity Administrative Charge ⁽³⁾		% of Capacity Charge	50%	\$195	\$390
Capital Improvement Program		\$/CU	\$90.00	\$180	\$360
Volumetric Charges		\$/1,000,000 gallons ⁽⁴⁾	\$850.00	\$1,034	\$1,842
Volumetric Administrative Charge		% of Volume Charge	50%	\$517	\$921
Strength Charges ⁽⁵⁾					
TSS		\$/1000 lbs (dry weight)	\$420.00	\$43	\$3,036
BOD		\$/1000 lbs (dry weight)	\$283.00	\$29	\$5,114
Strength Administrative Charge		% of Total Strength Charge	50%	\$36	\$4,075
TOTAL MONTHLY COSTS				\$2,423	\$16,518
CAPITAL COSTS ⁽⁶⁾		UNITS ⁽²⁾	RATE		
Initial Capacity Charge ⁽⁷⁾		\$/CU	\$150,000	\$300,000	\$600,000
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS				\$300,000	\$600,000

Table 6 (continued)
Example IEUA Cost Calculation⁽¹⁾

Notes:

- 1) Cost calculation is based on IEUA Resolution 2009-6-4.
- 2) Unit definitions:
 - gpd = gallons per day
 - gpm = gallons per minute
 - CU = Capacity Unit
 - mg/L = milligrams per Liter
 - lbs = pounds
- 3) IEUA currently provides a discount for users of recycled water.
- 4) If volume is <100,000 gallons in one month, minimum volumetric charge is \$85/CU/month
- 5) If quarterly strength charge is \leq \$25, strength charge will be waived.
- 6) Capital costs presented here do not include any costs for the customer to build a lateral connection to the SARI Line.
- 7) IEUA's initial capacity charge includes capacity and treatment and disposal rights.

Table 7
Example WMWD Cost Calculation⁽¹⁾

INDUSTRY INPUT	UNITS ⁽²⁾			PHARMACEUTICAL	LAUNDRY
Wastewater Flow	gpd			40,000	100,000
Wastewater Flow	gpm			28	69
Projected BOD	mg/L			10	1,000
Projected TSS	mg/L			50	400
Operating Days/month	days			30.40	21.67
Desired Capacity to Lease/Own (assume same amount of treatment)	gpd			50,000	125,000
MONTHLY COST	UNITS ⁽²⁾	RATE	MINIMUM		
Treatment, Disposal & Replacement Costs					
Variable	\$/million gallons discharged	\$900.00	\$150.00	\$1,094	\$1,950
Fixed	\$/MGD owned	\$3,581.00		\$179	\$448
Treatment	\$/MGD purchased	\$7,452.00		\$373	\$932
Quality Surcharge					
TSS	\$/lb	\$0.420		\$213	\$3,036
BOD	\$/lb	\$0.283		\$29	\$5,114
TOTAL MONTHLY COSTS				\$1,888	\$11,479
CAPITAL COSTS ⁽³⁾	UNITS ⁽²⁾	RATE	LIMIT FOR EXCESS		
Connection Charge					
Treatment and Disposal	\$/gpd	\$5.039		\$251,950	\$629,875
Pipeline Capacity	\$/gpd	\$3.825		\$191,250	\$478,125
Connection Surcharges with Excess BOD and TSS					
BOD	\$/lb/day over 205 mg/L	\$777.00	205	\$0	\$643,968
TSS	\$/lb/day over 207 mg/L	\$900.00	207	\$0	\$181,082
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS				\$443,200	\$1,933,050

Table 7 (continued)
Example WMWD Cost Calculation⁽¹⁾

Notes:

- 1) Cost calculation is based on WMWD Resolutions 2620 and 2624.
- 2) Unit definitions:
 - gpd = gallons per day
 - gpm = gallons per minute
 - mg/L = milligrams per Liter
 - MGD = million gallons per day
 - lb = pound
- 3) Capital costs presented here do not include any costs for the customer to build a lateral connection to the SARI Line.

The SAWPA costs are not representative of actual customer costs, but represent the fee the member agency would pay to SAWPA. The costs compare as follows:

Table 8
Example Cost Comparison

Organization	Pharmaceutical ⁽¹⁾		Laundry ⁽²⁾	
	Capital	Monthly	Capital	Monthly
SAWPA	\$688,375	\$1,727	\$3,625,817	\$11,120
IEUA	\$300,000	\$2,423	\$600,000	\$16,518
WMWD	\$443,200	\$1,888	\$1,933,050	\$11,479

Notes:

- 1) For the pharmaceutical facility a flow of 40,000 gallons per day, BOD concentration of 10 milligrams per Liter and TSS concentration of 50 milligrams per Liter was assumed.
- 2) For the laundry facility a flow of 100,000 gallons per day, BOD concentration of 1,000 milligrams per Liter and TSS concentration of 400 milligrams per Liter was assumed.

As shown in Tables 5, 6 and 7, there are quality surcharges for excess BOD and TSS. These quality surcharges are a significant portion of the laundry costs shown and may result in higher costs than other brine lines. The cost for indirect dischargers is based on gallons discharged to the SARI Line and concentration surcharges.

Table 9
Indirect Discharger Cost Parameters⁽¹⁾

PARAMETER	SAWPA (2009)	IEUA (2009)	WMWD (2009)
Use Fee	\$0.010/gal. (< 100 mg/L BOD & TSS) \$0.029/gal. (> 100 mg/L BOD & TSS)	\$333.75/5000 gal. (for ≤ 5000 gal.) \$0.029 per gal. (amount > 5000 gal.) + Strength and strength admin charges for direct dischargers (Table 7)	\$0.05/gal. (monthly volume $< 500,000$ gal.) \$0.04/gal. (monthly volume $> 500,000$ gal. & $< 1,000,000$ gal.) \$0.036/gal. (monthly volume $> 1,000,000$ gal.)
Permit Fee	\$500	\$1,500 CIU ⁽²⁾ \$900 SIU \$600 Non-SIU	\$1,300/yr SIU ⁽²⁾ \$955/yr IU ⁽²⁾ \$610/yr Non-SIU or Waste Hauler

Notes:

- 1) Unit definitions:
gal. = gallon
mg/L = milligrams per Liter
- 2) CIU = Categorical Industrial User, SIU = Significant Industrial User, IU = Industrial User.

The rates charged by SAWPA are evaluated on an annual basis. The rate resolution reflects the specific rates for the upcoming fiscal year and the anticipated rates for the following year. From the 2000/2001 rates to the 2009/2010 rates, the monthly volumetric rate has increased by 14%. The BOD and TSS surcharges have increased by 130% and 275%, respectively. The monthly fixed treatment cost has increased by 133%. The monthly pipeline costs were instituted in 2006/2007. This cost has increased 22% since its inception.

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3.0 NEW CUSTOMER OPPORTUNITIES LOCATED WITHIN REGION

There are hundreds of industries already located within the SAWPA service area. Typically, an existing industry may need to consider direct or indirect discharge to the SARI Line if the waste generated at the facility is high in TDS concentration such that it cannot be discharged to the sanitary sewer. Industries with high TDS waste may not even be aware that the SARI Line exists because there has not been active marketing of the SARI Line. Sources that can lead SAWPA to the potential new customers include waste haulers and the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs). The potential customers, currently in the region, have incentive to stay in the region (e.g., cost of relocation, trained employees etc). Therefore, if the SARI Line can provide an economical alternative for disposal of the high TDS waste, the potential customers would likely consider direct or indirect, as applicable, discharge to the SARI Line. However, options to dispose of high TDS waste in this region, other than the SARI and NRWS lines, are limited. Therefore, if an industry has a TDS issue, it is likely that the POTW will have directed the industry to contact the member agency regarding the SARI or NRWS lines.

While today the new customer pool within the service area may be limited, future opportunities will exist. The concentration of TDS that the POTWs are allowed to discharge to their receiving waters is gradually being reduced due to new receiving water TDS restrictions. In addition, the TDS of influent wastewater to the POTW is increasing due to implementation of water use efficiency measures. This, in turn, is resulting in POTWs lowering the TDS limits for industrial/commercial customers' waste discharged to their treatment plants. The restriction on high TDS discharge to the POTW can present an opportunity for the SARI Line to provide an alternate discharge path for the wastes.

To take advantage of the trend in more restrictive POTW TDS limits, information exchange between the POTWs and SAWPA is essential. Typically, the imposition of a more restrictive limit on dischargers by the POTW is a multi-year process from inception to implementation. If SAWPA were cognizant of pending TDS limit changes at the inception, SAWPA could proactively market/provide design assistance to industries that might have difficulty meeting the proposed restrictive TDS limit.

As evidenced by the large variation in industries currently utilizing indirect discharge as a method to dispose of their high TDS waste (refer to Table 2), it is anticipated that there would be a large variation in the industries that may need to become indirect (or potential direct) dischargers. Current indirect dischargers include medical centers, laundry facilities and food processing facilities. Volumes discharged range from 8 gallons per day to 46,000 gallons per day for indirect dischargers. During the development of this analysis, several POTWs were surveyed with respect to customers that discharge "high" TDS waste. Table 10 presents the results of that survey. This list includes industries similar to the current indirect dischargers and could serve as a starting point to evaluate potential new customer opportunities within the region.

POTWs are lowering the TDS limits for industrial/commercial customers' waste discharge. This restriction on high TDS discharge to the POTW can present an opportunity for the SARI Line to provide an alternate discharge path for the wastes.

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Table 10
POTW Survey Results

CITY	NAME OF INDUSTRY	ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	FLOW AVERAGE (MGD)⁽¹⁾	TDS (mg/L)⁽¹⁾	DISTANCE TO SARI LINE (miles)
Colton	Telco Food & Products	2111 W. Valley Blvd	92324	0.046	1948	1.67
	Arrowhead Regional Medical Center	400 N. Pepper	92324	0.168	617	1.49
	Angelica Health Care	925 S. 8th Street	92324	0.124	996	0.46
	McCain Foods USA	1650 N. 8th St.	92324	0.023	Not Available	1.69
	Aseptic Solutions, USA	484 Alcoa Cir.	92880	0.056	1750	0.19
Corona	Developlus, Inc.	235 Deininger Cir.	92880	0.001	420	0.51
	Kaiser Permanente Data Center	1850 California Ave.	92881	0.024	1200	0.15
	Marie Callender Wholesalers	170 E. Rincon	92879	0.008	1920	0.16
	Myers Power Products	725 E. Harrison St.	92879	0.000	2897	0.10
	Nasco Gourmet Foods, Inc.	1151 Olympic Dr.	92881	0.002	2120	0.11
	Sun Rich Fresh Foods	515 Rincon St.	92879	0.018	2840	0.08
	United Business Systems	2577 Research Dr.	92882	0.004	1392	0.77
	Watson Laboratories, Inc.	132-A Business Center Dr.	92880	0.022	1420	0.79
	Watson Laboratories, Inc.	100 Business Center Dr.	92880	0.009	640	0.86
	Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	311 Bonnie Circle	92880	0.008	680	0.71
	White Mountain Imaging	445 N. Smith Ave.	92880	0.000	1000	0.13
	La Sierra University	4500 Riverwalk Pkwy	92515	0.092	526	1.25

Table 10 (continued)
POTW Survey Results

CITY	NAME OF INDUSTRY	ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	FLOW AVERAGE (MGD) ⁽¹⁾	TDS (mg/L) ⁽¹⁾	DISTANCE TO SARI LINE (miles)
Riverside	Pepsi Bottling Group	6659 Sycamore Canyon Blvd	92507	0.289	874	8.24
	Prudential Overall Supply	6997 Jurupa Ave	92504	0.065	1438	3.06
	Ralphs Grocery Company	1500 Eastridge Ave	92507	0.254	1143	7.75
	Specialty Brands, Inc.	3038 Pleasant St	92507	0.132	1106	3.13
	Tri-City Linen Supply	4459 Brockton Ave	92501	0.133	1928	2.30
	Triple H Food Processors, Inc.	5821 Wilderness Ave	92504	0.112	1837	2.82
	Wild Rocket Foods LLC	1730 Eastridge Ave	92507	0.139	816	7.88
	Windsor Foods	3038 Pleasant St	92507	0.139	1162	3.13
	Train Wash (TTX Corp), Langlois Inc, Bakery	10300 San Sevaine Way	91752	Not Available	Not Available	0.69
Mira Loma						

Notes:

- 1) Unit definitions:
 MGD = million gallons per day
 mg/L = milligrams per Liter

4.0 NEW CUSTOMER OPPORTUNITIES (LOCATION TO THE REGION)

The ideal customer for the SARI Line would be an industry that utilizes a large volume of water and the processes introduce or concentrate TDS. Pharmaceutical manufacturers, power producers, and semiconductor manufacturers are classic examples of such industries. These types of industries are typically knowledgeable with respect to factoring utility costs, both capital expenditure and monthly, into the “where to locate” decision making process. However, information relative to the SARI Line’s benefits and costs is not readily available, nor is the information in a form that potential customers and those that attract potential customers can readily use.

The President and CEO of the Inland Empire Economic Development Partnership indicated that the SARI Line is considered “one of the best kept secrets in the Inland Empire”. It is likely that many large high TDS discharging industries looking to locate a facility in Southern California are not aware that the SARI Line exists. To develop marketing materials targeting large corporations that could represent new customers for the SARI Line, it is necessary to have an understanding of the information a customer typically uses to make a “where to locate” decision. It is equally important to ensure that the people that market the region understand what the SARI Line is and who may benefit from its use, because they will most likely be communicating with potential new customers prior to SAWPA or the member agency.

The President and CEO of the Inland Empire Economic Development Partnership indicated that the SARI Line is considered “one of the best kept secrets in the Inland Empire”.

4.1 Information Beneficial to Customers

To provide the industry (customer) perspective, two industry experiences associated with disposition of brine waste are described; one within the SAWPA service area and one outside the SAWPA service area. Following these sections is a general discussion relative to information that may be beneficial to a customer.

4.1.1 Industrial Laundry Experience

Aramark Uniform Services (Aramark) opened a new industrial laundry facility in Riverside in 2007. The facility is located in the Rubidoux Community Service District (RCSD) service area for sanitary sewer discharge and the WMWD service area for SARI Line discharge. Shortly after purchasing the property, Aramark discovered that they would have to discharge a portion of their wastewater to the SARI Line due to RCSD’s TDS restrictions. Based on an interview with Aramark personnel, Aramark’s Engineering Group had difficulty understanding many of the factors associated with discharging to the SARI Line. They did not understand the relationship

between RCSD, WMWD and SAWPA, whether it would be best to pursue an indirect or direct connection to the SARI Line, or how to calculate the capital and monthly costs. Even after hiring a local consultant, knowledgeable with similar wastewater issues, the process was very arduous. If Aramark had investigated the SARI Line issue before purchasing the property, the complicated process may have been a deterrent from locating their facility in Riverside.

On the other hand, if information and help was readily available concerning the SARI Line, and the costs were easy to calculate, Aramark would have likely identified the SARI Line as a valuable asset.

4.1.2 Pharmaceutical Industry Experience

Pharmaceutical manufacturing companies discharge large volumes of high TDS wastewater. Genentech is a pharmaceutical manufacturing company with multiple facilities in California. They purchased a manufacturing facility in Oceanside, California in 2003, in large part, due to the presence of a brine line specifically built for the facility by the City of Oceanside. Another pharmaceutical manufacturing company recently committed to building a facility in Northern California before becoming aware of new TDS discharge restrictions. This lack of information on pending local TDS discharge limit changes, will in effect, significantly impact their water treatment options, operation of their equipment and will result in significant unplanned costs.

Due to the increasing TDS discharge restrictions throughout California, pharmaceutical manufacturing companies are now searching for plant locations where they can be confident that they can discharge their high TDS waste, long term, without unreasonable treatment or disposal costs.

4.1.3 User-friendly Available Information

In most cases, large industrial customers that would be looking to locate a new facility in the region have specific departments that develop due diligence packages, including technical feasibility, estimated costs, and project schedule. The development of the due diligence package relies on vast amounts of information such as taxes, utilities, availability of trained personnel, etc. The more information that is readily available to the industry, the more complete and accurate the decision can be. Information that is in a form the potential customer can easily relate to, and is accustomed to working with, is more likely to positively influence the decision.

An example where an abundance of information is available to the potential customer is the recycled water program at IEUA. The use of recycled water is an option for many industries in the Inland Empire, but these industries need basic use, cost, and regulatory information in order to decide whether using recycled water makes sense for their industry. Similar to the multiple agency coordination required to connect to the SARI Line, connecting a recycled water customer in IEUA's service area also requires close coordination between IEUA and their member agencies. Understanding this, IEUA has devoted significant time and resources to make sure that potential industrial customers have the information they need to make an informed decision. IEUA highlights recycled water on their website with links to user-friendly information concerning recycled water uses, distribution, newsletters, fact sheets, and contacts. Links to

frequently asked questions (FAQs) and rules and regulations are currently being updated. If a potential recycled water customer contacts IEUA, or one of their member agencies concerning the use of recycled water, IEUA takes an active role in making sure that the potential customer has all of their questions answered and there are no communication breakdowns. In summary, IEUA recognizes that if they want to expand the use of recycled water by industrial customers, they have to have user-friendly information available to industries.

Accessibility to the SARI Line is important information that a customer may need. The first step in making a location decision for a corporation is to typically look at maps for various key parameters such as zoning, distance to major highways, etc. The majority of the existing SARI Line information is presented at a very high regional level that may show major highways, but this may not provide the level of detail a potential customer would like or need. Figures 2-5 include example maps that could be created to facilitate a potential customer's search for the "ideal" location. Figure 2 is a map that shows the SARI Line and reference street names. Figure 3 shows the SARI Line and City zoning information. Figure 4 is an illustration of an interactive map that includes zoning information and distance to the SARI Line. Similarly, Figure 5 is an illustration of an interactive map that includes distance to the nearest truck dump station. These types of maps all serve to bring the SARI Line into the customer's frame of reference when making their location decision.

General screening criteria with respect to technical viability of utilization of the SARI Line, as well as general cost outlines should be readily available to potential customers. In addition, the available information should include forecasts of potential changes in the future. As was the case with the pharmaceutical manufacturer in Northern California (Section 4.1.2), accurate information on the TDS discharge restrictions may have lead them to locate somewhere with a brine line option, or at least consider a different design to accommodate the more stringent TDS discharge requirements.

Cost estimates and illustration of the process to connect to the SARI Line are essential pieces of information that would allow a potential customer to start the decision making process. Los Angeles County Sanitation District provides specific information on their website regarding the application process, and the fee structure, as well as links to the forms required to be completed and the specific fees. Appendix E provides examples of the Los Angeles County Sanitation District information. Attachment 1 shows an example of how the connection process could be illustrated to a potential new customer. Attachment 2 shows an example "cost calculator" for capital and monthly fees.

Because the costs for the SARI Line are more than a traditional sewer line, it is important to emphasize, in the available information, that cost comparisons between the SARI Line and sewer costs are not valid. A more appropriate cost comparison is between the SARI Line and shipment of brine waste out of the area or on-site brine concentration and haul-off of the residual waste. As described in Section 2.2.2, SAWPA has created a graphic showing a theoretical cost to dispose of one million gallons of brine water utilizing a direct SARI Line connection, an indirect SARI Line connection and non-SARI Line disposal. The comparison does not factor in the cost to purchase a direct connection, or transportation costs for the indirect connection or the non-SARI Line disposal. Further development of this cost comparison may be warranted to remove

some of the uncertainties associated with the graphic. Because IEUA operates effectively two brine systems; the north NRWS Line and the south NRWS Line (SARI Line), a cost comparison was made for the same theoretical pharmaceutical manufacturer and laundry facility as was performed in Section 2.4. This comparison is shown in Table 11. The SARI Line is less expensive in the case of the pharmaceutical manufacturer. The SARI Line is more expensive for the laundry facility, because of the BOD and TSS charges that are imposed.

Cost comparisons between discharging to the SARI Line and a sewer system are **NOT** valid. Discharge of waste via the SARI Line should be compared with other salt export options.

Table 11
Cost Comparison between IEUA North and South NRWS⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

INDUSTRY INPUT		UNITS ⁽²⁾			PHARMACEUTICAL		LAUNDRY	
Wastewater Flow		gpd			40,000		100,000	
Wastewater Flow		gpm			28		69	
Projected BOD		mg/L			10		1,000	
Projected COD		mg/L			100		2,000	
Projected TSS		mg/L			10		400	
Operating Days/month		Days			30.40		21.67	
IEUA Capacity Unit (CU) Equivalent	15	gpm			1.85		3.30	
Desired Capacity to Own		CU			2		4	
MONTHLY COST		UNITS ⁽²⁾	<u>SOUTH</u> RATE/%	<u>NORTH</u> RATE/%	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>NORTH</u>
Capacity Charge		\$/CU	\$195.11	\$262.20	\$390	\$524	\$780	\$1,049
Capacity Administrative Charge ⁽³⁾		% of Capacity Charge	50%	50%	\$195	\$262	\$390	\$524
Capital Improvement Program		\$/CU	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$180	\$180	\$360	\$360
Volumetric Charges		\$/1,000,000 gallons ⁽⁴⁾	\$850.00	\$1,543.03	\$1,034	\$1,876	\$1,842	\$3,343
Volumetric Administrative Charge		% of Volume Charge	50%	50%	\$517	\$938	\$921	\$1,672
Strength Charges ⁽⁵⁾								
TSS - South		\$/1000 lbs (dry weight)	\$420.00	N/A	\$43	N/A	\$3,036	N/A
TSS - North in excess of 307 mg/L		\$/1000 lbs (dry weight)	N/A	\$226.42	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$381
BOD		\$/1000 lbs (dry weight)	\$283.00	N/A	\$29	N/A	\$5,114	N/A
COD in excess of 787 mg/L		\$/1000 lbs (dry weight)	N/A	\$85.74	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$1,879
Strength Administrative Charge		% of Total Strength Charge	50%	50%	\$36	\$0	\$4,075	\$1,130
TOTAL MONTHLY COSTS					\$2,423	\$3,781	\$16,518	\$10,338

Table 11 (continued)
Cost Comparison between IEUA North and South NRWS⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

CAPITAL COSTS⁽⁶⁾		UNITS⁽²⁾	<u>SOUTH</u> RATE	<u>NORTH</u> RATE	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>NORTH</u>
Initial Capacity Charge ⁽⁷⁾		\$\$/CU	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS					\$300,000	\$300,000	\$600,000	\$600,000

Notes:

- 1) Cost calculation is based on IEUA Resolution 2009-6-4 for the South NRWS (SARI) and North NRWS (LA County Sanitation)
- 2) Unit definitions/acronyms:
 - NRWS = Non-Reclaimable Wastewater System
 - gpd = gallons per day
 - gpm = gallons per minute
 - CU = Capacity Unit
 - mg/L = milligrams per Liter
 - lbs = pounds
 - N/A = Not Applicable
- 3) IEUA provides some discount for users of recycled water.
- 4) If volume is <100,000 gallons in one month, minimum volumetric charge is \$85/CU/month - South and \$154.30/CU/month - North
- 5) If quarterly strength charge is ≤ \$25, strength charge will be waived.
- 6) Capital costs presented here do not include any costs for the customer to build a lateral connection to the NRWS North or South Line.
- 7) IEUA's initial capacity charge includes capacity and treatment and disposal rights.

4.1.4 Clear & Predictable Costs

The cost to operate a facility is one of the major factors in deciding where to locate a facility. As described in Section 2.4, calculating the capital and monthly costs for discharge to the SARI Line can be difficult. The information is not readily available and the specific charges are not clearly defined. A potential customer needs information such that the approximate costs can be calculated with reasonable accuracy.

In addition, potential customers need to predict costs over a long period of time (10 + years) when making a decision to locate their facility. If future costs are not readily available, corporations will often look at historical rate changes to predict the future costs. Currently, the member agency rate resolutions only provide current fiscal year and next year costs. The Draft Business Plan does provide information on historical rates, however as discussed in Section 2.4, some of the SARI line rates have increased by more than 100% in the last ten years. This may warrant SAWPA to consider including in the marketing information some forecast of future rates, or at least an explanation of why the historical rates are not an accurate predictor of future rate increases.

4.2 Information Beneficial to Contact Persons

From the potential customer's perspective, the SARI Line is one more utility that needs to be considered when they are locating a facility. As such, SAWPA is not necessarily the first contact point for the potential customer. The first contact may be with Regional Economic Development Personnel marketing the area. If an industry is specifically looking to locate a new facility they will typically work with a commercial real estate broker to find a suitable location. If an industry knows that their sewer fees are going to be substantial, the POTW may be another initial contact point for a potential customer.

Corporations are aware of the typical process for obtaining a commitment to serve (i.e., Will Serve) letter from utilities and usually have experienced the lengthy permit application process that is required to obtain sewer service. The sections below discuss information that may be beneficial to each of these "contact persons". Any information developed for these "contact persons" needs to be shared with the member agencies. The member agencies are the entry point into the actual connection process and they should know what information a potential customer may have been given.

4.2.1 Economic Development Personnel / Commercial Real Estate Brokers

It is not intuitive to a non-technical person the different characteristics of wastewater and why the characteristics are important to those that receive the waste. Therefore, education of non-technical personnel that may come in contact with potential customers is the first step. Information that can assist regional economic development personnel and real estate brokers includes:

- General information on the SARI Line / uniqueness of the SARI Line
- What industries may need to use a brine line
- What equipment tends to produce waste that is amenable to the SARI Line
- The location of the SARI Line and where expansion is planned
- The general process to connect to the SARI Line
- A resource person to answer questions

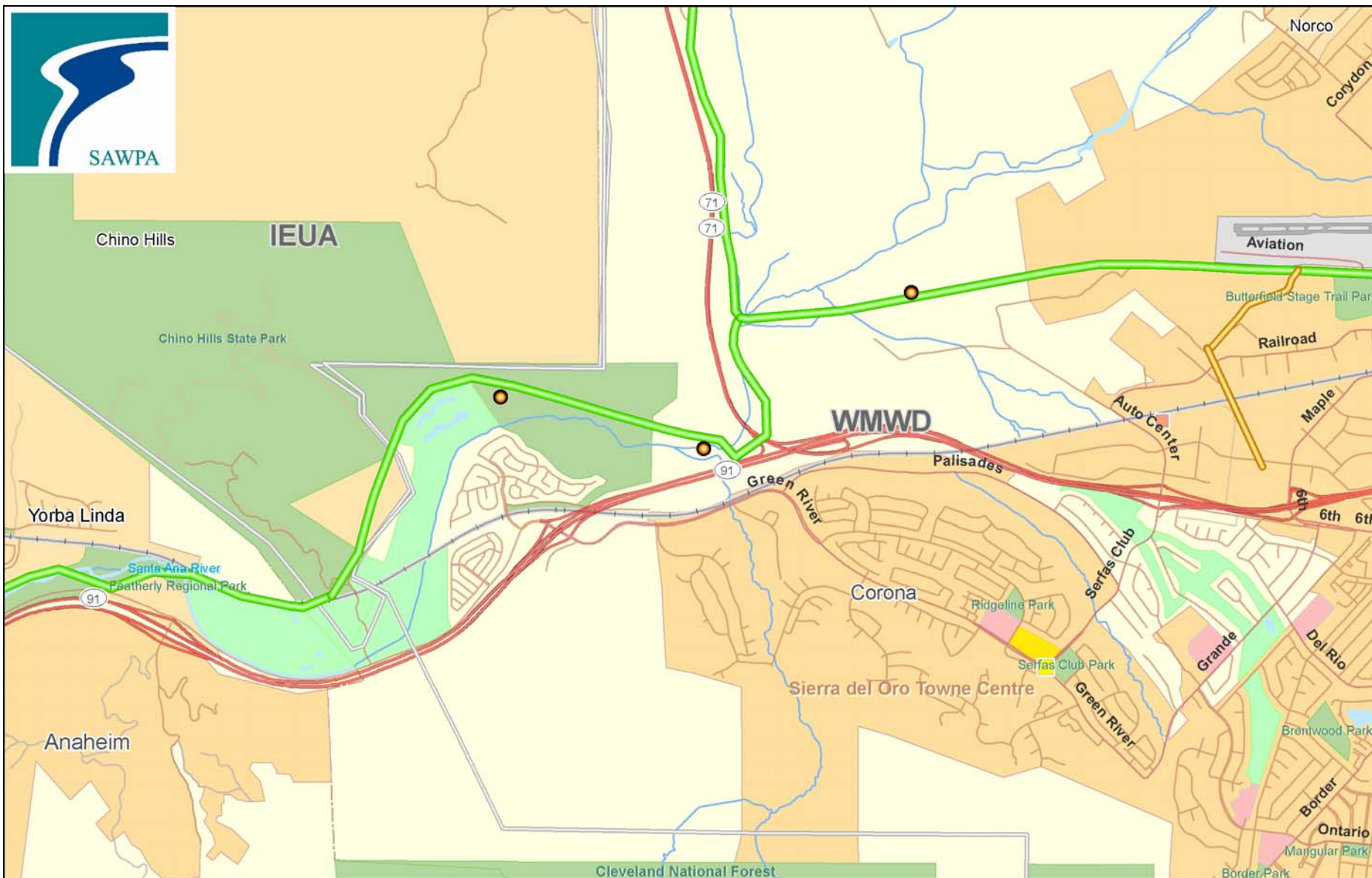
If the economic development personnel and commercial real estate brokers are educated about the SARI Line and have the above listed information in hand, they can provide valuable insight to their clients, and market the uniqueness and benefits of the SARI Line to them. Attachment 3 provides examples of the type of information that could be provided. As discussed in section 4.1.3, maps could be created that customers (and real estate brokers) would use to facilitate the search for the “ideal” location. Figures 2-5 include such maps.

4.2.2 POTWs

If a sewer discharge permit application submitted by an industry to a POTW indicates high TDS concentration wastes, it is in both the POTW’s and SAWPA’s best interest for the POTW to be familiar with the SARI Line. Information that would be beneficial to the POTW agency includes:

- Where is the line and where is expansion planned
- Approximate cost for disposal of the waste
- The general process to connect to the SARI Line
- A resource person to answer questions

Attachment 3 includes example information that could be provided to the POTW.



File: Figure2.mxd
 PM: SG
 Principal: JS

— SARI Line
 — SARI Line Laterals

● SARI Dischargers
 □ Water Districts

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

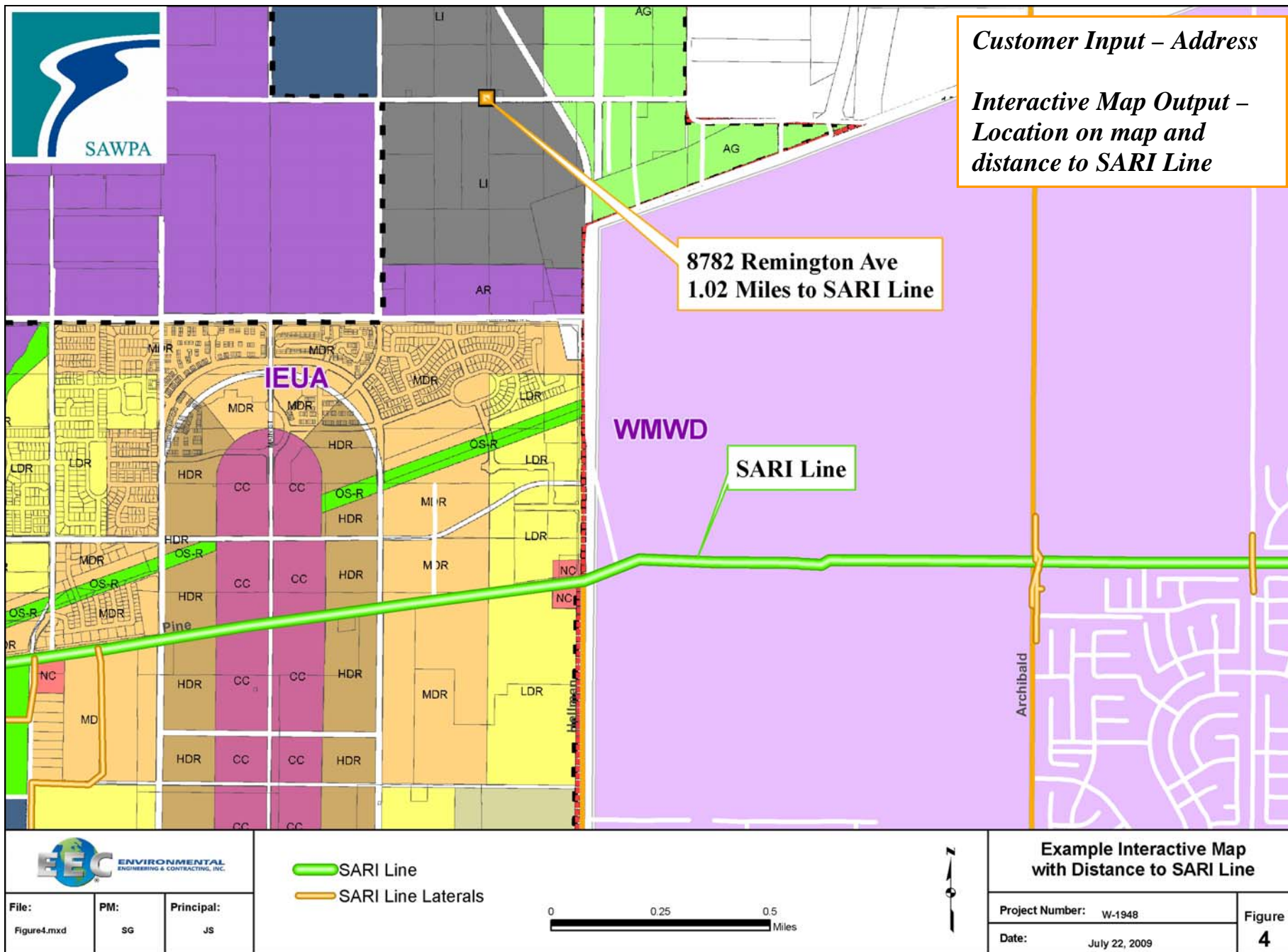


SARI Line with Street Map Southern California

Project Number: W-1948

Date: July 22, 2009

Figure
 2





Customer Input – Address

*Interactive Map Output –
Location on map and distance
to Truck Dump Station*



— SARI Line



Truck Dump Station

0 0.25 0.5
Miles



**Example Interactive Map
with Distance to Truck Dump Station**

File:	PM:	Principal:
Figure5.mxd	SG	JS

Project Number: W-1948

Date: July 22, 2009

Figure
5

5.0 SAWPA & MEMBER AGENCY FACTORS AFFECTING MARKETING

During the research conducted for this market analysis, several factors were identified that may affect any future marketing efforts and, therefore, would affect utilization of the SARI Line. These factors and the potential opportunities are described below.

5.1 Is it a Sewer Line that Carries Brine or a Brine Line that Carries Sewage?

There is a stark difference in users between the lower watershed SARI Line and the upper watershed SARI Line. The lower watershed is a sewer line that carries brine discharged from the upper watershed. The upper watershed is primarily a brine line that carries some sewage and combines with sewage discharged in the lower watershed. The upper watershed SARI Line currently “restricts” the utilization of the SARI Line by its cost structure. Dischargers of sewage that is high in TSS and/or BOD pay substantial additional fees for the loading on the SARI Line. This typically discourages domestic waste dischargers from using the line. However, there are still several domestic dischargers to the upper watershed portion of the line. A clear picture of the envisioned utilization of the SARI Line would allow the development of marketing materials focused on that utilization.

Factor: Persons marketing the SARI Line need a clear picture of the envisioned utilization of the Line (e.g., brine, sewer or both) to develop focused materials and outreach.

Opportunity: SAWPA and the member agencies can provide marketing clarity by clearly defining the purpose of the upper watershed SARI Line.

5.2 Availability of Information to Customers & Persons Marketing the SARI Line

As described in Section 2.2, there is limited potential customer-focused information available regarding the SARI line on SAWPA’s website and two of the four member agency’s websites. The other two member agency’s websites contain no information regarding the SARI Line. The following steps could be taken to enhance the information available to the potential new customers and those that may come in contact with potential customers (in the order of increasing complexity).

1. Update the SAWPA website to include the SARI Line versus other disposal cost comparison chart and general information included in Appendix B. Also include the member agency cost comparisons included in Tables 6 and 7.
2. Include on SAWPA’s website links to IEUA’s and WMWD’s websites for additional details on how to connect to the SARI Line and include reference to member agency contacts for additional information.

3. Develop information regarding the SARI Line and who may benefit from its use for the commercial real estate and economic development stakeholders. (Refer to Attachment 3 for an example.) Distribute the economic development information packets to the member agencies, local real estate brokers, and economic development agencies working in the SARI Line area, and make it available on the SAWPA website.
4. Develop information regarding the SARI Line and who may benefit from its use for the POTWs. (Refer to Attachment 3 for an example.) Distribute this information to the member agencies for distribution to the appropriate POTWs and make it available on the SAWPA website.
5. Develop general customer-focused information regarding the SARI Line for potential customers. (Refer to Attachment 3 for an example.) Distribute the information packets to the member agencies for distribution to potential customers and make it available on the SAWPA website.
6. Incorporate on SAWPA's website an interactive street map that would show the distance to the SARI Line and/or the nearest truck dump station. (Refer to Figures 4 and 5 for examples.)
7. Incorporate on the member agency's website or SAWPA's website an interactive map with the SARI Line and the zoning maps of particular Cities to show potential stakeholders where the SARI Line is compared to areas zoned as "Industrial". (Refer to Figure 4 for an example.)
8. Document the process for connection to the SARI Line and incorporate this into the website. (Refer to Attachment 1 for an example.)
9. Develop a cost estimator where potential customers could input key parameters (e.g., address, flow, BOD concentration, and TSS concentration) and the approximate capital connection costs (total and amortized) and estimated monthly fees would be displayed. (Refer to Attachment 2 for an illustration.)

Factor: Potential customers need information they can use. Persons that may be marketing the region need knowledge of the SARI Line and information they can provide to potential customers. Similarly, POTWs need information to provide to their customers that may need to use the SARI Line. Currently there is little information regarding the SARI Line to educate persons that may market the region and there is little information on the process, timeframes or costs that potential customers can use to start the decision making process.

Opportunity: Developing, distributing and posting to the internet customer-focused information and information for regional economical development and commercial real estate personnel would benefit the marketing of the SARI Line significantly.

5.3 How the Line is Referenced

Currently, the SARI Line operated by SAWPA is referenced several ways:

- Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) - SAWPA & WMWD,
- Non-Reclaimable Waste System (NRWS) – IEUA (also the name for their northern brine line),
- Desalination Brine Line – EMWD, and
- Brine Line – Nickname used by all.

The use of multiple names can cause confusion for those trying to market the region. In addition, the SARI Line (pronounced SORRY) does not convey the valuable function or purpose of the line even when the full terminology, Santa Ana Regional Interceptor, is used. Most people, even those with water/wastewater backgrounds, have difficulty understanding the logic of the name. Clearly, the operators of the SARI system have nothing to be “sorry” about. A name which conveys the current purpose of the line would go a long way toward self-marketing the line. For example, the “Salt to Sea Line (STS Line)” conveys the actual intent. A person browsing a website or hearing about the line would immediately know that the line has something to do with removal of salt from the region. It is recognized that there may be a need for agencies such as IEUA to have a more global name to express their overall salt management system, but they could utilize an agreed upon name when referring to the SAWPA portion of the salt management system. Implementation of a name change would involve revisions to several legal, policy, and marketing documents to reflect the new name. However, the efforts involved in changing the name would provide an opportunity for new awareness and clarity of purpose.

Factor: SARI (pronounced SORRY) does not convey the valuable service that the SARI Line performs. In addition, different agencies reference the line by different names, which is confusing to potential customers.

Opportunity: Renaming/re-referencing the SARI Line could make the value immediately obvious, attract more interest in its use, and provide clarity of purpose.

5.4 Permitting/Contracting

As described in Section 2.3, there is a current lack of customer-focused information on the permitting and contracting process that must be undertaken to discharge waste to the SARI Line. While each member agency may have slightly different processes, the basics should be the same:

- Screen for technical viability,
- Screen for cost,
- Screen for available capacity,
- Contract negotiation, and
- Permit application processing.

The interface/interaction between the member agency, SAWPA and OCSD should be explained, but not become an impediment for the potential customer. If the member agency is the lead agency for permitting and contracting, then the potential customer should only have to deal with the lead agency. It should be noted that the majority of the information required on the SARI Line permit application is the exact same information requested for connection to a sanitary sewer line.

Steps that could make the permitting/contracting process easier include:

1. Document the permit/contract process for each of the member agencies and include the information on the SAWPA/member agency website.
2. Provide a key contact person for member agencies that is conversant and familiar with all the processes to assist customers or member agency personnel.
3. Compare the POTW and SARI applications. Where the new customer is also requesting a new sanitary connection, allow for reference to POTW application and make it so that the new customer only has to provide the SARI Line unique information.

Factor: Information regarding the contracting/permitting process is not readily available to potential customers.

Opportunity: Developing, distributing and posting to the internet the contracting/permitting process would benefit the marketing of the SARI Line.

5.5 Cost

Even though the SARI Line is not a sanitary sewer and the costs should not be compared to a sanitary sewer, potential customers will inevitably make cost comparisons because they are both methods of discharging wastewater. Relative to sanitary sewer connections, the up-front (capital) costs to connect to the SARI Line are high. If the SARI Line capital costs are amortized over a number of years and the total costs are compared to alternative disposal, the SARI Line costs are favorable. However, this information is not readily available to a potential new customer. Without this type of information, prospective customers may have “sticker shock” and may not even perform a cost/benefit analysis.

As discussed in Sections 5.2 and 5.8, providing information that is readily understood by a potential customer is vital to attracting new customers. Information to address the cost perception issues include:

- Including appropriate cost comparison information on the SAWPA or member agency websites,
- Documenting the pricing structures for each of the agencies and how the prices are derived,
- Developing a cost estimator where potential customers can input data and determine approximate costs, and
- Consider providing financial assistance/loans for the capital costs.

In addition, as described in Section 1.0, approximately 18 million gallons a day of capacity is idle and unused. However, a large portion of the maintenance costs for the SARI Line are independent of discharged flow (fixed). Thus, the unused capacity creates a maintenance cost burden that has no funding source. Existing dischargers will be paying a disproportionately high rate to cover repairs to “unused capacity”. If the utilization of the SARI Line is increased, the fixed maintenance costs are spread over more customers.

Factor: Potential customers need to be able to calculate the projected capital and monthly costs with reasonable certainty beyond just the current fiscal year. Currently, information is not readily available to assist a new customer in performing these calculations. Information regarding longer term costs is not readily available.

Opportunity: Developing information that would allow appropriate cost calculations and comparisons would enhance communication with potential customers. In addition, providing financial assistance/loans for capital costs could attract additional customers.

Factor: The unused SARI Line capacity creates a cost burden for existing customers.

Opportunity: Increased utilization of the SARI Line will provide additional revenue for SAWPA. In addition, the fixed costs will be distributed over more customers.

5.6 SARI Line Location/Expansion

As listed in Section 2.4, a new direct connection customer must install a lateral connection to the SARI Line. The first step is knowing where the line is located (accessibility). As described in Section 5.2, step 7, SAWPA and the member agencies would benefit from creating interactive maps that would overlay the zoning maps and the SARI Line location to allow industries that may need to use the SARI Line to focus on optimal locations. In addition, this information can identify areas where cities and SAWPA may want to consider cost sharing to provide laterals to industrial areas which may be attractive to new customers.

The next step would be to consider installing a lateral connection to the SARI Line. Depending on the distance to the SARI Line, the cost of installation of this lateral, alone, can make connection to the SARI Line cost prohibitive. These laterals can potentially have a future beneficial use for the SARI Line if another industry locates in the same area and can utilize the lateral. Exploration of cost sharing between the new customer and SAWPA for laterals that may be used by future customers could be considered. When the future customer desires to connect to this line, the SAWPA portion could be recovered (depending on number of potential customers on the line, etc.). By the same token, the cost for SAWPA or the member agency to expand the SARI Line is very expensive. Currently a portion of the fees paid by existing customers is used for capital improvements. However, existing customers should not necessarily be burdened with the cost to expand the line to attract new customers.

Additional considerations could be:

- Develop cost sharing mechanisms that would minimize costs to new customers that install laterals that could be used by others in the future.
- Investigate grants and funding that may assist customers, SAWPA, and member agencies in installation of laterals or expansion of the line.
- Provide low cost financing to new customers for large lateral connection capital costs.

Factor: If the SARI Line is not close to a potential new customer, either the customer has to construct a lateral connection to the SARI Line or the SARI Line has to be expanded. Either option is expensive.

Opportunity: Cost sharing between agencies and customers, and funding mechanisms such as grants and low-cost loans to customers could provide more opportunities for connections in the short and long term. Cost sharing or grants/loans availability would make connection to the SARI Line more financially attractive.

5.7 Reliability and Availability

As was discussed in Section 4.0, new customers are relatively knowledgeable with respect to utility costs and the processes involved in discharging wastewater. However, they may not be aware of the potential for the SARI Line to require maintenance or potentially be out of service for a long period of time. The SARI Line permit (not the application) includes a requirement for the customer to have an approved contingency plan in case the SARI Line is unavailable for a period of time. Based on discussions with member agency personnel, receipt of the permit is typically the first point in time that a customer is made aware of the potential for SARI Line unavailability and the need for a contingency plan to discharge their high TDS wastewater elsewhere in the case of SARI Line unavailability.

Currently, if there was a sudden maintenance issue with the SARI Line, there is the potential for it to be unavailable for weeks or months. In contrast, even under the worst circumstances, sanitary sewer lines are typically only out of service for hours due to the ability to pump or divert the waste to another sewer line.

This potential for SARI Line unavailability should be discussed with potential customers early in the process so that the customer can factor it into the design of their systems or production management. For direct connection industries that discharge, or would discharge, to the SARI Line continuously (e.g., 24 hours per day, 7 days a week), not having a true contingency plan for discharging their high TDS waste could be devastating because the sanitary sewer is not typically an alternative option for discharge of high TDS waste.

If a potential customer becomes aware of the possibility for extended SARI Line unavailability and the need for a contingency plan, this could be a major deterrent to proceeding with the project. On the other hand, if this was discussed openly early in the process, this could provide opportunities for SAWPA and the member agencies to discuss the likelihood of SARI Line unavailability and investigate contingency options that the customer may not think of otherwise. Regional alternatives for holdup of discharged waste during SARI Line unavailability would also provide an option.

In addition to any operational initiatives to improve reliability and availability, items to consider to address reliability and availability from a perspective customer are:

- In the contractual process, discuss with potential customers planned and unplanned maintenance, including projected/historical unavailability durations.
- Have defined procedures for planned and unplanned maintenance that can be communicated to dischargers up front.
- Work with the customer to help define/design their response to SARI Line unavailability.
- Provide financial rebates for unplanned downtime.
- Provide regional wastewater storage in the event of unavailability of the SARI Line.

Factor: Having or not having 24/365 SARI Line availability can be a vital factor for industries that discharge high TDS wastewater on a continuous, or near continuous basis. The lack of discussion regarding potential SARI Line unavailability up front can lead to customer dissatisfaction. In addition, the lack of regional contingency alternatives can be a deterrent to attracting additional customers.

Opportunity: Addressing potential unavailability of the SARI Line and customer contingency plans with potential customers early in the process could prevent customer dissatisfaction.

Exploring regional contingency solutions may provide assurance to potential customers that the SARI Line will be available.

5.8 Long Term Viability

If a potential customer explores the regional water issues and what is being done to address the issues, utilization of the SARI Line as a part of Orange County's Ground Water Replenishment System (GWRS) would appear to be on the horizon. The constraints on discharges to the GWRS are more stringent than the current ocean discharge constraints. Imposition of these more stringent constraints could limit new customers and potentially make existing customers unable to discharge to the SARI Line. For example, the Stringfellow Superfund Site (Stringfellow) in Pyrite Canyon treats hazardous waste and discharges approximately 97,000 gallons per day to the SARI Line. Stringfellow's SARI Line discharge meets the current OCSD discharge requirements, but it is not known if Stringfellow would be able to meet future discharge requirements, if the SARI Line discharge is added to the GWRS.

The investment to locate a facility is large and, typically, industries are looking at a long term commitment. Therefore, the potential for permit constraints to change in the long term can affect a decision to locate a new facility in the region. SAWPA could address this factor by entering into discussions with OCSD and determining their future plans for the SARI Line wastes. In addition, analysis could be performed to show that expected concentrations of chemicals of concern do not pose a risk to the GWRS. Alternatively, SAWPA could work with Stringfellow or other customers to find alternatives for discharge of their waste if it were not acceptable to the GWRS.

Factor: Anticipated future changes in SARI Line discharge requirements can limit the industries that can connect to the SARI Line.

Opportunity: The sooner that the long term disposition of the SARI Line waste at OCSD can be addressed; the sooner a long-term marketing and customer retention plan can be developed.

5.9 Member Agency Priorities

Based on discussions with member agency personnel involved with the SARI Line, there is no clear perceived regional benefit or goal to increase the industrial/commercial utilization of the SARI Line.

There are a number of potential benefits for increased use of the SARI Line by industrial and commercial users. They include: 1) sharing of fixed costs among current users; 2) creation of economic development opportunities within the Inland Empire, and; 3) increased political support for SARI system stability and enhancement.

Factor: There appears to be no common regional goal for increasing the industrial/commercial utilization of the SARI Line. This leads to each member agency tailoring their message relative to the SARI Line to suit their own priorities.

Opportunity: If a common regional goal is agreed upon with all the member agencies, a centralized marketing strategy can collaboratively achieve the goals of the member agencies and the region.

5.10 Capacity

Several of the member agencies own unused allocated capacity for future use. This unused allocated capacity equates to approximately 18 of the total 32.5 MGD SARI Line capacity. In general, the member agencies plan to use this capacity for brine waste from future desalters. This, however, has led to the perception that capacity is not available for new industrial/commercial customers.

The member agency personnel associated with the SARI Line try to assist potential customers. However, based on discussions with them, information on the amount of available capacity is not readily accessible so that they can give a clear definitive answer to a potential customer. This lack of basic information, in the mind of the potential customer, may lead to potential customers losing interest before going any further. If this factor is not at least partially resolved in the short term, no matter how much marketing is performed, no additional utilization of the SARI Line will be realized. One member agency commented that having the SAWPA overall system hydraulic analysis could facilitate a better understanding of the overall system, and how each member agency's capacity fits into that system.

There are several aspects to the capacity factor affecting new customers. Available capacity should be maximized by concentrating wastes discharged to the line. On an individual customer basis, providing design guidance/assistance early in their facility design could allow further

concentration of their wastes, or providing input to a customer that separation and separate discharge of their high TDS and low TDS waste could optimize the SARI Line utilization, while saving the customer money.

On a larger scale, increasing the brine concentration at the desalters may be beneficial. Alternatively the installation of a brine concentration system at current limiting hydraulic points in the SARI Line may prove to be beneficial.

In order to “free up” the allocated capacity that is not currently being utilized, it would be beneficial to reach consensus among member agencies with regards to allocation of capacity for future use and potential customers. Items that could be discussed include the implementation of a sunset clause for purchased capacity that is not used, or a buyback of capacity.

Factor: In general, the member agencies perceive that no capacity is available for new industrial/commercial dischargers. If there is no capacity available for new customers, then any marketing effort will not be successful.

Opportunity: Capacity can be made available to new industrial/commercial customers if SAWPA and the member agencies can modify the current situation where unused capacity is being held by member agencies. In addition, exploration of regional systems to concentrate wastes further would benefit potential customers.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The SARI Line is an important part of the solution to address the salt management issues that existing and potential customers face, as well as the Watershed as a whole. It is currently underutilized and could be more cost effective for the dischargers and SAWPA member agencies if it were fully utilized. However, there is no specific marketing strategy to attract new customers and add new revenue. There is very little information available to potential customers and the processes to obtain contracts and permits are not documented clearly. The personnel at the member agencies are knowledgeable about the system and how to connect dischargers to the system. However, this knowledge is wasted if the member agency is not contacted by a potential customer or if the member agency is not motivated to connect customers.

If attracting new customers and associated revenue is a priority, a shift in the focus of available information is needed. The current information is focused on the salt benefit to the region. In addition to this regional benefit information, customer/business-focused information should be included so that businesses can see how the SARI Line benefits them and can make an informed business decision. This business-focused information is not necessarily member agency specific and could be implemented at the SAWPA level with input from the member agencies.

Information obtained from POTWs during this market analysis could be used to contact potential small indirect dischargers that are located in the region at this time. This contact and marketing should be straight-forward and may yield momentum to establishing new customers for the SARI Line. Information that educates economic development and commercial real estate personnel may also establish momentum.

Increasing the commercial/industrial discharge to the SARI Line can be impacted by several factors listed in Section 5. Most importantly, if an agency does not believe they have capacity to sell to a potential customer, it does not matter how well the SARI Line is marketed. In addition, the SARI Line reliability and availability and future disposition of the waste should to be addressed.

Below is a table of the factors that should be addressed to increase the utilization of the SARI Line.

Table 12
Summary of Factors Relative to Marketing the SARI Line

Section/Topic	Factor	Opportunity	Ease of Implementation
5.1 Brine Line or Sewer Line	Persons marketing the SARI Line need a clear picture of the envisioned utilization of the Line (e.g., brine, sewer or both) to develop focused materials and outreach.	SAWPA and the member agencies can provide marketing clarity by clearly defining the purpose of the upper watershed of the SARI Line.	Straight forward
5.2 Availability of Information	Potential customers need information they can use and persons marketing the region need knowledge of the SARI Line. Similarly, POTWs need information to provide to their customers that may need to use the SARI Line. Currently there is little information.	Developing, distributing and posting to the internet customer-focused information and information for regional economical development and commercial real estate personnel would benefit the marketing of the SARI Line significantly.	Straight forward
5.3 How the Line is Referenced	SARI (pronounced SORRY) does not convey the valuable service that the SARI Line performs. In addition, different agencies reference the line by different names, which is confusing to potential customers.	Renaming/re-referencing the SARI Line could make the value immediately obvious and attract more interest in its use.	Some complexities because of the number of legal documents involved.
5.4 Permitting/ Contracting	Information regarding the contracting/permitting process is not readily available to potential customers.	Developing, distributing and posting to the internet the contracting/permitting process would benefit the marketing of the SARI Line.	Some complexities due to variation amongst member agencies.

Table 12 (continued)
Summary of Factors Relative to Marketing the SARI Line

Section/Topic	Factor	Opportunity	Ease of Implementation
5.5 Cost	Potential customers need to be able to calculate the projected capital and monthly costs with reasonable certainty and beyond just the current fiscal year. Currently information is not readily available to perform these calculations nor is information regarding longer term costs readily available.	Developing information that would allow appropriate cost calculations and comparisons would enhance communication with potential customers. In addition, providing financial assistance/loans for capital costs could attract additional customers.	Some complexities due to variation amongst member agencies.
5.5 Cost	The unused SARI Line capacity creates a cost burden for existing customers.	Increased utilization of the SARI Line will provide additional revenue for SAWPA. In addition, the fixed costs will be distributed over more customers.	Complex
5.6 SARI Line Location/ Expansion	Construction of lateral connections to the SARI Line either by the customer, member agency, or SAWPA is expensive.	Cost sharing, and/or funding mechanisms such as grants and low-cost loans to customers could provide more opportunities for connections.	Complex
5.7 Reliability and Availability	Having or not having 24/365 SARI Line availability can be a vital factor in where to locate for industries that discharge high TDS wastewater on a continuous or near continuous basis. The lack of discussion regarding potential SARI Line unavailability can lead to customer dissatisfaction. In addition, the lack of regional contingency alternatives can be a deterrent to attracting additional customers.	Addressing potential unavailability of the SARI Line and customer contingency plans with potential customers early in the process could prevent customer dissatisfaction. Exploring regional contingency solutions may provide assurance to potential customers that the SARI Line will be available.	Complex

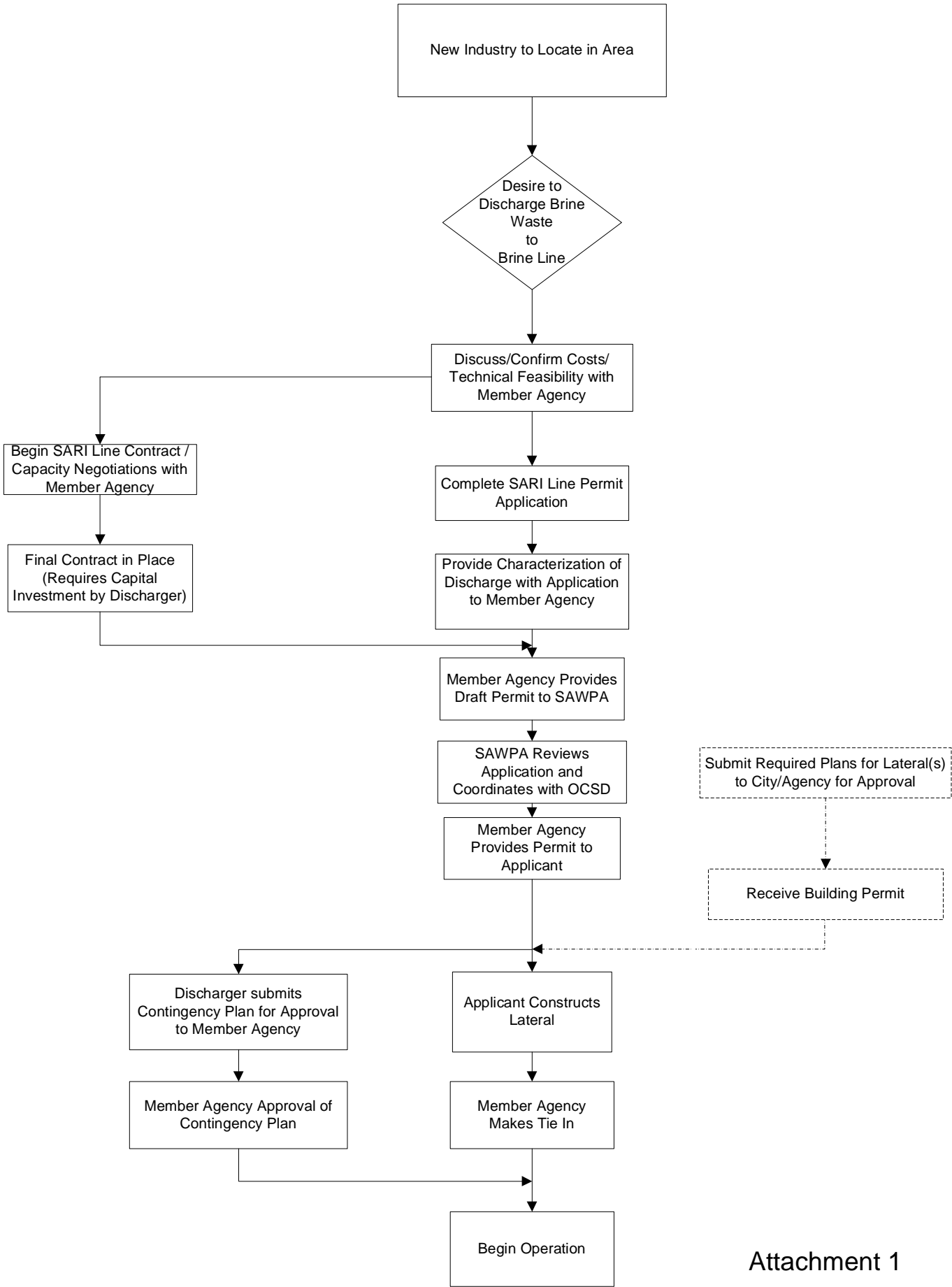
Table 12 (continued)
Summary of Factors Relative to Marketing the SARI Line

Section/Topic	Factor	Opportunity	Ease of Implementation
5.8 Long Term Viability	Anticipated changes in SARI Line discharge requirements can limit the industries that can connect to the SARI Line.	Determining the long term disposition of the SARI Line waste at OCSD would allow an uncertainty for potential customers to be resolved.	Complex
5.9 Member Agency Priorities	There appears to be no common regional goal for increasing the industrial/commercial utilization of the SARI Line.	Developing a common regional goal to increase SARI Line utilization would allow a marketing strategy to be developed.	Complex
5.10 Capacity	Member agencies perceive that no capacity is available for new industrial/commercial dischargers.	<p>Modifying agreements where unused capacity is being held would allow capacity to be used for industrial/commercial dischargers.</p> <p>Exploring regional systems to concentrate wastes further would potentially lead to additional available capacity.</p>	Complex

ATTACHMENTS

DRAFT

SAMPLE SARI LINE CONNECTIN PROCESS



Attachment 2

EXAMPLE SARI LINE COST CALCULATOR (BASED ON WMWD RATES)

CUSTOMER INPUT	UNITS ⁽¹⁾			
Type of Facility				LAUNDRY
Wastewater Flow	gpd			100,000
Projected BOD	mg/L			1,000
Projected TSS	mg/L			400
Operating Days/month	days			21.67
Desired Capacity/Treatment to Own (assume same amount for each)	gpd			125,000
Amortization Period	years			20
ESTIMATED RECURRING COST (USING WASTEWATER FLOW VALUE)	UNITS ⁽¹⁾	RATE	MINIMUM	COST
Treatment, Disposal & Replacement Costs				
Variable	\$/million gallons discharged	\$900.00	\$150.00	\$1,950.00
Fixed	\$/MGD owned	\$3,581.00		\$447.63
Treatment	\$/MGD purchased	\$7,452.00		\$931.50
Quality Surcharge				
TSS ⁽¹⁾	\$/lb	\$0.420		\$3,035.76
BOD ⁽¹⁾	\$/lb	\$0.283		\$5,113.81
SUBTOTAL ESTIMATED RECURRING COSTS (PER MONTH)				\$11,478.70
ESTIMATED CAPITAL COSTS ⁽²⁾ (USING DESIRED CAPACITY TO OWN VALUE)	UNITS ⁽¹⁾	RATE	LIMIT FOR EXCESS	
Connection Charge				
Treatment and Disposal	\$/gpd	\$5.039		\$629,875
Pipeline Capacity	\$/gpd	\$3.825		\$478,125
Connection Surcharges with Excess BOD and TSS				
BOD over 205 mg/l	\$/lb/day	\$777.00	205	\$643,968
TSS over 207 mg/l	\$/lb/day	\$900.00	207	\$181,082
ESTIMATED CAPITAL COSTS				\$1,933,050
SUBTOTAL ESTIMATED CAPITAL COSTS (PER MONTH)				\$8,054
TOTAL ESTIMATED MONTHLY COSTS				\$19,533

The intention would be that a potential customer would provide the information in the top section and the recurring and capital costs would be calculated. The information provided here is for illustration purposes only.

Attachment 2

EXAMPLE SARI LINE COST CALCULATOR (BASED ON WMWD RATES)

Notes:

1. Unit definitions:

gpd = gallons per day

mg/L = milligram/Liter

MGD = million gallons per day

TSS = Total Suspended Solids

BOD = Biological Oxygen Demand

lb = pound

2. Estimated capital costs do not include costs for installation of the lateral to the SARI Line. These costs also do not include permit application fees. These fees are provided as estimates only. Contact your member agency for specific rates, capital and monthly costs.

INFORMATION SHEET
ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT/REALTOR
SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR (SARI LINE)

WHAT IS IT

The brine line provides a means for industries to discharge their high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) or salty wastewater that may not be acceptable to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

WHY IS IT RELEVANT TO YOU

Due to stringent TDS restrictions being adopted throughout the State, many industries are looking for sewer connections that will provide a long term solution for their high TDS discharge. Depending on the industry, the availability of the brine line could influence a customer to locate in your area. General One Water – One Watershed info would be added here.

DETAILS (Sample info)

- Some industries processes/products present wastewater challenges. Each Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) sets local limits on what can be discharged to their sanitary sewer system. If an industry cannot meet the limits, they may have to install pretreatment equipment to meet the limits. This would add to the cost of opening a business. Knowledge of your POTW's local limits and discussions with the potential customers relative to the industry processes they use can prevent unpleasant surprises relative to costs associated with wastewater discharge.
- Your area is somewhat unique in that a special sewer line called a "brine line" is available to transport high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) wastes all the way to Orange County for treatment. The attached map shows where the brine line is located within your area.
 - Industries with wastewater flow of 50,000 gallons per day or greater and with a discharge TDS value of 1000 mg/l or greater may find connection to the brine line beneficial.
 - The closer the industry locates to the brine line, the less expensive the connection will be.
 - If direct connection to the brine line is not feasible and the high TDS waste volume is relatively low, it still may be beneficial for the customer to locate near the brine line because the high TDS waste can be trucked to a brine line collection station (i.e., indirect connection).
 - Typical industries that may benefit from use of the brine line include:
 - BioTech Manufacturing
 - Power Plants/Co-Generation Plants
 - Medical Supply Manufacturing
 - Water Purification Plants (bottled water and ion exchange facilities)
 - Computer Chip Manufacturers
 - Commercial Laundries

INFORMATION SHEET
ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT/REALTOR
SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR (SARI LINE)

- Food/Beverage Processing
- Industries that use the following:
 - Large Water Softeners (the regeneration waste is high in TDS)
 - Large Cooling Towers (the blowdown is typically high in TDS)
 - Large Boilers (the blowdown is typically high in TDS)
 - Ultra-pure water (the processes used to make the ultra-pure water generate high TDS wastewater)
- A theoretical cost/benefit analysis is attached to show potential costs/savings for using the brine line.
- SAWPA (or IEUA, WMWD,) can provide assistance to you or the potential industry in determining if connection to the brine line is appropriate. An informational sheet targeted for potential customers is also available.
- Currently there is XXX MGD available capacity in the brine line.
- There are XXXX dischargers to the system.
- 75,000 tons of salt are removed from the watershed every year.

RESOURCES

- SAWPA website
- Member Agency website
- Brine Line Customer Information Sheet
- Brine Line Cost Estimator
- Brine Line Connection Process Diagram

ATTACHMENTS

- Brine Line Map (specific to area-with major streets identified)(Figure 2)
- Cost Comparison

INFORMATION SHEET
CUSTOMER
SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR (SARI LINE)

WHAT IS IT

The brine line provides a means for industries to discharge high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) wastewater that may not be acceptable to discharge to the local Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

WHY IS IT RELEVANT TO YOU

As is the case in many parts of California, POTWs in this area have TDS restrictions which result in TDS local limits that would otherwise limit, or potentially prevent, an industry from discharging their waste to the sanitary sewer. The local limits for XXX are attached.

DETAILS

- This area is somewhat unique in that a special sewer line called a “brine line” is available to transport high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) wastes all the way to Orange County for treatment. The attached map shows where the brine line is located within this area.
 - Industries with wastewater flow of 50,000 gallons per day or greater and with a discharge TDS value of 1,000 mg/l or greater may find connection to the brine line beneficial.
 - The closer the industry locates to the brine line, the less expensive the connection will be.
 - If direct connection to the brine line is not feasible and the high TDS waste volume is relatively low, it still may be cost effective to truck the high TDS wastewater to a brine line collection station (i.e., indirect connection)..
- A theoretical cost/benefit analysis is attached to show potential costs/savings for using the brine line.
- SAWPA (or IEUA, WMWD,) can provide assistance to you in determining if connection to the brine line is appropriate. A cost estimator is available on the web to help calculate potential costs. In addition, a flow chart is available on the web that shows the permitting process, including time frames.
- Currently there is XXX MGD available capacity in the brine line
- There are XXXX dischargers to the system.
- 75,000 tons of salt are removed from the watershed every year.

RESOURCES

- SAWPA website

INFORMATION SHEET
CUSTOMER
SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR (SARI LINE)

- Member Agency website
- Brine Line Cost Estimator
- Brine Line Connection Process Diagram

ATTACHMENTS

- Brine Line Map (specific to area-with major streets identified)(*Figure 2*)
- Local POTW Limits
- Brine Line Discharge Limits
- Theoretical Cost Comparison

SAMPLE

INFORMATION SHEET
POTW
SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR (SARI LINE)

WHAT IS IT

The brine line provides a means for industries to discharge high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) wastes that may not be acceptable to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

WHY IS IT RELEVANT TO YOU

The current or future TDS local limit may be too stringent for some of your current or prospective customers to meet cost effectively. However, the brine line can provide an alternative discharge solution.

DETAILS (Sample info)

- Attached is a map showing where the brine line currently is routed and the locations of the truck collection stations.
- The current discharge limits for the brine line are attached. In general High TDS/Low BOD wastes are ideal for discharge to the line. In many cases, an industry may have one significant Low TDS/High BOD waste stream that that is best suited for sanitary sewer discharge and one significant High TDS/Low BOD waste stream that is best suited for the brine line.
- Typical industries that may benefit from use of the brine line include:
 - BioTech Manufacturing
 - Power Plants/Co-Generation Plants
 - Medical Supply Manufacturing
 - Water Purification Plants (bottled water and ion exchange facilities)
 - Computer Chip Manufacturers
 - Commercial Laundries
 - Food/Beverage Processing
 - Industries that use the following:
 - Large Water Softeners (the regeneration waste is high in TDS)
 - Large Cooling Towers (the blowdown is typically high in TDS)
 - Large Boilers (the blowdown is typically high in TDS)
 - Ultra-pure water (the processes used to make the ultra-pure water generate high TDS wastewater)
- An information sheet is available for customers.
- There is XXXX MGD available capacity
- SAWPA (or IEUA, WMWD,) can provide information to you and/or your customers that may have to seek alternative discharge

INFORMATION SHEET
POTW
SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR (SARI LINE)

RESOURCES

- SAWPA website
- Member Agency website
- Brine Line Cost Estimator
- Brine Line Connection Process Diagram

ATTACHMENTS

- Brine Limit Discharge Limits
- Brine Line Map (specific to area-with major streets identified)(*Figure 2*)

SAMPLE

**Summary of Agency Comments Received on
Draft Santa Ana Regional Interceptor Market Analysis Dated July 23, 2009**

Report Section	Comment	Action Taken
San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District Robert M. Tincher, P.E. Manager of Engineering and Planning		
4.1 Information Beneficial to Customers	Perceptive should be perspective	Corrected
5.7 Reliability & Availability	Should this section address the known problems with the system and whether it is important to fix these problems immediately or whether the fixes can wait? Should this section recommend preventative maintenance on the line as a means to improve reliability/availability?	Section 1.0 of the report discusses that line cleaning and repair of the line are not included in the report except where it impacts the ability to attract new customers. Section 5.7 was modified to make it clear that the items listed are in addition to any operational initiatives to improve reliability and availability.
5.10 Capacity	Without some new idea like brine concentration isn't that true? [Referring to "... has lead to the perception that capacity is not available for new industrial/commercial customers."]	As described in Section 1.0 and 5.10, currently the utilization (flow to OCSD) of the SARI Line is 11.4 MGD versus the 32 MGD capacity. This indicates on the large scale that capacity is available. Yet, the Agencies who come in contact with potential customers are not clear on whether there is available capacity to accommodate new industrial customers. Brine concentration is discussed in section 5.10.

**Summary of Agency Comments Received on
Draft Santa Ana Regional Interceptor Market Analysis Dated July 23, 2009**

Report Section	Comment	Action Taken
5.10 Capacity	If we want to market to “new” users we need to identify “new” capacity (available by using brine concentration, etc.) or identify capacity that is available to “new” users via existing owners of capacity. Identifying the capacity available to market seems like one of the first steps. We don’t want to market heavy and then find there is no capacity. I don’t thing the “sunset clause” will gain support although the buyback option may.	Agreed. As discussed in Section 1.0, Section 5.0 is ordered in perceived ease of implementation. Section 5.10 was modified to indicate that if partial resolution of the factor is not achieved in the short term, no matter how much marketing is performed, additional utilization of the SARI Line will not be realized.
Attachment 2 Example SARI Line Cost Calculator	Add input line for amortization period (years). Add columns for costs using SARI Indirect Connection and Non-SARI Line disposal. I would “hide” this line (Total Capital Costs) since the next line is the important one?	Revised Attachment 2 to include amortization period and nomenclature to emphasize total monthly costs. Inclusion of all three options on one cost calculator became very cumbersome. For the example selected, it is clear that direct connection is the most appropriate method for them (monthly costs alone for treatment and disposal were calculated to be \$100K plus. Added to Section 4.1.3 that additional cost calculators could be developed. Section 5.2 discusses that the cost comparison between direct connection, indirect connection and non-SARI Line disposal should be placed on the web so that the cost benefit is known up front.

Summary of Agency Comments Received on Draft Santa Ana Regional Interceptor Market Analysis Dated July 23, 2009

Report Section	Comment	Action Taken
Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) Parivash Dezhm, P.E. Manager of Pretreatment & Source Control		
5.5 Cost	I reviewed the summary of the consultant findings and recommendations. I agree with the consultant about all the issues they brought up. As you know I did talk to the consultant a few time and we shared the IEUA rates and charges related to the use of SARI. One of the issues they did not bring up is the cost of using the brine line. The cost of using SARI is much more than using the regional trunk and the northern NRWS particularly if the TSS and BOD are more than average. Based on the inquiries we receive from potential industries, I have heard the comments that the rate is rather high.	Tables 5, 6 and 7 of Section 2.4 and Table 11 in Section 4.1.3 include comparisons of costs for a theoretical pharmaceutical manufacturer and a theoretical commercial laundry. Specifically, Table 11 compares the costs for the two IEUA lines. Section 4.1.3 mentions that the cost for the laundry is driven by the BOD and TSS surcharges. A similar statement was added to section 2.4.
5.6 SARI Line Location/Expansion	The other issue is the accessibility of the pipeline.	A brief discussion of accessibility of the pipeline was included in Section 4.2.1, Economic Development Personnel / Commercial Real Estate Brokers. However, it did not specifically call out accessibility. Information was moved to Section 4.1.3, User-Friendly Available Information. In addition, Section 5.6 was modified to discuss the accessibility (knowing where the line is located) prior to discussing the cost of installing a lateral.
5.6 SARI Line Location/Expansion	I respect the consultant recommendation regarding sharing the cost of building the lateral or financing the lateral. It is easier to say than actually do it.	Table 12 identifies this factor as “complex” relative to ease of implementation.

APPENDIX A

SARI LINE INTERNET INFORMATION

DRAFT



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CALENDAR
OF EVENTS



OWOW



DIRECTIONS



BRINELINE
(Salt Removal)

SARI (Santa Ana Regional Interceptor) Line

The SARI System is intended to provide a cost-effective, sustainable means of disposal of NRWs for utilities and industry within the Santa Ana Watershed. The highest and best use of the SARI System is the removal of salts from the watershed to keep them from degrading water quality within the watershed, thereby allowing better use of groundwater resources and expanding the ability to reclaim water. The long-term goal of achieving salt balance within the region depends on the ability to remove salts from the watershed via the SARI System. Further use of desalters depends on an economical means of salt disposal and ultimately will depend on an economically viable regional SARI System.

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SARI Pipe Cleaning Project



SARI Protection / Relocation at Prado Dam

Special Notice - Completion of Draft EIR

The Draft EIR for the Repairs to the Unlined Reinforced Concrete Pipe Upstream of Prado Dam (Reaches IV-A and IV-B) has been completed. The review period is from February 23 - April 10, 2009. The Executive Summary and Notice of Availability are available on the links below. Contact SAWPA at 951-354-4220 to obtain a copy of the entire report and appendices.

[Executive Summary](#)

[Notice of Availability](#)

SARI Pipe Cleaning

SAWPA has undertaken a line cleaning program for the SARI system during the past three years. The purpose of the program is to ensure that no solids or other obstructions are found inside the pipelines to prevent an accidental overflow and to maintain hydraulic efficiencies. The 2009 cleaning program focused primarily on several of the inverted siphons located throughout the system. Line cleaning in previous years included most of the gravity flow sections.

SAWPA

11615 Sterling Avenue

Riverside CA 92503

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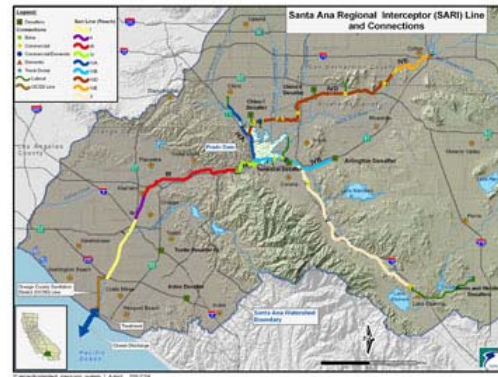
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[BRINELINE \(Salt Removal\)](#)

SARI (Santa Ana Regional Interceptor) Line

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The SARI Line is a regional brine line designed to convey 30 million gallons per day (MGD) of non-reclaimable wastewater from the upper Santa Ana River basin to the ocean for disposal, after treatment. The non-reclaimable wastewater consists of desalter concentrate and industrial wastewater. Domestic wastewater also is received on a temporary basis. To date, over 73 miles of the SARI Line have been completed. The most recent extension of 23 miles, the Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor (TVRI) line (now referred to as Reach V), was completed in 2001. The upstream extension (Reach IV-D and IV-E) was completed in 1995 to the City of San Bernardino Wastewater Treatment Plant. Reach IV-A serves the Chino Basin area and Reach IV-B serves the southwestern portion of the City of Riverside.

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\(Salt Removal\)](#)**SARI (Santa Ana Regional Interceptor) Line**

The SARI System is intended to provide a cost-effective, sustainable means of disposal of NRWs for utilities and industry within the Santa Ana Watershed. The highest and best use of the SARI System is the removal of salts from the watershed to keep them from degrading water quality within the watershed, thereby allowing better use of groundwater resources and expanding the ability to reclaim water. The long-term goal of achieving salt balance within the region depends on the ability to remove salts from the watershed via the SARI System. Further use of desalters depends on an economical means of salt disposal and ultimately will depend on an economically viable regional SARI System.

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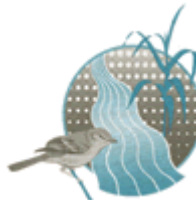
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Wastewater Services

The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor A Quality Solution

For detailed information about SARI including applications and instructions for dischargers, [click here](#).



Many factors impact the quality of water delivered to the ultimate consumer: the quality of the source water itself, how and where it is used - and reused. One factor affecting the quality of water for the four million water users in the Santa Ana Watershed is the adverse salt balance that exists in the basin. An adverse salt balance, or high TDS (Total Dissolved Solids), is the result of more minerals or salts entering a watershed than going out. Salt is added to the Santa Ana River watershed by fertilizers and chemicals, and by the import of water with higher levels of salt.

In addition, municipal, industrial, and agricultural wastes increase the salt imbalance, as does water re-use. Within the Santa Ana River watershed, water is used at least twice before ultimate disposal to the ocean. These water uses concentrate the salts with each use. Typically, each use adds 200-300 mg/L TDS. TDS begin to interfere with the use of water somewhere between 500 and 1,000 mg/L. At 1,000 mg/L, water is brackish and unusable.



Salt is a costly problem for all water users: residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, groundwater and recycling programs, and water utility distribution systems. Salinity makes

laundry detergents work less effectively, plumbing fixtures and home appliances wear out faster, and industrial users incur extra treatment costs for cooling towers, boilers, and manufacturing processes. At high enough levels, taste begins to be affected. Recycling and compliance with state and federal wastewater discharge permits becomes difficult to accomplish. Vegetation can experience restricted growth and reduced crop yield. Disposal of high saline waste can also be costly. In the Santa Ana watershed, discharge of high saline wastewater to the municipal sewer system may result in violation of waste discharge permits, resulting in fines for municipal wastewater



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treatment operations and the industries that create the waste stream.

THE SOLUTIONS

There are real solutions to the problem of salt imbalance in the Santa Ana River watershed.

IMPORT OF LOW-SALINE WATER- One solution that has been ongoing for the past 20 years is transition from use of high salinity import water to lower salinity water. In 1956, Western, as a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District, began importing Colorado River water to western Riverside County to supplement diminishing local supplies. While the water provided needed relief to groundwater overdraft in the basin, it also brought a high level of minerals and salts.

In 1979, water from the State Water Project in Northern California became available to the watershed. This water is much lower in salt levels than Colorado River water. Today, about 75% of the imported water supplies that Western brings into the watershed are from Northern California via the State Water Project.

DESALINATION - While the import of low TDS water helps alleviate the salt problem, added salts must also be extracted from the water before it is put back into the re-use cycle. One option for removing salts from the water is desalination. The Arlington Desalter, located in Riverside, has been in operation since 1990 and can desalt approximately six million gallons of groundwater daily.



The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor - For commercial and industrial water users whose processes create a high-saline waste stream, discharging these wastes to a dedicated source helps prevent the degradation of water quality caused by salt build-up. The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) was built for just that purpose. The SARI line provides industrial users in the Santa Ana watershed with an environmentally-friendly and convenient way to dispose of high saline waste. This helps industry meet discharge requirements and keeps added salts out of the municipal sewer systems and, therefore, out of the watershed.

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Wastewater Services

About SARI

The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) is a pipeline that was constructed to protect the Santa Ana Watershed from desalter concentrate and various saline wastes. Organizations whose processes create high-saline waste that does not qualify for use, reclamation, and return to the region through the municipal sewer system domestic treatment plants, but does qualify for ocean discharge, can use the SARI line to transport the waste. The SARI pipeline carries the waste directly to specially-equipped treatment plants operated by the Orange County Sanitation District. After treatment, the waste is Discharged to the Pacific Ocean.

To qualify for SARI discharge, waste with high total dissolved solids (TDS)

must meet established local limits for heavy metals, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), total petroleum hydrocarbons, pH, total toxic organics, and pesticides.

There are two ways to discharge high-saline waste to the SARI system:

DIRECT WASTE GENERATOR or
INDIRECT WASTE GENERATOR

Direct generators are generators of waste that qualify for discharge to the SARI system and that are close enough to the SARI line to construct a direct-connect lateral between their facilities and the SARI line. The SARI pipeline follows the alignment of the Santa Ana River from the ocean to the Prado Dam west of Corona and then branches out. Reach IV-A extends north, paralleling the Corona Expressway into the Inland Empire Utilities Agency's service area. Reach IV-B extends into Corona and the westerly portion of Riverside. Reach IV-D extends northeasterly on the north side of the Santa Ana River to the San Bernardino Treatment Plant. The Temescal Valley Interceptor extends from Elsinore to Corona, paralleling the 15 Freeway.

Indirect generators are those generators of waste that qualify for discharge to the SARI system, yet are not located close enough to the SARI line for a direct connection or who generate a small amount of flow and find it more cost-effective to truck haul the waste to a collection station. The truck collection station is conveniently located near major

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transportation corridors in the western Inland Empire area. Another collection station is planned for the Elsinore area to serve the needs of those along the southern I- 15 corridor.

The following is a listing of the constituent limits for discharge to the SARI.

SARI Discharge MCLs
Measured in mg/L

Arsenic 2.0
Cadmium 1.0
Chromium (Total) 2.0
Copper 3.0
Lead 2.0
Mercury 0.03
Nickel 10.0
Silver 5.0
Zinc 10.0
Cyanide (Total) 5.0
Cyanide (Amenable) 1.0
Polychlorinated biphenyls 0.01
Pesticides 0.01
Total Toxic Organics TTO 0.58
Sulfide (Total) 5.0
Sulfide (Dissolved) 0.5
Oil and grease of mineral, petroleum origin TPH 100.00
pH 6 to 12 units
Subject to more stringent standards as established by Federal
Categorical
Pretreatment Standards.

Prohibition on infectious waste

It is required that any discharge of infectious waste be rendered noninfectious prior to discharge if the infectious waste is deemed to pose a threat to the public health and safety or will result in any violation of applicable waste discharge requirements.

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Wastewater Services

SARI Direct Discharges

Direct discharges are generators of industrial waste who qualify to discharge to the SARI system and are close enough to the SARI line to construct a direct connection lateral between their facility and the SARI line in order to discharge waste directly.

How to become a direct generator

Complete the Direct Connection Permit Application. The application asks you to describe the type and quality of waste you desire to discharge, wastewater pretreatment (if any), type of process that is generating the industrial waste flow, location of business, amount of flow, etc.

[Instructions for DIRECT CONNECTION PERMIT APPLICATION](#) 

[Application for DIRECT CONNECTION PERMIT](#) 

[Wastehauler Discharge Permit](#) 

Submit the completed application, along with a laboratory analysis of a sample from the proposed discharge, to Western for review.

A representative from Western will visit your business. These visits are designed to confirm responses in the application and to clarify any outstanding concerns that Western or you may have.

If the waste flow can be accepted, you will be issued a SARI discharge permit. The permit includes terms and conditions related to discharging to the SARI system. Included in the permit are sampling requirements that stipulate what flow constituents you are to test and the frequency of testing and reporting.

Contract to acquire treatment discharge rights and pipeline discharge rights. These rights are purchased from Western Municipal Water District.

For fees and rates, [click here](#) 

Concurrent with the processing of the capacity contract,



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construction plans and specifications for a lateral connection to the SARI pipeline will need to be prepared. You will be responsible for constructing the meter and lateral and will own, operate and maintain the lateral upstream of the metering structure. However, the lateral's design will need to meet specific requirements, as well as those of the jurisdiction (if any) that controls the public right-of-way the lateral is constructed within. The Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority owns, operates, and maintains the metering structure and the piping between the meter and the actual connection to the SARI pipeline. You will pay for plan check expenses SAWPA incurs in reviewing and approving the plans and specifications.

Once the plans and specifications are approved, you may contract to have the lateral and metering structure built. Construction inspection compliance fees for standard plans and specifications will be charged to you.

You will be asked to submit periodic certified laboratory analysis of waste samples as specified in your permit. Western will also spot-check samples for discharge compliance at any time.

Post a deposit equal to 40 days anticipated billing based on discharge information provided in the application.

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Wastewater Services

SARI Indirect Discharges

Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) indirect discharges are generators of waste that qualify for discharge to the SARI system but are not close enough for a direct connection or that generate a limited amount of flow and find that it is more cost effective to truck haul the discharge to a SARI truck collection station. The truck collection station is conveniently located near major transportation corridors in the western Inland Empire area.

How to become an indirect generator

Complete the Indirect Connection Permit Application. The application asks you to describe the type and quality of waste you desire to discharge, wastewater pretreatment (if any), type of process that is generating the industrial waste flow, location of business, amount of flow, etc.

[Instructions for INDIRECT CONNECTION PERMIT APPLICATION](#) 

[Application for INDIRECT CONNECTION PERMIT](#) 

[Wastehauler Discharge Permit](#) 

Submit the completed application, along with a laboratory analysis of a sample from the proposed discharge, to Western.

A representative from Western will visit your business. These visits are designed to confirm responses in the application and to clarify any outstanding concerns that Western or you may have.

If the waste flow can be accepted, you will be issued a SARI discharge permit. The permit includes terms and conditions related to discharging to the SARI system. Included in the permit are sampling requirements that stipulate what flow constituents you are to test and the frequency of testing and reporting.

Post a deposit equal to 40 days anticipated billing based on discharge information provided in the application.

You will be asked to submit periodic certified laboratory

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analysis of waste samples as specified in your permit. Western will also spot-check samples for discharge compliance at any time.

For fees and rates, [click here](#) 

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- Regional Sewerage System
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 - Capacity & Permit
- Domestic Waste Hauler
- Maps
- Limits
- Ordinances
- Links
- Disposal Rate
- SSMP
- FAQ's

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Non-Reclaimable Wastewater


The Agency operates the Non-Reclaimable Wastewater System (NRWS) which provides the disposal mean for discharges of high-salt-content industrial wastewater. This wastewater is not suitable to be treated at the Agency's treatment plants. The NRWS transports non-reclaimable, salt-laden, industrial strength wastewater out of the Agency's service area, to other treatment facilities in Los Angeles and Orange counties, and eventual discharge to the Pacific Ocean.

The NRWS was conceived early in the Agency's history. In 1966, voters approved a \$16 million general obligation bond issue to finance the purchase of hydraulic/treatment capacity and the construction of two major NRWS trunk lines.

The North NRWS consists of three trunk lines: north, central and south trunk lines, which collect industrial wastewater discharges and convey the combined discharge to the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County's sewer system. The South NRWS is to serve industries in the south service area of the Agency and the combined discharge is conveyed to the sewer system of the Orange County Sanitation District.

As of June 30, 2006, there are 42 companies having discharge pipeline connection to the NRWS. These companies include many well-known industries such as California Steel Industries, Inc.; Coca-Cola Company; Temple-Inland, Inc.; Mission Linen and Uniform Service; James Hardie Building Products, Inc.; Frito Lay, Inc.; Cintas Corp.; and Sunkist Growers, Inc. In addition, there are about 12 companies that transport their wastewater to the NRWS discharge stations.

- [2007-2008 NRWS Annual Report](#)



Inland Empire Utilities Agency - A Municipal Water District
| 6075 Kimball Avenue, Chino, CA 91708 Phone: 909-993-1600 |

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NRWS Capacity & Permit

There are two methods to become user of the Non-Reclaimable Waste System (NRWS): (a) Make connection to the NRWS or (b) Truck the wastewater to a NRWS disposal site.

- Method (a) is for an industry that normally discharges continuously with flow of more than 15,000 gallons per week.
- Method (b) is for an industry that normally discharges by batch with flow of 15,000 gallons per week or less.

To use the first method, an industry has to purchase hydraulic capacity in the NRWS, and enter into a Capacity Right Agreement (Agreement) with the Agency. The Agreement dictates the flow rate of wastewater to be discharged to the NRWS. Application form for purchase of capacity is available in the Forms and Links section.

To discharge by second method (b), there is no need to purchase the hydraulic capacity.

Apply for Wastewater Discharge Permit

The permit, which usually has a five-year term, allows discharges to the NRWS. It specifies the discharge requirements and limits for pollutants of concern in an industrial discharge. To apply for the permit, please fill out the permit application (available in the Forms and Links section), and send us, at a minimum, the following items for determination of industry category and applicable discharge requirements:

1. Six (6) sets of plans, drawn to scale (minimum size 11 x 17) for your facility's:
 - facility layouts and spill containment systems for storage tanks and containers;
 - industrial & sanitary waste lines located within the facility and points of connections to the NRWS or domestic sewers;
 - schematic diagrams of wastewater treatment equipment and process, if any;
 - proposed plans for connection to the NRWS; and
 - proposed monitoring station for the discharge (upstream of connection to the NRWS).
2. A schematic diagram for the water mass balance with average flow rates for water usage and discharge for the facility.
3. Descriptions of manufacturing process, wastewater generation process and wastewater treatment practice, if any.
4. Lists of primary raw materials and products.
5. If possible, a wastewater characteristic report of wastewater from a similar facility that you affiliate with.
6. Other items that are required by the Agency's staff to properly determine industry's category and discharge limits.

Fees

Please be aware that there are fees for capacity purchase, permit process (which shall be determined by the Agency staff), and plan check for connection to the NRWS. Fees are listed in the Service Rate section and subject to be changed in July of each year.

These fees need to be made payable to the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and submit to the below addresses:

- Inland Empire Utilities Agency
6075 Kimball Avenue
Chino, CA 91710
- Inland Empire Utilities Agency
P.O. Box 9020
Chino Hills, CA. 91709

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Resources for living and doing business in Southwest California

- [Commuter Computer](#)
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- Location Map
- Resource Guide
- Transportation Information
- Quality of Life Features
- Educational Opportunities
- Housing
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Information on finding the right location for your business

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- [Demographics](#)

- Communications
- Utility Resources/Rates
- Workforce
- Industrial Lease Prices
- Office Lease Prices
- HubZone
- Sari (Brine) Line
- Foreign Trade Zone
- Fast Tract Permitting



Partners and programs to help businesses thrive

- Employment & Training Services and Incentives
- Major Employers
- Economic Development Partners
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- Lending Programs
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Sari (Brine) Line

[The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor A Quality Solution](#)
[Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority](#)

The SARI line, a regional brine line, is designed to convey 30 million gallons per day (MGD) of non-reclaimable wastewater from the upper Santa Ana River basin to the ocean for disposal, after treatment. The non-reclaimable wastewater consists of desalter concentrate and industrial wastewater. Domestic wastewater is also received on a temporary basis. To date over 73 miles of the SARI line have been completed. The most recent extension (23 miles in length), the Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor (TVRI) line (now referred to as Reach V) was completed in 2001.

The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) in its current configuration of over 90 miles of pipeline, transports "brine" and wastewater from Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties to Orange County Sanitation District's (OCSD's) Regional Treatment Plant No. 1, or No. 2. Initial segments of the SARI were constructed in 1975, with the most recent segment (Reach V) completed in 2002.

The SARI is an important regional water quality asset because it prevents water containing salts (also termed "brine") from being discharged into the Santa Ana River, which would then percolate into Orange County's groundwater basin. The "brine" contained in the SARI, which is significantly less salty than ocean water, comes mostly from desalter plants operated to remove salt from existing groundwater, making the treated water available for use. One example is the Arlington Desalter which removes salt from water extracted from the Arlington Groundwater Basin and delivers the treated water to Orange County Water District (OCWD) for percolation into Orange County's groundwater basin. In order to reduce the watershed's reliance on imported State Project and Colorado River water, to remove salts from the groundwater basins, and to ultimately achieve a "salt balance" in the watershed, a number of additional desalters are under construction, or planned for the near future. For further background information on the existing SARI and salt imbalance in the watershed, see the SARI Planning Study and the Water Resources Plan posted to [SAWPA's website](#).

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Appendix B

SARI LINE PRINTED INFORMATION



Purpose

Provide effective brine disposal options throughout the Inland Empire

Available Capacity for Use

18 million gallons per day (MGD)

Design Capacity 30 MGD

Tons of Salt Removed from the Santa Ana Watershed 75,000 +



Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI): Regional Brine Disposal

What can the SARI line do for you?

- Protects surface and groundwater quality throughout the watershed
- Removes salt from the watershed which expands potential wastewater reuse
- Facilitates potable water production by disposing brackish groundwater desalter brine concentrate
- Opens the door for inland industries with salty wastewater that can not be treated at local treatment plants
- Enables short term emergency discharge of salty wastewater ensuring environmental compliance
- Allows small waste generators to haul waste to one of the four disposal stations



What is the SARI line?

The SARI line is a brine disposal system for:

- The disposal of high TDS brine from brackish groundwater desalter operations within the region
- The disposal of industrial or domestic TDS wastewater that is too salty or otherwise unfit for discharge into local treatment facilities



How does the SARI line work?

SARI is a 93 mile disposal system that:

- Prevents water containing salts (brine) from being discharged into the Santa Ana River.
- Collects waste that is discharged from direct and indirect waste dischargers.
- Carries waste to the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) for treatment
- The OCSD treated water is discharged into the Pacific Ocean through a five mile long outfall.

Who can be helped by SARI?

The SARI line makes waste discharge possible for facilities such as:

- Computer Chip Manufactures
- Power Plants
- Ion Exchange Plants
- Brackish Groundwater Desalters
- Commercial Laundry Facilities
- Medical Supply Industry
- Research Facilities
- Biotechnology Facilities
- Food Processing Facilities



How do I connect?

For information on those with capacity for sale contact SAWPA at (951) 354-4220

What can go into a brine line?

To qualify for SARI discharge, waste with high total dissolved solids (TDS) must meet established local limits for heavy metals, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), total petroleum hydrocarbons, pH, total toxic organics (TTO), and pesticides.

Below is a listing of the constituent limits (measured in mg/L) for discharge to the SARI.

• Arsenic	2.0
• Cadmium	1.0
• Chromium (Total)	2.0
• Copper	3.0
• Lead	2.0
• Mercury	0.03
• Nickel	10.0
• Silver	5.0
• Zinc	10.0
• Cyanide (Total)	5.0
• Cyanide (Amenable)	1.0
• Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.01
• Pesticides	0.01
• Total Toxic Organics (TTO)	0.58
• Sulfide (Total)	5.0
• Sulfide (Dissolved)	0.5
• Oil and grease of mineral, petroleum origin (TPH)	100.00
• pH 6 to 12 units	

The above list is also subject to more stringent standards as established by Federal categorical pretreatment standards.

How do I connect?

An agency or business wishing to discharge into the SARI System usually contracts for needed pipeline and treatment and disposal capacity with the appropriate SAWPA member agency:

- Eastern Municipal Water District
(951) 928-3777
- Inland Empire Utilities Agency
(909) 993-1600
- San Bernardino Valley MWD
(909) 387-9200
- Western Municipal Water District
(951) 789-5000

Permit requirements for discharge are set by SAWPA and may be administered by SAWPA or by the contracting member agency. Upon payment of the connection fee, the discharger may use the System within the bounds established by both contract and appropriate discharge permit. As effluent is ultimately discharged into the Pacific Ocean after treatment at the OCSD facility, discharges from that facility must conform to standards established for ocean discharge, and acceptable constituents to the SARI System may be limited.



Santa Ana Regional Interceptor

The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) is a regional brine line that was constructed to protect the Santa Ana Watershed from desalter concentrate and various saline wastes and to transport desalter concentrate. It can convey 30 million gallons per day (MGD) of non-reclaimable wastewater from the upper Santa Ana River basin to the Pacific Ocean for disposal after treatment. To date, over 90 miles of the SARI line has been completed in Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. It provides both commercial and industrial water users in the Santa Ana Watershed with an environmentally-friendly and convenient way to dispose of high saline waste.

Brine. How does it affect you?

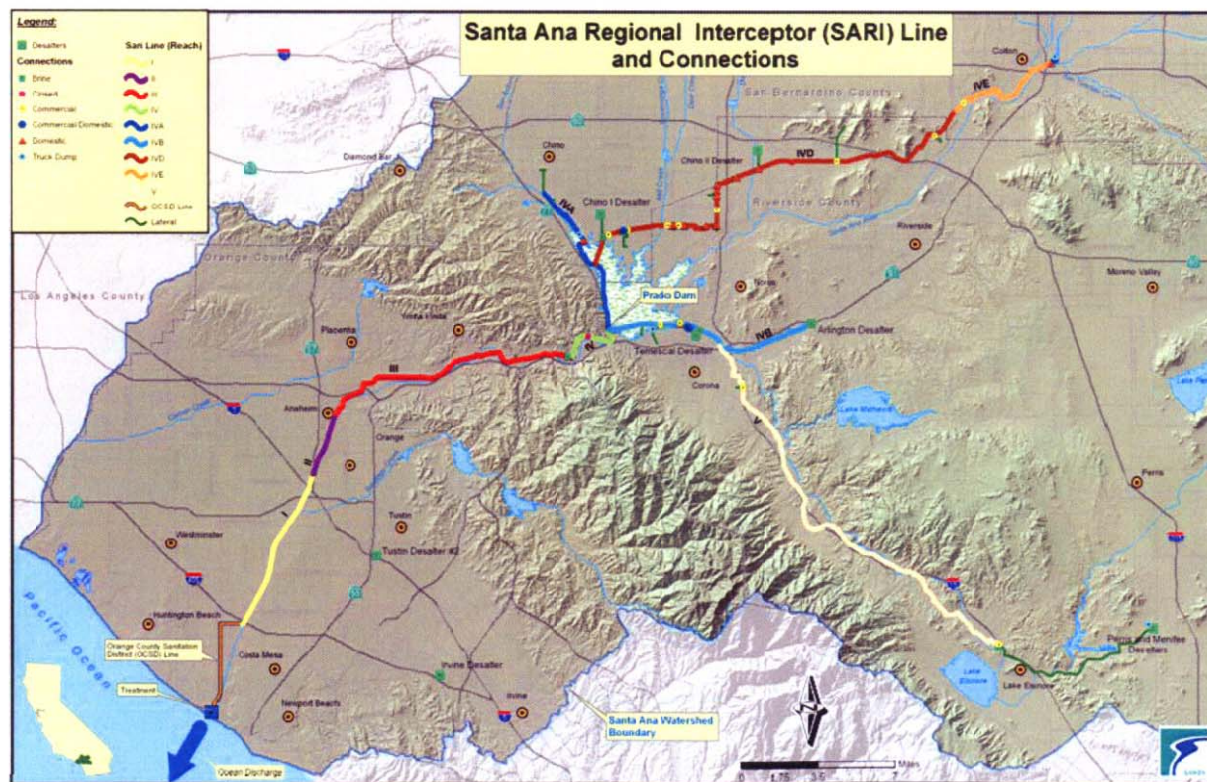
Brine, otherwise known as salt, is a costly problem for **ALL** water users. It makes laundry detergents work less effectively, plumbing fixtures and home appliances wear out faster, and industrial users incur extra treatment costs for cooling towers, boilers, and manufacturing processes. At high levels, recycling and compliance with State and Federal wastewater discharge permits become difficult to accomplish. Additionally, vegetation can experience restricted growth and reduced crop yields.

What does the SARI do?

The SARI is an important regional water quality asset because it prevents water containing salts (brine) from being discharged into the Santa Ana River. The brine contained in the SARI, which is **significantly less salty than ocean water**, comes mostly from desalter plants operated to remove salt from existing groundwater, making the treated water available for use as potable water.

Organizations that produce high-saline wastes that do not qualify for use, reclamation, and return to the region through the municipal sewer system domestic treatment plants, but do qualify for ocean discharge can use the SARI to transport the waste. The SARI carries the waste directly to a wastewater treatment plant operated by the Orange County Sanitation District. Once treated, the waste is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through a five-mile-long outfall.

The SARI collects waste that is discharged from both direct waste and indirect waste generators. Direct waste generators qualify for discharge to the SARI system and are close enough to the line to construct a direct-connect lateral between their facility and the SARI line. Indirect waste generators also qualify for discharge to the SARI system, but are either not located close enough to the line for a direct connection or generate a small amount of flow and find it more cost-effective to truck the waste to a collection station.





Who can be helped by the SARI line?

- Computer Chip Manufactures
- Power Plants
- Ion Exchange Plants
- Groundwater Desalters
- Commercial Laundry Facilities
- Medical Supply Industry
- Research Facilities
- Biotechnology Facilities
- Food Processing Facilities
- Hospitals
- Large Cooling Facilities
- Other "Salty" Industries



Regional Brine Disposal: We Are the Solution to Your Salt Problem



What is the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) line?

The SARI line is a pipeline constructed for:

- Disposal of industrial or domestic wastewater that is too salty or otherwise unfit for discharge into local treatment facilities
- Disposal of high levels of brine from brackish groundwater desalter operations within the region

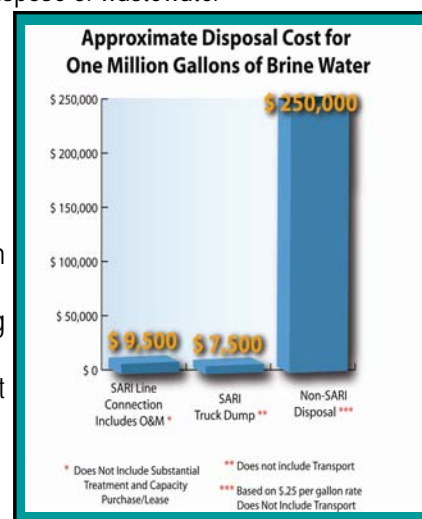
How does the SARI line help solve your regional brine disposal problem?

- Opens the door for coastal industries with salty wastewater that cannot be treated at inland treatment plants to relocate inland
- Provides existing inland industries an opportunity to dispose of wastewater
- Enables short-term emergency discharge of salty wastewater ensuring environmental compliance
- Allows small waste generators to haul wastewater to one of the four disposal stations

How does the SARI line work?

The SARI line is an affordable salt (brine) disposal system that:

- Prevents water containing salts (brine) from being discharged into the Santa Ana River
- Collects wastewater that is discharged from direct waste dischargers and truck dumps
- Carries wastewater for treatment



How do I know if I have a salt (brine) problem?

An excess of salt (brine) can be caused by pre-treating your industrial process water, utilizing water softeners or by recycling or recirculation of water in your process.



How do I connect?

For information on using a truck dump station or connecting to the SARI line, please contact SAWPA at (951) 354-4220, via e-mail at JBeehler@sawpa.org, or send your written request to SAWPA at P.O. Box 7729, Riverside, CA 92513-7729.

APPENDIX C

SARI LINE PERMIT APPLICATIONS

DRAFT

**SANTA ANA WATERSHED
PROJECT AUTHORITY**

GENERAL MANAGER



APPLICATION
Direct Connection Permit

Note: Please read all attached instructions prior to completing this application.

SECTION A - GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Facility Name:** _____
- a. Operator Name: _____
- b. Is the operator identified in (1.a.) the owner of the facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, provide the name and address of the operator and submit a copy of the contract and/or other documents indicating the operator's scope of responsibility for the facility.

2. **Facility Address:**
Street: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

3. **Facility Mailing Address:**
Street or P.O. Box: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

4. **Designated Authorized Representative of the Facility:**
[Attach similar information for each authorized representative]

Name: _____	Name: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____
Phone No.: _____	Phone: _____
Fax No.: _____	Fax No.: _____

5. **Designated Facility Contact:**

Name: _____	Name: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____
Phone: _____	Phone: _____

SECTION B - FACILITY OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS

1. Work Days		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Shifts								
per work								
day:								
	1st							
Employees								
per	2nd							
shift:								
	3rd							
Shift	1st							
start								
and	2nd							
end								
times:	3rd							

2. Indicate whether the business activity is:
- ☐ Continuous through the year, or
- ☐ Seasonal - Indicate operating cycles

COMMENTS:

3. Indicate whether the facility discharge is:
- ☐ Continuous through the year, or
- ☐ Seasonal - Indicate operating cycles

COMMENTS:

4. **Building Layout - Draw to scale the location of each building on the premises. Show map orientation and location of all water meters, storm drains, numbered unit processes (from the schematic flow diagram required on page 7), public sewers, and each facility sewer line connected to the public sewers. Number each sewer and show existing and proposed sampling locations. This drawing must be certified by a State Registered Professional Engineer.**

A blueprint or drawing of the facilities showing the above items may be attached in lieu of submitting a drawing on this sheet.

SECTION C - WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE

1. Water Sources: (Check as many as are applicable)

☐ Private Well☐ Surface Water☐ Municipal Water Utility (Specify City): _____☐ Other (Specify): _____

2. Name on the water bill: _____

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

3. Water service account number: _____

4. List average water usage on premises:

[New facilities may estimate]

Type	Average Water Usage (GPD)	Indicate Estimated (E) or Measured (M)
a. Contact cooling water	_____	_____
b. Non-contact cooling water	_____	_____
c. Boiler feed	_____	_____
d. Process (Describe Processes)	_____	_____
e. Sanitary	_____	_____
f. Air pollution control	_____	_____
g. Contained in product	_____	_____
h. Plant & equipment washdown	_____	_____
i. Irrigation & lawn watering	_____	_____
j. Other	_____	_____
k. TOTAL OF A-J	_____	_____

SECTION D - SEWER CONNECTION INFORMATION1. a. **For an existing business:**

Is the building presently connected to the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) System?

☐ Yes: SARI system permit number _____

☐ No: Have you previously applied for a SARI system permit? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. **For a new business:**

(i). Will you be occupying an existing vacant building (such as in an industrial park)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

(ii). Have you applied for a building permit if a new facility will be constructed?
☐ Yes ☐ No

(iii). Will you be connected to the SARI system?
☐ Yes ☐ No

2. List size, descriptive location, and flow of each facility lateral which connects to the SARI system. (If more than four, attach additional information on another sheet.)

	Lateral Size	Descriptive Location of SARI Connection or Discharge Point	Average Flow (GPD)
a.	_____	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____	_____

SECTION E - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION

1. Does this facility currently discharge any wastewater to the SARI system?
☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If your facility employs or will be employing processes in any of the industrial categories or business activities listed below (regardless of whether they generate wastewater, waste sludge, or hazardous wastes), place a check beside the category of business activity (check all that apply).

Industries Regulated by Categorical Standards

- ☐ Aluminum Forming
- ☐ Asbestos Manufacturing
- ☐ Battery Manufacturing
- ☐ Can Making
- ☐ Carbon Black
- ☐ Coal Mining
- ☐ Coil Coating
- ☐ Copper Forming
- ☐ Electric and Electronic Components Manufacturing
- ☐ Electroplating
- ☐ Feedlots
- ☐ Fertilizer Manufacturing
- ☐ Foundries (Metal Molding and Casting)
- ☐ Glass Manufacturing
- ☐ Grain Mills
- ☐ Inorganic Chemicals
- ☐ Iron and Steel
- ☐ Leather Tanning and Finishing
- ☐ Metal Finishing
- ☐ Nonferrous Metals Forming
- ☐ Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing
- ☐ Paint and Ink Formulating
- ☐ Paving and Roofing Manufacturing
- ☐ Pesticides Manufacturing
- ☐ Petroleum Refining
- ☐ Pharmaceutical
- ☐ Plastic and Synthetic Materials Manufacturing
- ☐ Plastics Processing Manufacturing
- ☐ Porcelain Enamel
- ☐ Pulp, Paper, and Fiberboard Manufacturing
- ☐ Rubber Manufacturing
- ☐ Soap and Detergent Manufacturing
- ☐ Steam Electric
- ☐ Sugar Processing
- ☐ Textile Mills
- ☐ Timber Products

SECTION E - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.

3. Indicate applicable North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) for all processes (If more than one applies, list in descending order of importance.):

a. _____	b. _____	c. _____
d. _____	e. _____	e. _____

4. Give a brief description of all operations at this facility including primary products or services that generate wastewater, including a description of the wastewater, which discharges to the SARI system. (attach additional sheets if necessary):

5. **PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED:**

Products (Brand name)	Past Calendar Year Amounts per Day (Daily Units)		Estimate This Calendar Year Amounts per Day (Daily Units)	
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SECTION E - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION

6. Provide the following information on all wastewater sources which discharge to the SARI system. [New facilities may estimate]
- a. Hours/Day Discharged (e.g., 8 hours/day):
M_____T_____W_____TH_____F_____SAT_____SUN_____
 - b. Hours of Discharge (e.g., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.):
M_____T_____W_____TH_____F_____SAT_____SUN_____
 - c. Peak hourly flow rate (GPD)_____
 - d. Maximum daily flow rate (GPD)_____
 - e. Annual daily average (GPD)_____
7. If batch discharges occur or will occur, which discharge to the SARI system:
[New facilities may estimate]
- a. Number of batch discharges_____ per day
 - b. Average discharge per batch_____ (GPD)
 - c. Time of batch discharges_____ at _____
(days of week) (hours of day)
 - d. Flow rate_____ gallons/minute
 - e. Percent of total discharge_____
8. **Schematic Flow Diagram - For each major activity in which wastewater is or will be generated, that discharges to the SARI system, draw a diagram of the flow of materials, products, water, and wastewater from the start of the activity to its completion, showing all unit processes. Indicate which processes use water and which generate wastewater which discharges to the SARI system. Include the average daily volume and maximum daily volume of each wastestream [new facilities may estimate]. If estimates are used for flow data this must be indicated. Number each unit process having wastewater which discharges to the SARI system. Use these numbers when showing the unit processes in the building layout in Section B - 4. This drawing must be completed and certified for accuracy by a State Registered Professional Engineer.**

SECTION E - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.

9. **For Non-Categorical Users Only:** List average wastewater discharge, maximum discharge, and type of discharge (batch, continuous, or both), for each process(es) which discharge to the SARI system. Include the reference number from the process schematic that corresponds to each process. [New facilities should estimate each discharge]

No.	Process Description	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

10. **For Categorical Users Only:** Provide the wastewater discharge flows for each process(es) or proposed process(es) which discharge to the SARI system. Include the reference number from the process schematic that corresponds to each process. [New facilities should estimate each discharge]

No.	Regulated Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

No.	Unregulated Regulated Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

No.	Dilute Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SECTION E - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.**11. For Categorical Users Subject To Total Toxic Organic (TTO) Requirements:**

Provide the following (TTO) information.

- a. Does (or will) this facility use any of the toxic organics that are listed under the TTO standard of the applicable categorical pretreatment standards published by EPA?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- b. Has a baseline monitoring report (BMR) been submitted which contains TTO information?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- c. If yes, please attach a copy of the BMR.

12. Do you have, or plan to have, automatic sampling equipment or continuous wastewater flow metering equipment at this facility?

Current: Flow Metering ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Sampling Equipment ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Planned: Flow Metering ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Sampling Equipment ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If so, please indicate the present or future location of this equipment on the sewer schematic and describe the equipment below:

13. Are any process changes or expansions planned during the next three years that could alter wastewater volumes or characteristics? Consider production processes as well as air or water pollution treatment processes that may affect the discharge.

☐ Yes ☐ No, (skip question 14)

14. Briefly describe these changes and the anticipated effects on the wastewater volume and characteristics: (Attach additional sheets if needed.)

SECTION F - TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

1. Is any form of wastewater treatment (see # 2 for a list of options) for the wastewater discharged to the SARI system practiced at this facility?

☐ Yes ☐ No (If No, please skip to Section G)

2. Indicate which treatment devices or processes are in use or are proposed for treating wastewater or sludge (check as many as appropriate).

- ☐ Air flotation
- ☐ Centrifuge
- ☐ Chemical precipitation
- ☐ Chlorination
- ☐ Cyclone
- ☐ Filtration
- ☐ Flow equalization
- ☐ Grease or oil separation, type: _____
- ☐ Grease trap
- ☐ Grinding filter
- ☐ Grit removal
- ☐ Ion exchange
- ☐ Neutralization, pH correction
- ☐ Ozonation
- ☐ Reverse osmosis
- ☐ Screen
- ☐ Sedimentation
- ☐ Septic tank
- ☐ Solvent separation
- ☐ Spill protection
- ☐ Sump
- ☐ Biological treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Rainwater diversion or storage
- ☐ Other chemical treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Other physical treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Other, type: _____

3. Describe the pollutant loadings, flow rates, design capacity, physical size, and operating procedures of each treatment facility checked above.

SECTION F - TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER Cont.

4. Are any materials or water reclamation systems in use or planned?

☐ Yes ☐ No (If No, please skip to question 5)

5. Briefly describe recovery process, substance recovered, percent recovered, and the concentration in the spent solution. Submit a flow diagram for each process: (Attach additional sheets if needed.)

6. Attach a process flow diagram for each existing treatment system. Include process equipment, bi-products, by-product disposal method, waste and by-product volumes, and design and operating conditions.

7. Describe any changes in treatment or disposal methods planned or under construction for the wastewater discharged to the SARI system. Please include estimated completion dates.

8. Do you have a wastewater treatment system operator? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, the operator is: ☐ an employee of facility ☐ a consultant

Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

Full time: _____ (specify hours)

Part time: _____ (specify hours)

9. Do you have a manual on the correct operation of your treatment equipment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Do you have a written maintenance schedule for your treatment equipment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION G - CHARACTERISTICS OF RAW MATERIALS

1. List types and amounts (mass or volume per day) of raw materials used or planned for use at this facility (attach list if needed):

	Material	Quantity
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____
f.	_____	_____

2. List types and quantity of chemicals used or planned for use at this facility (attach list if needed). Include copies of Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (if available) for all chemicals identified:

	Chemical	Quantity
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____
f.	_____	_____

SECTION H - CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGE

All current industrial users of the SARI system are required to submit monitoring data on all pollutants that are regulated specific to each process. Use the tables provided in this section to report the analytical results. **DO NOT LEAVE BLANKS.** For all other (non-regulated) pollutants, indicate whether the pollutant is known to be present (P), suspected to be present (S), or known not to be present (O), by placing the appropriate letter in the column for average reported values. Indicate on either the top of each table, or on a separate sheet, if necessary, the sample location and type of analysis used. Be sure methods conform to 40 CFR Part 136; if they do not, indicate what method was used.

New dischargers should use the table to indicate what pollutants will be present or are suspected to be present in proposed wastestreams by placing a P (expected to be present), S (suspected to be present), or O (will not be present) under the average reported values.

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Acenaphthene								
Acrolein								
Acrylonitrile								
Benzene								
Benzidine								
Carbon tetrachloride								
Chlorobenzene								
1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene								
Hexachlorobenzene								
1,2 - Dichloroethane								
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane								
Hexachloroethane								
1,1 - Dichloroethane								
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane								
1,1,2,2 - Tetrachloroethane								
Chloroethane								
Bis (2 - chloroethyl) ether								
17 Bis (chloro methyl) ether								
2 - Chloroethyl vinyl ether								
2 - Chloronaphthalene								
2,4,6 - Trichlorophenol								
Parachlorometa cresol								
Chloroform								
2 - Chlorophenol								
1,2 - Dichlorobenzene								
1,3 - Dichlorobenzene								
1,4 - Dichlorobenzene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
3,3 - Dichlorobenzidine								
1,1 - Dichloroethylene								
1,2 - Trans-dichloroethylene								
2,4 - Dichloropheno								
1,2 - Dichloropropane								
1,2 - Dichloropropylene								
1,3 - Dichloropropylene								
2,4 - Dimethylphenol								
2,4 - Dinitrotoluene								
2,6 - Dinitrotoluene								
1,2 - Diphenylhydrazine								
Ethylbenzene								
Fluoranthene								
4 - Chlorophenyl phenyl ether								
4 - Bromophenyl phenyl ether								
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether								
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane								
Methylene chloride								
Methyl chloride								
Methyl bromide								
Bromoform								
Dichlorobromomethane								
Chlorodibromomethane								
Hexachlorobutadiene								
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene								
Isophorone								
Naphthalene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Nitrobenzene								
Nitrophenol								
2 – Nitrophenol								
4 – Nitrophenol								
2,4 – Dinitrophenol								
4,6 - Dinitro-o-cresol								
N – nitrosodimethylamine								
N – nitrosodiphenylamine								
N - nitrosodi- n - propylamine								
Pentachlorophenol								
Phenol								
Bis (2 – ethylhexyl) phthalate								
Butyl benzyl phthalate								
Di - n - butyl phthalate								
Di - n - octyl phthalate								
Diethyl phthalate								
Dimethyl phthalate								
Benzo (a) anthracene								
Benzo (a) pyrene								
3,4 – benzo(a)fluoranthene								
Benzo (k) fluoranthene								
Chrysene								
Acenaphthylene								
Anthracene								
Benzo (ghi) perylene								
Fluorene								
Phenanthrene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene								
Indeno (1,2,3 - cd) pyrene								
Pyrene								
Tetrachloroethylene								
Toluene								
Trichloroethylene								
Vinyl chloride								
Aldrin								
Dieldrin								
Chlordane								
4,4' - DDT								
4,4' - DDE								
4,4' - DDD								
Alpha - endosulfan								
Beta - endosulfan								
Endosulfan sulfate								
Endrin								
Endrin aldehyde								
Heptachlor								
Heptachlor epoxide								
Alpha - BHC								
Beta - BHC								
Gamma - BHC								
Delta - BHC								
PCB - 1242								
PCB - 1254								
PCB - 1221								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

[illegible]

SECTION I - SPILL PREVENTION

1. Do you have storage containers, bins, or ponds at your facility which are used to store chemicals? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please give a description of their location, contents, size, type, and frequency and method of cleaning. Also indicate in a diagram or comment on the proximity of these containers to the SARI system or storm drain system.

2. Do you have floor drains in your manufacturing area(s)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you have floor drains in your chemical storage area(s)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes; Where do they discharge to?

3. If you have chemical storage containers, bins, or ponds onsite, could an accidental spill lead to a discharge to: (check all that apply).

- ☐ an onsite disposal system
☐ SARI system (e.g. through a floor drain)
☐ storm drain
☐ to ground
☐ other, specify:
☐ not applicable, no possible discharge to any of the above routes

4. Please describe below any previous spill events and remedial measures taken to prevent their recurrence.

SECTION J -FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**1. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN (attach additional information where necessary)**

A Slug Load Control Plan (SLCP) is required to be developed to prevent any slug load discharges to the SARI system and/or storm drain systems which discharge to the SARI system. In the event of a spill, Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) shall be notified immediately by telephone at (714) 593-7444, (714) 593-7410, or (714) 962-2411 and Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) shall be notified immediately by telephone at (909) 780-9764. A written report detailing the date and time of the discharge, location of discharge, the type of waste, including concentration and volume, and any corrective actions taken must be received by WMWD within five (5) working days of the spill.

1. List the facility personnel that are responsible for the implementation of the SLCP.

Name: _____	Name: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____
Working Hours: _____	Working Hours: _____
Phone #: _____	Phone #: _____
Emergency Phone #: _____	Emergency Phone #: _____

2. List the name and quantity of all chemicals, solutions, liquids or raw materials which may enter the SARI system and/or storm drain systems which discharge to the SARI system in the event of a spill.

Name	Quantity
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____
e. _____	_____

3. List the procedures which are in place for the routine inspection of potential spill sources.

A. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN Cont.

4. List the abatement, containment and prevention plans which are proposed or currently in place. These can include spill containment structures or vessels, known drainage and containment patterns and/or established transfer procedures.

5. List the equipment and materials, in addition to its approximate location at the facility, which are available for spill response activities.

Equipment/Materials

Location

- | | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| a. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| b. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| c. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| d. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| e. | <hr/> | <hr/> |

6. List the standard operating procedures that will be followed in the event a spill occurs.

A. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN Cont.

7. List the name and telephone number of the commercial supplier(s) of spill response equipment used by your facility.

Company

Phone Number

- a. _____ b. _____

c. _____

8. List the name, address, telephone number, and contact of the company contracted for the recovery and/or removal of the spill from the facility.

- a. Name: _____ b. Name: _____
Address: _____ Address: _____
Contact: _____ Contact: _____
Phone: _____ Phone: _____

B. WASTE MINIMIZATION/POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

List methods in which the facility plans to conserve water, investigate and implement product or material substitution, maintain inventory controls, and provide employee education to minimize the amount of waste generated and hazardous material used. (attach additional sheets if necessary):

C. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management Plan which lists the types of hazardous materials used, storage locations, and types of hazardous waste generated is required to be submitted. A copy of the Business Emergency Plan required by the Fire Department can be substituted for this Management Plan. (attach additional sheets if necessary):

D. PRETREATMENT SYSTEMS OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

A copy of the operations and maintenance manual for any pretreatment equipment used at the facility to treat any wastewater which discharges to the SARI system is required to be submitted. This manual must include process flow rates, chemicals used and dosage rates, equipment used for treatment, a description of the operation and maintenance of the equipment, and the name(s) of personnel responsible for operating the pretreatment equipment. This requirement does not apply to those facilities which limit pretreatment to the operation of normal interceptor separation/clarification.

E. TOXIC ORGANIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (TOMP)

All categorical industrial users, required by the specific 40 CFR regulations, must submit a TOMP. All newly permitted categorical industrial users may be required to analyze for Total Toxic Organics (TTO) prior to submitting the required TOMP.

SECTION K - NON-DISCHARGED WASTES

1. Are any waste liquids or sludges generated and **not** disposed of to the SARI system?

☐ Yes, please describe below. ☐ No (If No, skip the remainder of Section K)

	Waste Generated	Quantity (per year)	Disposal Method
a.	_____	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____	_____

2. Indicate which wastes identified above are disposed of at an off-site treatment facility and which are disposed of on-site.

3. If any of your wastes are sent to an off-site centralized waste treatment facility, identify the waste and the facility.

4. If an outside firm removes any of the above checked wastes, state the name(s) and address(es) of all waste haulers:

	Name	Address
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____

5. Have you been issued any Federal, State, or local environmental permits?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please list the permit(s):

SECTION L - COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

1. Are all applicable Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards and requirements being met on a consistent basis?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not yet discharging

2. If No:

- a. What additional operations and maintenance procedures are being considered to bring the facility into compliance? Also, list additional treatment technology or practice being considered in order to bring the facility into compliance. _____

3. Provide a schedule for bringing the facility into compliance. Specify major events planned along with reasonable completion dates. Note that if the Control Authority issues a permit to the applicant, it may establish a schedule for compliance different from the one submitted by the facility.

SECTION L - COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION Cont.

Milestone Activity	Completion Date
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____
e. _____	_____

SECTION M - AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES

This section must be signed by one of the Authorized Representatives listed on page 1 of the permit application.

Authorized Representative Statement

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate 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 fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name

Title

Signature

Date

Telephone

**SANTA ANA WATERSHED
PROJECT AUTHORITY**

GENERAL MANAGER



INSTRUCTIONS
Indirect Connection Permit Application

All questions must be answered. **DO NOT LEAVE BLANKS.** If a question is not applicable, indicate so on the form. Instructions to some questions on the permit application are given below.

Section A - INSTRUCTIONS (GENERAL INFORMATION)

1. Enter the facility's official or legal name.
 - a. Operator Name: Give the name, as it is legally referred to, of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity, which operated the facility described in this application. This may or may not be the same name as the facility.
 - b. Indicate whether the entity which operates the facility also owns it by marking the appropriate box:
 - (i) if the response is "No", clearly indicate the operators name and address and submit a copy of the contract and/or other documents indicating the operator's scope of responsibility for the facility.
2. Provide the physical location of the facility that is applying for an indirect connection permit.
3. Provide the mailing address where correspondence from the Control Authority may be sent.
4. Provide all the names of the authorized signatories for this facility for the purpose of signing all reports. The designated signatory is defined as:
 - a. A responsible corporate officer, if the facility submitting the reports is a corporation. For the purpose of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or

- (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 - b. A general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively.
 - c. The principal executive officer or director having responsibility for the overall operation of the discharging facility if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a Federal, State, or local governmental entity, or their agents.
 - d. A duly authorized representative of the individual designated in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section if:
 - (i) the authorization is made in writing by the individual described in paragraph (a), (b), or (c);
 - (ii) the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the Industrial Discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well, or well field superintendent, or a position of equivalent responsibility or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
 - (iii) the written authorization is submitted to the Control Authority.
 - e. If an authorization under paragraph (d) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section must be submitted to the Control Authority prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.
- 5. Provide the name of a person who is thoroughly familiar with the facts reported on this form and who can be contacted by the Control Authority (e.g., the plant manager).

SECTION B - INSTRUCTIONS (FACILITY OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS)

1. Indicate whether the business activity is continuous throughout the year or if it is seasonal. If the activity is seasonal, make any comments you feel are required to describe the variation in operation or your business activity.
2. Indicate whether the facility discharge is continuous throughout the year or if it is seasonal. If the discharge is seasonal, make any comments you feel are required to describe the variation in operation or your business activity.
3. A building layout or plant site plan of the premises is required to be completed and certified for accuracy by a State Registered Professional Engineer. Approved building plans may be substituted. An arrow showing North as well as the map scale must be shown. The location of each existing and proposed sampling location and facility sewer line must be clearly identified as well as all sanitary and wastewater drainage plumbing. Number each unit process discharging wastewater to the public sewer. Use the same numbering system shown in the schematic flow diagram. An example of the drawing required is shown below.

SECTION C - INSTRUCTIONS (WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION)

1. Check off all operations that occur or will occur at your facility. If you have any questions regarding how to categorize your business activity, contact the Control Authority for technical guidance.
2. For all processes found on the premises, indicate the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code Number, as found in the most recent Edition of the NAICS Manual prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. This document is available from the Government Printing Office in Washington D.C., or in San Francisco, California. DO NOT USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THE MANUAL. Copies of the manual are also available at most public libraries. If you have any questions regarding how to categorize your business activity, contact the Control Authority for technical guidance.
3. List the types of products, giving the common or brand name and the proper or scientific name. Enter from your records the average and maximum amounts produced daily for each operation for the previous calendar year, and the estimated total daily production for this calendar year. Be sure to specify the daily units of production. Attach additional pages as necessary.
4. A schematic flow diagram is required to be completed and certified for accuracy by a State Registered Professional Engineer. Assign a sequential reference number to each process starting with No. 1. An example of a drawing is shown below in Figure 1. To determine your average daily volume and maximum daily volume of wastewater flow, you may have to read water meters, sewer meters, or make estimates of volumes that are not directly measurable.

SECTION C - INSTRUCTIONS (WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION) - CONTINUED

5. Non-categorical users should report average daily and maximum daily wastewater flows from each process, operation, or activity present at the facility. Categorical users should skip to question 10.
6. Categorical users should report average daily and maximum daily wastewater flows from every regulated, unregulated, and dilution process. A regulated wastestream is defined as wastewater from an industrial process that is regulated for a particular pollutant by a categorical pretreatment standard. Unregulated wastestreams are wastestreams from an industrial process that are not regulated by a categorical pretreatment standard and are not defined as a dilution wastestream. Dilution wastestreams include sanitary wastewater, boiler blowdown, non-contact cooling water blowdown, stormwater streams, demineralized backwash streams and process wastestreams from certain industrial subcategories exempted by EPA from categorical pretreatment standards. [For further details see 40 CFR 403.6 (e).]
7. Total Toxic Organics (TTO) means the sum of the masses or concentrations of specific toxic organic compounds found in the industrial user's process discharge. The individual organic compounds that make up the TTO value and the minimum reportable quantities differ according to the particular industrial category [see applicable categorical pretreatment standards 40 CFR Parts 405-471].

SECTION E - INSTRUCTIONS (CHARACTERISTICS OF RAW MATERIALS)

1. Provide a listing of all primary raw materials used (or planned) in the facility's operations. Indicate amount of raw material used in daily units.
2. Provide a listing of all chemicals used (or planned) in the facility's operations. Indicate the amount used (or planned) in daily units. Avoid the use of trade names of chemicals. If trade names must be used, also provide chemical compounds. Provide copies of all available Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets for all chemicals identified.

SECTION G - INSTRUCTIONS (SPILL PREVENTION)

1. Describe how the spill occurred, what was spilled, when the spill happened, where it occurred, how much was spilled, and whether or not the spill reached the sewer. Also explain what measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence or what measures have been taken to limit damage if another spill occurs.

SECTION K - INSTRUCTIONS (AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES)

See instructions for question 4 in Section A, for a definition of an authorized representative/designated authority.

**SANTA ANA WATERSHED
PROJECT AUTHORITY**

GENERAL MANAGER



APPLICATION
Indirect Connection Permit

Note: Please read all attached instructions prior to completing this application.

SECTION A - GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Facility Name:** _____

a. Operator Name: _____

b. Is the operator identified in (1.a.) the owner of the facility?
[] Yes [] No

If no, provide the name and address of the operator and submit a copy of the contract and/or other documents indicating the operator's scope of responsibility for the facility.

2. **Facility Address:**

Street: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

3. **Facility Mailing Address:**

Street or P.O. Box: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

4. **Designated Authorized Representative of the Facility:**

[Attach similar information for each authorized representative]

Name: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

Phone No.: _____

Phone: _____

Fax No.: _____

Fax _____ No.: _____

5. **Designated Facility Contact:**

Name: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

Phone: _____

SECTION B - FACILITY OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS

1. Work Days		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Shifts per work day:		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Employees per shift:	1st	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	2nd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	3rd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Shift start and end times:	1st	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	2nd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	3rd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Indicate whether the business activity is:
- ☐ Continuous through the year, or
- ☐ Seasonal - Indicate operating cycles

COMMENTS:

3. Indicate whether the facility discharge is:
- ☐ Continuous through the year, or
- ☐ Seasonal - Indicate operating cycles

COMMENTS:

4. **Building Layout - Draw to scale the location of each building on the premises. Show map orientation and location of all water meters, storm drains, numbered unit processes (from the schematic flow diagram required on page 6), public sewers, and each facility sewer line connected to the public sewers. Number each sewer and show existing and proposed sampling locations. This drawing must be certified by a State Registered Professional Engineer.**

A blueprint or drawing of the facilities showing the above items may be attached in lieu of submitting a drawing on this sheet.

SECTION C - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION

1. Does this facility currently discharge any wastewater to the SARI system?
☐ Yes, Current Permit Number issued by SAWPA _____ ☐ No
2. Place a check beside the category of business activity your facility employs or will be employing, in any of the industrial categories or business activities listed below, (if applicable), **which generate wastewater that is hauled to the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) Truck Disposal Station.**

Industries Regulated by Categorical Standards

- ☐ Aluminum Forming
- ☐ Asbestos Manufacturing
- ☐ Battery Manufacturing
- ☐ Can Making
- ☐ Carbon Black
- ☐ Coal Mining
- ☐ Coil Coating
- ☐ Copper Forming
- ☐ Electric and Electronic Components Manufacturing
- ☐ Electroplating
- ☐ Feedlots
- ☐ Fertilizer Manufacturing
- ☐ Foundries (Metal Molding and Casting)
- ☐ Glass Manufacturing
- ☐ Grain Mills
- ☐ Inorganic Chemicals
- ☐ Iron and Steel
- ☐ Leather Tanning and Finishing
- ☐ Metal Finishing
- ☐ Nonferrous Metals Forming
- ☐ Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing
- ☐ Paint and Ink Formulating
- ☐ Paving and Roofing Manufacturing
- ☐ Pesticides Manufacturing
- ☐ Petroleum Refining
- ☐ Pharmaceutical
- ☐ Plastic and Synthetic Materials Manufacturing
- ☐ Plastics Processing Manufacturing
- ☐ Porcelain Enamel
- ☐ Pulp, Paper, and Fiberboard Manufacturing
- ☐ Rubber Manufacturing
- ☐ Soap and Detergent Manufacturing
- ☐ Steam Electric
- ☐ Sugar Processing
- ☐ Textile Mills
- ☐ Timber Products

3. Indicate applicable North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) for all processes (If more than one applies, list in descending order of importance.):

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
d. _____ e. _____

4. Give a brief description of all operations at this facility including primary products or services that generate wastewater, including a description of the wastewater, which is hauled offsite for ultimate disposal at the **SARI Truck Disposal Station**. (attach additional sheets if necessary):

[illegible]

Products (Brand name)	Past Calendar Year Amounts per Day (Daily Units)		Estimate This Calendar Year Amounts per Day (Daily Units)	
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SECTION C - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION

6. List average water usage on premises:
[New facilities may estimate]

Type	Average Water Usage (GPD)	Indicate Estimated (E) or Measured (M)
a. Contact cooling water	_____	_____
b. Non-contact cooling water	_____	_____
c. Boiler feed	_____	_____
d. Process (Describe Processes)	_____	_____
e. Sanitary	_____	_____
f. Air pollution control	_____	_____
g. Contained in product	_____	_____
h. Plant & equipment washdown	_____	_____
i. Irrigation & lawn watering	_____	_____
j. Other	_____	_____
k. TOTAL OF A-J	_____	_____

7. Provide the following information on all wastewater sources which discharge to the SARI Truck Disposal Station.
[New facilities may estimate]

- a. Hours/Day Discharged (e.g., 8 hours/day):

MT_____W_____TH_____F_____SAT_____SUN_____

- b. Hours of Discharge (e.g., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.):

MT_____W_____TH_____F_____SAT_____SUN_____

- c. Peak hourly flow rate (GPD)_____

- d. Maximum daily flow rate (GPD)_____

- e. Annual daily average (GPD)_____

8. Indicate if any batch discharges occur which are hauled to the SARI Truck Disposal Station:
[New facilities may estimate]

- a. Number of batch discharges_____ per day

- b. Average discharge per batch_____ (GPD)

- c. Time of batch discharges_____ at _____
(days of week) (hours of day)

- d. Flow rate_____ gallons/minute

- e. Percent of total discharge_____

SECTION C - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.

9. **Schematic Flow Diagram** - For each major activity in which wastewater is or will be generated, that discharges to the SARI Truck Disposal Station, draw a diagram of the flow of materials, products, water, and wastewater from the start of the activity to its completion, showing all unit processes. Indicate which processes use water and which generate wastewater which discharges to the SARI Truck Disposal Station. Include the average daily volume and maximum daily volume of each wastestream [new facilities may estimate]. If estimates are used for flow data this must be indicated. Number each unit process having wastewater which discharges to the SARI Truck Disposal Station. Use these numbers when showing the unit processes in the building layout in Section B - 4. This drawing must be completed and certified for accuracy by a State Registered Professional Engineer.

10. **For Non-Categorical Users Only:** List average wastewater discharge, maximum discharge, and type of discharge (batch, continuous, or both), for each process(es) which discharge to the SARI Truck Disposal Station. Include the reference number from the process schematic that corresponds to each process. [New facilities should estimate each discharge]

No.	Process Description	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

11. **For Categorical Users Only:** Provide the wastewater discharge flows for each process(es) or proposed process(es) which discharge to the SARI Truck Disposal Station. Include the reference number from the process schematic that corresponds to each process. [New facilities should estimate each discharge]

No.	Regulated Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

No.	Unregulated Regulated Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

No.	Dilute Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SECTION C - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.**12. For Categorical Users Subject To Total Toxic Organic (TTO) Requirements:**

Provide the following (TTO) information.

- a. Does this facility use any of the toxic organics that are listed under the TTO standard of the applicable categorical pretreatment standards published by EPA?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. Has a baseline monitoring report (BMR) been submitted which contains TTO information?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- c. If yes, please attach a copy of the BMR.

13. Do you have, or plan to have, automatic sampling equipment or continuous wastewater flow metering equipment at this facility which will monitor the wastewater that is hauled to the SARI Truck Disposal Station?

Current:	Flow Metering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Sampling Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Planned:	Flow Metering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Sampling Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

If so, please indicate the present or future location of this equipment on the sewer schematic and describe the equipment below:

14. Are any process changes or expansions planned during the next three years that could alter wastewater volumes or characteristics? Consider production processes as well as air or water pollution treatment processes that may affect the discharge.

☐ Yes ☐ No, (skip question 15)

15. Briefly describe these changes and the anticipated effects on the wastewater volume and characteristics: (Attach additional sheets if needed.)

SECTION D - TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

1. Is any form of wastewater treatment (see # 2 for a list of options) for the wastewater discharged to the SARI Truck Disposal Station practiced at this facility?

☐ Yes ☐ No (If No, please skip to Section E)

2. Indicate which treatment devices or processes are in use for treating the wastewater which is hauled to the SARI Truck Disposal Station (check as many as appropriate).

- ☐ Air flotation
- ☐ Centrifuge
- ☐ Chemical precipitation
- ☐ Chlorination
- ☐ Cyclone
- ☐ Filtration
- ☐ Flow equalization
- ☐ Grease or oil separation, type: _____
- ☐ Grease trap
- ☐ Grinding filter
- ☐ Grit removal
- ☐ Ion exchange
- ☐ Neutralization, pH correction
- ☐ Ozonation
- ☐ Reverse osmosis
- ☐ Screen
- ☐ Sedimentation
- ☐ Septic tank
- ☐ Solvent separation
- ☐ Spill protection
- ☐ Sump
- ☐ Biological treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Rainwater diversion or storage
- ☐ Other chemical treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Other physical treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Other, type: _____

3. Describe the pollutant loadings, flow rates, design capacity, physical size, and operating procedures of each treatment facility checked above.

SECTION D - TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER Cont.

4. Are any materials or water reclamation systems in use or planned?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Briefly describe recovery process, substance recovered, percent recovered, and the concentration in the spent solution. (Attach additional sheets if needed.)

6. Attach a process flow diagram for each existing treatment system. Include process equipment, bi-products, by-product disposal method, waste and by-product volumes, and design and operating conditions.

7. Describe any changes in treatment or disposal methods planned or under construction for the wastewater discharged to the SARI Truck Disposal Station. Please include estimated completion dates.

8. Do you have a wastewater treatment system operator? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, the operator is: ☐ an employee of facility ☐ a consultant

Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

Full time: _____ (specify hours)

Part time: _____ (specify hours)

9. Do you have a manual on the correct operation of your treatment equipment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Do you have a written maintenance schedule for your treatment equipment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION E - CHARACTERISTICS OF RAW MATERIALS

1. List types and amounts (mass or volume per day) of raw materials used or planned for use at this facility (attach list if needed):

	Material	Quantity
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____
f.	_____	_____

2. List types and quantity of chemicals used or planned for use at this facility (attach list if needed). Include copies of Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (if available) for all chemicals identified:

	Chemical	Quantity
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____
f.	_____	_____

SECTION F – POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

All facilities which generate wastewater that is hauled to the SARI Truck Disposal Station are required to submit monitoring data on all pollutants that are regulated specific to each process. Use the tables provided in this section to report the analytical results. **DO NOT LEAVE BLANKS.** For all other (non-regulated) pollutants, indicate whether the pollutant is known to be present (P), suspected to be present (S), or known not to be present (O), by placing the appropriate letter in the column for average reported values. Indicate on either the top of each table, or on a separate sheet, if necessary, the sample location and type of analysis used. Be sure methods conform to 40 CFR Part 136; if they do not, indicate what method was used.

New facilities should use the table to indicate what pollutants will be present or are suspected to be present in proposed wastestreams by placing a P (expected to be present), S (suspected to be present), or O (will not be present) under the average reported values.

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Acenaphthene								
Acrolein								
Acrylonitrile								
Benzene								
Benzidine								
Carbon tetrachloride								
Chlorobenzene								
1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene								
Hexachlorobenzene								
1,2 – Dichloroethane								
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane								
Hexachloroethane								
1,1 – Dichloroethane								
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane								
1,1,2,2 - Tetrachloroethane								
Chloroethane								
Bis (2 - chloroethyl) ether								
17 Bis (chloro methyl) ether								
2 – Chloroethyl vinyl ether								
2 – Chloronaphthalene								
2,4,6 – Trichlorophenol								
Parachlorometa cresol								
Chloroform								
2 – Chlorophenol								
1,2 – Dichlorobenzene								
1,3 – Dichlorobenzene								
1,4 – Dichlorobenzene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
3,3 - Dichlorobenzidine								
1,1 - Dichloroethylene								
1,2 - Trans-dichloroethylene								
2,4 - Dichloropheno								
1,2 - Dichloropropane								
1,2 - Dichloropropylene								
1,3 - Dichloropropylene								
2,4 - Dimethylphenol								
2,4 - Dinitrotoluene								
2,6 - Dinitrotoluene								
1,2 - Diphenylhydrazine								
Ethylbenzene								
Fluoranthene								
4 - Chlorophenyl phenyl ether								
4 - Bromophenyl phenyl ether								
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether								
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane								
Methylene chloride								
Methyl chloride								
Methyl bromide								
Bromoform								
Dichlorobromomethane								
Chlorodibromomethane								
Hexachlorobutadiene								
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene								
Isophorone								
Naphthalene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene								
Indeno (1,2,3 - cd) pyrene								
Pyrene								
Tetrachloroethylene								
Toluene								
Trichloroethylene								
Vinyl chloride								
Aldrin								
Dieldrin								
Chlordane								
4,4' - DDT								
4,4' - DDE								
4,4' - DDD								
Alpha - endosulfan								
Beta - endosulfan								
Endosulfan sulfate								
Endrin								
Endrin aldehyde								
Heptachlor								
Heptachlor epoxide								
Alpha - BHC								
Beta - BHC								
Gamma - BHC								
Delta - BHC								
PCB - 1242								
PCB - 1254								
PCB - 1221								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

[illegible]

SECTION G - SPILL PREVENTION

1. Do you have storage containers, bins, or ponds at your facility which are used to store chemicals?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please give a description of their location, contents, size, type, and frequency and method of cleaning. Also indicate in a diagram or comment on the proximity of these containers to the wastewater which is hauled to the SARI Truck Disposal Station.

2. Do you have floor drains in your manufacturing area(s)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you have floor drains in your chemical storage area(s)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes; where do they discharge to?

3. Please describe below any previous spill events and remedial measures taken to prevent their recurrence.

SECTION H -FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN (SLCP) – Indirect Dischargers who haul only Brine Waste to the SARI System are not required to submit a SLCP (attach additional information where necessary)

A Slug Load Control Plan (SLCP) is required to be developed to prevent any slug load discharges to the SARI system and/or storm drain systems which discharge to the SARI system. In the event of a spill, Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) shall be notified immediately by telephone at (714) 593-7444, (714) 593-7410 or (714) 962-2411 and Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) shall be notified immediately by telephone at (909) 780-9764. A written report detailing the date and time of the discharge, location of discharge, the type of waste, including concentration and volume, and any corrective actions taken must be received by WMWD within five (5) working days of the spill.

1. List the facility personnel that are responsible for the implementation of the SLCP.

Name: _____	Name: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____
Working Hours: _____	Working Hours: _____
Phone #: _____	Phone #: _____
Emergency Phone #: _____	Emergency Phone #: _____

2. List the name and quantity of all chemicals, solutions, liquids or raw materials which may enter the SARI system and/or storm drain systems which discharge to the SARI Truck Disposal Station in the event of a spill.

Name	Quantity
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____
e. _____	_____

3. List the procedures which are in place for the routine inspection of potential spill sources.

A. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN Cont.

4. List the abatement, containment and prevention plans which are proposed or currently in place. These can include spill containment structures or vessels, known drainage and containment patterns and/or established transfer procedures.

5. List the equipment and materials, in addition to its approximate location at the facility, which are available for spill response activities.

	Equipment/Materials	Location
a.	<hr/>	<hr/>
b.	<hr/>	<hr/>
c.	<hr/>	<hr/>
d.	<hr/>	<hr/>
e.	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. List the standard operating procedures which will be followed in the event a spill occurs.

A. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN Cont.

7. List the name and telephone number of the commercial supplier(s) of spill response equipment used by your facility.

Company

Phone Number

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

8. List the name, address, telephone number, and contact of the company contracted for the recovery and/or removal of the spill from the facility.

- a. Name: _____ b. Name: _____
- Address: _____ Address: _____
- Contact: _____ Contact: _____
- Phone: _____ Phone: _____

B. PRETREATMENT SYSTEMS OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

A copy of the operations and maintenance manual for any pretreatment equipment used at the facility is required to be submitted. This manual must include process flow rates, chemicals used and dosage rates, equipment used for treatment, a description of the operation and maintenance of the equipment, and the name(s) of personnel responsible for operating the pretreatment equipment. This requirement does not apply to those facilities which limit pretreatment to the operation of normal interceptor separation/clarification.

C. TOXIC ORGANIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (TOMP)

All categorical industrial users, required by the specific 40 CFR regulations, must submit a TOMP. All newly permitted categorical industrial users may be required to analyze for Total Toxic Organics (TTO) prior to submitting the required TOMP.

SECTION I - HAULED WASTES

1. If any of your wastes are sent to an off-site centralized waste treatment facility, identify the waste and the facility.

- 2.* If an outside firm removes any of the above checked wastes, state the name(s) and address(es) of all waste haulers:

Name

Address

- a.

- b.

- c.

* Wastehauling companies will be required to obtain a Wastehauler Discharge Permit issued by SAWPA

5. SECTION J - COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

1. Have you been issued any Federal, State, or local environmental permits?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please list the permit(s):

2. Are all applicable Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards and requirements being met on a consistent basis?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not yet discharging

3. If No:

- a. What additional operations and maintenance procedures are being considered to bring the facility into compliance? Also, list additional treatment technology or practice being considered in order to bring the facility into compliance.

SECTION K - AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES

This section must be signed by one of the Authorized Representatives listed on page 1 of the permit application.

Authorized Representative Statement

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate 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 fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name

Title

Signature

Date

Telephone



**LIQUID WASTEHAULER DISCHARGE
PERMIT APPLICATION**

- ☐ New Permit Application
☐ Permit Renewal (Current Permit No.): _____
☐ Change of Vehicle Ownership (Previous Permit No.): _____

1. Name of Company: _____

2. Name of Owner: _____

3. Business Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

4. Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

5. Phone No.: (_____) _____ Fax No.: (_____) _____

6. County Health Dept. Permit No. (Specify County): _____ Expiration Date: _____

7. Insurance Company: _____

Address: _____ Phone No.: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

8. Bonding Company: _____

Address: _____ Phone No.: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

9. **Vehicle Information: List each truck and/or trailer owned and operated by your company which will be used to transport liquid waste to the SARI Truck Disposal Station (attach additional sheets if needed.):**

Vehicle Make	Year	Vehicle License No.	Tanker License No.	Tank Capacity	County Decal No.
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

LIQUID WASTEHAULER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION
PAGE 2

10. **Complete the following information for each location where liquid waste is received and is transported to the SARI Truck Disposal Station (attach additional sheets if needed).**

a. Name of Facility/Site: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ Zip Code: _____ Telephone #: _____
Name of Contact: _____
Title: _____
Source(s) of Wastewater: _____

b. Name of Facility/Site: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ Zip Code: _____ Telephone #: _____
Name of Contact: _____
Title: _____
Source(s) of Wastewater: _____

c. Name of Facility/Site: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ Zip Code: _____ Telephone #: _____
Name of Contact: _____
Title: _____
Source(s) of Wastewater: _____

"I certify under penalty of law that all information furnished is true and correct, and that I, my agents and employees shall conduct wastewater transport and disposal in accordance with the requirements of the current SAWPA Ordinance, and all applicable Federal, State, County and City regulations. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

**WESTERN MUNICIPAL
WATER DISTRICT**

GENERAL MANAGER
JOHN V. ROSSI



**DIRECT CONNECTION
PERMIT APPLICATION**

Note: Please read all attached instructions prior to completing this application.

SECTION A - GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Facility Name:** _____

a. Operator Name: _____

b. Is the operator identified in (1.a.) the owner of the facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, provide the name and address of the operator and submit a copy of the contract and/or other documents indicating the operator's scope of responsibility for the facility.

2. **Facility Address:**

Street: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

3. **Facility Mailing Address:**

Street or P.O. Box: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

4. **Designated Authorized Representative of the Facility:**

[Attach similar information for each authorized representative]

Name: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

Phone No.: _____

Phone: _____

Fax No.: _____

Fax No.: _____

5. **Designated Facility Contact:**

Name: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

Phone: _____

SECTION B - FACILITY OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS

1. Work Days		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Shifts per work day:		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Employees per shift:	1st	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	2nd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	3rd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Shift start and end times:	1st	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	2nd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	3rd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Indicate whether the business activity is:
- ☐ Continuous through the year, or
- ☐ Seasonal - Indicate operating cycles

COMMENTS:

3. Indicate whether the facility discharge is:
- ☐ Continuous through the year, or
- ☐ Seasonal - Indicate operating cycles

COMMENTS:

4. **Building Layout - Draw to scale the location of each building on the premises. Show map orientation and location of all water meters, storm drains, numbered unit processes (from the schematic flow diagram required on page 7), public sewers, and each facility sewer line connected to the public sewers. Number each sewer and show existing and proposed sampling locations. A State Registered Professional Engineer must certify this drawing.**

A blueprint or drawing of the facilities showing the above items may be attached in lieu of submitting a drawing on this sheet.

SECTION C - WATER SUPPLY AND USAGE

1. Water Sources: (Check as many as are applicable)

☐ Private Well☐ Surface Water☐ Municipal Water Utility (Specify City): _____☐ Other (Specify): _____

2. Name on the water bill: _____

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

3. Water service account number: _____

4. List average water usage on premises:

[New facilities may estimate]

Type	Average Water Usage (GPD)	Indicate Estimated (E) or Measured (M)
a. Contact cooling water	_____	_____
b. Non-contact cooling water	_____	_____
c. Boiler feed	_____	_____
d. Process (Describe Processes)	_____	_____
e. Sanitary	_____	_____
f. Air pollution control	_____	_____
g. Contained in product	_____	_____
h. Plant & equipment washdown	_____	_____
i. Irrigation & lawn watering	_____	_____
j. Other	_____	_____
k. TOTAL OF A-J	_____	_____

SECTION D - SEWER CONNECTION INFORMATION1. a. **For an existing business:**

Is the building presently connected to the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) System?

☐ Yes: SARI system permit number _____

☐ No: Have you previously applied for a SARI system permit? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. **For a new business:**

(i). Will you be occupying an existing vacant building (such as in an industrial park)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

(ii). Have you applied for a building permit if a new facility will be constructed?
☐ Yes ☐ No

(iii). Will you be connected to the SARI system?
☐ Yes ☐ No

2. List size, descriptive location, and flow of each facility lateral which connects to the SARI system. (If more than four, attach additional information on another sheet.)

	Lateral Size	Descriptive Location of SARI Connection or Discharge Point	Average Flow (GPD)
a.	_____	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____	_____

SECTION E - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION

1. Does this facility currently discharge any wastewater to the SARI system?
☐ Yes ☐ No

2. If your facility employs or will be employing processes in any of the industrial categories or business activities listed below (regardless of whether they generate wastewater, waste sludge, or hazardous wastes), place a check beside the category of business activity (check all that apply).

Industries Regulated by Categorical Standards

- ☐ Aluminum Forming
- ☐ Asbestos Manufacturing
- ☐ Battery Manufacturing
- ☐ Can Making
- ☐ Carbon Black
- ☐ Coal Mining
- ☐ Coil Coating
- ☐ Copper Forming
- ☐ Electric and Electronic Components Manufacturing
- ☐ Electroplating
- ☐ Feedlots
- ☐ Fertilizer Manufacturing
- ☐ Foundries (Metal Molding and Casting)
- ☐ Glass Manufacturing
- ☐ Grain Mills
- ☐ Inorganic Chemicals
- ☐ Iron and Steel
- ☐ Leather Tanning and Finishing
- ☐ Metal Finishing
- ☐ Nonferrous Metals Forming
- ☐ Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing
- ☐ Paint and Ink Formulating
- ☐ Paving and Roofing Manufacturing
- ☐ Pesticides Manufacturing
- ☐ Petroleum Refining
- ☐ Pharmaceutical
- ☐ Plastic and Synthetic Materials Manufacturing
- ☐ Plastics Processing Manufacturing
- ☐ Porcelain Enamel
- ☐ Pulp, Paper, and Fiberboard Manufacturing
- ☐ Rubber Manufacturing
- ☐ Soap and Detergent Manufacturing
- ☐ Steam Electric
- ☐ Sugar Processing
- ☐ Textile Mills
- ☐ Timber Products

SECTION E - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.

3. Indicate applicable North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) for all processes (If more than one applies, list in descending order of importance.):

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
d. _____ e. _____

4. Give a brief description of all operations at this facility including primary products or services that generate wastewater, including a description of the wastewater, which discharges to the SARI system. (attach additional sheets if necessary):

5. **PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED:**

Products (Brand name)	Past Calendar Year Amounts per Day (Daily Units)		Estimate This Calendar Year Amounts per Day (Daily Units)	
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SECTION E - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION

6. Provide the following information on all wastewater sources which discharge to the SARI system. [New facilities may estimate]
- a. Hours/Day Discharged (e.g., 8 hours/day):
M_____T_____W_____TH_____F_____SAT_____SUN_____
 - b. Hours of Discharge (e.g., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.):
M_____T_____W_____TH_____F_____SAT_____SUN_____
 - c. Peak hourly flow rate (GPD)_____
 - d. Maximum daily flow rate (GPD)_____
 - e. Annual daily average (GPD)_____
7. If batch discharges occur or will occur, which discharge to the SARI system:
[New facilities may estimate]
- a. Number of batch discharges_____ per day
 - b. Average discharge per batch_____ (GPD)
 - c. Time of batch discharges_____ at _____
(days of week) (hours of day)
 - d. Flow rate_____ gallons/minute
 - e. Percent of total discharge_____
8. **Schematic Flow Diagram - For each major activity in which wastewater is or will be generated, that discharges to the SARI system, draw a diagram of the flow of materials, products, water, and wastewater from the start of the activity to its completion, showing all unit processes. Indicate which processes use water and which generate wastewater which discharges to the SARI system. Include the average daily volume and maximum daily volume of each wastestream [new facilities may estimate]. If estimates are used for flow data this must be indicated. Number each unit process having wastewater which discharges to the SARI system. Use these numbers when showing the unit processes in the building layout in Section B - 4. This drawing must be completed and certified for accuracy by a State Registered Professional Engineer.**

SECTION E - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.

9. **For Non-Categorical Users Only:** List average wastewater discharge, maximum discharge, and type of discharge (batch, continuous, or both), for each process(es) which discharge to the SARI system. Include the reference number from the process schematic that corresponds to each process. [New facilities should estimate each discharge]

No.	Process Description	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

10. **For Categorical Users Only:** Provide the wastewater discharge flows for each process(es) or proposed process(es) which discharge to the SARI system. Include the reference number from the process schematic that corresponds to each process. [New facilities should estimate each discharge]

No.	Regulated Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

No.	Unregulated Regulated Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

No.	Dilute Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SECTION E - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.**11. For Categorical Users Subject To Total Toxic Organic (TTO) Requirements:**

Provide the following (TTO) information.

- a. Does (or will) this facility use any of the toxic organics that are listed under the TTO standard of the applicable categorical pretreatment standards published by EPA?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- b. Has a baseline monitoring report (BMR) been submitted which contains TTO information?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- c. If yes, please attach a copy of the BMR.

12. Do you have, or plan to have, automatic sampling equipment or continuous wastewater flow metering equipment at this facility?

Current: Flow Metering ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

 Sampling Equipment ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

Planned: Flow Metering ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

 Sampling Equipment ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If so, please indicate the present or future location of this equipment on the sewer schematic and describe the equipment below:

13. Are any process changes or expansions planned during the next three years that could alter wastewater volumes or characteristics? Consider production processes as well as air or water pollution treatment processes that may affect the discharge.

☐ Yes ☐ No, (skip question 14)

14. Briefly describe these changes and the anticipated effects on the wastewater volume and characteristics: (Attach additional sheets if needed.)

SECTION F - TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

1. Is any form of wastewater treatment (see # 2 for a list of options) for the wastewater discharged to the SARI system practiced at this facility?

☐ Yes ☐ No (If No, please skip to Section G)

2. Indicate which treatment devices or processes are in use or are proposed for treating wastewater or sludge (check as many as appropriate).

- ☐ Air flotation
- ☐ Centrifuge
- ☐ Chemical precipitation
- ☐ Chlorination
- ☐ Cyclone
- ☐ Filtration
- ☐ Flow equalization
- ☐ Grease or oil separation, type: _____
- ☐ Grease trap
- ☐ Grinding filter
- ☐ Grit removal
- ☐ Ion exchange
- ☐ Neutralization, pH correction
- ☐ Ozonation
- ☐ Reverse osmosis
- ☐ Screen
- ☐ Sedimentation
- ☐ Septic tank
- ☐ Solvent separation
- ☐ Spill protection
- ☐ Sump
- ☐ Biological treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Rainwater diversion or storage
- ☐ Other chemical treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Other physical treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Other, type: _____

3. Describe the pollutant loadings, flow rates, design capacity, physical size, and operating procedures of each treatment facility checked above.

SECTION F - TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER Cont.

4. Are any materials or water reclamation systems in use or planned?

☐ Yes ☐ No (If No, please skip to question 5)

5. Briefly describe recovery process, substance recovered, percent recovered, and the concentration in the spent solution. Submit a flow diagram for each process: (Attach additional sheets if needed.)

6. Attach a process flow diagram for each existing treatment system. Include process equipment, bi-products, by-product disposal method, waste and by-product volumes, and design and operating conditions.

7. Describe any changes in treatment or disposal methods planned or under construction for the wastewater discharged to the SARI system. Please include estimated completion dates.

8. Do you have a wastewater treatment system operator? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, the operator is: ☐ an employee of facility ☐ a consultant

Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

Full time: _____ (specify hours)

Part time: _____ (specify hours)

9. Do you have a manual on the correct operation of your treatment equipment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Do you have a written maintenance schedule for your treatment equipment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION G - CHARACTERISTICS OF RAW MATERIALS

1. List types and amounts (mass or volume per day) of raw materials used or planned for use at this facility (attach list if needed):

	Material	Quantity
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____
f.	_____	_____

2. List types and quantity of chemicals used or planned for use at this facility (attach list if needed). Include copies of Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (if available) for all chemicals identified:

	Chemical	Quantity
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____
f.	_____	_____

SECTION H - CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGE

All current industrial users of the SARI system are required to submit monitoring data on all pollutants that are regulated specific to each process. Use the tables provided in this section to report the analytical results. **DO NOT LEAVE BLANKS.** For all other (non-regulated) pollutants, indicate whether the pollutant is known to be present (P), suspected to be present (S), or known not to be present (O), by placing the appropriate letter in the column for average reported values. Indicate on either the top of each table, or on a separate sheet, if necessary, the sample location and type of analysis used. Be sure methods conform to 40 CFR Part 136; if they do not, indicate what method was used.

New dischargers should use the table to indicate what pollutants will be present or are suspected to be present in proposed wastestreams by placing a P (expected to be present), S (suspected to be present), or O (will not be present) under the average reported values.

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Acenaphthene								
Acrolein								
Acrylonitrile								
Benzene								
Benzidine								
Carbon tetrachloride								
Chlorobenzene								
1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene								
Hexachlorobenzene								
1,2 - Dichloroethane								
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane								
Hexachloroethane								
1,1 - Dichloroethane								
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane								
1,1,2,2 - Tetrachloroethane								
Chloroethane								
Bis (2 - chloroethyl) ether								
17 Bis (chloro methyl) ether								
2 - Chloroethyl vinyl ether								
2 - Chloronaphthalene								
2,4,6 - Trichlorophenol								
Parachlorometa cresol								
Chloroform								
2 - Chlorophenol								
1,2 - Dichlorobenzene								
1,3 - Dichlorobenzene								
1,4 - Dichlorobenzene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
3,3 - Dichlorobenzidine								
1,1 - Dichloroethylene								
1,2 - Trans-dichloroethylene								
2,4 - Dichloropheno								
1,2 - Dichloropropane								
1,2 - Dichloropropylene								
1,3 - Dichloropropylene								
2,4 - Dimethylphenol								
2,4 - Dinitrotoluene								
2,6 - Dinitrotoluene								
1,2 - Diphenylhydrazine								
Ethylbenzene								
Fluoranthene								
4 - Chlorophenyl phenyl ether								
4 - Bromophenyl phenyl ether								
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether								
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane								
Methylene chloride								
Methyl chloride								
Methyl bromide								
Bromoform								
Dichlorobromomethane								
Chlorodibromomethane								
Hexachlorobutadiene								
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene								
Isophorone								
Naphthalene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Nitrobenzene								
Nitrophenol								
2 – Nitrophenol								
4 – Nitrophenol								
2,4 – Dinitrophenol								
4,6 - Dinitro-o-cresol								
N – nitrosodimethylamine								
N – nitrosodiphenylamine								
N - nitrosodi- n - propylamine								
Pentachlorophenol								
Phenol								
Bis (2 – ethylhexyl) phthalate								
Butyl benzyl phthalate								
Di - n - butyl phthalate								
Di - n - octyl phthalate								
Diethyl phthalate								
Dimethyl phthalate								
Benzo (a) anthracene								
Benzo (a) pyrene								
3,4 – benzofluoranthene								
Benzo (k) fluoranthene								
Chrysene								
Acenaphthylene								
Anthracene								
Benzo (ghi) perylene								
Fluorene								
Phenanthrene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene								
Indeno (1,2,3 - cd) pyrene								
Pyrene								
Tetrachloroethylene								
Toluene								
Trichloroethylene								
Vinyl chloride								
Aldrin								
Dieldrin								
Chlordane								
4,4' - DDT								
4,4' - DDE								
4,4' - DDD								
Alpha - endosulfan								
Beta - endosulfan								
Endosulfan sulfate								
Endrin								
Endrin aldehyde								
Heptachlor								
Heptachlor epoxide								
Alpha - BHC								
Beta - BHC								
Gamma - BHC								
Delta - BHC								
PCB - 1242								
PCB - 1254								
PCB - 1221								

[illegible]

SECTION I - SPILL PREVENTION

1. Do you have storage containers, bins, or ponds at your facility which are used to store chemicals? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please give a description of their location, contents, size, type, and frequency and method of cleaning. Also indicate in a diagram or comment on the proximity of these containers to the SARI system or storm drain system.

2. Do you have floor drains in your manufacturing area(s)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you have floor drains in your chemical storage area(s)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes; Where do they discharge to?

3. If you have chemical storage containers, bins, or ponds onsite, could an accidental spill lead to a discharge to: (check all that apply).

- ☐ an onsite disposal system
☐ SARI system (e.g. through a floor drain)
☐ storm drain
☐ to ground
☐ other, specify:
☐ not applicable, no possible discharge to any of the above routes

4. Please describe below any previous spill events and remedial measures taken to prevent their recurrence.

SECTION J -FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**1. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN (attach additional information where necessary)**

A Slug Load Control Plan (SLCP) is required to be developed to prevent any slug load discharges to the SARI system and/or storm drain systems which discharge to the SARI system. In the event of a spill, Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) shall be notified immediately by telephone at (714) 593-7444, (714) 593-7410, or (714) 962-2411 and Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) shall be notified immediately by telephone at (909) 780-9764. A written report detailing the date and time of the discharge, location of discharge, the type of waste, including concentration and volume, and any corrective actions taken must be received by WMWD within five (5) working days of the spill.

1. List the facility personnel that are responsible for the implementation of the SLCP.

Name: _____	Name: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____
Working Hours: _____	Working Hours: _____
Phone #: _____	Phone #: _____
Emergency Phone #: _____	Emergency Phone #: _____

2. List the name and quantity of all chemicals, solutions, liquids or raw materials which may enter the SARI system and/or storm drain systems which discharge to the SARI system in the event of a spill.

Name	Quantity
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____
e. _____	_____

3. List the procedures which are in place for the routine inspection of potential spill sources.

A. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN Cont.

4. List the abatement, containment and prevention plans which are proposed or currently in place. These can include spill containment structures or vessels, known drainage and containment patterns and/or established transfer procedures.

5. List the equipment and materials, in addition to its approximate location at the facility, which are available for spill response activities.

	Equipment/Materials	Location
a.	<hr/>	<hr/>
b.	<hr/>	<hr/>
c.	<hr/>	<hr/>
d.	<hr/>	<hr/>
e.	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. List the standard operating procedures that will be followed in the event a spill occurs.

A. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN Cont.

7. List the name and telephone number of the commercial supplier(s) of spill response equipment used by your facility.

Company

Phone Number

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

8. List the name, address, telephone number, and contact of the company contracted for the recovery and/or removal of the spill from the facility.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. Name: _____ | b. Name: _____ |
| Address: _____ | Address: _____ |
| Contact: _____ | Contact: _____ |
| Phone: _____ | Phone: _____ |

B. WASTE MINIMIZATION/POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

List methods in which the facility plans to conserve water, investigate and implement product or material substitution, maintain inventory controls, and provide employee education to minimize the amount of waste generated and hazardous material used. (attach additional sheets if necessary):

C. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management Plan which lists the types of hazardous materials used, storage locations, and types of hazardous waste generated is required to be submitted. A copy of the Business Emergency Plan required by the Fire Department can be substituted for this Management Plan. (attach additional sheets if necessary):

D. PRETREATMENT SYSTEMS OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

A copy of the operations and maintenance manual for any pretreatment equipment used at the facility to treat any wastewater which discharges to the SARI system is required to be submitted. This manual must include process flow rates, chemicals used and dosage rates, equipment used for treatment, a description of the operation and maintenance of the equipment, and the name(s) of personnel responsible for operating the pretreatment equipment. This requirement does not apply to those facilities which limit pretreatment to the operation of normal interceptor separation/clarification.

E. TOXIC ORGANIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (TOMP)

All categorical industrial users, required by the specific 40 CFR regulations, must submit a TOMP. All newly permitted categorical industrial users may be required to analyze for Total Toxic Organics (TTO) prior to submitting the required TOMP.

SECTION K - NON-DISCHARGED WASTES

1. Are any waste liquids or sludges generated and **not** disposed of to the SARI system?

☐ Yes, please describe below. ☐ No (If No, skip the remainder of Section K)

	Waste Generated	Quantity (per year)	Disposal Method
a.	_____	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____	_____

2. Indicate which wastes identified above are disposed of at an off-site treatment facility and which are disposed of on-site.

3. If any of your wastes are sent to an off-site centralized waste treatment facility, identify the waste and the facility.

4. If an outside firm removes any of the above checked wastes, state the name(s) and address(es) of all waste haulers:

	Name	Address
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____

5. Have you been issued any Federal, State, or local environmental permits?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please list the permit(s):

SECTION L - COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

1. Are all applicable Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards and requirements being met on a consistent basis?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not yet discharging

2. If No:

- a. What additional operations and maintenance procedures are being considered to bring the facility into compliance? Also, list additional treatment technology or practice being considered in order to bring the facility into compliance. _____

3. Provide a schedule for bringing the facility into compliance. Specify major events planned along with reasonable completion dates. Note that if the Control Authority issues a permit to the applicant, it may establish a schedule for compliance different from the one submitted by the facility.

SECTION L - COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION Cont.

Milestone Activity	Completion Date
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____
e. _____	_____

SECTION M - AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES

This section must be signed by one of the Authorized Representatives listed on page 1 of the permit application.

Authorized Representative Statement

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate 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 fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name

Title

Signature

Date

Telephone



7.0 SEWER FEES - SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR (SARI)

Ordinance 3 of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) establishes regulations for the use and availability of the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI). It also provides procedures to insure compliance with the requirements placed upon SAWPA by regulatory agencies and SAWPA'S contractual obligations with the County Sanitation Districts of Orange County. Compliance with Ordinance 3 applies to all direct and indirect discharge permittees to the SARI system.

7.01 SARI System - Industrial User – Direct Connection

7.01.01 SAWPA Connection Charge

Treatment and Disposal	\$5.039/gpd REF 3
Pipeline Capacity	\$3.825/gpd
Total Connection Cost:	\$8.864/gpd
(Includes SAWPA'S direct cost plus Western's 2% administrative fee)	

7.01.02 SAWPA Connection Surcharges with Excess BOD and TSS

BOD over 205 mg/L	\$777.00/lb/day
TSS over 207 mg/L	\$900.00/lb/day

7.01.03 Western's Rates: Treatment, Disposal & Replacement Costs, Temporary Discharge—REF 4

Monthly Rates – For users owning or leasing less than 1.0 MGD

a. Variable	\$727.00/mg discharged (plus monthly minimum of \$82.10)
b. Fix	\$4,754.00/mgd owned or leased (plus monthly minimum of \$79.00 per connection)

Monthly Rates – For users owning or leasing 1.0 MGD or greater

a. Variable	\$876.00/mg discharged (plus monthly minimum of \$82.10)
b. Fix	\$3,170.00/mgd owned or leased (plus monthly minimum of \$79.00 per connection)

7.01.04 Quality Surcharge

For users owning or leasing less than 1.0 MGD

TSS	\$0.051/lb. Dry weight
BOD	\$0.046/lb. Dry weight

For users owning or leasing 1.0 MGD or greater

TSS over 250 mg/L in any one day (up to 4000 lbs/day)	\$146.01/1,000 lbs.
BOD over 250 mg/L in any one day (up to 10,000 lbs/day)	\$125.93/1,000 lbs.

Note: The fees in this schedule are subject to change without prior notification. Contact Development Services at (951) 789-5000 prior to making financial arrangements.

Fee Schedule Revision date: 04-22-05



If any day limits are exceeded, the following additional charges apply:

TSS over 4,000 lbs.(in any one day)	\$292.02/1,000 lbs.
BOD between 10,000 – 12,000 lbs (in any one day)	\$188.90/1,000 lbs.
BOD over 12,000 lbs. (in any one day)	\$251.86/1,000 lbs.

7.01.05 Quantity Surcharge

For any flow exceeding the purchased amount in any day during any month shall pay a quantity related surcharge of \$0.44/gpd

7.01.06 Additional Charges

Any capacity-related fixed costs that a user may be required to pay under their agreement with Western.

7.01.07 Deposit

Upon execution of any agreement with Western for any industrial discharge right into the SARI system, the user shall deposit with an amount sufficient to cover operation, maintenance and replacement costs for 90 days.

7.02 Sari System - Industrial User – Indirect Connection (Truck Hauled) REF 2 & REF 5

7.02.01 SAWPA Permit Fee - REF 2

Annual Permit Fee
(includes Western's administrative fee) \$250.00/yr.

7.02.02 Western's Initial Deposit - REF 5

Post a deposit equal to 40 days anticipated billing based on discharge information provided in the questionnaire.

7.02.03 Use Fee - REF 5

	Monthly Volume	
	<u>Less than 500,000 gallons</u>	<u>More than 500,000 gallons</u>
Generator located within District (Minimum charge \$150.00)	\$0.05/gallon	\$0.04/gallon
Generator located outside District but within SAWPA (Minimum charge \$150.00)	\$0.06/gallon	\$0.04 - \$0.05/gallon

Note: The fees in this schedule are subject to change without prior notification. Contact Development Services at (951) 789-5000 prior to making financial arrangements.

Fee Schedule Revision date: 04-22-05



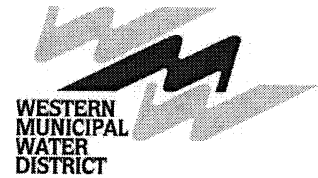
Monthly Volume		
	Less than <u>500,000 gallons</u>	More than <u>500,000 gallons</u>
Generator located outside of SAWPA and SAWPA member agencies	\$0.0575/gallon (For flow amount of 20,000 gallons or less per week - \$0.05/gallon + 15%)	\$0.06/gallon (For flow amount exceeding 20,000 gallons + 30%)
7.02.04 Quality Surcharges - REF 5		
TSS over 250 mg/L in any one day	\$125.93/1,000 lbs.	
BOD over 250 mg/L in any one day	\$146.01/1,000 lbs.	
7.02.05 Deposit- REF 5		
Sufficient to cover the industrial user's discharge for a 40 day period.		

Note: The fees in this schedule are subject to change without prior notification. Contact Development Services at (951) 789-5000 prior to making financial arrangements.

Fee Schedule Revision date: 04-22-05

**WESTERN MUNICIPAL
WATER DISTRICT**

GENERAL MANAGER
JOHN V. ROSSI



**INDIRECT CONNECTION
PERMIT APPLICATION**

Note: Please read all attached instructions prior to completing this application.

SECTION A - GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Facility Name:** _____

a. **Operator Name:** _____

b. Is the operator identified in (1.a.) the owner of the facility?

[] Yes [] No

If no, provide the name and address of the operator and submit a copy of the contract and/or other documents indicating the operator's scope of responsibility for the facility.

2. **Facility Address:**

Street: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

3. **Facility Mailing Address:**

Street or P.O. Box: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

4. **Designated Authorized Representative of the Facility:**

[Attach similar information for each authorized representative]

Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone No.: _____

Fax No.: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

Fax No.: _____

5. **Designated Facility Contact:**

Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

SECTION B - FACILITY OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS

1. Work Days		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Shifts								
per work								
day:		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	1st	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Employees								
per	2nd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
shift:								
	3rd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Shift	1st	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
start								
and	2nd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
end								
times:	3rd	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Indicate whether the business activity is:
- ☐ Continuous through the year, or
- ☐ Seasonal - Indicate operating cycles

COMMENTS:

3. Indicate whether the facility discharge is:
- ☐ Continuous through the year, or
- ☐ Seasonal - Indicate operating cycles

COMMENTS:

4. **Building Layout - Draw to scale the location of each building on the premises. Show map orientation and location of all water meters, storm drains, numbered unit processes (from the schematic flow diagram required on page 6), public sewers, and each facility sewer line connected to the public sewers. Number each sewer and show existing and proposed sampling locations. This drawing must be certified by a State Registered Professional Engineer.**

A blueprint or drawing of the facilities showing the above items may be attached in lieu of submitting a drawing on this sheet.

SECTION C - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION

1. Does this facility currently discharge any wastewater to the SARI system?
☐ Yes, Current Permit Number issued by SAWPA _____ ☐ No
2. Place a check beside the category of business activity your facility employs or will be employing, in any of the industrial categories or business activities listed below, (if applicable), **which generate wastewater that is hauled to the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) Truck Disposal Station.**

Industries Regulated by Categorical Standards

- ☐ Aluminum Forming
- ☐ Asbestos Manufacturing
- ☐ Battery Manufacturing
- ☐ Can Making
- ☐ Carbon Black
- ☐ Coal Mining
- ☐ Coil Coating
- ☐ Copper Forming
- ☐ Electric and Electronic Components Manufacturing
- ☐ Electroplating
- ☐ Feedlots
- ☐ Fertilizer Manufacturing
- ☐ Foundries (Metal Molding and Casting)
- ☐ Glass Manufacturing
- ☐ Grain Mills
- ☐ Inorganic Chemicals
- ☐ Iron and Steel
- ☐ Leather Tanning and Finishing
- ☐ Metal Finishing
- ☐ Nonferrous Metals Forming
- ☐ Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing
- ☐ Paint and Ink Formulating
- ☐ Paving and Roofing Manufacturing
- ☐ Pesticides Manufacturing
- ☐ Petroleum Refining
- ☐ Pharmaceutical
- ☐ Plastic and Synthetic Materials Manufacturing
- ☐ Plastics Processing Manufacturing
- ☐ Porcelain Enamel
- ☐ Pulp, Paper, and Fiberboard Manufacturing
- ☐ Rubber Manufacturing
- ☐ Soap and Detergent Manufacturing
- ☐ Steam Electric
- ☐ Sugar Processing
- ☐ Textile Mills
- ☐ Timber Products

SECTION C - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.

3. Indicate applicable North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) for all processes (If more than one applies, list in descending order of importance.):

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

4. Give a brief description of all operations at this facility including primary products or services that generate wastewater, including a description of the wastewater, which is hauled offsite for ultimate disposal at the **SARI Truck Disposal Station**. (attach additional sheets if necessary):

5. **PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED (VOLUME):**

Products (Brand name)	Past Calendar Year Amounts per Day (Daily Units)		Estimate This Calendar Year Amounts per Day (Daily Units)	
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SECTION C - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION

6. List average water usage on premises:
[New facilities may estimate]

Type	Average Water Usage (GPD)	Indicate Estimated (E) or Measured (M)
a. Contact cooling water	_____	_____
b. Non-contact cooling water	_____	_____
c. Boiler feed	_____	_____
d. Process (Describe Processes)	_____	_____
e. Sanitary	_____	_____
f. Air pollution control	_____	_____
g. Contained in product	_____	_____
h. Plant & equipment washdown	_____	_____
i. Irrigation & lawn watering	_____	_____
j. Other	_____	_____
k. TOTAL OF A-J	_____	_____

7. Provide the following information on all wastewater sources which discharge to the SARI Truck Disposal Station.
[New facilities may estimate]

- a. Hours/Day Discharged (e.g., 8 hours/day):

MT _____ W _____ TH _____ F _____ SAT _____ SUN _____

- b. Hours of Discharge (e.g., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.):

MT _____ W _____ TH _____ F _____ SAT _____ SUN _____

- c. Peak hourly flow rate (GPD) _____

- d. Maximum daily flow rate (GPD) _____

- e. Annual daily average (GPD) _____

8. Indicate if any batch discharges occur which are hauled to the SARI Truck Disposal Station:
[New facilities may estimate]

- a. Number of batch discharges _____ per day

- b. Average discharge per batch _____ (GPD)

- c. Time of batch discharges _____ at _____
(days of week) (hours of day)

- d. Flow rate _____ gallons/minute

- e. Percent of total discharge _____

SECTION C - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.

9. **Schematic Flow Diagram** - For each major activity in which wastewater is or will be generated, that discharges to the SARI Truck Disposal Station, draw a diagram of the flow of materials, products, water, and wastewater from the start of the activity to its completion, showing all unit processes. Indicate which processes use water and which generate wastewater which discharges to the SARI Truck Disposal Station. Include the average daily volume and maximum daily volume of each wastestream [new facilities may estimate]. If estimates are used for flow data this must be indicated. Number each unit process having wastewater which discharges to the SARI Truck Disposal Station. Use these numbers when showing the unit processes in the building layout in Section B - 4. This drawing must be completed and certified for accuracy by a State Registered Professional Engineer.

10. **For Non-Categorical Users Only:** List average wastewater discharge, maximum discharge, and type of discharge (batch, continuous, or both), for each process(es) which discharge to the SARI Truck Disposal Station. Include the reference number from the process schematic that corresponds to each process. [New facilities should estimate each discharge]

No.	Process Description	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

11. **For Categorical Users Only:** Provide the wastewater discharge flows for each process(es) or proposed process(es) which discharge to the SARI Truck Disposal Station. Include the reference number from the process schematic that corresponds to each process. [New facilities should estimate each discharge]

No.	Regulated Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

No.	Unregulated Regulated Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

No.	Dilute Process	Average Flow (GPD)	Maximum Flow (GPD)	Type of Discharge (batch, continuous, none)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

SECTION C - WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION Cont.

12. For Categorical Users Subject To Total Toxic Organic (TTO) Requirements:

Provide the following (TTO) information.

- a. Does this facility use any of the toxic organics that are listed under the TTO standard of the applicable categorical pretreatment standards published by EPA?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. Has a baseline monitoring report (BMR) been submitted which contains TTO information?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- c. If yes, please attach a copy of the BMR.

13. Do you have, or plan to have, automatic sampling equipment or continuous wastewater flow metering equipment at this facility which will monitor the wastewater that is hauled to the SARI Truck Disposal Station?

Current:	Flow Metering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Sampling Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Planned:	Flow Metering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Sampling Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

If so, please indicate the present or future location of this equipment on the sewer schematic and describe the equipment below:

14. Are any process changes or expansions planned during the next three years that could alter wastewater volumes or characteristics? Consider production processes as well as air or water pollution treatment processes that may affect the discharge.

☐ Yes ☐ No, (skip question 15)

15. Briefly describe these changes and the anticipated effects on the wastewater volume and characteristics: (Attach additional sheets if needed.)

SECTION D - TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

1. Is any form of wastewater treatment (see # 2 for a list of options) for the wastewater discharged to the SARI Truck Disposal Station practiced at this facility?

☐ Yes ☐ No (If No, please skip to Section E)

2. Indicate which treatment devices or processes are in use for treating the wastewater which is hauled to the SARI Truck Disposal Station (check as many as appropriate).

- ☐ Air flotation
- ☐ Centrifuge
- ☐ Chemical precipitation
- ☐ Chlorination
- ☐ Cyclone
- ☐ Filtration
- ☐ Flow equalization
- ☐ Grease or oil separation, type: _____
- ☐ Grease trap
- ☐ Grinding filter
- ☐ Grit removal
- ☐ Ion exchange
- ☐ Neutralization, pH correction
- ☐ Ozonation
- ☐ Reverse osmosis
- ☐ Screen
- ☐ Sedimentation
- ☐ Septic tank
- ☐ Solvent separation
- ☐ Spill protection
- ☐ Sump
- ☐ Biological treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Rainwater diversion or storage
- ☐ Other chemical treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Other physical treatment, type: _____
- ☐ Other, type: _____

3. Describe the pollutant loadings, flow rates, design capacity, physical size, and operating procedures of each treatment facility checked above.

SECTION D - TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER Cont.

4. Are any materials or water reclamation systems in use or planned?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Briefly describe recovery process, substance recovered, percent recovered, and the concentration in the spent solution. (Attach additional sheets if needed.)

6. Attach a process flow diagram for each existing treatment system. Include process equipment, bi-products, by-product disposal method, waste and by-product volumes, and design and operating conditions.

7. Describe any changes in treatment or disposal methods planned or under construction for the wastewater discharged to the SARI Truck Disposal Station. Please include estimated completion dates.

8. Do you have a wastewater treatment system operator? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, the operator is: ☐ an employee of facility ☐ a consultant

Name: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

Full time: _____ (specify hours)

Part time: _____ (specify hours)

9. Do you have a manual on the correct operation of your treatment equipment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Do you have a written maintenance schedule for your treatment equipment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION E - CHARACTERISTICS OF RAW MATERIALS

1. List types and amounts (mass or volume per day) of raw materials used or planned for use at this facility (attach list if needed):

	Material	Quantity
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____
f.	_____	_____

2. List types and quantity of chemicals used or planned for use at this facility (attach list if needed). Include copies of Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (if available) for all chemicals identified:

	Chemical	Quantity
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____
f.	_____	_____

SECTION F – POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

All facilities which generate wastewater that is hauled to the SARI Truck Disposal Station are required to submit monitoring data on all pollutants that are regulated specific to each process. Use the tables provided in this section to report the analytical results. **DO NOT LEAVE BLANKS.** For all other (non-regulated) pollutants, indicate whether the pollutant is known to be present (P), suspected to be present (S), or known not to be present (O), by placing the appropriate letter in the column for average reported values. Indicate on either the top of each table, or on a separate sheet, if necessary, the sample location and type of analysis used. Be sure methods conform to 40 CFR Part 136; if they do not, indicate what method was used.

New facilities should use the table to indicate what pollutants will be present or are suspected to be present in proposed wastestreams by placing a P (expected to be present), S (suspected to be present), or O (will not be present) under the average reported values.

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Acenaphthene								
Acrolein								
Acrylonitrile								
Benzene								
Benzidine								
Carbon tetrachloride								
Chlorobenzene								
1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene								
Hexachlorobenzene								
1,2 – Dichloroethane								
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane								
Hexachloroethane								
1,1 – Dichloroethane								
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane								
1,1,2,2 - Tetrachloroethane								
Chloroethane								
Bis (2 - chloroethyl) ether								
17 Bis (chloro methyl) ether								
2 – Chloroethyl vinyl ether								
2 – Chloronaphthalene								
2,4,6 – Trichlorophenol								
Parachlorometa cresol								
Chloroform								
2 – Chlorophenol								
1,2 – Dichlorobenzene								
1,3 – Dichlorobenzene								
1,4 – Dichlorobenzene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
3,3 - Dichlorobenzidine								
1,1 - Dichloroethylene								
1,2 - Trans-dichloroethylene								
2,4 - Dichloropheno								
1,2 - Dichloropropane								
1,2 - Dichloropropylene								
1,3 - Dichloropropylene								
2,4 - Dimethylphenol								
2,4 - Dinitrotoluene								
2,6 - Dinitrotoluene								
1,2 - Diphenylhydrazine								
Ethylbenzene								
Fluoranthene								
4 - Chlorophenyl phenyl ether								
4 - Bromophenyl phenyl ether								
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether								
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane								
Methylene chloride								
Methyl chloride								
Methyl bromide								
Bromoform								
Dichlorobromomethane								
Chlorodibromomethane								
Hexachlorobutadiene								
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene								
Isophorone								
Naphthalene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Nitrobenzene								
Nitrophenol								
2 – Nitrophenol								
4 – Nitrophenol								
2,4 – Dinitrophenol								
4,6 - Dinitro-o-cresol								
N – nitrosodimethylamine								
N – nitrosodiphenylamine								
N - nitrosodi- n - propylamine								
Pentachlorophenol								
Phenol								
Bis (2 – ethylhexyl) phthalate								
Butyl benzyl phthalate								
Di - n - butyl phthalate								
Di - n - octyl phthalate								
Diethyl phthalate								
Dimethyl phthalate								
Benzo (a) anthracene								
Benzo (a) pyrene								
3,4 – benzo(a)fluoranthene								
Benzo (k) fluoranthene								
Chrysene								
Acenaphthylene								
Anthracene								
Benzo (ghi) perylene								
Fluorene								
Phenanthrene								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene								
Indeno (1,2,3 - cd) pyrene								
Pyrene								
Tetrachloroethylene								
Toluene								
Trichloroethylene								
Vinyl chloride								
Aldrin								
Dieldrin								
Chlordane								
4,4' - DDT								
4,4' - DDE								
4,4' - DDD								
Alpha - endosulfan								
Beta - endosulfan								
Endosulfan sulfate								
Endrin								
Endrin aldehyde								
Heptachlor								
Heptachlor epoxide								
Alpha - BHC								
Beta - BHC								
Gamma - BHC								
Delta - BHC								
PCB - 1242								
PCB - 1254								
PCB - 1221								

POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Pollutant	Detection Level Used	Maximum Daily Value		Average of Analyses		Units		Number of Analyses
		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
PCB - 1232								
PCB - 1248								
PCB - 1260								
PCB - 1016								
Toxaphene (TCDD)								
Asbestos								
Acidity								
Alkalinity								
Bacteria								
BOD ₅								
COD								
Chloride								
Chlorine								
Fluoride								
Hardness								
Magnesium								
NH ₃ - N								
Oil and Grease								
TSS								
TOC								
Kjeldahl - N								
Nitrate - N								
Nitrite - N								
Organic - N								
Orthophosphate - P								
Phosphorous								
Sodium								

[illegible]

SECTION G - SPILL PREVENTION

1. Do you have storage containers, bins, or ponds at your facility which are used to store chemicals?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please give a description of their location, contents, size, type, and frequency and method of cleaning. Also indicate in a diagram or comment on the proximity of these containers to the wastewater which is hauled to the SARI Truck Disposal Station.

2. Do you have floor drains in your manufacturing area(s)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you have floor drains in your chemical storage area(s)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes; where do they discharge to?

3. Please describe below any previous spill events and remedial measures taken to prevent their recurrence.

SECTION H -FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN (SLCP) – Indirect Dischargers who haul only Brine Waste to the SARI System are not required to submit a SLCP (attach additional information where necessary)

A Slug Load Control Plan (SLCP) is required to be developed to prevent any slug load discharges to the SARI system and/or storm drain systems which discharge to the SARI system. In the event of a spill, Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) shall be notified immediately by telephone at (714) 593-7444, (714) 593-7410 or (714) 962-2411 and Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) shall be notified immediately by telephone at (909) 780-9764. A written report detailing the date and time of the discharge, location of discharge, the type of waste, including concentration and volume, and any corrective actions taken must be received by WMWD within five (5) working days of the spill.

1. List the facility personnel that are responsible for the implementation of the SLCP.

Name: _____	Name: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____
Working Hours: _____	Working Hours: _____
Phone #: _____	Phone #: _____
Emergency Phone #: _____	Emergency Phone #: _____

2. List the name and quantity of all chemicals, solutions, liquids or raw materials which may enter the SARI system and/or storm drain systems which discharge to the SARI Truck Disposal Station in the event of a spill.

Name	Quantity
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____
e. _____	_____

3. List the procedures which are in place for the routine inspection of potential spill sources.

A. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN Cont.

4. List the abatement, containment and prevention plans which are proposed or currently in place. These can include spill containment structures or vessels, known drainage and containment patterns and/or established transfer procedures.

5. List the equipment and materials, in addition to its approximate location at the facility, which are available for spill response activities.

	Equipment/Materials	Location
a.	<hr/>	<hr/>
b.	<hr/>	<hr/>
c.	<hr/>	<hr/>
d.	<hr/>	<hr/>
e.	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. List the standard operating procedures which will be followed in the event a spill occurs.

A. SLUG LOAD CONTROL PLAN Cont.

7. List the name and telephone number of the commercial supplier(s) of spill response equipment used by your facility.

	Company	Phone Number
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____

8. List the name, address, telephone number, and contact of the company contracted for the recovery and/or removal of the spill from the facility.

a. Name:_____	b. Name:_____
Address:_____	Address:_____
Contact:_____	Contact:_____
Phone:_____	Phone:_____

B. PRETREATMENT SYSTEMS OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

A copy of the operations and maintenance manual for any pretreatment equipment used at the facility is required to be submitted. This manual must include process flow rates, chemicals used and dosage rates, equipment used for treatment, a description of the operation and maintenance of the equipment, and the name(s) of personnel responsible for operating the pretreatment equipment. This requirement does not apply to those facilities which limit pretreatment to the operation of normal interceptor separation/clarification.

C. TOXIC ORGANIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (TOMP)

All categorical industrial users, required by the specific 40 CFR regulations, must submit a TOMP. All newly permitted categorical industrial users may be required to analyze for Total Toxic Organics (TTO) prior to submitting the required TOMP.

SECTION I - HAULED WASTES

1. If any of your wastes are sent to an off-site centralized waste treatment facility, identify the waste and the facility.

- 2.* If an outside firm removes any of the above checked wastes, state the name(s) and address(es) of all waste haulers:

Name

Address

- a.

- b.

- c.

* Wastehauling companies will be required to obtain a Wastehauler Discharge Permit issued by WMWD

5. SECTION J - COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

1. Have you been issued any Federal, State, or local environmental permits?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please list the permit(s):

2. Are all applicable Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards and requirements being met on a consistent basis?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not yet discharging

3. If No:

- a. What additional operations and maintenance procedures are being considered to bring the facility into compliance? Also, list additional treatment technology or practice being considered in order to bring the facility into compliance.

SECTION K - AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES

This section must be signed by one of the Authorized Representatives listed on page 1 of the permit application.

Authorized Representative Statement

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate 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 fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name

Title

Signature

Date

Telephone

APPENDIX D

SARI LINE COST RESOLUTIONS/INFORMATION

DRAFT

2.6 Permit Fee - In July of each year Permittee's shall pay an annual permit fee based on the following categories:

Indirect Dischargers

Significant Industrial Users	\$1,300 per year
Industrial Users	\$ 955 per year
Non-significant Industrial Users	\$ 610 per year
Liquid Waste Haulers	\$ 610 per year

3. Deposit. Each permittee shall deposit with the District, prior to commencing any deliveries of wastewater to the SARI system, an amount determined by the District to be sufficient to cover the permittee's truck-delivered discharges into said system for a 40 day period. The initial deposit can be in the form of cash or a letter of credit. The District shall periodically evaluate each permittee's monthly discharges and determine whether its deposit should be increased or decreased, and shall notify the permittee in writing of its determination. If the District notifies a permittee that the amount of its deposit must be increased, the permittee shall increase their deposit within 10 working days after the date of the District's written determination. If the District determines that a permittee's deposit should be decreased, it shall transmit to the permittee a written notification. If the permittee has a cash deposit on hand, a check (without interest) will accompany the notification. The District shall retain each deposit as security for the payment by the permittee of its monthly fees for utilization of the SARI system. If the permittee becomes delinquent and has submitted a letter of credit in lieu of a cash deposit, the District will immediately call the letter of credit. If a letter of credit is called more than one time, a cash deposit will be required. Upon the cessation of truck delivered discharges by such a permit holder or termination of a permittee's Class I Wastewater Discharge Permit, the District shall refund to the permittee any unused portion of its deposit.

RESOLUTION NO. 513

**A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION OF THE
SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY
ESTABLISHING THE RATES (FOR THE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF
NON-RECLAIMABLE WASTEWATER, TEMPORARY DOMESTIC WASTEWATER,
TRUCK DUMP STATION DISCHARGES, AND CHARGES FOR SUSPENDED SOLIDS
AND BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND) IN THE
SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR SYSTEM**

WHEREAS, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (hereafter "SAWPA") has constructed the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor System (referred to herein as the "SARI System") for the treatment and disposal of non-reclaimable wastewater, temporary domestic wastewater and truck dump station discharges;

WHEREAS, the best and highest use of the SARI System is the export of salt with the ultimate goal of achieving watershed "salt balance" and requires maximum utilization of the SARI;

WHEREAS, SAWPA's vision is to maintain and operate the SARI System as efficiently as possible, collect charges from SAWPA's Member Agencies ("dischargers") for the treatment and disposal of non-reclaimable wastewater, temporary domestic wastewater and truck dump station discharges, including charges for the discharge of suspended solids ("TSS") and biochemical oxygen demand ("BOD");

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the Commission to accurately and equitably allocate costs to those who generate the costs;

WHEREAS, SAWPA has implemented a rate structure using a characteristics-based rate that results in a "pass-through" of charges for BOD and TSS from the Orange County Sanitation District ("OCSD");

WHEREAS, SAWPA will make an adjustment to the flow measured at each discharge site if the total flow at meter S-01 is higher than the aggregate of all dischargers;

WHEREAS, OCSD charges and other factors affecting the rate are outside SAWPA's control, it is the intention of the Commission that staff review the rates, propose modifications as necessary, and seek approval of any modifications prior to the beginning of each fiscal year;

WHEREAS, this sampling and monitoring fee policy allows recovery of all SAWPA costs related to the sampling and monitoring;

WHEREAS, SAWPA is implementing a planned 20-year capital improvement program for the long-term repair and replacement of the SARI System and is funding a 25% operating reserve for the SARI System, all of which are intended to ensure the long-term reliability of the SARI System;

WHEREAS, long-term system reliability is beneficial to the SARI System, SAWPA has included debt repayment, long-term replacement and operating reserve components in the rate structure;

WHEREAS, the rates for truck dump station discharge rates, permit fees, and lease rates are derived from the same rate model and inclusion in this resolution provide clarity;

WHEREAS, a Peaking or Emergency Rate and two fixed charge components are included consistent with the adoption of Resolution No. 461 establishing SAWPA's fee for service business model;

WHEREAS, some dischargers may from time-to-time fall below economical billing levels, a minimum charge is included;

WHEREAS, "Fiscal Year" shall mean the period beginning July 1st of each year and ending June 30th of the following year for purposes of initiating a new rate period;

WHEREAS, SAWPA is conducting a solids study to reduce the formation of Total Suspended Solids within the pipeline and has initiated a formula July 1, 2007 to distribute the additional loads created within the pipeline. The total TSS load is measured at the Orange County line and allocated to dischargers based on the individual discharger's direct and indirect contribution to the total load; and

WHEREAS, SAWPA has completed closed circuit television inspection of approximately 20 miles of pipeline during FY2007 and found significant accumulation of material throughout most of the pipeline. Pipeline cleaning in these areas is required in the near future; a multi-year plan is being implemented. A pipeline cleaning surcharge of \$22/MG is included in the Flow charge to partially offset these pipeline cleaning costs; this surcharge will continue to be assessed for at least one more year unless revised by the Commission.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Commission of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority hereby resolves that:

1. Effective July 1, 2009, the treatment and volumetric user charges paid to SAWPA for treatment and disposal of non-reclaimable and temporary domestic wastewater shall be as follows, with a minimum charge of \$150.00 for the flow component:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Flow/MGD</u>	<u>BOD/1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>TSS/1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>Fixed Pipe</u>	<u>Fixed Treatment</u>
	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(c)</u>	<u>(d)</u>	<u>(e)</u>
2009-10	\$850	\$283	\$420	\$2,581	\$6,452
2010-11 (f)	\$891	\$312	\$462	\$2,710	\$6,775

- (a) This component shall be calculated and assessed per gallon (i.e., \$0.000850 in FY 2009-10) of discharge (flow) to the SARI System each month.
- (b) This component shall be calculated and assessed per pound (i.e., \$0.283 in FY 2009-10) of dry weight of BOD calculated from the average of sample results each month.
- (c) This component shall be calculated and assessed per pound (i.e., \$0.420 in FY 2009-10) of dry weight of TSS calculated from the average of sample results each month.

- (d) This component for fixed costs (also known as Readiness to Serve) shall be assessed per MGD of owned pipeline/connection capacity per month.
 - (e) This component for fixed costs shall be assessed per MGD of owned treatment and disposal capacity per month.
 - (f) Future rate for planning purposes only. The Commission will separately evaluate and set the rates annually for each FY.
2. Total flow for each discharger will be adjusted if flows at meter S-01 are higher than the aggregate of all the discharger flows.
 3. Actual OCSD charges for BOD and TSS shall be “passed through” to dischargers after a 60-day notice.
 4. A sampling surcharge shall be applied to all BOD and TSS dischargers to account for the actual cost of necessary sampling and shall be assessed to all dischargers. Increased sampling is defined as any and all costs in excess of one sample per month. Increased sampling shall be determined solely by SAWPA and billed monthly. High BOD/TSS or high variability dischargers will be sampled weekly or more frequently as required and low BOD/TSS or low variability dischargers will be sampled monthly or quarterly as required to obtain reliable data.
 5. SAWPA will continue validation of wastewater measurement, sampling and analysis. Should an imbalance in BOD and TSS exist between the total of all dischargers and the SAWPA discharge to OCSD, the strength values for each discharger will be adjusted to fully allocate the imbalance. This adjusted strength will be used for determining discharger invoice amounts.
 6. The annual permit fee for each discharger shall be not less than \$500; additional permit fees may be charged for speculative or special permit work to cover actual costs and administration as determined by the SAWPA General Manager.
 7. Truck-delivered non-reclaimable wastewater discharges from sources within the Santa Ana River watershed at SAWPA-authorized truck dump stations shall be charged \$0.010 per gallon of waste discharged to the SARI System for brine discharge (less than 100 milligrams per liter average concentration for BOD and TSS) or \$0.029 per gallon of waste discharged to the SARI System for all other discharges (equal to or over 100 milligrams per liter concentration BOD and TSS). Current and future estimated rates are shown below. All permitting, permit fees, monitoring, labor and other costs are the responsibility of the member agency providing the service.

	Brine	Non-Brine
Fiscal Year	Truck Rate	Truck Rate
FY 09-10	\$ 0.010	\$ 0.029
FY 10-11 (a)	\$ 0.011	\$ 0.031

- (a) Future rate for planning purposes only. The Commission will separately evaluate and set the rates annually for each FY.

8. If approved in the future by the Commission, truck-delivered non-reclaimable wastewater discharges from outside the Santa Ana River Watershed at SAWPA- authorized truck dump stations shall be charged \$0.14 per gallon of waste discharged to the SARI System. Current and future estimated rates are shown below. All permitting, monitoring, labor and other costs are the responsibility of the Member Agency providing the service. Discharges from outside the watershed also shall require specific Commission approval.

Fiscal Year	Outside Truck Rate
FY 09-10	\$0.14
FY 10-11 (a)	\$0.15


(a) Future rate for planning purposes only. The Commission will separately evaluate and set the rates annually for each FY.

9. A lease of SARI connection capacity may be authorized by the Commission in a Lease Agreement and fixed costs shall be \$0.0915 per gallon per month for FY 09-10. Leases shall be approved on a case by case basis and additional fees and charges may apply as detailed in the Agreement. Treatment and disposal costs for Flow, BOD, and TSS, as outlined in Recital 1 above, also shall apply.
10. A Peaking or Emergency Rate shall be charged at \$0.085 per gallon for the quantity that exceeds the owned capacity or that is attributable to the peaking or emergency discharge, subject to General Manager's approval.
11. The provisions of SAWPA Ordinance No. 5, and any amendments or successors thereto, are hereby incorporated by this reference, as though set forth herein in full.
12. Payment of invoices not made within 45 days of the invoice date shall bear interest at a rate of one (1.0%) per month from the date of invoice.
13. The user's charges and surcharges established by this Resolution are effective July 1, 2009, and Resolution No. 502 is rescinded once this Resolution takes effect.

ADOPTED THIS 12th day of May, 2009.

SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY

BY:


Terry Catlin, Chair

RESOLUTION NO. 487

A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION OF THE SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY ESTABLISHING THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL RIGHTS IN THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR SYSTEM

WHEREAS, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (hereinafter "SAWPA") has constructed the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor System (referred to herein as the "SARI System") intended for the treatment and disposal of non-reclaimable wastewater;

WHEREAS, for the long-term operation and maintenance of the SARI System, it is necessary to collect charges from SAWPA's Member Agencies for the treatment and disposal of non-reclaimable wastewater, including charges for the discharge of suspended solids ("TSS") and biochemical oxygen demand ("BOD");

WHEREAS, one of SAWPA's goals is to fund the long-term maintenance, operations and replacement of the SARI System to ensure the long-term reliability of the SARI System; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of SAWPA to maximize the removal of salts from the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed and to adjust the rate to accommodate a "fee for service" business model.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Commission of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority ("SAWPA") hereby establishes the following rates and charges, effective immediately, for the purchase of treatment and disposal rights for non-reclaimable wastewater:

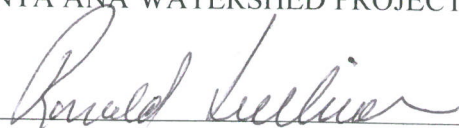
1. The purchase price shall be OCSD's sales price charged to SAWPA for such treatment and disposal rights including OCSD's contract costs and SAWPA's administrative costs. The purchase price may change from time-to-time as determined by OCSD. By way of example, the purchase price as of the date of this Resolution is as follows:
 - a. \$10,017,500.00 per MGD, for wastewater strength not exceeding 124 mg/l of BOD and 255 mg/l of TSS on an average basis.
 - b. If the wastewater is or will be at a higher strength as determined by SAWPA, added BOD and TSS capacity also shall be purchased at the rate of \$2,631.00 per pound of BOD for discharges over the strength level of 124 mg/l, and \$1,613.00 per pound of TSS for discharges over the strength level of 255 mg/l and shall be purchased as part of the initial purchase price.
 - c. \$4,547,250.00 per MGD, for brine strength only, if such treatment and disposal capacity is available from OCSD, for non-reclaimable wastewater produced within SAWPA's SARI service territory not exceeding 20 mg/l of BOD and 18 mg/l of TSS on an average basis.

- d. If actual discharges exceed the purchased strength levels for BOD or TSS set forth above in any two (2) consecutive months, a Supplemental Capital Improvement Charge equal to 115% of \$2,631.00 per pound of BOD for discharges over the strength level of 124 mg/l and \$1,613.00 per pound of TSS for discharges over the strength level of 255 mg/l shall be assessed to increase BOD and TSS capacity to the level of current discharge at each permitted discharge point.
2. The prices set forth in Section 1 above are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. The price shall automatically increase as prices and rates are increased by OCSD, and the price charged by SAWPA to its member agencies for the purchase of such OCSD treatment and disposal rights shall be no less than the prices charged to SAWPA by OCSD notwithstanding the prices set forth in this Resolution;
 - b. OCSD treatment and disposal rights shall be sold on a "first-come-first-serve" basis consistent with SAWPA's Transfer Policy as set forth in Resolution No. 308 and any successors thereto;
 - c. Subject to the approval of a purchase contract by the SAWPA Commission, OCSD treatment and disposal rights may be purchased upon payment of a 5% deposit of the total purchase price, with the balance due upon payment by SAWPA to OCSD for such treatment and disposal rights; and
 - d. Each purchase contract for OCSD treatment and disposal rights shall include a provision that a purchaser only may sell unused treatment and disposal rights to SAWPA at a price not-to-exceed the then current price for such rights or the price originally paid for such treatment and disposal rights by the purchaser, whichever is lower. However, SAWPA shall not be obligated to purchase such unused treatment and disposal rights. Further, consistent with OCSD's ordinance, there shall be no refund or repurchase by SAWPA for unused or unnecessary high-strength wastewater capacity previously purchased by a Member Agency.
3. Supersession: All previous Resolutions adopted by the Commission establishing prices for purchasing treatment and disposal rights in the SARI System are hereby superseded.
4. Effective Date: This Resolution shall be effective on September 18, 2007, and remain in effect until superseded.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 18th day of September, 2007.

SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY

By



Commission Chair

RESOLUTION NO. 295

**A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION OF THE
SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY
ESTABLISHING THE PRICE FOR PURCHASING DISCHARGE RIGHTS
IN THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR SYSTEM
FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF NON-RECLAIMABLE WASTEWATER**

The Commission of the SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY ("SAWPA") hereby resolves as follows:

1. Effective immediately, the purchase price to member agencies of SAWPA for discharge of non-reclaimable wastewater rights in the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor System, which system consists of Reaches IV, IV-A, IV-B, IV-D and IV-E, and wastewater treatment and disposal, shall be \$3,750,000 per million gallons per day ("MGD").

2. The price set forth in Paragraph 1 above is subject to the following terms and conditions:

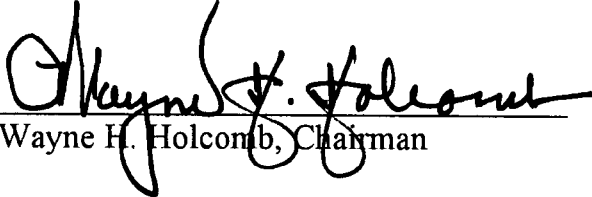
- a. The price shall be effective until superseded; and
- b. Discharge rights shall be sold on a "first-come-first served" basis consistent with SAWPA's Transfer Policy; and
- c. Pipeline discharge rights may be purchased upon payment of a deposit in the minimum amount of 5% of the total purchase price, to be paid in cash or cashier's check to SAWPA, and the balance paid in installments, pursuant to an installment plan approved by SAWPA; and
- d. Discharge rights must be purchased in minimum increments of 0.01 MGD, and purchasers of pipeline discharge rights are required to also purchase a treatment and disposal right of not less than 20% of the amount of the pipeline discharge right purchased; and
- e. Each contract to purchase SARI System rights shall include a provision that a purchaser may only sell unused rights to SAWPA at a price not to exceed the then current price for such rights as established from time-to-time by SAWPA. SAWPA shall not be obligated to purchase such unused rights.

3. Recission: All previous Resolutions adopted by the Commission establishing prices for purchasing discharge rights in the SARI System are hereby rescinded.

4. Effective Date: This Resolution shall become effective on July 1, 1997 and remain in effect until superseded.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 8th day of July 1997.

SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY

by: 
Wayne H. Holcomb, Chairman

After key performance indicators are identified, the reporting frequency should be defined. It is recommended that an annual report be provided to the SAWPA Commission containing data on each of these indicators. In consideration of the importance of System finances to the overall sustainability of the System, tracking of the financial indicators is recommended on a quarterly basis and could be included in the Quarterly Financial Report. A historical level of performance over the past six years is presented along with the next fiscal year goal in Table 15-1.

Table 15-1 Performance Indicators

Indicator	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06 (to date)	FY 06-07 Goal
Salt Export							
(tons)	31,048	33,528	50,946	43,105	39,000	24,640	+8%
TDS conc. (mg/L)	2,498	3,118	4,172	3,107	2,726	1,981	+5%
Groundwater Cleanup							
Salt removed (tons)	27,033	24,805	29,967	41,943	36,178	22,757	+7%
New Water Produced							
MGD	16	22	24	28	26	20	+12%
Rates							
Volumetric \$/MGD	\$745	\$751	\$751	\$804	\$806	\$589	\$589
\$ BOD/1000 lbs.	\$122.09	\$122.09	\$122.09	\$125.93	\$45	\$199	\$200
\$ TSS/1000 lbs.	\$112.04	\$112.04	\$112.04	\$146.01	\$55	\$310	\$310
Fixed - Pipeline Cap.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,124
Fixed – Treatmt. Cap	\$2,768	\$2,768	\$2,768	\$2,962	\$3,523	\$8,045	\$5,310
Market by Number of Customers (no.) & Flow MGD							
Desalter	(2) 2.684	(3) 3.469	(4) 3.626	(4) 4.503	(4) 4.229	(4) 4.411	+4%
Domestic	(4) 1.249	(4) 1.285	(4) 1.765	(4) 2.190	(4) 2.853	(5) 3.154	+4%
Industrial	(9) 2.976	(9) 3.404	(11) 2.597	(16) 2.415	(16) 2.308	(15) 2.557	+4%
Operations							
Miles of CCTV	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	+20%
Maintenance & Repairs (\$)	\$409,000	\$656,012	\$1,762,231	\$448,619	\$398,252	\$785,000	\$1,223,000
Spills (no.) and quantity in gallons	(2) 100K	(1) 200K	(0)	(1) 100K	(2) 200K	(1) 18K	0
Financial							
\$M in Reserve	\$41.220	\$50.779	\$52.431	\$51.349	\$46.016	\$46.561	\$46.830
Marketing – Number of Potential Customer Inquiries							
EMWD							
WMWD							
IEUA							
SBVMWD							

15.1 Indicator Goal Determination

For FY 2006-07, indicator goals have been established to determine how effectively the SARI System is performing. The first three performance indicators are environmental

RESOLUTION 2620

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY ESTABLISHING RATES
AND CONDITIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF NON-
RECLAIMABLE WASTEWATER, TEMPORARY
DISPOSAL OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER AND
SURCHARGES FOR EXCESS SUSPENDED SOLIDS
AND BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND IN THE
SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR SYSTEM

WHEREAS, Western has acquired from the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority ("SAWPA") certain capacity rights for the disposal of non-reclaimable wastewater and temporary disposal of domestic wastewater into the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) System; and

WHEREAS, in the exercise of such rights Western is required to pay operation and maintenance unit costs, together with any capacity right related fixed costs and supplemental treatment costs; and

WHEREAS, Western has the authority to allocate the use of such capacity rights among qualified dischargers within its boundaries, and it is the purpose of this resolution to establish the specified rates, charges and conditions under which such discharges may be made;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the following rates, charges and conditions shall apply to and govern any agreement made by Western for the discharge of non-reclaimable wastewater and the temporary discharge of domestic wastewater into the SARI System.

1. Variable Rate for Treatment, Disposal and Replacement Costs. Each user holding either a purchased discharge or leased discharge right from Western shall pay an amount for treatment, disposal and replacement based on the following rates and quantity of wastewater discharged in any calendar month, and shall pay such amount to Western within 30 days of the date of an invoice.

a. Rate for Discharge Right Owned or Leased From Western for Discharge to the SARI System.

Each user holding a purchased or leased discharge right from Western to discharge directly into a SAWPA owned and operated facility shall pay to Western the sum of \$900.00 per million gallons of municipal wastewater which it discharges into the SARI system. This rate shall include SAWPA's variable treatment, disposal, operation, maintenance and replacement unit cost and Western's unit administrative cost.

b. Rate for Discharge Right Owned or Leased From Western for Discharge into the Facilities Owned and Operated by Western and then to the SARI System

Each user holding a purchased or leased discharge right from Western to first discharge into the facilities owned and operated by Western and then into a SAWPA owned and operated facility shall pay to Western rates as follows:

<u>Discharge Right Purchaser</u>	<u>T D & R Rate in \$/MG</u>
California Rehabilitation Center	\$933.00

This rate shall include SAWPA's variable treatment, disposal, operation, maintenance and replacement unit cost, Western's unit administrative cost and the cost of maintenance for the lateral from the CRC to the SARI line.

Each user holding a purchased or leased discharge right from Western to discharge directly or indirectly into a SAWPA owned and operated facility shall pay to Western, per month, a minimum charge of \$150.00.

2. Fixed Charges. In addition to the payments required under paragraph 1, above, each user holding a purchased or leased discharge right from Western shall pay a fixed amount each month for fixed operation and maintenance costs based on the following rates and the quantity of pipeline and treatment capacity right owned or leased, irrespective of whether or not any wastewater is discharged during that month. Such fixed charges shall be paid to Western within 30 days of the date of an invoice.

a. Rate for Pipeline Capacity Right Owned or Leased From Western for Discharge to the SARI System.

Each user holding a pipeline capacity right to the SARI system shall pay to Western, per month, a fixed charge of \$3,581.00 per million gallons per day (MGD) of pipeline capacity right owned or leased. This rate covers a portion of the fixed costs for operation and maintenance of the SARI system.

b. Rate for Treatment Capacity Right Owned or Leased From Western for Discharge to the SARI System.

Each user holding a treatment capacity right to the SARI system shall pay to Western, per month, a fixed charge of \$7,452.00 per million gallons per day (MGD) of treatment capacity right owned or leased. This rate covers a portion of the fixed costs for operation and maintenance of the SARI system.

3. Quality Surcharges. In addition to the payments required under Paragraph 1 and 2 above, each user holding such a discharge right shall pay to Western the following quality related surcharges:

a. Rate for Discharge Right Owned or Leased From Western for Discharge to the SARI System.

Each user holding a discharge right to the SARI system shall pay to Western the following rates calculated from averaging the sampling results taken for the month.

\$0.420 per pound of dry weight of TSS.

\$0.283 per pound of dry weight of BOD.

b. SAWPA will continue validation of wastewater measurement, sampling and analysis. Should an imbalance in BOD and TSS exist between the total of all dischargers and the SAWPA discharge to OCSD, the strength values for each discharger will

be adjusted by the ratio of the difference. This adjusted strength will be used for determining discharger invoice amounts.

Such surcharges shall be paid to Western within 30 days of the date of an invoice.

4. Quantity Surcharges. In addition to the payments required under Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, each user which exceeds its allowable discharge right in any day during any month shall pay to Western a quantity related surcharge as follows:

a. All users other than Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) shall pay \$0.1170 (.10 multiplied by the current municipal discharge right cost per gallon of \$14.043 / 12) multiplied by the excess volume in gallons for the maximum day of the month.

b. Since JCSD has purchased SARI pipeline capacity well in excess of treatment capacity, they shall pay quantity surcharges based on treatment capacity only. The charge for JCSD shall be \$0.0852 (.10 multiplied by the current municipal discharge right cost, for treatment only, per gallon of \$10.218 / 12) multiplied by the excess volume in gallons for the maximum day of the month.

Such surcharges shall be paid to Western within 30 days of the date of an invoice therefore.

5. Sampling Surcharges. A sampling surcharge shall be applied to all BOD and TSS discharges to account for actual cost of necessary sampling and shall be assessed to all dischargers except Permit No. 4B-92-S13, Golden Cheese Company of California, because an equivalent program already exists. Increased sampling is defined as any and all costs in excess of one sample per month. Increased sampling shall be determined solely by SAWPA and billed monthly.

6. Permits and Permit Fees. Prior to commencement of discharge of wastewater into the SARI System, each

discharger must file for discharge permit from Western. The discharge permit must be renewed every two years. An annual permit fee will be billed to customers according to the following types of users:

Significant Industrial User	\$1,980
Industrial User	\$1,565
Non-significant Industrial User	\$ 610

7. Additional Charges. The payments required under Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are in addition to any capacity related fixed costs, which a user may be required to pay under its agreement with Western.


8. Deposit. Prior to commencement of discharge of wastewater into the SARI System, each such user shall deposit with Western an amount determined by the District's General Manager to be sufficient to cover each user's operation, maintenance and replacement costs for a 90-day period. The General Manager shall have the right to require such deposit to be increased as monthly operation, maintenance and replacement charges may be raised by resolution of the District. He may also require an increase in the deposit sufficient in his judgment to protect the District against loss if the discharger fails to pay on time, or if the General Manager has reason to question the financial stability of the discharger. If the District notifies a user that the amount of its deposit must be increased, the user shall deposit the additional amount required within 10 working days thereafter. If the General Manager should determine on the basis of revised estimates of use that a user's deposit should be decreased, the District shall promptly refund the appropriate portion of the deposit without interest. If any temporary municipal user fails to pay any sum required under this Resolution, Western shall have the right to draw upon the deposit of such user. In that event, and subject to the default and notice provisions of the agreement establishing the user's discharge right, the user shall have no further right to discharge temporary municipal wastewater into the SARI

System until its deposit has been reestablished in compliance with this Resolution as determined by Western's General Manager. Upon termination of any temporary municipal discharge right, not based upon default by the user, Western shall refund its deposit without interest.

9. Past Due Accounts. Rates and charges which are not paid before the next billing cycle shall be subject to interest charges. Interest will be calculated at a rate of one percent (1%) per month on all amounts that remain unpaid at each billing cycle. The District may secure delinquent charges by any method available to the District. In the event that legal action is brought to collect unpaid charges, the District shall be entitled to the payment of all costs, including attorney's fees. Defendant shall pay all cost of suits rendered in favor of the District.


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution effective July 1, 2009, shall supersede Resolution 2620 of the Board of Directors.

ADOPTED this 17th day of June, 2009.


THOMAS P. EVANS
President

June 17, 2009

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution 2620 adopted by the Board of Directors of Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County at its regular meeting held June 17, 2009.


BRENDA DENNSTEDT
Secretary-Treasurer

RESOLUTION 2620

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY ESTABLISHING RATES
AND CONDITIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF NON-
RECLAIMABLE WASTEWATER, TEMPORARY
DISPOSAL OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER AND
SURCHARGES FOR EXCESS SUSPENDED SOLIDS
AND BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND IN THE
SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR SYSTEM

WHEREAS, Western has acquired from the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority ("SAWPA") certain capacity rights for the disposal of non-reclaimable wastewater and temporary disposal of domestic wastewater into the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) System; and

WHEREAS, in the exercise of such rights Western is required to pay operation and maintenance unit costs, together with any capacity right related fixed costs and supplemental treatment costs; and

WHEREAS, Western has the authority to allocate the use of such capacity rights among qualified dischargers within its boundaries, and it is the purpose of this resolution to establish the specified rates, charges and conditions under which such discharges may be made;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the following rates, charges and conditions shall apply to and govern any agreement made by Western for the discharge of non-reclaimable wastewater and the temporary discharge of domestic wastewater into the SARI System.

1. Variable Rate for Treatment, Disposal and Replacement Costs. Each user holding either a purchased discharge or leased discharge right from Western shall pay an amount for treatment, disposal and replacement based on the following rates and quantity of wastewater discharged in any calendar month, and shall pay such amount to Western within 30 days of the date of an invoice.

a. Rate for Discharge Right Owned or Leased From Western for Discharge to the SARI System.

Each user holding a purchased or leased discharge right from Western to discharge directly into a SAWPA owned and operated facility shall pay to Western the sum of \$900.00 per million gallons of municipal wastewater which it discharges into the SARI system. This rate shall include SAWPA's variable treatment, disposal, operation, maintenance and replacement unit cost and Western's unit administrative cost.

b. Rate for Discharge Right Owned or Leased From Western for Discharge into the Facilities Owned and Operated by Western and then to the SARI System

Each user holding a purchased or leased discharge right from Western to first discharge into the facilities owned and operated by Western and then into a SAWPA owned and operated facility shall pay to Western rates as follows:

<u>Discharge Right Purchaser</u>	<u>T D & R Rate in \$/MG</u>
California Rehabilitation Center	\$933.00

This rate shall include SAWPA's variable treatment, disposal, operation, maintenance and replacement unit cost, Western's unit administrative cost and the cost of maintenance for the lateral from the CRC to the SARI line.

Each user holding a purchased or leased discharge right from Western to discharge directly or indirectly into a SAWPA owned and operated facility shall pay to Western, per month, a minimum charge of \$150.00.

2. Fixed Charges. In addition to the payments required under paragraph 1, above, each user holding a purchased or leased discharge right from Western shall pay a fixed amount each month for fixed operation and maintenance costs based on the following rates and the quantity of pipeline and treatment capacity right owned or leased, irrespective of whether or not any wastewater is discharged during that month. Such fixed charges shall be paid to Western within 30 days of the date of an invoice.

a. Rate for Pipeline Capacity Right Owned or Leased From Western for Discharge to the SARI System.

Each user holding a pipeline capacity right to the SARI system shall pay to Western, per month, a fixed charge of \$3,581.00 per million gallons per day (MGD) of pipeline capacity right owned or leased. This rate covers a portion of the fixed costs for operation and maintenance of the SARI system.

b. Rate for Treatment Capacity Right Owned or Leased From Western for Discharge to the SARI System.

Each user holding a treatment capacity right to the SARI system shall pay to Western, per month, a fixed charge of \$7,452.00 per million gallons per day (MGD) of treatment capacity right owned or leased. This rate covers a portion of the fixed costs for operation and maintenance of the SARI system.

3. Quality Surcharges. In addition to the payments required under Paragraph 1 and 2 above, each user holding such a discharge right shall pay to Western the following quality related surcharges:

a. Rate for Discharge Right Owned or Leased From Western for Discharge to the SARI System.

Each user holding a discharge right to the SARI system shall pay to Western the following rates calculated from averaging the sampling results taken for the month.

\$0.420 per pound of dry weight of TSS.

\$0.283 per pound of dry weight of BOD.

b. SAWPA will continue validation of wastewater measurement, sampling and analysis. Should an imbalance in BOD and TSS exist between the total of all dischargers and the SAWPA discharge to OCSD, the strength values for each discharger will

be adjusted by the ratio of the difference. This adjusted strength will be used for determining discharger invoice amounts.

Such surcharges shall be paid to Western within 30 days of the date of an invoice.

4. Quantity Surcharges. In addition to the payments required under Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, each user which exceeds its allowable discharge right in any day during any month shall pay to Western a quantity related surcharge as follows:

a. All users other than Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) shall pay \$0.1170 (.10 multiplied by the current municipal discharge right cost per gallon of \$14.043 / 12) multiplied by the excess volume in gallons for the maximum day of the month.

b. Since JCSD has purchased SARI pipeline capacity well in excess of treatment capacity, they shall pay quantity surcharges based on treatment capacity only. The charge for JCSD shall be \$0.0852 (.10 multiplied by the current municipal discharge right cost, for treatment only, per gallon of \$10.218 / 12) multiplied by the excess volume in gallons for the maximum day of the month.

Such surcharges shall be paid to Western within 30 days of the date of an invoice therefore.

5. Sampling Surcharges. A sampling surcharge shall be applied to all BOD and TSS discharges to account for actual cost of necessary sampling and shall be assessed to all dischargers except Permit No. 4B-92-S13, Golden Cheese Company of California, because an equivalent program already exists. Increased sampling is defined as any and all costs in excess of one sample per month. Increased sampling shall be determined solely by SAWPA and billed monthly.

6. Permits and Permit Fees. Prior to commencement of discharge of wastewater into the SARI System, each

discharger must file for discharge permit from Western. The discharge permit must be renewed every two years. An annual permit fee will be billed to customers according to the following types of users:

Significant Industrial User	\$1,980
Industrial User	\$1,565
Non-significant Industrial User	\$ 610

7. Additional Charges. The payments required under Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are in addition to any capacity related fixed costs, which a user may be required to pay under its agreement with Western.


8. Deposit. Prior to commencement of discharge of wastewater into the SARI System, each such user shall deposit with Western an amount determined by the District's General Manager to be sufficient to cover each user's operation, maintenance and replacement costs for a 90-day period. The General Manager shall have the right to require such deposit to be increased as monthly operation, maintenance and replacement charges may be raised by resolution of the District. He may also require an increase in the deposit sufficient in his judgment to protect the District against loss if the discharger fails to pay on time, or if the General Manager has reason to question the financial stability of the discharger. If the District notifies a user that the amount of its deposit must be increased, the user shall deposit the additional amount required within 10 working days thereafter. If the General Manager should determine on the basis of revised estimates of use that a user's deposit should be decreased, the District shall promptly refund the appropriate portion of the deposit without interest. If any temporary municipal user fails to pay any sum required under this Resolution, Western shall have the right to draw upon the deposit of such user. In that event, and subject to the default and notice provisions of the agreement establishing the user's discharge right, the user shall have no further right to discharge temporary municipal wastewater into the SARI

System until its deposit has been reestablished in compliance with this Resolution as determined by Western's General Manager. Upon termination of any temporary municipal discharge right, not based upon default by the user, Western shall refund its deposit without interest.

9. Past Due Accounts. Rates and charges which are not paid before the next billing cycle shall be subject to interest charges. Interest will be calculated at a rate of one percent (1%) per month on all amounts that remain unpaid at each billing cycle. The District may secure delinquent charges by any method available to the District. In the event that legal action is brought to collect unpaid charges, the District shall be entitled to the payment of all costs, including attorney's fees. Defendant shall pay all cost of suits rendered in favor of the District.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution effective July 1, 2009, shall supersede Resolution 2620 of the Board of Directors.

ADOPTED this 17th day of June, 2009.


THOMAS P. EVANS
President

June 17, 2009

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution 2620 adopted by the Board of Directors of Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County at its regular meeting held June 17, 2009.


BRENDA DENNSTEDT
Secretary-Treasurer

RESOLUTION 2624

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY ESTABLISHING
REGULATIONS AND PRESCRIBING FEES FOR
TRUCK DELIVERED WASTEWATER DISCHARGES
INTO THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR
SYSTEM

WHEREAS, on February 1, 1997 the Commission of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) adopted an Amendment to Ordinance No. 3 of said Authority regulating the discharge of wastewater into the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor System (SARI) by truck; and

Whereas, on May 12, 2009 The Commission of SAWPA adopted Resolution 513 establishing the charges for the discharge of wastewater into the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor System (SARI) by truck;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY the Board of Directors of Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County that the following regulations and fees shall apply to and govern the discharge of wastewater into the SARI system which will be delivered thereto by truck.

1. Permit. Truck delivered discharges of wastewater into the SARI system may be made only after the issuance of a Class I Wastewater Discharge Permit by Western to the generator making application. Such permit shall be conditioned so as to cause the permit holder to meet all requirements of SAWPA and the District with respect to truck delivered discharges of wastewater into the SARI system.

2. Fees and Charges. This Board of Directors does hereby prescribe and establish the following fees with respect to discharges of wastewater into the SARI system, which will be delivered thereto by truck:

2.1 Use Fee - Within District - Monthly Volume Less Than 500,000 Gallons. Each Class I Wastewater Discharge Permit holder (Permittee), with monthly volume totaling less than 500,000 gallons, shall pay to the District within 10 days of the date of the District's invoice a fee in a total amount

equal to five cents (\$0.05) for each gallon of wastewater delivered by truck and discharged into the SARI system during the month; provided that the minimum fee shall be based on 3,000 gallons per truck (which is \$150.00).

2.2 Use Fee - Within District - Monthly Volume Greater Than 500,000 Gallons, but Less than 1,000,000 Gallons.

The use fee for each Permittee, with monthly volume totaling more than 500,000 gallons, but less than 1,000,000 gallons, shall pay to the District within 10 days of the date of the District's invoice a fee in an amount equal to four cents (\$0.040) for each gallon of wastewater delivered and discharged into the SARI system during the month.

2.3 Use Fee - Within District - Monthly Volume Greater Than 1,000,000 Gallons.

The use fee for each Permittee, with monthly volume totaling more than 1,000,000 gallons, shall pay to the District within 10 days of the date of the District's invoice a fee in an amount equal to 3.6 cents (\$0.036) for each gallon of wastewater delivered and discharged into the SARI system during the month.

2.4 Use Fee - Outside of District, Within SAWPA. All dischargers from areas located outside of the District but within SAWPA's boundaries shall pay to the District within 10 days of the date of the District's invoice a fee in a total amount equal to six cents (\$0.06) for each gallon of wastewater delivered by truck and discharged into the SARI system during the month if requested by the SAWPA member from which the wastewater originated; provided that the minimum fee shall be \$150.00. One cent (\$.01) per gallon is to be paid by the District to each SAWPA member agency making such a request.

2.5 Use Fee - Outside of SAWPA. All dischargers from areas located outside SAWPA's boundaries shall pay to the District within 10 days of the date of the District's invoice a fee in a total amount equal to fifteen cents (\$0.16) for each gallon of wastewater delivered by truck and discharged into the SARI system during the month; provided that the minimum fee shall be \$150.00.

2.6 Permit Fee - In July of each year Permittee's shall pay an annual permit fee based on the following categories:

Indirect Dischargers


Significant Industrial Users	\$1,300 per year
Industrial Users	\$ 955 per year
Non-significant Industrial Users	\$ 610 per year
Liquid Waste Haulers	\$ 610 per year

3. Deposit. Each permittee shall deposit with the District, prior to commencing any deliveries of wastewater to the SARI system, an amount determined by the District to be sufficient to cover the permittee's truck-delivered discharges into said system for a 40 day period. The initial deposit can be in the form of cash or a letter of credit. The District shall periodically evaluate each permittee's monthly discharges and determine whether its deposit should be increased or decreased, and shall notify the permittee in writing of its determination. If the District notifies a permittee that the amount of its deposit must be increased, the permittee shall increase their deposit within 10 working days after the date of the District's written determination. If the District determines that a permittee's deposit should be decreased, it shall transmit to the permittee a written notification. If the permittee has a cash deposit on hand, a check (without interest) will accompany the notification. The District shall retain each deposit as security for the payment by the permittee of its monthly fees for utilization of the SARI system. If the permittee becomes delinquent and has submitted a letter of credit in lieu of a cash deposit, the District will immediately call the letter of credit. If a letter of credit is called more than one time, a cash deposit will be required. Upon the cessation of truck delivered discharges by such a permit holder or termination of a permittee's Class I Wastewater Discharge Permit, the District shall refund to the permittee any unused portion of its deposit.

4. Past Due Accounts. Failure to pay such fees within 30 days of the date of the District's invoice shall result in the suspension of truck delivered discharges until the delinquent amount is paid in full. Rates and charges which are not paid before the next billing cycle shall be subject to interest charges. Interest will be calculated at a rate of one percent (1%) per month on all amounts that remain unpaid at each billing cycle. The District may secure delinquent charges by any method available to the District. In the event that legal action is brought to collect unpaid charges, the District shall be entitled to the payment of all costs, including attorney's fees. Defendant shall pay all costs of suits rendered in favor of the District.


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall be effective July 1, 2009, shall supersede Resolution 2544 of the Board of Directors of this District.

ADOPTED this 17th day of June, 2009.


THOMAS P. EVANS
President

June 17, 2009

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution 2624 adopted by the Board of Directors of Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County at its regular meeting held June 17, 2009.


BRENDA DENNSTEDT
Secretary-Treasurer

RESOLUTION 2624

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY ESTABLISHING
REGULATIONS AND PRESCRIBING FEES FOR
TRUCK DELIVERED WASTEWATER DISCHARGES
INTO THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR
SYSTEM

WHEREAS, on February 1, 1997 the Commission of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) adopted an Amendment to Ordinance No. 3 of said Authority regulating the discharge of wastewater into the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor System (SARI) by truck; and

Whereas, on May 12, 2009 The Commission of SAWPA adopted Resolution 513 establishing the charges for the discharge of wastewater into the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor System (SARI) by truck;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY the Board of Directors of Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County that the following regulations and fees shall apply to and govern the discharge of wastewater into the SARI system which will be delivered thereto by truck.

1. Permit. Truck delivered discharges of wastewater into the SARI system may be made only after the issuance of a Class I Wastewater Discharge Permit by Western to the generator making application. Such permit shall be conditioned so as to cause the permit holder to meet all requirements of SAWPA and the District with respect to truck delivered discharges of wastewater into the SARI system.

2. Fees and Charges. This Board of Directors does hereby prescribe and establish the following fees with respect to discharges of wastewater into the SARI system, which will be delivered thereto by truck:

2.1 Use Fee - Within District - Monthly Volume Less Than 500,000 Gallons. Each Class I Wastewater Discharge Permit holder (Permittee), with monthly volume totaling less than 500,000 gallons, shall pay to the District within 10 days of the date of the District's invoice a fee in a total amount

equal to five cents (\$0.05) for each gallon of wastewater delivered by truck and discharged into the SARI system during the month; provided that the minimum fee shall be based on 3,000 gallons per truck (which is \$150.00).

2.2 Use Fee - Within District - Monthly Volume Greater Than 500,000 Gallons, but Less than 1,000,000 Gallons.

The use fee for each Permittee, with monthly volume totaling more than 500,000 gallons, but less than 1,000,000 gallons, shall pay to the District within 10 days of the date of the District's invoice a fee in an amount equal to four cents (\$0.040) for each gallon of wastewater delivered and discharged into the SARI system during the month.

2.3 Use Fee - Within District - Monthly Volume Greater Than 1,000,000 Gallons.

The use fee for each Permittee, with monthly volume totaling more than 1,000,000 gallons, shall pay to the District within 10 days of the date of the District's invoice a fee in an amount equal to 3.6 cents (\$0.036) for each gallon of wastewater delivered and discharged into the SARI system during the month.


2.4 Use Fee - Outside of District, Within SAWPA. All dischargers from areas located outside of the District but within SAWPA's boundaries shall pay to the District within 10 days of the date of the District's invoice a fee in a total amount equal to six cents (\$0.06) for each gallon of wastewater delivered by truck and discharged into the SARI system during the month if requested by the SAWPA member from which the wastewater originated; provided that the minimum fee shall be \$150.00. One cent (\$.01) per gallon is to be paid by the District to each SAWPA member agency making such a request.

2.5 Use Fee - Outside of SAWPA. All dischargers from areas located outside SAWPA's boundaries shall pay to the District within 10 days of the date of the District's invoice a fee in a total amount equal to fifteen cents (\$0.16) for each gallon of wastewater delivered by truck and discharged into the SARI system during the month; provided that the minimum fee shall be \$150.00.

4. Past Due Accounts. Failure to pay such fees within 30 days of the date of the District's invoice shall result in the suspension of truck delivered discharges until the delinquent amount is paid in full. Rates and charges which are not paid before the next billing cycle shall be subject to interest charges. Interest will be calculated at a rate of one percent (1%) per month on all amounts that remain unpaid at each billing cycle. The District may secure delinquent charges by any method available to the District. In the event that legal action is brought to collect unpaid charges, the District shall be entitled to the payment of all costs, including attorney's fees. Defendant shall pay all costs of suits rendered in favor of the District.


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ADOPTED this 17th day of June, 2009.


THOMAS P. EVANS
President

June 17, 2009

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution 2624 adopted by the Board of Directors of Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County at its regular meeting held June 17, 2009.


BRENDA DENNSTEDT
Secretary-Treasurer

**Western Municipal water District
SARI Truck Discharge Rate Comparison
Fiscal Year 2008/2009 Versus Fiscal Year 2009/2010**

	Amount Per Gallon		
	2008/2009	2009/2010	Increase
<u>Rates for Dischargers Within District Boundaries</u>			
Less than 500,000 gallons per month	\$ 0.0500	\$ 0.0500	\$ -
500,000, but less than 1,000,000 gallons per month	\$ 0.0400	\$ 0.0400	\$ -
1,000,000 gallons and over per month	\$ 0.0315	\$ 0.0360	\$ 0.0045
Rate for dischargers located outside of the District, but within SAWPA	\$ 0.0600	\$ 0.0600	\$ -
Rate for dischargers located outside of SAWPA, discharging less than 20,000 gallons per week	\$ 0.1500	\$ 0.1600	\$ 0.0100
Rate for dischargers located outside of SAWPA, discharging more than 20,000 gallons per week	\$ 0.1500	\$ 0.1600	\$ 0.0100
Permit Fee (Billed annually)			
Indirect Discharger			
Significant Industrial User	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300	\$ -
Industrial User	\$ 955	\$ 955	\$ -
Non-significant Industrial User	\$ 610	\$ 610	\$ -
Liquid Waste Hauler	\$ 610	\$ 610	\$ -

**Western Municipal Water District
SARI Rate Comparison
Fiscal Year 2008/2009 Versus Fiscal Year 2009/2010**

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>SAWPA</u>		<u>Western</u>	
			<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>2008/2009</u>	<u>2009/2010</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Fixed Charges Per Month, Per MGD of Pipeline Capacity Owned	3,417	3,581	164	4.8%	164	4.8%		0.0%
Fixed Charges Per Month, Per MGD of Treatment Capacity Owned	7,044	7,452	408	5.8%	408	5.8%		0.0%
Variable Charges Per 1 Million Gallons of Discharge	842	900	58	6.9%	58	6.9%		0.0%
Variable Charge Per 1 Million Gallons of Discharge for California Rehabilitation Center	875	933	58	6.6%	38	6.6%		0.0%
Excess Quantity - Per Gallon on Maximum Day Per Month								
Pipeline Capacity	0.02550	0.03188	0.00638	25.0%	-			25.0%
Treatment Capacity	0.06823	0.08692	0.01869	27.4%	-			27.4%
Total	0.09373	0.11880	0.02507	26.7%	-			26.7%
Quality Surcharges								
TSS								
Per Pound of Dry Weight	0.381	0.420	0.039	10.2%	0.039	10.2%		
BOD								
Per Pound of Dry Weight	0.257	0.283	0.026	10.1%	0.026	10.1%		
Minimum Monthly Invoice Amount For:								
Variable Charges	150.00	150.00	-					
Permit Fee (Billed annually)								
Significant Industrial User	1,980	1,980	-				-	
Industrial User	1,565	1,565	-				-	
Non-significant Industrial User	610	610	-				-	

**Western Municipal Water District
SARI Rate Comparison
Fiscal Year 2008/2009 Versus Fiscal Year 2009/2010**

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>		
	2008/2009	2009/2010	Amount	Percent	
Fixed Charges Per Month, Per MGD of Pipeline Capacity Owned	3,417	3,581	164	4.8%	
Fixed Charges Per Month, Per MGD of Treatment Capacity Owned	7,044	7,452	408	5.8%	
Variable Charges Per 1 Million Gallons of Discharge	842	900	58	6.9%	
Variable Charge Per 1 Million Gallons of Discharge for California Rehabilitation Center	875	933	58	6.6%	
Excess Quantity - Per Gallon on Maximum Day Per Month					
Pipeline Capacity	0.02550	0.03188	0.00638	25.0%	Int Rate New Purchase Rate
Treatment Capacity	0.06953	0.08515	0.01562	22.5%	10% 3.825
Total	0.09503	0.11703	0.02200	23.2%	10% 10.218
					14.043
Quality Surcharges					
TSS					
Per Pound of Dry Weight	0.381	0.420	0.039	10.2%	
BOD					
Per Pound of Dry Weight	0.257	0.283	0.026	10.1%	
Minimum Monthly Invoice Amount For:					
Variable Charges	150.00	150.00	-	0.0%	
Permit Fee (Billed annually)					
Significant Industrial User	1,980	1,980	-	0.0%	
Industrial User	1,565	1,565	-	0.0%	
Non-significant Industrial User	610	610	-	0.0%	



June 17, 2009

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Thomas P. Evans, President
Charles D. Field, Vice President
Brenda Dennstedt, Secretary-Treasurer
Donald D. Galleano
S. R. "Al" Lopez

FROM: John V. Rossi, General Manager
Rod LeMond, Assistant general Manager/CFO

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS 2620 AND 2624 ESTABLISHING RATES AND CONDITIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF NON-RECLAIMABLE WASTEWATER, TEMPORARY DISPOSAL OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER, TRUCK DUMP STATION DISCHARGES AND CHARGES FOR SUSPENDED SOLIDS AND BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND IN THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL INTERCEPTOR

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors adopt the following:

1. Resolution 2620 establishing rates and conditions for the disposal of non-reclaimable wastewater, temporary disposal of domestic wastewater, and charges for suspended solids (TSS) and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) in the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) system, effective July 1, 2009.
2. Resolution 2624 establishing rates and conditions for discharge of truck delivered wastewater into the SARI line, effective July 1, 2009.

BUDGET IMPACT:

The proposed rates will enable Western to collect enough revenue to cover increased charges from SAWPA for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

On May 12, 2009, the Commission of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) adopted Resolution No. 513 setting rates and charges for the disposal of non-reclaimable wastewater, temporary domestic wastewater, truck dump station discharges and charges for total suspended solids (TSS) and biological oxygen demand

(BOD) in the SARI system. SAWPA Resolution No. 513 sets the SARI rates for fiscal year 2009/2010 with a caveat that any increases in the BOD and TSS rates from the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) will be passed through to customers. The Resolution also stipulates that a sampling surcharge will apply to high BOD/TSS and high variability dischargers and that SAWPA will continue their program of adjusting for any imbalance of BOD/TSS measured at the at the OCSD meter.

Once these rates are set by SAWPA, Western in turn adopts its own resolutions to reflect the changes in SARI rates. The resolutions reflect the pass-through impacts of SAWPA's actions. In addition to the pass-through of SAWPA's variable and fixed rates, Western adds the following charges to cover in-house administrative and operating costs associated with providing service to each customer group:

1. Resolution 2620 for direct connections adds \$58.00 per million gallons of flow to SAWPA's variable rate and \$1,000.00 to both the pipeline and treatment fixed charges per million gallons of capacity owned.
2. Resolution 2624 for truck discharges adds from \$0.005 to \$0.031 per gallon to SAWPA's rates depending on the volume of discharge and depending on if the discharger is located inside or outside of Western's district boundaries.

Western customers owning or leasing capacity rights in the SARI line and significant truck dischargers were notified that the Board would be discussing an increase in rates at its June 17th meeting.

DETAIL:

The following outlines the charges effective July 1, 2009:

Resolution 2620 for Direct Connections to the SARI Line

Fixed Charges

Fixed charges are payable regardless of whether or not any wastewater is discharged during the month.

- For all owners of SARI pipeline/connection capacity the fixed charge will increase from \$3,417 to \$3,581 per MGD per month. This increase of \$164 is due to an increase in SAWPA rates. Included in this rate is \$1,000 per MGD per month added by Western to cover costs of permitting and pre-treatment inspection and compliance.
- For all owners of SARI treatment and disposal capacity the fixed charge will increase from \$7,044 to \$7,452 per MGD per month. This increase of \$408 is due to an increase in SAWPA rates. Included in this rate is \$1,000 per MGD per month added by Western to cover costs of permitting and pre-treatment inspection and compliance.

Variable Charges

The variable rate applies to all owners of SARI capacity that discharge into the SARI system.

- For owners of SARI capacity discharging directly into the SARI system, the charge will increase from \$842 to \$900 per million gallons of flow. This increase of \$58 is primarily due to an increase in SAWPA rates. Included in this rate is \$58 per million gallons of flow added by Western to cover costs of permitting and pre-treatment inspection and compliance.
- For owners of SARI capacity discharging into a Western facility prior to the SARI system (California Rehabilitation Center), the charge will increase from \$875 to \$933 per million gallons of flow. This increase of \$58 is primarily due to an increase in SAWPA rates. Included in this rate is \$58 per million gallons of flow added by Western to cover costs of permitting and pre-treatment inspection and compliance. The rate for the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) includes a component to maintain the lateral from the CRC to the SARI line.

Quantity Surcharges

Each industrial or municipal user that exceeds its allowable discharge right in any day during any month is charged a quantity related surcharge. The amount of the surcharge is derived by multiplying the purchase price per gallon of pipeline and treatment capacity by a 10% interest rate and then dividing by 12 to obtain a monthly quantity surcharge per gallon. The 10% interest rate represents a 2% increase from the prior year.

The current purchase price of SARI capacity is \$14.043 per gallon (\$3.825 for pipeline capacity and \$10.218 for treatment capacity). For all dischargers other than Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD), the quantity surcharge will be \$0.1170 per gallon ($.10 \times \$14.043 / 12 = \0.1170). Since JCSD owns pipeline capacity well in excess of their treatment capacity, their quantity surcharge is based on treatment capacity only. Their quantity surcharge will be \$0.0852 per gallon ($.10 \times \$10.218 / 12 = \0.0852). Note that the interest rate charged will increase by 2% per year until a cap of 12% is reached.

Quality Charges

Quality charges are also assessed using the following rates and calculated by averaging the sampling results taken for the month:

- The TSS charge will increase to \$0.420 per pound of dry weight. The previous charge was \$0.381. This represents an increase of 10.2% and is a pass through from SAWPA.

- The BOD charge will increase to \$0.283 per pound of dry weight. The previous charge was \$0.257. This represents an increase of 10.1% and is a pass through from SAWPA.

Permits and Annual Permit Fees

As part of the new Multijurisdictional Agreement with SAWPA, Western began issuing the permits required of dischargers in fiscal year 2007/2008. The annual fee for the direct connection waste discharge permits did not change, and are as follows:

Significant Industrial User	\$1,980 per year
Industrial User	\$1,565 per year
Non-significant Industrial User	\$ 610 per year

Resolution 2624 for Indirect Connections to the SARI Line

The rate for users discharging more than 1.0 million gallons per month will increase from \$0.0315 to \$0.036. The Rate for dischargers from outside of SAWPA boundaries will increase from \$0.15 to \$0.16 per gallon for all users, regardless of volume. This increase is a direct pass through from SAWPA.

Permit fees did not change, and are as follows:

Indirect Dischargers	
Significant Industrial Users	\$1,300 per year
Industrial Users	\$ 955 per year
Non-significant Industrial Users	\$ 610 per year
Liquid Waste Haulers	\$ 610 per year

Staff has attached schedules comparing the new rates for 2009/2010 with the previous rates for 2008/2009.

John V. Rossi
General Manager

JVR/RL/jlm

Attachments: SARI Rate Comparison
SARI Truck Discharge Rate Comparison
WMWD Resolution 2620
WMWD Resolution 2624
SAWPA Resolution 513

RESOLUTION NO. 2009-6-4

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY*, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING INITIAL AND MONTHLY CAPACITY CHARGES, VOLUMETRIC CHARGES, EXCESS STRENGTH CHARGES, CAPACITY OPTION AND CAPACITY RIGHT AGREEMENT FEES, APPLICATION FEES AND WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION FEES FOR NON-RECLAIMABLE WASTEWATER SYSTEM FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009/10

WHEREAS, it is necessary to establish initial and monthly capacity charges, volumetric flow charges, trucked wastewater delivery charges, and quality charges for all wastewater that has excessive strength;

WHEREAS, it is necessary to establish application fees for processing applications for Capacity Option Agreements, Capacity Right Agreements and Wastewater Discharge Permits for the use of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (Agency)'s Non-Reclaimable Wastewater System (NRWS);

WHEREAS, one NRWS Capacity Unit is defined as an equalized discharge at the flow rate of 15 gallons per minute (GPM);

WHEREAS, under Section 13550, et seq., of the California Water Code, a Public Agency may require industries to use recycled water for certain purposes, where it is available and at reasonable cost;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Agency, pursuant to Ordinance No. 62, Section 601-605, may establish said fees and charges by resolution;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors hereby RESOLVES, DETERMINES, AND ORDERS the following to be effective July 1, 2009

Section 1 That the Initial Capacity Charge for the purchase of NRWS Capacity Rights shall be set at \$150,000 per Capacity Unit.

Section 2 That the monthly charges for discharge to the NRWS are as follows:

(A) Capacity Charges:

For discharge to the NORTH NRWS, which reaches jurisdiction of the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSDLAC), the monthly Capacity Charge is \$262.20 per Capacity Unit.

For discharge to the SOUTH NRWS, which reaches jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA), the monthly Capacity Charge is \$195.11 per Capacity Unit.

The monthly Capital Improvements Program (CIP) charge for both North and South NRWS is \$90.00 per Capacity Unit per month.

(B) Volumetric Charges

For discharge to the NORTH NRWS, the monthly Volumetric Charge is \$1,543.03 per Million Gallons of discharge. The minimum Volumetric Charge for discharge of 100,000 gallons or less is \$154.30 per Capacity Unit per month.

For discharge to the SOUTH NRWS, the monthly Volumetric Charge is \$850.00 per Million Gallons of discharge. The minimum Volumetric Charge for discharge of 100,000 gallons or less is \$85.00 per Capacity Unit per month.

The Agency's volumetric charges are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – Summary of Volumetric Charges

NRWS System	Volumetric Charge (\$/Million Gallons)	Minimum Volumetric Charge (≤100,000 Gallon Per Month) (\$/Month/Capacity Unit)
NORTH NRWS	\$1,543.03	\$154.30
SOUTH NRWS	\$850.00	\$85.00

(C) Strength Charges

That Strength Charges are applicable to all discharges to the NRWS, via pipeline or trucked wastewater discharge, for excessive Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The rates are as follows:

For discharge to the NORTH NRWS:

<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>RATE</u>
TSS in excess of 307 mg/L	\$226.42 per 1000 pounds (dry weight)
COD in excess of 787 mg/L	\$85.74 per 1000 pounds (dry weight)

For discharge to the South NRWS:

<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>RATE</u>
TSS	\$420 per 1000 pounds (dry weight)
BOD	\$283 per 1000 pounds (dry weight)

Strength charges are calculated from the average of all the samples collected during the calendar month and is invoiced on a quarterly basis. If the Industrial User's quarterly charge is \$25.00 or less, the strength charge will be waived.

The Agency's strength charges are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 – Summary of Strength Charges

System	TSS (\$/Per 1000 lbs dry)	COD (\$/Per 1000 lbs dry)	BOD (\$/Per 1000 lbs dry)
NORTH NRWS	\$226.42 (In excess of 307 mg/L)	\$85.74 (In excess of 787 mg/L)	N/A
SOUTH NRWS	\$420.00	N/A	\$283.00

(D) Administrative Charges

(a) Capacity Administrative Charge for industrial users that use recycled water for irrigation or manufacturing processes and those who do not use recycled water for such purposes shall be 10% and 50%, respectively. This charge shall be added to the Capacity Charge of Section 2(A).

(b) Volumetric Administrative Charge for industries that use recycled water for irrigation or manufacturing processes and those who do not use recycled water for such purposes shall be 10% and 50%, respectively. This charge shall be added to the Volumetric Charge or to the minimum Volumetric Charge of Section 2(B).

(c) Strength Administrative Charge of 50% shall be applied to the Strength Charges of Section 2(C) for industrial users that discharge to the NRWS, either via pipeline or trucked wastewater discharge. This charge shall be added to the Strength Charge of Section 2(C).

(d) IEUA contracting agencies shall be considered as Recycled Water User for billing purposes.

The Agency's administrative charges are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3 – Summary of Agency's Administrative Charges

Administrative Charge	Recycled Water User	Non-Recycled Water User
Capacity Admin. Charge	10%	50%
Volumetric Admin. Charge	10%	50%
Strength Admin. Charge	50%	50%

(e) The above administrative charges will be pro-rated to reflect the relationship between the actual amount of recycled water usage and the total eligible uses as prescribed by the Department of Health Services and as measured by the Agency.

(E) Other Charges

IEUA will pass on any other charges from CSDLAC or SAWPA invoiced to the Agency to dischargers to the NRWS, such as, but not limited to, permit, inspection, analytical fees, etc.

Section 3 That the recycled water rate provisions may apply to users of the NRWS that are not currently using recycled water but agree to use it by providing Letters of Intent approved by the Agency. The condition of the rate provisions shall be specified in the Letters of Intent.

Section 4 That the minimum trucked wastewater discharge rate of 5,000 gallons (or less) per trucked load and the incremental rates per one (1) gallon are as follows:

For discharge to the NORTH NRWS:

<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>RATE</u>
Minimum trucked wastewater	\$207.62 per load of 5,000 gallons or less
Incremental above 5,000 gallons	\$0.021 per one (1) gallon

For discharge to the South NRWS:

<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>RATE</u>
Minimum trucked wastewater	\$333.75 per load of 5,000 gallons or less
Incremental above 5,000 gallons	\$0.029 per one (1) gallon

Trucked wastewater charges include the Agency's volumetric administrative charges. Trucked wastewater charges are subject to the same strength charges and strength administrative charges as defined in Section 2(C) and 2(D)(c) respectively.

The Agency's trucked wastewater charges are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 – Summary of Agency's Trucker Charges

	NORTH NRWS	SOUTH NRWS
Trucked wastewater, minimum charge	\$207.62 per load of 5,000 gallons or less	\$333.75 per load of 5,000 gallons or less
Trucked wastewater, incremental charge	\$0.021 per one (1) gallon	\$0.029 per one (1) gallon

Section 5

That Application fees for a Capacity Right or Capacity Option Agreement shall be:

Gratis

Section 6

That Application fees for the conversion of a Capacity Option Agreement to Capacity Right Agreement, or any assignment of a Capacity Agreement shall be:

Gratis

Section 7

That Initial Wastewater Discharge Permit Application and Permit Renewal fees for wastewater generators who discharge directly through pipeline connection to the NRWS sewer system shall be:

Initial Wastewater Discharge Permit Application Fees:

Categorical Industrial User	\$2,400.00
with Combined Waste Stream Formula, add	\$600.00
with Production Based Standards, add	\$300.00
with Multiple Categories, add	\$1,200.00
Non-Categorical, Significant Industrial User	\$1,800.00
Non-Categorical, Non-Significant Industrial User	\$1,500.00

Permit Renewal Fees:

Categorical Industrial User	\$1,800.00
with Combined Waste Stream Formula, add	\$300.00
with Production Based Standards, add	\$150.00
with Multiple Categories, add	\$600.00
Non-Categorical, Significant Industrial User	\$450.00
Non-Categorical, Non-Significant Industrial User	\$300.00

Section 8

That Initial Wastewater Discharge Permit Application and Permit Renewal fees for wastewater generators whose wastewater is hauled away, i.e., by a wastewater trucking company, and discharged into the NRWS sewer system shall be:

Initial Wastewater Discharge Permit Application Fees:

Categorical Industrial User	\$1,500.00
with Combined Waste Stream Formula, add	\$600.00
with Production Based Standards, add	\$300.00
with Multiple Categories, add	\$1,200.00
Non-Categorical, Significant Industrial User	\$900.00
Non-Categorical, Non-Significant Industrial User	\$600.00
One-time permit fee for permit term of one year or less shall be equal to one-half of the above applicable permit fee.	

Permit Renewal Fees:

Categorical Industrial User	\$1,200.00
with Combined Waste Stream Formula, add	\$300.00
with Production Based Standards, add	\$150.00
with Multiple Categories, add	\$600.00
Non-Categorical, Significant Industrial User	\$450.00
Non-Categorical, Non-Significant Industrial User	\$300.00

Section 9 That initial Wastewater Hauler Permit application and Permit Renewal fees shall be:

Initial Permit Application for Wastewater Hauler	\$150.00
Permit Renewal for Wastewater Hauler	\$100.00

Section 10 That Major Permit Modification or Facility Expansion fees shall be: \$840.00

Major Permit Modification shall be required if the modification affects the quantity/quality of the wastewater discharge to deviate from the conditions in the current permit by more than 25%. Such additions or modifications include but are not limited to the following: Maintenance, Monitoring, Change of Discharge Limits, Addition of Control Equipment, etc.

Section 11 That Minor Permit Modification fees shall be: \$420.00

That for change of business name or ownership only shall be: \$120.00

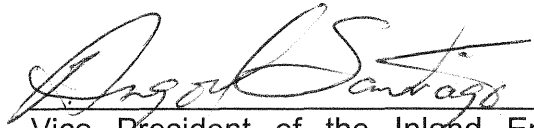
Minor Permit Modification shall be required if the addition or modification does not affect the existing wastewater quantity/quality by more than 25%. Such additions or modifications include but are not limited to the following: Maintenance, Monitoring, Change of Discharge Limits, Addition of Control Equipment, etc.

Section 12 Toxic Organic Management Plan (TOMP) Processing Gratis

Section 13 That all provisions of the Non-Reclaimable Wastewater Ordinance and any amendments thereto are hereby applicable and will remain in full force and effect.

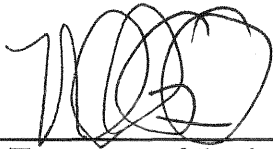
Section 14 That upon the effective date of this Resolution, the Resolution No. 2008-10-1 is hereby rescinded in its entirety.

ADOPTED this 17th day of June, 2009.



Vice President of the Inland Empire
Utilities Agency* and of the Board of
Directors thereof

ATTEST:



Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire
Utilities Agency* and of the Board
of Directors thereof

* A Municipal Water District

(SEAL)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) SS
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO)

I, Michael Camacho, Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency*, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution being No. 2009-6-4 as adopted at a regular meeting on June 17, 2009 of said Agency* by the following vote:

AYES: Santiago, Camacho, Koopman

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: Catlin

ABSENT: Anderson



Secretary/Treasurer

(SEAL)

* A Municipal Water District

APPENDIX E

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT CONNECTION INTERNET INFORMATION

DRAFT

LACSD Website

Information & Instructions for Obtaining an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit

**To obtain a hard copy of this information, please contact the Industrial Waste Section at
(562) 908-4288, ext 2900**

[1. INTRODUCTION](#)

- [1.1 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Program](#)
- [1.2 Companies Exempt from Obtaining an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit](#)
- [1.3 Surcharge Program](#)
- [1.4 Connection Fee Program](#)
- [1.5 Self Monitoring Program](#)

[2. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS](#)

- [2.1 Federal Effluent Limitations](#)
- [2.2 Districts' Effluent Limitations](#)
- [2.3 Hazardous Waste Management Requirements](#)
- [2.4 Waste Minimization](#)

[3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING FOR AN INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER PERMIT](#)

- [3.1 Permit Application](#)
- [3.2 Plans](#)
- [3.3 Supporting Information](#)

[4. OVERVIEW OF THE PERMIT EVALUATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS](#)

- [4.1 Local Agency's Evaluation](#)
- [4.2 Districts' Evaluation](#)

[5. MAINTAINING A VALID PERMIT](#)

- [5.1 Permit Revision](#)
- [5.2 Permit Addendum](#)
- [5.3 Change in Ownership](#)

[6. APPENDICES](#)

- [6.1 Forms Required to Apply for a Permit](#)
 - [Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge](#)
 - [Form A: Applicant Questionnaire](#)
 - [Form B: Calculation of Industrial Wastewater Discharge Flow Rate](#)
 - [Form C: Tank Schedule & Spill Containment Calculations](#)

- [Form D: Check List for an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Submittal](#)
- [6.2 Interceptor per I-2 County Engineer Standard](#)
- [6.3 Sampling Box per I-12 County Engineer Standard](#)
- [6.4 List of Local Agencies](#)

1. Introduction

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Districts) are a group of special districts serving the wastewater and solid waste management needs of over five million people and 3000 industrial users in Los Angeles County. The Districts were formed under the County Sanitation District Act, passed in 1923 by the California State Legislature. This Act provides for the formation of sewerage authorities based not on political boundaries but rather on the geographic boundaries of the waste disposal problems to be solved.

The agency is currently made up of 25 separate Sanitation Districts, serving all or parts of more than 80 cities and unincorporated areas within Los Angeles County. Although each District has a separate Board of Directors consisting of the presiding officers of the local jurisdictions within the District, all 25 Districts work cooperatively under the *Joint Administration Agreement*. This Agreement provides for a single, centralized administrative organization to coordinate the Districts' affairs.

The Districts currently own and operate eleven wastewater treatment plants which handle over 500 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater. Treated effluents from these facilities are either discharged to the ocean, surface waters or land, or are reused for applications such as landscape irrigation, groundwater recharge, and industrial processing. In addition to the treatment plants, the Districts operate and maintain over 1,200 miles of trunk sewers and 50 pumping plants for conveyance of wastewater.

The Districts adopted a [Wastewater Ordinance](#) effective April 1, 1972, as amended on July 1, 1980, July 1, 1983, November 1, 1989, and July 1, 1998 to protect and finance the operation of the Districts' wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal facilities. Individual Districts also adopted *Connection Fee Ordinances* in 1981 (which were amended in 1984, 1990, 1992, and 1997). Companies that discharge industrial wastewater to the sewerage system are governed by both the [Wastewater Ordinance](#) and the *Connection Fee Ordinance* for the District in which the discharge is located. These legal mechanisms establish the Districts' Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, [Connection Fee](#), and [Surcharge](#) Programs. The Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Program allows for the regulation of industrial wastewater dischargers to protect the public health, environment, and the public sewerage system. The [Surcharge Program](#) requires all industrial companies discharging to the Districts' sewerage system to pay their fair share of the wastewater treatment and disposal costs. The [Connection Fee](#) Program requires all new users of the Districts' sewerage system, as well as existing users that significantly increase the quantity or strength of their wastewater discharge, to pay their fair share of the costs for providing additional conveyance, treatment, and disposal facilities.

1.1 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Program

The [Wastewater Ordinance](#) requires any business that desires to discharge industrial wastewater to the Districts' sewerage system to first obtain an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. The permit program provides a means for the Districts to protect sewerage facilities and personnel, the public and the environment through the regulation of industrial wastewater dischargers. Industrial wastewater is defined as all wastewater from any manufacturing, processing, institutional, commercial, or agricultural operation, or any operation where the wastewater discharged includes significant quantities of waste of non-human origin.

1.2 Companies Exempt From Obtaining an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit

Businesses that discharge only domestic wastewaters (wastewaters from restrooms, drinking fountains, showers, or air conditioners used for human comfort), or businesses that are determined to have an insignificant impact on the Districts' facilities may not be required to obtain an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. However, exemption from obtaining a Permit does not relieve a company of the responsibility to comply with conditions regulating prohibited and restricted waste discharges, or rainwater diversion requirements specified in the Districts' [Wastewater Ordinance](#). Businesses with no other industrial discharge that utilize a rainwater switch to divert rainwater from the sanitary sewer to the storm drain may be required to obtain a permit.

The criteria listed below are to be used in determining if a facility is exempt from obtaining an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. This determination is to be made only by Districts' personnel. Facilities determined by the Districts to have a potential adverse impact on the sewerage system may be required to obtain a permit.

Exempt Companies:

1. All restaurants and hotels
2. Small food processing establishments with wastewater flows less than 500 gallons per day (Exception: facilities discharging excessive oil and grease, excessive dissolved sulfides or high-strength waste.)
3. All retail grocery stores (Exception: centralized food processing facilities for distribution to other grocery stores.)
4. All 1-Hour photo shops and small photo processing facilities (Exception: centralized film processing facilities.)
5. School and commercial laboratories
6. Medical and professional buildings (Exception: hospitals with overnight beds.)
7. All pet shops, animal kennels, animal hospitals and animal shelters
8. Warehouses
9. Auto dealers and auto repair shops (Exception: radiator shops.)
10. Car washes with flows less than six million gallons per year
11. All automotive service stations
12. Recreational vehicle dump stations
13. Other companies may be exempt as determined on a case-by-case basis.

Exemption from the Districts' Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit does not exempt a company from permit requirements imposed by the [Los Angeles County Department of Public Works](#) or the city in which the company is located (referred to as the local agency). The local agency should be contacted to determine if a permit is

required. Building permits, plumbing permits, and sewer connection permits do not constitute Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits and must be obtained separately. In fact, for construction of new industrial facilities, building permits cannot be obtained without first obtaining a Districts' Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.

A separate permit application must be filed for each connection to the public sewer that carries, or will carry, industrial wastewater. Whenever feasible, as determined by the Districts, consolidation of existing multiple connections from each individual discharger will be required. In general, the policy for existing industrial facilities is that additional permits for new sewer connections will not be granted; new wastewater discharges should be accommodated by obtaining a revised permit for the existing connection. For facilities which involve new construction, only one industrial wastewater connection to the public sewer will be allowed.

Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits are not transferable from one company or person to another. Whenever a change in ownership of a business occurs, a new permit signed by a new company official must be obtained.

Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits for facilities that have been designated to be Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) have a duration of active approval that does not exceed five (5) years. Each permit for an SIU will have a statement of duration or a specific date of expiration associated with the approval and issuance. In accordance with Federal regulations, the duration may not exceed five (5) years. A permit review/renewal process will be initiated approximately six (6) months prior to the expiration date to allow the permittee to prepare a formal permit application if necessary.

Specific step-by-step instructions for obtaining an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit are included in [Section 3](#) and all the necessary forms are included in [Appendix 6.1](#).

1.3 [Surcharge Program](#)

State and Federal programs require that industrial companies discharging to publicly owned sewerage systems must pay their fair share of wastewater treatment costs. The [Wastewater Ordinance](#) provides a method whereby industrial companies calculate, based upon their own measurements, annual wastewater surcharge payments. Surcharge rates are determined for each fiscal year based upon the Districts' actual treatment costs.

In general, all industrial companies having a wastewater discharge to the sewerage system of over one million gallons during a fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) must file a Sanitation Districts' Wastewater Treatment Surcharge Statement. Companies having discharged under one million gallons of wastewater to the sewer during a fiscal year are considered to have discharged an insignificant quantity of wastewater and must file an Exemption Statement. All companies discharging between one and six million gallons per year of wastewater may file either a "Short Form" or "Long Form" surcharge statement. Companies which have high strength wastewater and discharge less than six million gallons per year may be required to file a "Long Form" surcharge statement. Companies which discharge more than six million gallons annually are required to file a "Long Form" surcharge statement. Each company which occupies one parcel of land, or multiple contiguous parcels of land, must file only one Surcharge Statement or one Exemption Statement, regardless of the number of discharge outlets that the company has in such parcel(s). The total wastewater flow volume, not the individual wastewater flow volume of multiple discharge outlets, should be used as the criteria for determining the applicability of filing an Exemption Statement (for under one million gallons per year) or a "Short Form" surcharge statement (for under six million gallons per year). "Long Form" dischargers are required to prepay the estimated surcharge in quarterly payments. The Surcharge Statement is due August 15 following the end of the fiscal year for both "Long Form" and "Short Form" companies.

1.4 [Connection Fee Program](#)

As of December 15, 1981, a Districts-wide [Connection Fee Program](#) was implemented to provide for future capital expenditures. This program requires all new users of the sewerage system, as well as existing users who expand their wastewater discharge by more than 25 percent, to pay a connection fee to the Districts based upon the quantity and the strength of their wastewater discharge. This connection fee applies to residential, commercial, and industrial discharges. For new facilities, the connection fee is to be paid prior to the time the facility is actually connected to the sewer or, in the case of expansions for existing facilities, at the time of expansion of the wastewater discharge. The initial fee purchases a baseline capacity entitlement for the permitted industrial connection. Companies that expand their wastewater discharge, such that the capacity is 25 percent greater than the baseline capacity, will be required to pay a connection fee for the increased discharge, thereby establishing a new baseline capacity entitlement.

For users obtaining permits at industrial sites within the Districts' service area, the baseline capacity usually has been established by the previous industrial user. Baseline entitlements remain with the site regardless of change of ownership. The only exception occurs when the original owner of the entitlement relocates to another site within the service area and is allowed to apply the capacity entitlement to the new site under the relocation credit provision of the *Connection Fee Ordinance*. Therefore, a new owner may incur a connection fee for an existing facility if the baseline capacity entitlement is not sufficient for the new production or has been relocated.

1.5 Self Monitoring Program

As a condition for approval of an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, an applicant may be subject to participation in the Districts' Self Monitoring Program. This Program requires a company to furnish chemical analyses of its industrial wastewater to the Districts on a regular basis. The type and frequency of tests to be performed are determined on a case-by-case basis depending upon the quality and quantity of the industrial discharge and are included as requirements in the Permit.

2. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

2.1 Federal Effluent Regulations

Since June 26, 1978, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed regulations for pretreatment of industrial wastes discharged to publicly owned treatment works as required by the Clean Water Act. EPA has developed regulations for over twenty industrial categories which are based on the wastewater effluent quality that can be achieved using established treatment technologies. Specific regulations and effluent limitations are set for each industrial category. The following categories are currently regulated; however, the EPA may add or delete categories in the future. The Districts are required by law to administer EPA's pretreatment program. Further information regarding a specific category's regulations can be obtained by contacting the Districts' Industrial Waste Section.

1. **Aluminum Forming** ([40 CFR 467](#)): EPA defines aluminum forming as "the deformation of aluminum or aluminum alloys into specific shapes by hot or cold working such as rolling, extrusion, forging, and drawing." Surface treatment and heat treatment of aluminum parts that are formed at the same plant site are subject to the Aluminum Forming Regulations and are not covered by the Electroplating and Metal Finishing regulations ([40 CFR 413](#) & [433](#)). Casting of aluminum that is subsequently formed at the same plant site is also subject to the Aluminum Forming Regulations. Discharge from the forming operation is not required to be subject to this regulation.

2. **Battery Manufacturing** ([40 CFR 461](#)): Battery manufacturing encompasses the production of modular electric power sources where all or part of the fuel is contained within the unit and electric power is generated directly from a chemical reaction rather than indirectly through a heat cycle engine.
3. **Carbon Black Manufacturing** ([40 CFR 458](#)): This category consists of facilities which manufacture carbon black by the furnace, thermal, channel or lamp processes. Only facilities which have been constructed or significantly modified since May 18, 1976 are regulated.
4. **Centralized Waste Treatment** ([40 CFR 437](#)): This category consists of facilities that receive wastes from off-site for treatment.
5. **Coil Coating** ([40 CFR 465](#)): EPA regulations state that "Coil coating consists of that sequence or combination of steps or operations which clean, surface or conversion coat, and apply an organic (paint) coating to a long thin strip or coil of metal."
6. **Can Making** ([40 CFR 465](#)): This classification is a subcategory of coil coating and has been defined to be "the process or processes used to manufacture a can from a base metal, including aluminum and steel." This category applies to seamless cans only.
7. **Copper Forming** ([40 CFR 468](#)): This category regulates discharges resulting from the manufacture of formed copper and copper alloy products. The forming operations covered are hot rolling, cold rolling, drawing, extrusion, and forging. Ancillary operations which include surface treatment (pickling, tumbling, burnishing, alkaline cleaning, and surface milling), heat treatment, hydrotesting, sawing, and surface coating with molten metal are also covered by this regulation. Discharge from the forming operation is not required to be subject to this regulation.
8. **Electrical and Electronic Components** ([40 CFR 469](#)): This category consists of all operations associated with the manufacturing of semiconductors, electronic crystals, cathode ray tubes, and luminescent materials except for sputtering, electroplating, and vapor plating operations.
9. **Electroplating** ([40 CFR 413](#)): This category consists of electroplating, anodizing, conversion coating, electroless plating, chemical etching and milling, and the manufacturing of printed circuit boards. This category applies to existing job shops only.
10. **Fertilizer Manufacturing** ([40 CFR 418](#)): This category applies to discharges from the manufacture of sulfuric acid, nitric acid (in concentrations up to 68%), ammonium sulfate by the synthetic process or by coke oven byproduct recovery, and mixed and blend fertilizers. It is only applicable to sulfuric and nitric acid manufacturing processes that have been constructed or significantly modified since December 7, 1973 and ammonium sulfate and mixed and blend fertilizer manufacturing processes that have been constructed or significantly modified since October 7, 1974.
11. **Glass Manufacturing** ([40 CFR 426](#)): This category consists of manufacturers of glass containers, television picture tubes, incandescent lamp envelopes, and hand pressed and blown glass. Only facilities which have been constructed or significantly modified since August 21, 1974 are regulated.
12. **Ink Formulating** ([40 CFR 447](#)): This category applies to discharges resulting from the formulation of oil-base ink where the tank washing system uses solvents. It is only applicable to processes that have been constructed or significantly modified since February 26, 1975.
13. **Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing** ([40 CFR 415](#)): This category includes facilities

involved in the manufacture of basic inorganic chemicals including alkalies and chlorine, industrial gases, and inorganic pigments.

14. **Iron and Steel** ([40 CFR 420](#)): This category covers steel works, blast furnaces (including coke ovens), rolling mills, electrometallurgical products, steel wire drawing and facilities which produce steel nails and spikes, and steel pipes and tubes. This category does not include coil coating operations.

15. **Leather Tanning and Finishing** ([40 CFR 425](#)): This category consists of the tanning, currying, and finishing of hides and skins into leather.

16. **Metal Finishing** ([40 CFR 433](#)): This category consists of electroplating, anodizing, conversion coating, electroless plating, chemical etching and milling, and the manufacturing of printed circuit boards. This category applies to captive shops (owns 50 percent or more of the surface area finished), and all new source electroplating and metal finishing operations (those which began construction after August 31, 1982).

17. **Metal Molding and Casting** ([40 CFR 464](#)): This category consists of the pouring or injection of molten metal into a mold with the cavity of the mold representing, within close tolerances, the dimensions the final product. This category includes aluminum, copper, ferrous, and zinc casting.

18. **Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing** ([40 CFR 421](#)): This category consists of plants that process nonferrous ore concentrates (primary) and scrap metals (secondary) to recover and increase the metal purity contained in these materials.

19. **Nonferrous Metals Forming** ([40 CFR 471](#)): This category consists of the deformation of a metal (other than iron) or metal alloy (other than iron as the major component by weight) into specific shapes by hot or cold working, drawing, cladding and tube reducing.

20. **Organic Chemicals, Plastics, and Synthetic Fibers** ([40 CFR 414](#)): This category consists of facilities which manufacture organic chemicals, plastics, or synthetic fibers. Companies which simply formulate or package these materials are excluded.

21. **Paint Formulating** ([40 CFR 446](#)): This category applies to discharges resulting from the formulation of oil- base paint where the tank cleaning is performed using solvents. It is only applicable to processes that have been constructed or significantly modified since February 26, 1975.

22. **Paving and Roofing Materials** ([40 CFR 443](#)): This category consists of producers of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions, asphalt concrete, asphalt roofing materials, and linoleum and asphalt felt floor coverings. It is only applicable to facilities that have been constructed or significantly modified since January 10, 1975.

23. **Pesticide Chemicals** ([40 CFR 455](#)): This category includes the manufacturing, formulating, packaging, and repackaging of pesticides.

24. **Petroleum Refining** ([40 CFR 419](#)): This category includes operations which produce gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils and lubricants, through fractionation or straight distillation of crude oil, redistillation of unfinished petroleum derivatives, cracking or other processes.

25. **Pharmaceutical Manufacturing** ([40 CFR 439](#)): This category includes pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities which may use fermentation, extraction, chemical synthesis,

mixing/compounding and formulation, or may conduct research.

26. **Porcelain Enameling** ([40 CFR 466](#)): EPA defines porcelain enameling as "that sequence or combination of steps or operations which prepare the metal surface and apply a porcelain or fused silicate coating to the metal basis material."

27. **Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard and the Builders' Paper and Board Mills** ([40 CFR 430](#)): This category includes pulp mills, paper mills, paperboard mills, and building paper and building board mills.

28. **Rubber Manufacturing** ([40 CFR 428](#)): This category consists of manufacturers that reclaim rubber or mold, extrude, or fabricate rubber products, including latex products. It is only applicable to facilities that have been constructed or significantly modified since August 23, 1974.

29. **Soap and Detergent Manufacturing** ([40 CFR 417](#)): This category consists of facilities which blend or package liquid detergents or manufacture dry detergents by spray drying, drum drying, or dry blending. Only facilities which have been constructed or significantly modified since December 26, 1973 are regulated.

30. **Steam Electric Power Generation** ([40 CFR 423](#)): This category is composed of facilities that are engaged in the generation of electricity for distribution and sale, and use either fossil-type fuel (coal, oil, or gas) or nuclear fuel in conjunction with a thermal cycle that has a steam/water thermodynamic medium.

31. **Textile Mills** ([40 CFR 410](#)): This category applies to the fiber preparation and manufacturing/process of the textile industry.

32. **Timber Products** ([40 CFR 429](#)): This category consists of a diverse group of manufacturing plants whose primary raw material is wood and whose products range from finished products to hardboard and preserved wood.

2.2 Districts' Effluent Limitations

In addition to implementation of EPA limits, the Districts also enforce a set of local limits (Phase 1) and Ordinance requirements for all companies discharging to the Districts' sewerage system. These limits are applicable to all wastewater dischargers and may not be exceeded at any time. Stricter limits may be applied for any of the Phase I parameters or additional limits may be set on a case-by-case basis to protect the public or the Districts' sewerage facilities. Examples of additional constituents which may be limited include, but are not restricted to, total dissolved solids (TDS), high pH, thiosulfate, ammonia, benzene, mercaptans, fluoride, surfactants, toxic organics, and oil and grease. Local limits are reviewed on an ongoing basis to determine if revisions are necessary to meet local, state and federal regulations. In addition, the [Wastewater Ordinance \(Section 406\)](#) contains a comprehensive list of prohibited wastes which must not be discharged to the Districts' sewerage facilities in any amount. Examples include, but are not limited to, flammable, corrosive, odorous, highly colored, foam-generating, and highly concentrated solid materials.

Sanitation Districts' Phase 1 Limits

Parameter Maximum Allowable Concentration at any time, mg/l

Cyanide (Total)..... 10

Arsenic.....	3
Cadmium.....	15
Chromium (Total).....	10
Copper.....	15
Lead.....	40
Mercury.....	2
Nickel.....	12
Silver.....	5
Zinc.....	25
*TICH.....	Essentially None

*Total Identifiable Chlorinated Hydrocarbons include such pesticides as aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, DDT, endrin, hexachlorocyclohexane, toxaphene and PCBs.

Numerical Requirements Listed in the Districts' Wastewater Ordinance

1. The pH of the wastewater discharged shall not be below 6.0 at any time.
2. The dissolved sulfide concentration of the wastewater shall not exceed 0.1 mg/l at any time.
3. The temperature of the wastewater shall not exceed 140 F at any time, and shall not cause the wastewater influent to a Districts' treatment plant to exceed 104 F.

2.3 Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Wastes Management Requirements

If your facility handles hazardous materials, you may be subjected to local, state and federal reporting requirements for hazardous material storage, emergency response, community right-to-know and routine release to the three media of the environment, including sewer discharge. For further information, please contact your local administrative agency, which is usually the hazardous materials section of your local fire department.

If your facility generates, stores, treats or disposes of hazardous wastes, you may be subjected to various local, state and federal requirements for the control of hazardous wastes. For more information, please call the Los Angeles County Fire Department Health and Hazardous Materials Division 323-890-4045. (For facilities in Long Beach, Pasadena and Vernon, please call the hazardous waste section of your local health department.)

Some of the hazardous waste control requirements are as follows:

- If you are a major generator of hazardous wastes you may need to obtain an U.S. EPA identification number by filing a Notification Form of Hazardous Waste Activity. For a copy of the form, please call the state [Department of Toxic Substances Control](#) at 916-324-1781. As a generator, you may also be subjected to the requirement for reducing your

generation of hazardous wastes under the Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act (SB 14, Roberti). For further information, please contact the regional offices of the Department of Toxic Substances Control at 818-551-2800 (Glendale) or 714-484-5300 (Cypress) and ask for the duty officer.

- If you treat any hazardous wastes, including hazardous wastewater in your industrial wastewater pretreatment system for discharge to the sewer system, you may be required to obtain a Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facility permit from the state Department of Toxic Substances Control. However, there is a simplified procedure called the Permit-By-Rule program, in which you are deemed to have a permit after you have filed a notification form and fulfilled certain standard requirements. For further information, please call the regional offices of the Department of Toxic Substances Control listed above.
- If your wastewater discharge to the sewer can be considered as hazardous waste under federal regulations, you may be required to notify the Districts of this discharge of hazardous waste to the sewer. You can request the Notification Report of the Discharge of Hazardous Wastes form by calling the Districts at 562-699-7411 x2900. (This federal requirement is to help inform a sewer agency that hazardous wastes are being discharged to its system and let the individual sewer agency decide if these hazardous waste discharges need be regulated. Federal regulations presently exclude industrial wastewater discharges to a sewer agency for combined domestic and industrial wastewater treatment from being defined as hazardous waste. Please note that this exclusion applies only to the actual wastewater discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewater from being considered hazardous waste while it is being collected, stored or treated before discharge to the sewer, nor does it exclude sludge that is generated by industrial wastewater treatment.)

2.4 Waste Minimization

The Districts are requiring a waste minimization plan to be submitted with every new permit or permit revision (see [Section 3.3](#)). Conventional waste management activities for industrial users have largely focused on treatment, control and disposal, and to a lesser extent on recycling. EPA and other regulatory agencies have started to reevaluate these activities with the consensus that end-of-pipe pollution controls are not enough. This shift in emphasis is the direct result of the continued release of significant amounts of wastes containing toxic constituents to the air, land and water despite stricter pollution controls and skyrocketing waste management costs. Because of the increasing evidence of the environmental and economic benefits associated with reducing waste at the source rather than managing such waste after it is produced, programs related to waste reduction are underway at the local, state and federal levels. Economic benefits realized from source reduction include cost savings from pollution control facilities that do not have to be built, reduced operating costs for pollution control facilities, and reduced manufacturing costs and retained sales of products that might otherwise have been taken off the market as environmentally unacceptable. Industrial source reduction can be accomplished through input substitution, product reformulation, process modification, improved housekeeping, and on-site, closed-loop recycling. Additional information regarding waste minimization programs and available source reduction methods can be obtained by contacting the Districts' Industrial Waste Section.

3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING FOR AN INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

In order for the Districts to properly evaluate and process an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, it is essential that the applicant provide a complete and adequate permit submittal. The instructions that follow provide a list of the items that must be included in the submittal as well

as a summary of current guidelines and policies that must be taken into consideration when preparing the submittal. **The complete permit submittal must then be sent to the local agency** (the local city or the [Los Angeles County Department of Public Works](#)) for initial processing prior to Districts' review. Contact the applicable local agency for the appropriate permit processing fee that may be required. A listing of the local agencies is presented in Table 1, and their addresses are shown in [Appendix 6.4](#). County contract cities are those cities which contract with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works for sewerage services. Companies located within the contract cities or unincorporated areas of the County should send permit submittals to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

The permit submittal can be conceived as being composed of three main parts: 1) [Permit Application Form](#), 2) [Plans](#), and 3) [Supporting Information](#).

[Click Here](#) for a flow chart showing how to determine what type of permit submittal is needed.

3.1 [Permit Application Form](#)

All first-time applicants must submit a completed [permit application form](#). A company with an existing permit that is proposing modifications which will change the previously approved wastewater discharge by more than 25 percent will be required to apply for a permit revision. A permit revision request must also include a completed permit application form. Proposed modifications which will not change the wastewater quality or the previously approved wastewater quantity by more than 25 percent will be processed as an addendum to the existing permit and will not require a permit application form.

Line-by-Line Instructions for Completing the [Permit Application](#)

Line 1: Sewer Connection Category Check the appropriate category. Please indicate whether the proposed discharge is to an existing public sewer connection or if a new industrial wastewater connection is required.

Line 2: Company Name The legal name of the company responsible for the wastewater to be discharged must be indicated on line 2. The contractor, plumber, or consultant must not be listed.

Line 3: Type of Business Entity On line 3 the appropriate box indicating the type of business entity must be checked. If the applicant is a corporation, the legal name of the corporation, year of incorporation, state of incorporation, and the corporate state identification number must be listed. If the applicant is a partnership, indicate the name of the partnership and list the names of the individual partners. If the applicant is a sole proprietor, indicate the name of the sole proprietor and also list the names of all the businesses which the sole proprietor operates.

Lines 4 to 6: Company Address and Point of Discharge Provide the situs address of the wastewater-producing facility on line 4. The mailing address of the applicant should be provided on line 5. On line 6, specify the point of connection to the public sewer by using the sewer station number, distance from nearest street intersection, or any other means of identification.

Line 7: Length of Occupancy Indicate the number of years the applicant has been in business at the location indicated on line 4. If the applicant has yet to occupy the facility, please indicate this and continue on to line 8.

Line 8: Property Owner On line 8 indicate the name of the property owner of the location indicated on line 4. Also list the address and phone number where the property owner can be contacted.

Line 9: Assessors Map Book, Page, and Parcel Number This number is the property identification number of the facility producing the wastewater. The property identification number is the same as that used by the County Tax Assessor and should be identical to that shown on the annual property tax bill. These identification numbers consist of a four-digit number followed by two three-digit numbers (for example, 8115-004-906).

Line 10: Type of Industry Give a general description of the type of business the applicant operates. The Federal Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Number(s) must be provided. This number is obtained from the *Federal Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, which may be found in the offices of your local city, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, or at the Districts' office.

Line 11: Number of Employees Indicate the total number of full-time and part-time employees.

Lines 12 to 14: Description of Operation Provide a brief description of the types and quantities of the major raw materials used at the facility and of the products produced on lines 12 and 13. On line 14 give a full and detailed description of all the operations that take place at the facility (especially those that generate the wastewater to be discharged). A more complete and comprehensive description of the raw materials, produced products, and process operations may need to be submitted as additional information in an accompanying letter.

Line 15: Time and Days of Discharge and Number of Shifts Per Day Indicate the appropriate time, shifts and days of the proposed wastewater discharge. If the time and days of wastewater discharge do not coincide with the working hours, this must be discussed in an accompanying letter. *Line 16: Wastewater Flow Rate* Provide the average industrial wastewater flow rate in gallons per day. For existing facilities, please provide copies of the most recent twelve (12) months of water bills for the facility and complete [Form B](#) in [Appendix 6.1](#). The water bills will be used to verify the reported flow rate. Companies that have an approved effluent wastewater flow measurement system must provide totalizer readings for the last twelve (12) months and must indicate the totalizer units (e.g., hundreds of gallons). The peak flow rate (in gallons per minute) must also be provided on line 16. This is the rate at which wastewater is discharged to the public sewer during the single highest 5-minute discharge period. Estimates will be acceptable for new facilities only.

Line 17: Constituents of Wastewater Discharge Give a general description of the materials or chemicals which may be present in the industrial wastewater discharge. For existing facilities, chemical analyses of the wastewater by a State certified or Districts-approved laboratory must be furnished. Such analyses must include values for COD (chemical oxygen demand), SS (suspended solids), pH, and any other chemicals associated with the raw materials used at the facility. New companies which are not yet generating wastewater must submit estimates for these parameters.

Line 18: Industrial Wastewater Contact Print the name, position, and telephone number of a company official who has working knowledge of the operations producing the wastewater, is responsible for the industrial wastewater discharge, and may be contacted for further information. If someone other than the individual listed on line 18 is to be the contact person for permit processing purposes, such as a contractor, plumber or consultant, the permit processing contact person should be specified in an accompanying letter. *Line 19: Signature* This permit application form must be signed and dated by a company administrative officer such as the president or vice president of the company. The signature of a contractor, plumber, or consultant will not be acceptable.

Lines 20 and 21: Approval Signatures The local sewerage agency (the local city or the [Los Angeles County Department of Public Works](#)) must sign and date the permit application before review and approval by the Districts. The signatures of both the local agency and the Districts

are required to establish a valid Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.

3.2 Plans

All companies applying for an industrial wastewater discharge permit or amending a current permit must submit adequate plans. An exemption from submitting plans may be allowed if the facility has previously had an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit and there are adequate and valid plans on file with the Districts. **This can only be allowed if there have been no changes in the facility, process or pretreatment equipment from that depicted on the previously approved plans.**

The plans submitted must have sufficient quality to reproduce clearly. All drawings submitted must have good contrast, clear background and legible labeling. Moreover, the drawings shall have minimum dimensions of 11 inches by 17 inches and maximum dimensions of 30 inches by 42 inches.

TABLE 1 - Sets of Plans Required (at this time only one (1) set of plans are required)

A. Required Plans

For companies required to submit plans, the following should be provided:

1. Sewerage Plan.

The applicant must provide a wastewater sewerage plan, drawn to scale, that shows sewers and associated facilities for the handling of industrial wastewater from the point of origin to the connection to the public sewer. All processes generating wastewater must be identified and all sewers, floor drains, trenches and sinks must be indicated on the plan. The sewerage plan must also show sanitary lines from restrooms, drinking fountains and other nonindustrial wastewater sources. Finally, the plans must show the location and number of incoming water meters in the facility. It is a Districts' requirement that all sanitary lines at a facility must be kept separate from industrial process flows until after the industrial wastewater has passed through all pretreatment facilities, monitoring devices and flow measuring systems. An example of a sewerage plan is presented below in Figure 1.

[Figure 1: Sample Sewerage Plan](#)

2. Plot Plan

A plot plan of company property, drawn to scale, showing adjacent named streets and a properly oriented north arrow must be provided. The method of disposal of rainwater runoff should be stated and shown in the plan. Grading, drainage or direction of storm runoff must be shown. Plant sewer lines and the connection to the public sewer should also be included. A sample plot plan is shown below in Figure 2.

[Figure 2: Sample Plot Plan](#)

3. Plans of Pretreatment and Monitoring Facilities.

Detailed plans of all wastewater pretreatment and monitoring facilities must be furnished. These should include plan and section views of the pretreatment system, design data, catalog cuts, and sizes of tanks, reactors and other equipment involved. A flow schematic must also be submitted for pretreatment systems with more than one unit process. A sample pretreatment system diagram is shown below in Figure 3.

[Figure 3: Sample Pretreatment System P&I Diagram](#)

The Districts require pretreatment systems to be designed to consistently remove the types of pollutants generated by the company's wastewater-producing operations to levels which meet any applicable federal or local limitations. For most industrial facilities, the minimum required pretreatment consists of a three-compartment, gravity separation interceptor (clarifier) and a sampling box. The interceptor must provide at least 30 minutes of detention time based on the peak wastewater discharge rate and have a minimum capacity of 500 gallons. It must be properly baffled to prevent sand, grit, oil and grease from entering the sewer. The sampling box must be suitable for obtaining grab or continuous wastewater samples. It must be located downstream of all sources of industrial wastewater and of any pretreatment equipment, and must not collect any sanitary wastes. In addition, the sampling box must be located in a secure area of the facility, away from traffic and production activity. Finally, each permitted industrial sewer outfall may only have one sampling box, except as required by federal regulations. Both the interceptor and the sampling box must be constructed with a structurally sound material. It is the permittee's responsibility to adopt the proper precautions (e.g., double containment, coating, etc.) to prevent the contamination of the surrounding soil or groundwater. Copies of the County Engineer Standards for interceptor and sampling box are shown in [Appendix 6.2](#) and [Appendix 6.3](#).

Additional required pretreatment facilities may include pH neutralization, clarification, flocculation, dewatering, or other more extensive facilities. Any pretreatment systems judged by the Districts to require engineering design shall have plans prepared, stamped and signed by an engineer of suitable discipline registered in the State of California.

B. Additional Plans

Whenever applicable, additional plans must be provided according to the following specific policies and guidelines:

1. [Spill Containment](#) Systems.

Companies that store or use cyanide, heavy metals, acids, toxic organics and/or flammable substances may be required to install spill containment systems as required in the Districts' Spill Containment Guidelines. Such dischargers must provide spill containment systems for all applicable tanks to prevent toxic materials from entering the sewer. The applicant must submit plans and calculations (refer to [Form C](#) in [Appendix 6.1](#)) that indicate the means of preventing the discharge of toxic materials to the sewer in the event of failure, leakage or accidental overflow of storage or treatment tanks or process equipment. The plans must show plan and elevation views of the spill containment system specifying the dimensions and height of all diking, the volume and contents of the tanks enclosed, and the location of all floor drains, wastewater piping, interceptors or any other wastewater pretreatment facilities. Diked volume must exceed the volume of the largest enclosed tank plus six inches of rainfall (if the area is outdoors). Contact the Districts' Industrial Waste Section for the complete [Spill Containment Guidelines](#).

2. [Flow Measurement](#) Systems.

The Districts require companies having a total discharge of 50,000 gallons or more per day or a peak flow over 100 gallons per minute to install, calibrate and maintain flow measurement systems that are capable of continuously recording effluent flow rates. Companies that have unmetered sources of water supply, excessive/undocumented non-sewered losses, or highly fluctuating wastewater discharge flows may also be required to install flow measurement systems.

The flow measurement system should be an open-channel design (e.g. flume, weir, etc.). Closed-pipe flow measurement systems (e.g. turbine, magnetic, etc.) will only be accepted if an open-channel flow measurement system is physically impractical to install and if an open-channel primary element, or another primary element accepted by the Districts, is also installed as a back-up device.

The flow measurement system may also serve as a suitable wastewater sampling point provided it is located downstream from all pretreatment operations. The system should be installed in a secure area of the facility away from traffic and production activity, and as close as possible to the public sewer.

Plans for flow measurement systems are required to be prepared and signed by an engineer of suitable discipline licensed by the state of California. Full instructions regarding flow measurement systems can be found in the Districts' [Industrial Wastewater Flow Measurement Requirements](#) policy.

3. [Rainwater](#) Management.

Discharge of rainwater to the Districts' sewerage system is prohibited without prior approval. The Districts require that all processing areas be properly roofed and graded to prevent any storm runoff from entering into the public sewer. The Districts may accept the installation of automatic rainwater diversion systems in situations where the company proves that it is unfeasible to roof or completely segregate from the sewerage system an area exposed to rainwater intrusion. The applicant must provide a detailed grading plan that shows the direction of storm runoff and the system that will divert rainwater from the sewerage system after 0.1 inch of rainfall. Plan and section views must indicate the specifications of the rainwater diversion device, and of the pumps, sumps and piping involved in diverting rainwater away from the sewerage system. Full instructions regarding the discharge of rainwater to the sewerage system can be found in the Districts' [Guidelines for the Discharge of Rainwater, Stormwater, Groundwater, and other Water Discharges](#).

4. [Combustible Gas Monitoring](#) Systems.

Industries which are considered to be significant potential dischargers of flammable substances are required to install, operate and maintain an adequate combustible gas monitoring system. This requirement applies to:

- a. All petroleum refineries;
- b. Gasoline storage/transfer facilities, chemical manufacturing plants, and oil and gas extraction facilities having industrial wastewater discharges of 25,000 gallons or more on any one day; and
- c. Any other facility that, upon evaluation with respect to wastewater-producing operations, discharge flow volume, type and quantity of materials being used, stored, or produced, is determined to be a potential discharger of flammable substances.

These industries must submit drawings of the combustible gas monitoring system for the Districts' review prior to installation. The drawings shall show locations, dimensions and specifications of the detector/sensor head assembly and control unit, details of both the upstream and downstream piping, the means of diverting the flow to an appropriate storage facility, and the capacity of the storage system. Manufacturer's catalog cuts, specifications and data sheets shall also be included with the required drawings. Complete information regarding combustible gas monitoring systems is found in the Districts' [Combustible Gas Monitoring System Guidelines](#).

3.3 Supporting Information

In order to facilitate the permit review process, the applicant must furnish additional information to supplement the application and plans submitted. **As a minimum, all submittals must include items A through D (as described below).** It is the applicant's responsibility to determine what other supporting information must be provided (refer to items E through N).

A. Applicant's Questionnaire ([Form A](#))

All submittals must include the questionnaire in [Appendix 6.1 \(Form A\)](#). This questionnaire requests specific information that will be essential in the evaluation of the submittal. The questionnaire will also aid the applicant in determining all the supporting information that needs to be included with the submittal.

B. Estimation of Industrial Wastewater Discharge Flow ([Form B](#))

The industrial wastewater discharge flow rate listed on the permit application must be estimated as accurately as possible. All existing companies must complete and submit the "Calculation of Industrial Wastewater Discharge Flow Rate Form" ([Form B](#)) in [Appendix 6.1](#). Companies not yet in operation must submit supporting information that justifies the industrial wastewater discharge flow rate listed on the permit application.

C. Tank Schedule and Spill Containment Calculations ([Form C](#))

The applicant must complete and submit the tank schedule form in [Appendix 6.1 \(Form C\)](#) to describe the contents, dimensions and specifications of all tanks used in the process and pretreatment areas. Each tank must be numbered to correspond with the tanks shown on the plans. The applicant must also include detailed calculations that indicate that adequate spill containment is provided for those tanks that contain liquid solutions of acids, cyanide, heavy metals, and other restricted materials. The containment system must have enough capacity to contain the largest tank plus six (6) inches of rain (in the event that the containment system is located outdoors). Finally, the spill containment system must not have valves, gates or openings of any kind.

D. Check List ([Form D](#))

The applicant must complete and submit the check list ([Form D](#)) in [Appendix 6.1](#). The check list will help both the applicant and the Districts determine the completeness of the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit submittal.

E. Waste Minimization Plan

i) Any permittee required to prepare a Source Reduction Plan (Plan) and Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Report (Report) under the Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989 (SB 14), [[Article 11.9 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, commencing with section 25244.12](#)]. Title 22, Chapter 30, Article 6.1 of the [California Code of Regulations](#) is required to submit the Plan and Report and corresponding Summaries to the Districts with its permit submittal.

ii) Any permittee who must notify the Districts of any sewer discharge of substances designated as hazardous waste according to [Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261](#) (see [Item N](#) of this section). The notification includes a certification that the company has a waste minimization program in place. A written narrative of the program currently in place at the facility must be submitted with the permit package. The program must include at a minimum a description of

the processes at the facility which generate waste, the types of wastes generated, and the source reductions implemented for these waste streams. If the permittee is already submitting SB 14 report, this would suffice for waste minimization plan discussed here. Notification, however, will still be required.

iii) If the permittee is not subject to either of the above requirements, the attached Applicant Questionnaire must still be completed and submitted with the permit application.

F. Process Description

A detailed description of all manufacturing and pretreatment operations must be provided to sustain the information listed on the permit application. This description should specify the types and quantities raw materials used in each operation as well as the sequence of steps followed during wastewater producing and pretreatment operations.

G. Material Safety Data Sheets

Material safety data sheets must be provided for all chemicals used in the facility, especially those chemicals that may contaminate directly or indirectly the wastewater stream.

H. Wastewater Analysis

Existing facilities must submit a minimum of two (2) wastewater analyses with the permit submittal. The analyses should include conventional pollutants such as chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, total dissolved solids, pH, and toxic pollutants that may be present in the wastewater (e.g. heavy metals and organics). Chemical oxygen demand, suspended and dissolved solids, and heavy metals must be analyzed using 24-hour time composite or flow composite samples, while cyanide, sulfides, oil and grease, and organic pollutants must be analyzed using grab samples. Estimated concentration will only be allowed for those companies not yet in operation.

I. Baseline Monitoring Report

All companies believed to be subject to EPA industrial categorical regulations are required to submit a Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR) for every industrial waste discharge connection to the public sewer. The purpose of the BMR is to indicate a company's compliance status with respect to EPA's regulatory requirements. The BMR must be completed and included in the permit submittal. Existing facilities required to supply wastewater analyses as part of the BMR submittal must submit one representative sample analysis of the wastewater effluent for all the parameters regulated by the category. Representative samples are 24-hour composite samples. For unstable parameters such as pH, cyanide, oil and grease, volatile organics, phenols, and sulfides, a minimum of four grab samples must be collected over a 24-hour period. The average of the grab sample analyses is considered representative. The applicant must also submit at least one 24-hour flow-composite or time-composite analysis for all other regulated pollutants. The applicant should refer to [Section 2.1](#) to check whether or not the company falls under any of the categories set by the EPA. The applicant can obtain additional information and BMR forms by calling the District's Industrial Waste Section.

J. Pump Curves

The applicant must provide characteristic rating curves for all pumps conveying wastewater in the facility.

K. Catalog Cuts

Manufacturer's data and brochures of specific pretreatment units, flow measurement systems pumps and other equipment must be furnished.

L. Baseline Credit Information

The Districts' [Connection Fee](#) Ordinances were developed to recover the costs of constructing new capital facilities needed to accommodate the added burden of new and expanded wastewater dischargers on the various sewer systems. As part of this program, capacity unit entitlements have been established to quantify such added wastewater burdens.

The Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit approval process evaluates the demand the company's wastewater places on the Districts' sewer system for the facility in question (refer to [Section 1.4](#) and [Section 4.2B](#)). A connection fee is due if the company's wastewater discharge exceeds their baseline credit at the site by more than 25 percent. The baseline credit is usually established from a previous industrial wastewater discharger at the site. However, companies that occupy a facility with no previous industrial wastewater discharge may still be entitled to receive a baseline credit. Industrial wastewater dischargers in existence prior to June 30, 1982 may receive credit for the site in question, provided that they submit twelve consecutive months of water bills for any period from July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1982. Corresponding evaporative and consumptive loss calculations should also be provided. If water bills cannot be obtained, the industrial wastewater discharger may receive credit based on the building's square footage by providing such information as a property tax statement, a rental agreement, or other legal document.

M. Equipment Costs

The applicant must provide itemized cost estimates of all proposed pretreatment equipment monitoring system, spill containment system and any other equipment used to treat, monitor convey or contain the industrial wastewater discharge.

N. Notification Report of the Discharge of Hazardous Wastes

If the wastewater discharged by your facilities to the sewer is hazardous under federal regulation ([40 CFR Parts 261.20-261.33](#)), you are required to notify the Districts of this discharge of federally regulated hazardous waste to the sewer. Please request the *Notification Report of the Discharge of Hazardous Wastes* form from the Districts by calling (562) 699-7411, extension 2900.

The Notification Report must include the name of the hazardous waste, the EPA hazardous Waste Number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch or others). The Notification Report shall also include the estimated concentrations of hazardous constituents and the monthly mass discharges of these constituents, to the extent that the information is known and available to you. You must also certify that you have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree you have determined to be economically practical. The Notification Report must also be signed by a responsible company official.

A new Notification Report must be filed if there is any substantial change in the volume or character of the hazardous wastes present in your discharge and if there are new regulations promulgated which identify additional wastes in your discharge as hazardous.

4. OVERVIEW OF THE PERMIT EVALUATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS

The Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit is issued jointly by the Districts and the local agency. After the applicant has completed and reviewed the permit application form, plans and

supporting information, the package must first be sent to the local agency. **Do not submit the permit application package directly to the Districts.** Once the local agency receives the permit package, the following evaluation process begins.

[Click here](#) for a flowsheet summarizing the permit submittal evaluation and approval process.

4.1 Local Agency's Evaluation

A. Approval or Rejection

The local agency will approve the permit application package if the information is complete and meets with local requirements. However, if the package is insufficient or unclear, it will be returned with a list of specific corrections. Once all corrections have been made, the permit application package will be approved and forwarded to the Districts for review and approval.

B. Filing Fees

Most local agencies require the payment of a filing fee prior to approving the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. To determine if a fee is required, please contact the local agency. Filing fees should be sent to the local agency with the submitted permit application package.

4.2 Districts' Evaluation

A. The Review Process

Once the permit application package has been received, the permit is logged in and checked for completeness. If the submittal is determined to be incomplete, it will be automatically rejected. If determined to be complete, the permit application package will be reviewed by an Industrial Waste Section project engineer. As part of the engineer's review, additional information may be required. In some cases this can be done by phone or mail, although if necessary a company representative may be asked to meet at the [Districts' Joint Administration Office](#) to clarify certain points. If the required information is not provided, the permit application package will be rejected and returned with a list of specific corrections. Once the corrections are made, the resubmittal must be made directly to the Districts within the specified time or enforcement actions will be initiated. Once the application is determined to be complete and correct, a connection fee evaluation will be performed.

B. [Connection Fee](#)

The project engineer will determine whether or not a connection fee is required based on the proposed discharge and baseline entitlement. If a connection fee is required, a bill will be sent to the company official listed on line 19 of the application form. If payment is made by personal or company check, ten working days will be required to clear the payment. Check clearing is not required for certified checks. The permit package will not be processed further until payment has cleared or a certified check has been remitted. If no connection fee is required, the permit evaluation proceeds directly to the next step - permit issuance.

C. Permit Issuance

Once the connection fee payment has cleared, the approved permit will be issued. The approved permit will include a list of requirements. The company is required to comply with all indicated items on this list as a condition of the permit approval. Failure to comply with permit requirements will lead to enforcement actions and possible revocation of the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.

D. Approved Permit is Returned to the Local Agency

The applicant's copy of the approved Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit and the approved plans are returned to the local agency. The local agency will then forward the permit, plans and requirement list to the company. Copies of the cover letter and the requirement list are sent to the company the same day that the permit package is sent to the local agency.

5. MAINTAINING A VALID PERMIT

An approved permit is no longer valid if any one of the following occurs:

1. The wastewater quality changes or the wastewater discharge changes by more than 25 percent or other threshold level, as specified in the industrial waste permit requirements.
2. Any unapproved additions or modifications are made to the existing facility.
3. The permit has not been amended within five (5) years of the date when it was last issued (for Significant Industrial Users).
4. The company has undergone a change in ownership.

For situations where the first three conditions occur, the permittee must obtain a permit revision or addendum. For a change of ownership, the new owner must apply for a new permit.

5.1 Permit Revision

A permit revision is required when the wastewater discharge deviates from the quantity/quality indicated in the current permit by more than 25 percent. The permit revision submittal should include the following:

1. A new permit application form.
2. A detailed description explaining the reason for the change in wastewater characteristics between the existing discharge and that indicated in the original permit flow rate. (See [Section 3.3, Part B.](#)) If significant changes in wastewater-generating processes have been made since the original permit approval, the company will be required to submit updated plans and information. (See [Section 3.2.](#))

A permit revision submittal must be forwarded to the local agency for initial review. (See [Section 4.](#))

5.2 Permit Addendum

Any addition or modification which does not affect the existing wastewater quality or quantity by more than 25 percent will require a permit addendum. A permit addendum submittal should include the following:

1. A transmittal letter which gives a detailed description of all the proposed changes to the existing facility.
2. A set of plans showing the proposed changes. The addendum submittal should contain the same number of plans as a new permit submittal. (See [Table 1 in Section 3.2.](#))

3. Any additional supporting information. (See [Section 3.3.](#))

The permit addendum submittal must be forwarded to the local agency for initial review. (See [Section 4.](#))

5.3 Change in Ownership

Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permits are NOT transferable. Whenever there is a change of ownership, the new owner must apply for a new Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. New owners must refer to the beginning of the booklet for information on applying for an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.

6. APPENDICES

6.1 Forms

- [Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge](#)
- [Form A: Applicant Questionnaire](#)
- [Form B: Calculation of Industrial Wastewater Discharge Flow Rate](#)
- [Form C: Tank Schedule & Spill Containment Calculations](#)
- [Form D: Check List for an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit Submittal](#)

6.2 [Sand and Grease Interceptor](#)

6.3 [Sampling Box](#)

6.4 List of Local Agencies

LOCAL AGENCIES WITHIN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Note: Cities not listed are covered by the Department of Public Works of Los Angeles County

- [Department of Public Works of Los Angeles County](#) 900 S. Fremont Ave. Alhambra CA 91803-1331 626/458-5173
- Alhambra 111 S. First St., 91801 626/570-5080
- Arcadia 11800 Goldring Rd., 91066 626/256-6551
- Azusa 213 E. Foothill Blvd., 91702 626/334-5125, x5261
- Baldwin Park 14403 E. Pacific Ave., 91706 626/960-4011, x458
- Bell 6330 Pine Ave., 90201 323/588-6211
- Bradbury 600 Winston Ave., 91010 626/358-3218
- Claremont 207 Harvard Ave., 91711 909/399-5474
- Compton 205 S. Willowbrook Ave., 90220 310/605-5505
- Covina 125 E. College St., 91723 626/858-7248
- Downey 11111 Brookshire Ave., 90241 562/904-7016
- El Monte 11333 E. Valley Blvd., 91731 626/580-2050
- El Segundo 350 Main St., 90245 310/524-2300
- Glendora 116 E. Foothill Blvd., 91740 626/914-8223
- Hawthorne 4455 126th St., 90250 310/970-7955
- Hermosa Beach 1315 Valley Dr., 90254 310/318-0259
- Huntington Park 6550 Miles Ave., 90255 323/582-6161
- Industry 15651 E. Stafford St., 91744 626/333-2211
- Inglewood One Manchester Blvd., 90301 310/412-5545

- Lancaster 44933 N. Fern Ave., 93534 661/723-6093
- Long Beach City of Long Beach Water Department 1800 Wardlow Rd., 90807 562/570-2382
- Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation 2714 Media Center Dr., 90065 323/342-6098
- Lynwood 11330 Bullis Rd., 90262 310/603-0220
- Manhattan Beach 3621 Bell Ave., 90266 310/802-5303
- Maywood 4319 E. Slauson Ave., 90270 323/562-5721
- Monrovia 415 S. Ivy Ave., 91016 626/932-5550
- Montebello 1600 W. Beverly Blvd., 90640 323/887-1497
- Palos Verdes Estates 340 Palos Verdes Dr. West P. O. Box 1086/90274 310/378-0389
- Pasadena 100 N. Garfield Ave, 91109-7215 626/744-4147
- Pomona 505 S. Garey Ave., 91766 909/650-2285
- Redondo Beach 415 Diamond St., 90277 310/372-1171, x2432
- Rolling Hills 2 Portuguese Bend Rd., 90274 562/802-7880
- San Gabriel 532 W. Mission Dr., 91776 626/308-2806, x713
- San Marino 2200 Huntington Dr., 91108 626/300-0714
- Santa Fe Springs 11300 Greenstone Ave., 90670 562/944-9713
- Sierra Madre 232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., 91024 626/355-7135
- Signal Hill 2175 Cherry Ave., 90806 562/989-7355
- South El Monte John Hunter & Assoc. 13310 Firestone Blvd. #A2, Santa Fe Springs, 90670 562/802-7880
- South Gate 8650 California Ave., 90280 562/802-7880
- South Pasadena 1414 Mission St., 91030 626/799-9101
- Torrance 3031 Torrance Blvd., 90503 310/618-5897
- Vernon 4305 Santa Fe Ave., 90058 323/583-8811
- West Covina 1444 W. Garvey Ave., 91790 626/939-8425
- Whittier 13230 E. Penn St., 90602 562/464-3519

Will Serve Program Instructions

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts) established the Will Serve Program to provide information on available trunk sewer and treatment plant capacities for proposed development projects within the Sanitation Districts' service area. This important information is provided in the form of the Will Serve letter.

The Will Serve letter does not constitute a guarantee of wastewater service. It states the Sanitation Districts' intent to provide this service up to the levels that are legally permitted. In order for the Sanitation Districts to conform to the requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA), the design capacities of the Sanitation Districts' wastewater treatment facilities are based on the regional growth forecast adopted by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). Specific policies included in the development of the SCAG regional growth forecast are incorporated into clean air plans, which are prepared by the South Coast and Antelope Valley Air Quality Management Districts in order to improve air quality in the South Coast and Mojave Desert Air Basins as mandated by the CAA. All expansions of Sanitation Districts' facilities must be sized and their service phased in a manner that will be consistent with the SCAG regional growth forecast for the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, and Imperial. The available capacity of the Districts' treatment facilities will, therefore, be limited to levels associated with the approved growth identified by SCAG.

To request a Will Serve letter, fill out the Will Serve Request Form and mail, fax or email your request to:

Ms. Ruth Frazen
Facilities Planning Department
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998
(562) 695-1874(FAX)
Email: rfrazen@lacsdsd.org

If emailing your request, any accompanying documents should be attached as PDF documents. Please allow a minimum response time of two weeks.

Your request should include as much of the following information as possible:

- ☐ Requestor Name
- ☐ Title
- ☐ Company Name
- ☐ Street Address/City/State/Zip
- ☐ Telephone Number
- ☐ Facsimile Number
- ☐ Email Address
- ☐ Project Title (e.g., Tract #, Parcel #, CUP #, Case #, Name, or Street Address with cross-street)
- ☐ Project Location (e.g., N-S-W-E side of street or NW-NE-SW-SE corner of streets intersection)
- ☐ Assessor's Parcel Number(s)
- ☐ Project Description (e.g., proposed # single family homes/condos/apartments and/or each proposed building use and sq. ft.)
- ☐ Vicinity Map or Site Plan

Upon receipt of the necessary information, the Sanitation Districts will prepare a Will Serve letter that includes the following information:

- ❑ District that will serve the project area or, if the project area is outside the Sanitation Districts' jurisdictional boundaries, which District the project area would need to be annexed to in order to receive sewerage service. If annexation applies, [click here](#) for a copy of the Sanitation Districts' Annexation and Processing Fees Information sheet.
- ❑ Design capacity and the most recent peak flow measurement of the Sanitation Districts' receiving trunk sewer. If project laterals will connect directly to a Sanitation Districts' trunk sewer, a contact name and telephone number will be provided for a Trunk Sewer Connection Permit.
- ❑ Design capacity and average flow being processed at the wastewater treatment plant that will serve the project area.
- ❑ Estimate of the expected average wastewater flow (in gallons per day) from the project, using the Sanitation Districts' average wastewater generation factors, which are contained in Table 1, Loadings for Each Class of Land Use. If specific development information is not available at the time of the request for a Will Serve letter, use Table 1 to estimate the volume of wastewater your project will generate.
- ❑ Determination of whether or not the project may require a Sanitation Districts' permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharge and the link to obtain additional information regarding an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.
- ❑ Determination of whether or not proposed improvements would affect a Sanitation Districts' trunk sewer within a sewer easement or in a public right of way. [Click here](#) for Buildover Procedures and Requirements
- ❑ For the Connection Fee Program Information Sheet for applicants proposing to connect to the Sanitation Districts' sewerage system, [click here](#).

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Ruth Frazen at (562) 908-4288, extension 2717.