

Water Quality Report Card

Regional Water Board:	Los Angeles, Region 4
Beneficial Uses Affected:	COLD, MIGR, MUN, RARE, REC-1, REC-2, SPWN, WARM, WET, WILD
Implemented Through:	NPDES Wastewater and MS4 Permits, WDRs, Conditional Waivers of WDRs
Effective Date:	March 21, 2003 and July 2, 2013 (U.S. EPA TMDLs)
Attainment Date:	2032 (15 years after Implementation Plan effective date)

Sediment and Nutrients in the Malibu Creek Watershed

STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving <input type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Targets Achieved/Water Body Delisted	
Pollutant Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonpoint Source <input type="checkbox"/> Legacy	
Pollutant Source:	Wastewater Discharges	Erosion/Siltation
	Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems	Non-Point Source Runoff
	Urban Storm Water Runoff	Irrigated Crop Production

Water Quality Improvement Strategy

The U.S. EPA previously established two TMDLs for the area: the [Malibu Creek Watershed TMDL for Nutrients](#) on March 21, 2003, and the [Malibu Creek and Lagoon TMDL for Sedimentation and Nutrients to Address Benthic Community Impairments](#) on July 2, 2013. Point sources of nutrients in the watershed are, primarily, wastewater discharges from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (WRF), and stormwater and non-stormwater discharges from municipal storm drains regulated by the Los Angeles County and Ventura County MS4 Permits. Nonpoint sources include sheet runoff from natural undeveloped areas, discharges from septic systems, golf courses, agriculture and livestock, and indirect discharges from the Tapia WRF. The Malibu TMDLs address dry-weather and wet-weather nutrient impairment by establishing summer and winter waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP). The Los Angeles Regional Water Board adopted an [implementation plan](#) for the U.S. EPA TMDLs on December 8, 2016, requiring dischargers to meet LAs and WLAs by various dates depending on the source, but no later than 2032.

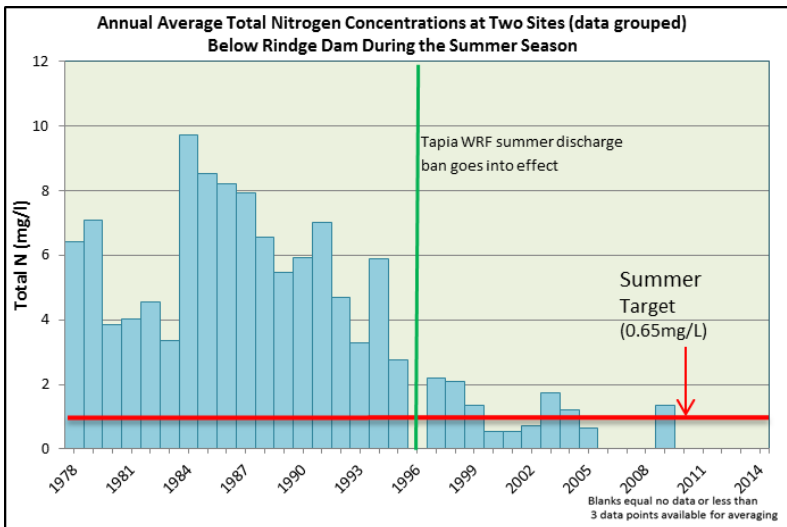
Watershed Map



Summer and Winter Nutrient Targets for Malibu Creek and Its Major Tributaries

Time Period	TN (mg/l) (seasonal average)	TP (mg/l) (seasonal average)
Summer (April 15- November 15)	0.65	0.1
Winter (November 16-April 14)	1.0	0.2

Water Quality Condition



Water Quality Outcomes

- Numeric targets for TN are frequently achieved in Malibu Creek at locations immediately upstream of both the Tapia WRF and Las Virgenes Creek, in both winter and summer; numeric targets for TP are often, but less frequently, achieved at these locations.
- Numeric targets for TN are rarely achieved in Malibu Creek just upstream of the Tapia WRF and below the confluence with Las Virgenes Creek, in both winter and summer, likely due to inputs of TN from Las Virgenes Creek, which are consistently high.
- Numeric targets for TP are frequently achieved in Malibu Creek just upstream of the Tapia WRF and below the confluence with Las Virgenes Creek in both winter and summer; inputs of TP from Las Virgenes Creek are generally low.
- Numeric targets for TN and TP are not achieved in Malibu Creek in either winter or summer below the Tapia WRF and below Rindge Dam; however, TN and TP levels have decreased through time, particularly during the summer (see graph).
- It is anticipated that TN and TP levels will further decrease once Tapia WRF constructs its planned indirect potable use project, which will eliminate most of its winter discharges to the creek by 2030.