State of California
California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region

D R A F T

Draft Technical Staff Report

Evidence in support of an
Amendment to the
Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds
of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties

to Prohibit On-site Wastewater Disposal Systems
in the Malibu Civic Center Area

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Technical Memorandum #4:
Nitrogen Loads from Wastewater Flowing to Malibu Lagoon are a Significant Source of Impairment to Aquatic Life

by
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Groundwater Permitting Unit
and
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TMDL Unit

** The authors would like to thank Regional Board staff, Joe Luera and intern Gina Ho for their assistance in preparing map and tables.*

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1. Purpose

Aquatic life in Malibu Lagoon is impaired by eutrophication resulting from excessive nitrogen loads. One of the sources of nitrogen loading is from discharges of wastewaters through on-site wastewater disposal systems (OWDSs) in the Malibu Civic Center area.

The purpose of this evaluation was to quantify cumulative nitrogen loads from OWDSs to Malibu Lagoon and compare the result with targets established through the TMDL for restoration of Malibu Lagoon.

2. Method

a. Malibu Civic Center Area Description and Data Collection

The City of Malibu does not provide regional sewage collection or treatment. Most wastewater generated in Malibu is treated by on-site wastewater disposal systems (OWDS) is the terminology used to describe wastewater discharged from both septic and advanced treatment systems. The Malibu Civic Center area for this evaluation corresponds to the lower two miles of the Malibu Creek watershed, which discharges to the Malibu Lagoon and the ocean, and was divided into 5 sectors as shown in Map 1. The Malibu Civic Center area includes the Malibu Valley, Winter Canyon, and the surrounding hills and the beaches located immediately north and south of the Lagoon.

The main commercial area in the Malibu Valley has historically been referred to as the Malibu Civic Center area. Both Los Angeles County and the City of Malibu have administrative offices there. Commercial development is concentrated along Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu Road, and Cross Creek Road adjacent to Malibu Creek just above the Malibu Lagoon.

Malibu Civic Center area has high groundwater and is also subject to flooding and tidal fluctuations. Shallow groundwater located in the Cross Creek area closest to Malibu Lagoon

rises and drops in response to daily tides (Figure 1) and provides direct evidence of communication with Malibu Lagoon and the ocean.

Each Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) includes a monitoring and reporting program that requires quarterly submission of self-monitoring data. These data include mass loading from wastewater discharged at commercial properties located in the Malibu Civic Center area. The subsequent evaluation of such data incorporates information from monitoring reports submitted to the Regional Board from the 4th quarter 2004 to the 2nd quarter 2009. The time interval for data inclusion is post release of the Stone Environmental, Inc. "Risk Assessment of Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems in High Priority Areas in the City of Malibu, California", in 2004 (2004 Stone Report).

This evaluation of nitrogen loading from the subsurface discharge of sewage incorporates information from Regional Board records. WDRs have been issued to most of the larger commercial dischargers in the area; and for these sites, a Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) is issued with every permit. For smaller businesses and private residents, we have used inventory listed in 2004 Stone Report.

Staff identified all of the commercial and residential properties located in the Malibu Civic Center area. The inventory consists of 349 residential properties and 38 commercial properties. When it was available, real data on wastewater volumes and total nitrogen (TN) concentrations from self-monitoring reports were used for this evaluation. When actual data were not available, conservation assumptions, based on information from published literature, were used to calculate nitrogen mass loading from all wastewater discharged in the Malibu Civic Center area. Results from the summation of the wastewater TN load are used to model attenuation of the nitrogen load as it moves from the point of discharge to groundwater and from groundwater as it flows to the Lagoon.

Commercial Sites - Several sources were used for the inventory of commercial properties located in the Malibu Civic Center area. The Regional Board's databases for permitted and un-permitted commercial facilities were the primary sources of information (Table 1). Other sources of information were the 2004 Stone Report, the City of Malibu, and the (2002) Malibu Survey by S. Groner & Associates. Wastewater discharge volumes from commercial properties located in the Malibu Civic Center area were extracted from the self- monitoring reports submitted for those facilities which are permitted. For the un-permitted commercial properties, additional information regarding business activities, population served, and the OWTS was utilized to estimate discharge volumes and wastewater strength.

Residential Sites – An inventory of residential properties located in the Malibu Civic Center area was listed in the 2004 Stone Report and used for its assessment of nitrogen loads contributed by residential properties in the Malibu Civic Center area[1]. This inventory was originally extracted from the City of Malibu Assessor's data of 2002. Information is posted in the Assessor's web-page by Assessor Identification Number (AIN). The number of bedrooms

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[1] Stone Environmental, Inc., "Risk Assessment of Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems in High Priority Areas in the City of Malibu, California," 2004.

and bathrooms at each residence was used to estimate the wastewater discharge volume for each home. Calculations for the total nitrogen load discharged at residential property in the Malibu Civic Center area used the estimated wastewater discharge volumes. The residential property inventory sorted by sector location is listed in Table 2.

Geographic Sectors – Earlier evaluations approached the assessment of nitrogen loading by estimating the percentage of the groundwater flow from the entire lower Malibu Creek watershed, which discharges to the Lagoon versus the Pacific Ocean. Staff evaluation of nitrogen loading to the Lagoon used a different approach. All sectors of the entire watershed do not have an equal flow contribution to impairment of the Lagoon. Therefore, we divided the Malibu Civic Center area into geographic sectors to evaluate groundwater flow and nitrogen load contribution to evaluate impairment of the Lagoon from OWDS discharges. Initially, the area surrounding Malibu Lagoon was divided into five geographic sectors on the basis of surface topography (Map 1). Surface geographic features marking boundaries for the sectors are the gently sloping Valley floor, Malibu Creek, Pacific Coast Highway (PCH), and the Pacific Ocean. After considering flow gradients, subsurface hydrologic, and geologic conditions, two of the sectors were further divided on the basis of estimated flow contribution to the Lagoon. Each sector has a unique flow contribution to the Lagoon.

b. Total Nitrogen Loading from On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems

Slightly different approaches had to be taken to calculate total nitrogen loads from wastewater discharged at commercial and residential sites. Because the Regional Board issues permits or WDRs for wastewater discharges from commercial sites, there has been much more information on file for commercial properties. Historically, permitting of residential wastewater discharges has been delegated to local agencies.

i. Commercial Wastewater

We calculated the nitrogen loading from the commercial facilities dividing the commercial facilities into three groups. One group includes permitted facilities with advanced wastewater treatment, effluent volume limits, and discharge volume limits. At these permitted facilities, a Discharger is required to measure wastewater volumes, total nitrogen concentrations at "end of pipe," and submit this information to the Regional Board per the MRP issued with the WDR. Staff was able to use actual data from these sites to calculate the nitrogen loads. The second group includes smaller permitted commercial facilities where monitoring of wastewater discharge volume is required, but not effluent monitoring, because these facilities discharge domestic-type wastewater. In these cases, staff estimated nitrogen loading by using the provided flow information and published information on total nitrogen concentrations for domestic wastewater from similar types of businesses. The third group includes all un-permitted commercial facilities. In these cases, staff conducted drive-by inspections and collected information from several other sources regarding the OWTS, the business activity, and the population served in order to estimate wastewater flow, nitrogen concentration, and nitrogen loading from these commercial sites. A list of commercial facility is provided (See Table 1).

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General Characterization of Wastewater Strength

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) - The 5-day BOD (BOD_5, 5-day, 20°C) value is considered the best single strength measure of wastewater and/or polluted surface water containing degradable wastes. Thereafter, in this technical memorandum the term BOD refers to BOD_5, 5-day, 20°C. BOD includes both carbonaceous and nitrogenous loading. The strength of wastewater is commonly expressed in terms of BOD, suspended solids, and chemical oxygen demand (COD). COD is commonly used to measure the amount of oxygen consumed under specific conditions in the oxidation of organic and inorganic material in both sewage and industrial waste. Both BOD and COD greatly impact the amount of dissolved oxygen in receiving water and determine the waste assimilative capacity of that surface water, an example being the Malibu Lagoon.

There are several chemical, physical, and biological parameters which provide information on water quality and organic pollution. These parameters are total and fecal coliform density, pH, nitrite, nitrate, Kjeldahl nitrogen which includes, ammonia nitrogen, and organic nitrogen, phosphates, chlorides, turbidity, suspended solids, temperature, grease fats and oils. BOD is commonly used for the characterization of domestic wastewater and the sizing and design of wastewater treatment systems. In this study, BOD is used to estimate total nitrogen when total nitrogen data is unavailable.

Total Nitrogen Concentration Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) **-** Total nitrogen concentration in milligrams per liter (mg/L) measured at "end of pipe" (e.o.p.) was used for load calculations when this information was available. Staff also used previous analyses of samples taken directly from the septic tanks. There is considerable information in Regional Board files on the septic tank composition for commercial sites in the Malibu Civic Center area.

Where neither e.o.p nor septic tank effluent analyses was available, staff based the estimation of total nitrogen on typical total nitrogen (TN) concentrations seen in the published literature on domestic wastewater composition. BOD values for commercial wastewater are more widely available than total nitrogen values and total nitrogen can be estimated as a proportion of BOD. Most wastewater engineering textbooks have tables showing the concentration of various elements in typical untreated domestic wastewater. Review of this information yields a percentage proportion or TN/BOD ratio[2] of 21% between total nitrogen (TN) and BOD. Another widely used textbook on wastewater engineering shows TN/BOD ratios ranging from 18% to 21%.[3] An average TN/BOD ratio of 20% was used to estimate the total nitrogen load at selected commercial sites.

In the nitrogen load spreadsheet, either a total nitrogen value from "end of pipe" or an estimated total nitrogen value derived from the TN/BOD ratio in the above tables was used for the nitrogen load spreadsheet, where no "end of pipe" total nitrogen value was available.

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[2] Table 4-14, on page 181 in Crites and Tchobanoglous, "Small and Decentralized Wastewater Management Systems," 1998.
[3] Table 3-16, page 109, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc. "Wastewater Engineering Treatment, Disposal and Reuse," 3rd Edition, 1991.

Assumptions Made for Commercial Nitrogen Loading Calculations

Most of the larger commercial wastewater discharges have been permitted. There are 38 commercial sites located in the Malibu Civic Center area, 25 of which have been permitted. Total nitrogen concentrations measured at "end of pipe" and wastewater discharges volumes are available and were used for nitrogen loading calculations for these sites. When wastewater effluent analysis was not available, estimation of the total nitrogen load (TN) was based on published information for similar businesses or typical nitrogen concentrations for domestic wastewater. The total nitrogen load spreadsheet developed as Table 2 has two key assumptions: 1) BOD value based on the type of business, and 2) a total nitrogen load based on the average TN/BOD ratio found in the above popular wastewater textbooks. The volume of wastewater discharged is known for most commercial properties in the Malibu Civic Center area, but an estimate of wastewater volume had to be made for 10 of the smaller unpermitted commercial sites. Basic assumptions are listed below:

<u>TN/BOD Ratio</u> - Most of the larger commercial discharges in the Malibu Civic Center area, such as Malibu Colony Plaza, Malibu Creek Plaza, and the three Malibu Country Mart shopping centers, were permitted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and as a result we have analysis of septic tank samples, or "end of pipe" effluent where advanced OWTS have been installed. For shopping centers with a high proportion of restaurants and stand alone restaurants, we chose a very high BOD of 800 mg/L and a TN of 160 mg/L, but the septic tanks at the Malibu Country Mart shopping centers have to be pumped each week, and frequent pumping reduces both septic tank solids and the BOD and TN values, so ½ of the TN value was used.

For commercial dischargers such as small offices where we have no data, we choose a low BOD of 220 mg/L, and estimated the TN to be 40 mg/L.

For wastewater generated commercial facilities, such as schools, mid-range to high-range effluent strength and nitrogen concentrations were assumed. Depending on soil profile and groundwater separation, estimated total nitrogen was reduced to values ranging from 75 mg/L to 45 mg/L for these sites.

<u>Flow Rate</u> - For the purpose of calculating nutrient load due to wastewater discharges from OWDS, we have used actual flow data from monitoring reports for commercial facilities permitted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. As stated previously, the septic discharge volume or flows for residential and smaller un-permitted commercial properties were estimated. For the residential properties, the flow estimate was based on the number of bathrooms.

Some of the smaller commercial properties remain unpermitted because the City of Malibu agreed to assume responsibility for any non-food preparation commercial properties discharging less than 2,000 gpd. For most of the smaller unpermitted commercial properties under the jurisdiction of the City of Malibu, Regional Board staff assumed a

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flow of 400 gpd. Many of the smaller commercial properties were not included in previous Malibu inventories and surveys.

2001 Tetra Tech[4] and 2003 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [5] studies on Total Mass Daily Loads generated in the Malibu Civic Center area used total commercial wastewater flow of 75,000 gallons per day (gpd). Since 2001, the inventory on commercial properties located in the City of Malibu has increased. Current total wastewater volume generated by the commercial properties located in the Malibu Civic Center area is 128,469 gpd. This reflects a greater than 100% increase in the wastewater discharge volume estimated for commercial properties in the Malibu Civic Center area made by in earlier nitrogen loading studies, e.g. 2004 Stone Report, 2005 Questa Report, and 2001 Tetra Tech Report.

The Regional Board staff estimate of the wastewater discharge volume associated with residential OWDS located in the Malibu Civic Center area is 126,300 gpd. This volume was, virtually identical to the residential volume in the 2004 Stone Report. Our estimation of the commercial wastewater discharge volume is greater than commercial discharge volume estimate of 62,166 gpd in the 2004 Stone Report. This Regional Board staff assessment of total nitrogen load does not include non-septic or OWDS nitrogen load contributions.[6]

Formula Used for Calculation of Commercial Nitrogen Loading

Calculations of nitrogen loading from commercial properties were made with the equation shown below.[7]

<u>Equation (4-4):</u>

Mass Load, lb/d = (concentration, mg/L)(flow rate Mgal/d) [(8.345* lb/Mgal x mg/L)]

The above formula has two variables, including: 1) concentration of total nitrogen (TN) in milligrams per liter (mg/L), and 2) flow rate in million gallons per day (Mgal/d). (8.345* is a unit conversion factor)

For the permitted commercial properties, staff used reported average wastewater discharge volumes and total nitrogen values compiled from quarterly monitoring reports for the loading calculations. This evaluation includes more "end of pipe" nitrogen concentrations for our total nitrogen load calculations. Using reported or estimated using wastewater discharge volumes and total nitrogen concentrations, wastewater flow was multiplied by the nitrogen concentration to obtain the nitrogen loading rate.

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[4] Tetra Tech, Inc., 2001, "Nutrient and Coliform Modeling for the Malibu Creek Watershed TMDL Studies", prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 and the Los Angels Regional Water Quality Control Board, dated May 22, 2001.
[5] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2003, "Total Maximum Daily Loads for Nutrients Malibu Creek Watershed", 2003.
[6] HRL industrial wastewater nitrogen load of .31 lbs/d; TN load from use of treated wastewater for landscape irrigation on Pepperdine University Campus; TN load carried by Malibu Creek from upper watershed; and the TN load from the Malibu Colony private golf course.
[7] Page 196, Crites and Tchobanoglous, "Small and Decentralized Wastewater Management Systems," 1998.

For unpermitted commercial facilities, flow and nitrogen concentration in the wastewater discharge for each business was estimated based on the information searched about the business activities and number of people working or type of business.

ii. Residential Wastewater

A different approach was needed to determine nitrogen mass loading from residential areas. Both discharge volume and nitrogen concentration of the residential domestic wastewater had to be estimated. Wastewater flow was based on the total number of houses and the bedrooms and bathrooms in each house. Residential property located in the Malibu Civic Center area was listed by Assessor Identification Number (AIN) from 2004 Stone Report. With AIN numbers, staff found the address and the number of rooms and baths for each residence posted on the County Assessor's web-page.

Staff assigned houses per their address into the five sectors. Addresses were viewed with aerial photo location guides to insure their section location. Once houses were grouped by sector, the total flow from each sector was calculated by multiplying the total number of homes by 100 gpd produced per bathroom. The next step was to estimate the nitrogen concentration in the domestic wastewater. Staff consulted published literature on wastewater to estimate the nitrogen load. The research indicated that typical untreated domestic wastewater has a range of total nitrogen concentrations. Review of standard engineering literature found nitrogen concentrations of 20 mg/L, 40 mg/L and 85 mg/L, defining domestic wastewater strength[1] as weak, medium or strong. Staff chose a nitrogen concentration of 45 mg/L for calculating the nitrogen load from residential sites. The residential property inventory was sorted by sector location is listed in Table 2.

Assumptions for Residential Flow and Total Nitrogen Concentration

Assumptions made to determine the flow and nitrogen loading from each residence in the absence of wastewater meter and sampling and analytic data of each discharge are listed below.

<u>100 Gallons per Day per Bathroom</u> - Regional Board staff estimated the flow by making the assumption that at least there is one user per bathroom (personal private bathroom) at home with a total water use per person of 100 gallons per day. The 100 gallons per person is widely used number for design and estimation purpose of wastewater flow[8].

<u>45 mg/L for Domestic Wastewater</u> - The nitrogen level in the domestic wastewater depends on the wastewater strength or organic load type discharged to OWDS. Waste strength is determined by considering food preparation practices, type of food prepared and consumed (e.g. high protein foods have higher nitrogen content), the use of garbage disposal units, left-over food handling and disposal practices, etc. The sewage generated by affluent neighborhoods has higher strength, measured by BOD and higher total nitrogen

[8]Table 2-9, page 27, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., "Wastewater Engineering Treatment, Disposal and Reuse", revised by Tchobanoglous, G. and Burton, F., McGraw-Hill, 3rd Edition , 1991

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concentrations. Domestic wastewater with levels of TN as high as 80 mg/L, are associated with residential affluence.[9] Considering affluence and other factors, Regional Board staff selected a septic tank influent value of 60 mg/L of nitrogen, a concentration exactly mid-range of nitrogen concentration values assigned to untreated domestic wastewater, which ranges between low (20 mg/L) medium (40 mg/L) and high (85 mg/L) strength.

Another source of nitrogen reduction occurs within a septic tank, especially when the septic tank is oversized for the wastewater volume and the retention time is several days. This nitrogen load reduction is called "in-tank denitrification" and it can reduce a large percentage of total nitrogen from the effluent. Also, ammonia nitrogen can be incorporated into microbial or plant biomass in the septic tank systems as well as in the subsurface effluent disposal zone given certain environmental conditions. In general, this is not considered a major mechanism for nitrogen removal from septic tanks, but the total nitrogen concentration in residential effluent in the Malibu Civic Center area was further reduced from 60 mg/L to 45 mg/L before calculating the total nitrogen load from residential OWTS. The value of 45 mg/L TN concentration reflects OWDS treatment and removal. Table 14-7,[10] indicates that the total nitrogen concentration in the septic tank effluent ranges from 25 mg/L to 60 mg/L. A nitrogen concentration of 45 mg/L for OWDS treated wastewater is mid-range of typical domestic wastewater strengths.

Formula Used for Calculation of Residential Nitrogen Loading

The same basic formula is used to calculate mass load of nitrogen from residential wastewater, but with no data or metering of the discharge volume, residential flow volume was estimated using, the number of bathrooms is multiplied by 100 gpd. Flow volume is converted to million gallons per day by multiplying (10^{-6}). Nitrogen load is calculated by multiplying flow volume by the effluent nitrogen concentration of 45mg/L and unit conversion values. The conversion factor of 8.345 is the result of carrying the conversion for the different units to pounds per day of nitrogen. The formula shown below shows the complete calculations described:

$$\begin{matrix} No.\ of \\ Bathrooms \end{matrix} \times 100\,gpd \times 3.7854\frac{L}{gal} \times \begin{matrix} Total \\ Nitrogen \end{matrix} \frac{mg}{L} \times 2.205x10^{-6}\frac{lb}{mg} = Nitrogen\frac{lb}{day}$$

iii. Summary of Total Nitrogen Loading from Commercial and Residential Sites

Staff's inventory of commercial wastewater flows in the Malibu Civic Center area consists of 25 permitted sites and 13 unpermitted sites. The total wastewater discharge volume released from these commercial properties is 128, 469 gallons per day (gpd). The total nitrogen load carried to groundwater by these wastewater discharges is 42.53 lbs/day or 15,422 lbs/year.

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[9] **Rich Stowell, personal communication, Notes from State Board Training Academy training course "Wastewater Engineering 2, Volume 1, The Advanced Class," 2009.**

[10] Table 14-7, page 1040, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., "Wastewater Engineering Treatment, Disposal and Reuse", revised by Tchobanoglous, G. and Burton, F., McGraw-Hill, 3rd Edition, 1991.

Total residential flow is 126,300 gpd and the total nitrogen load from residential sites is 47.429 lbs/day or 17,311 lbs/year.

Total nitrogen loading from commercial and residential wastewater is summarized in Table 1. Total flow of 255,000 gpd and total nitrogen loading of 89.7 lbs/day are used for both spreadsheet and numerical models to estimate the mass loading to Malibu Lagoon.

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c. Modeling to Estimate Nitrogen Load to Malibu Lagoon

i. Numerical Model

Using an updated total nitrogen release of 89.7 lbs/d in the numerical fate and transport model, the estimation of wastewater derived nitrogen load transported by groundwater flow to the Lagoon is 28.7 lbs/day. When the estimated total nitrogen load is greater, the numerical model indicates load to the Lagoon is greater. Details of the numerical modeling approach to estimate mass loading to the Lagoon, using updated total nitrogen load, and older load assessments were prepared by Dr. C.P. Lai, and are appended to this Technical Memorandum #4 as Attachment 4-1.

ii. Spreadsheet Model by Flow Reduction via Geographic Sectors and Soil Reduction

Flow Reduction Factor

Flow portioning reduces the TN load reaching the Lagoon. Factors governing flow contribution include: wastewater discharge locations, surface topography, and groundwater contours, which control the direction of groundwater flow. Different proportions of the total wastewater discharged in each reach the Lagoon.

<u>Sector I</u> - consists of the Winter Canyon drainage and the bedrock highlands that extend above the western side of the Malibu Valley. Sector 1 corresponds to the Winter Canyon and West Alluvium areas described in the 2004 Stone Report. Exclusive of Pepperdine University, there are nine commercial wastewater discharges located in this sector. The wastewater discharged from the commercial facilities in Sector 1 is a mixture of treated and untreated wastewater and the total discharge volume is 51,737 gpd. There are 61 homes in Sector 1, discharging an estimated 17, 800 gpd of wastewater.

The highland area is bisected by Malibu Canyon Road and includes 61 homes and a portion of the Pepperdine University campus. Winter Canyon is not eroded to the depth of the Malibu Valley and thickness of the alluvium is less. Sector I is subdivided into two sub-sectors with significant differences in contribution to the Lagoon. The greatest volume of wastewater from Sector I is discharged in the Winter Canyon drainage, but the Winter Canyon flow is assumed to have a relatively low contribution (1%) to Malibu Lagoon. Most of the wastewater discharged in Winter Canyon is assumed to discharge to Malibu Beach.

Section I is divided into the Winter Canyon drainage and drainage from highland area southeast toward Malibu Valley. The division is based on topography. Wastewater in this sub-sector is discharged from mostly single family homes, private schools, nurseries, and the HRL facility. Flow is directed by topography southeast to the western edge of Malibu Valley and east toward Malibu Creek Canyon.

Regional Board staff assumed that the maximum contribution to the Lagoon from this sub-sector is 45% of the total flow. The fractured bedrock highlands outside of the Winter Canyon drainage have a thin veneer of soil. It has been assumed in some previous studies that all wastewater from septic discharges to this highland area flows into the alluvial sediments on the west-side of Malibu Valley. Where flow through the relatively impermeable alluvium is slow and travel times to the Lagoon of 30 years to 50 years. A portion of the wastewater flow from this highland sub-sector does enter the alluvium, as evidenced by the relatively high nitrogen concentrations and high bacteria found in the monitoring wells located near the Valley walls (e.g. monitoring wells located at the Mira Mar Properties on Stuart Ranch Road and behind the County Administration Center on Civic Center Way). Monitoring wells used for the Stone risk assessment study were all located in the alluvium of the Malibu Valley and none of the groundwater table contours extend to the bedrock highlands, which represent over 50% of the Malibu Civic Center area.

Groundwater takes the path of least resistance. It can be logically assumed that some portion of the septic wastewater will percolate down into the fractured bedrock, until it reaches the water table. Low permeability sediments are not recharged at high rates; flow is restricted. There should be sufficient hydrostatic head for groundwater flow through the highly fractured bedrock underlying the Valley. Unconfined, this groundwater will rise to potentiometric surface.

Malibu Water Company records and geologic reports[11] indicate that the deep and shallow alluvial aquifers in the Malibu Valley are recharged by groundwater in the fractured bedrock exposed in the surrounding highlands. All unconfined groundwater in the Malibu Civic Center area rises to the same potentiometric surface, a surface that slopes from the bedrock highlands to sea level. Groundwater in the bedrock highlands derived from rainfall, infiltration from septic discharges, and irrigation preferentially would not flow into relatively impermeable alluvial layers of silt and clay when high permeability sands, gravels, and fractured bedrock underlying the Malibu Valley provide a relative super highway for groundwater flow. Wells and borings adjacent to Malibu Creek have found very high permeability sands and gravels. Wells and borings adjacent to Malibu Creek have found very high permeability sands and gravels. There are no confining layers in this relatively coarse alluvium. These sediments have high conductivities and travel times of 400 feet a day (ft/d).

<u>Sector II</u> – Sector II consists of area along the west side of Malibu Creek including the residential area surrounding Serra Retreat and the surrounding highlands, which drain to

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[11] Old records for the Malibu Water Company, owned and operated by the Adamson Family, are kept in storage at Mariposa Land Company, LLC, offices on Cross Creek Rd.

this area. In the Stone Environmental report, Sector II corresponds to the Malibu Tributary, Serra Retreat, North Alluvium, and East Alluvium areas. There is only one commercial facility located in Sector II; that is Serra Retreat with a relatively low wastewater discharge of 720 gpd. There are 83 homes located in this sector with an estimated wastewater discharge volume of 31,100 gpd.

Percolate from septic systems following topography flows toward Malibu Creek. Most of Malibu Water Company's water supply wells were located in this area. It was implied in previous nitrogen load studies that flow from the wastewater discharged into the thin alluvium draped over the bedrock highlands in this sector was confined to this thin soil layer until it reaches the alluvial sediments in the Valley. Alluvium adjacent to Malibu Creek on the east-side of Malibu Valley has very high conductivities, 400 ft/d, and travel times of less than one year for the alluvium in this area of the Malibu Valley were estimated in the (2004) Stone report[11]. Regional Board staff estimated that as much as 95% of the total wastewater flow from this sector reaches the Lagoon.

Sector III – Sector III consists of the relatively flat, gently sloping floor of Malibu Valley located north of Pacific Coast Highway. Sector III is generally described as the Malibu Civic Center area and most of the commercial development is located here. Many of these commercial facilities are located close to Malibu Creek and the Lagoon where the alluvial sediments have high conductivity. Travel time to Malibu Creek and the Lagoon for wastewater discharged in this area can be less than one day. Staff estimates 95% of the wastewater flow from this area reaches Malibu Creek and Lagoon. An exception to this high percentage of total flow is the wastewater discharged from two commercial properties located near the western edge of Malibu Valley. The (2004) Stone report found travel times to the Lagoon from this area can be as much as 50 years[12]. The Racquet Club and Miramar Properties are located in this area. It is estimated that only 20% of the wastewater discharged at these two sites reaches the Lagoon.

Only two homes with an estimated wastewater of 800 gpd are located in Sector III. There are 16 commercial facilities located in Sector III. An estimated 49,438 gpd, consisting of wastewater from both septic and advanced wastewater treatment systems, is discharged in Sector III.

Sector IV – Sector IV consists of commercial facilities located south of Pacific Coast Highway along Malibu Road and 180 homes located in Malibu Colony and Amarillo Beach. All of the wastewater generated at Malibu Colony Plaza, which encompasses all of the commercial facilities located between Malibu Road and Pacific Coast Highway, is pumped under Pacific Coast Highway to Winter Canyon for treatment and disposal and assigned to Sector 1. Most of the wastewater from commercial development in this sector is collected and treated in Winter Canyon. Only five commercial properties located in Sector IV are not connected to the Malibu Colony Plaza wastewater collection system. The collective, wastewater discharge from these commercial properties is only 2,140 gpd.

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[12] Stone Environmental, Inc. "Risk Assessment of Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems in High Priority Areas in the City of Malibu, California", 2004.

There are 180 homes located in Sector IV. Wastewater, from the five commercial properties and most of the homes (107), discharges directly to the ocean and beaches north of Malibu Lagoon. A portion of the nutrient and bacteria load discharged to the beach can be transported with sediments toward the Lagoon by the prevailing long-shore movement of northwest to southeast. Once transported toward the Lagoon, it can enter the Lagoon through tidal inflow. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimated that tidal inflow contributed only 1% of the nutrient load in Malibu Lagoon. Staff estimates that 1% of the 42,040 gpd of wastewater discharged in the main area of Sector IV could reach the Lagoon, but acknowledges the proportion could be much smaller.

There are alluvial sediments, estuary sediments, and beach sand beneath Sector IV. Both high and low permeability are found in this mixture of sand, silt and clay. Generally, nutrient removal by soil bacterial action would be high, but it is not because there is little separation between septic discharges and groundwater. Much of this coastal area has little elevation above sea level.

Sector IV has a sub-sector located near the Lagoon and subject to Lagoon tidal fluctuations. A collective wastewater flow of 25,700 gpd from 73 homes is assigned to the near Lagoon sub-sector. It is estimated that nearly 45% of the 25,700 gpd of the wastewater discharged in this sub-sector reaches the Lagoon.

Sector V – Sector V consists of a narrow coastal corridor located south of Malibu Lagoon and adjacent to Pacific Coast Highway and the Pacific Ocean. Sector V is smallest section and contributes little groundwater flow to the Malibu Lagoon. The topography of the area directs groundwater flow to the ocean. This area is described as the East Shore in the 2004 Stone Report. Bacteria and nitrogen from wastewater discharged directly to the ocean pollute the public beaches in this sector. Nitrogen and bacteria discharged to the beaches south of the Lagoon can be transported toward the Lagoon during short intervals when there is a southern swell, usually in the summer and early fall months when storm center highs are located to the south off the coast of Baja California. At such times, coastal long shore transport can reverse direction.

There are nine commercial facilities and 23 homes located in Sector V. The commercial wastewater discharge volume is estimated at 23,674 gpd. Three of the commercial facilities have advanced OWTS and thus, this volume is a mixture of septic and more treated wastewater. The estimated residential wastewater discharge volume from the 23 homes located in Sector V is 10,800 gpd.

Staff estimates a very small proportion of the wastewater discharged in Sector V, approximately 1% of the total flow, has a chance of being transported northward toward the Lagoon where it could be carried by tidal inflow.

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Soil Treatment Reduction Factor

Soil Nitrogen Load Reduction Factor for Commercial Sites - Given sufficient separation between the point of wastewater effluent discharge and groundwater, soil bacteria can remove significant amounts of nitrogen. This soil bacteria activity is called "soil treatment". Another factor that influences the removal of nitrogen in the wastewater disposal zone is the soil composition and permeability. This characteristic of the soil is the reason that most permitting agencies require soil percolation testing. If the percolation is too fast (e.g. clean, coarse grained, uniform sand), wastewater flow through the near surface oxygenated zone does not allow time for nitrogen removal by soil bacteria. If the percolation rate is too slow (e.g. very fine soils with high clay content), subsurface disposal of wastewater may not be possible. Table 3 contains information on the depth to groundwater and soil type was utilized to estimate total nitrogen load reduction factors by "soil treatment" ranged from 0% to 20%.

No Soil Treatment Factor for Residential Sites - Permitting of OWDS for residential property is delegated to local agencies, and we do not have information on site-specific conditions needed to make an estimate a "soil treatment" or load reduction factor. Therefore, a nitrogen load reduction factor could not be applied to the nitrogen load estimated for residences located in the Malibu Civic Center area. It is known that many of the Malibu Colony residences lack adequate separation from groundwater. In addition, many residences in the highland sectors of the Malibu Civic Center area use seepage pits rather than leachfields for wastewater disposal. Nitrogen load reduction factors for soil bacteria activity are not applicable where seepage pits are used for wastewater disposal. Filtration of wastewater discharged into seepage pits located in soil or permeable bedrock will remove some bacteria load, but the nitrogen load carried in solution, is not removed by filtration.

Detail calculations for flow reduction and soil treatment reduction are summarized in Table 3.

3. Results

Using staff's loading factors for the numerical fate and transport model, staff estimates that wastewaters transport 29 lb/day into Malibu Lagoon. This model also indicates that loads are increasing. Details of this numerical modeling approach are in the Mass Loading Estimate prepared by Dr. C.P. Lai that is appended to Technical Memorandum #4 as Attachment 4-1.

Also, using the same load factors applied to the 'spreadsheet' model, which characterized the wastewater transport into five hydrogeologic sectors, staff estimates that wastewaters transport 36 lb/day into Malibu Lagoon.

Staff's estimates of 29 lb/day to 36 lb/day from the numerical and 'spreadsheet' models are above two of the estimates (17 lb/day to 20 lb/day) prepared by the third parties in previous studies and slightly overlap the estimate by the other third party (32 lb/day). Among the factors accounting for the range in estimates between staff's estimates and third-party estimates are:

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- Commercial Flows: The third-party models used significantly lower assumptions of commercial wastewater flows.
- Residential Concentrations: Two of the three third-party models assumed that residential wastewaters have nitrogen concentrations that are about one-half of what staff assumed.
- Nitrogen concentration of commercial wastewater: The average nitrogen concentration of commercial wastewater discharges has decreased. Since 2004, 15 additional OWTS have been installed at commercial properties in the Malibu Civic Center area.

The ranges in estimates of nitrogen loads to the Lagoon and key factors are shown in the following Table 4:

	Third-Party Estimates			**Staff Estimates**	
	Stone (2004) Model	**Questa (2005) Model**	**Tetra Tech (2002)**	**Staff Numeric Model**	**Staff Spreadsheet Model**
Commercial Flow Rate (gal/day)	62,166	100,000	75,000	128, 469	128, 469
Commercial Concentration (mg/L)	50.0	50.0	59.2	3-110	3-110
Commercial Load (lb/day)	26	42	37	42.3	42.3
Residential Flow Rate (gal/day)	126,121	126,121	54,800	126,300	126,300
Residential Concentration (mg/L)	20.0	20.0	59.2	45	45
Residential Load (lb/day)	21	21	27	47.4	47.4
Ratio of Mass loading	36%	32%	50%	32%	38%
Gross Load released from OWDSs	47	63	64	89.7	89.7
Net Load to Malibu Lagoon	17	20	32	29	36

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Regardless of differing assumptions and models used in the estimates, all estimates – including those prepared by staff as well as past estimates prepared by third parties – indicate that nitrogen loads from OWDSs are significantly above the waste load allocation of 6 lb/day established in a TMDL[13] adopted by the US EPA on March 21, 2003.

4. Conclusion

Staff has determined that OWDSs in the Malibu Civic Center area cumulatively release nitrogen at rates that contribute to eutrophication and impair aquatic life in Malibu Lagoon. This conclusion is supported by staff's estimates ranging from 29 lb/day to 36 lb/day as well as third-party estimates that range from 17 lb/day to 32 lb/day. All estimates are well above targets needed to restore water quality and protect beneficial uses in Malibu Lagoon.

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[13] In the Malibu Creek Watershed Nutrient TMDL (March 21, 2003), the US EPA specifies a numeric target of 1.0 mg/l for total nitrogen during summer months (April 15 to November 15) and a numeric target of 8.0 mg/L for total nitrogen during winter months (November 16 to April 14). Significant sources of the nutrient pollutants include discharges of wastewaters from commercial, public, and residential landuse activities. The TMDL specifies load allocations for on-site wastewater treatment systems of 6 lbs/day during the summer months and 8 mg/L during winter months.

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Map 1 – Malibu Civic Center Area

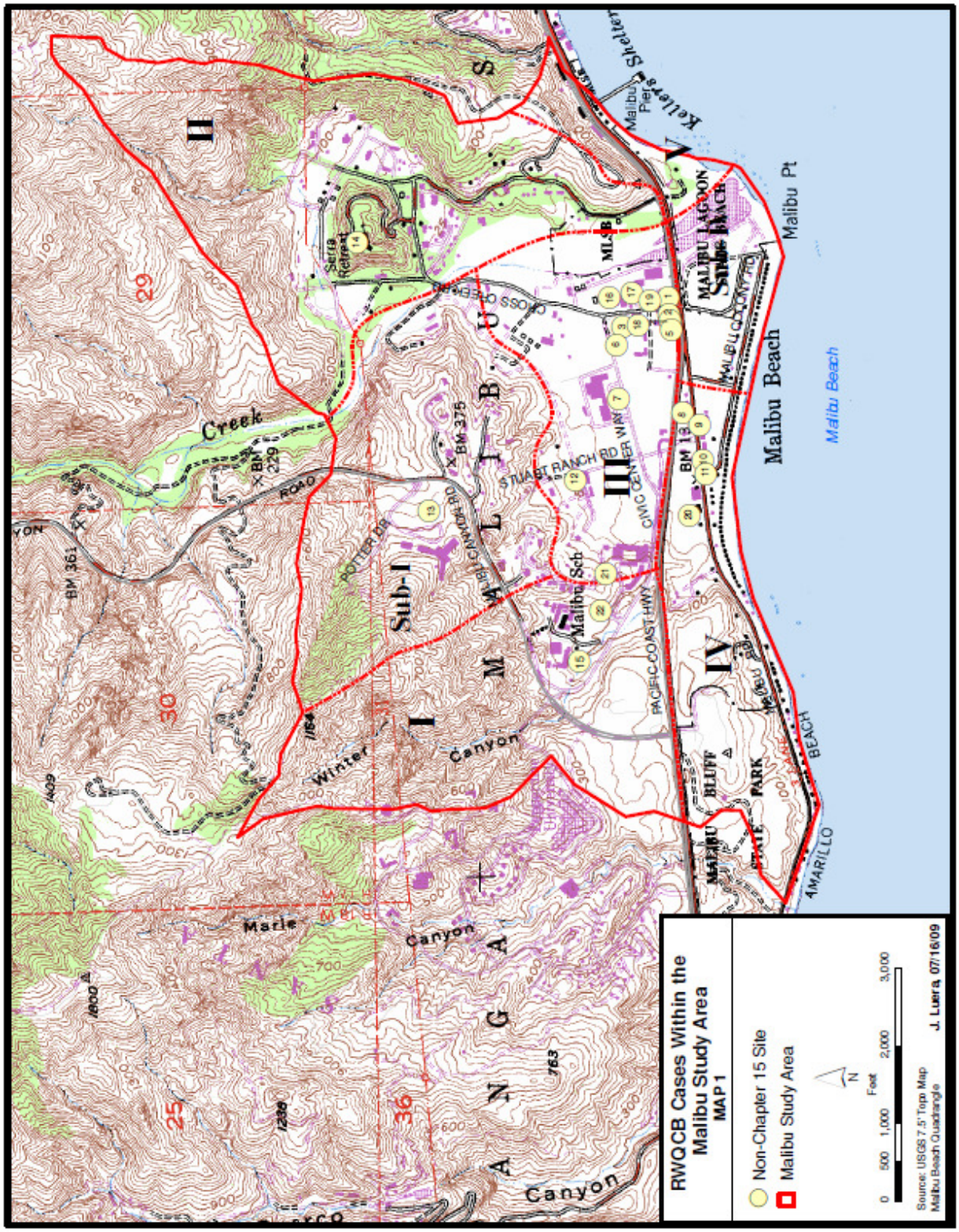

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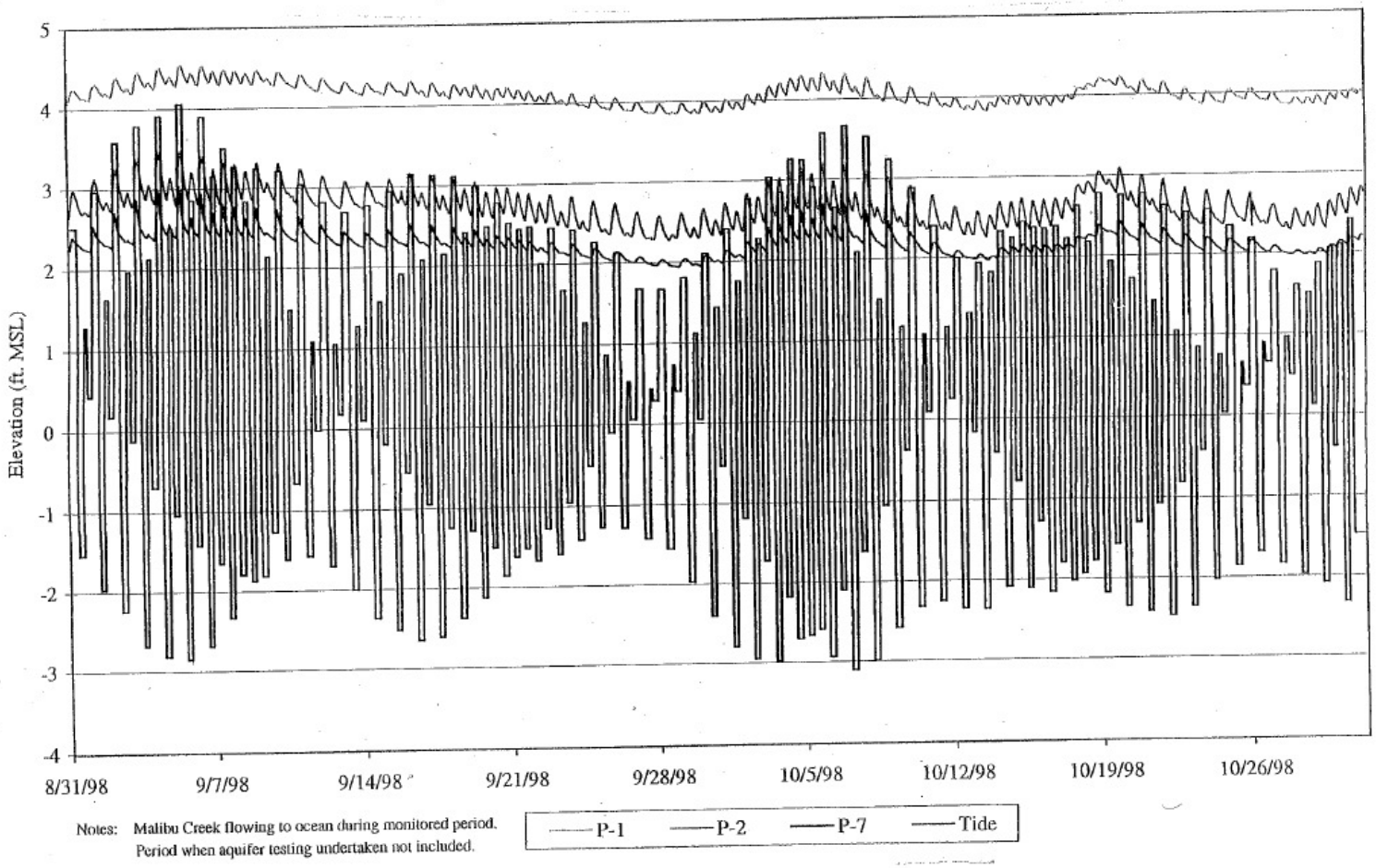
Figure – 1
Correlation of Groundwater and Tidal Levels



Notes: Malibu Creek flowing to ocean during monitored period.
Period when aquifer testing undertaken not included.

Figure -1 Adapted from Figure 4-1 in "Study of Potential Water Quality Impacts on Malibu Creek and Lagoon from On-site Septic Systems",1999, URS Greiner Woodward Clyde

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Table 1 commercial and residential nitorgen loading

Sector 1	Gallons per Day	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Nitrogen Effluent Load to Study Area (lbs/day)	Nitrogen Effffluent Load to Study Area (lbs/year)
HRL^ -3011 Malibu Cyn Rd	3,428	45.0	1.287	469.86
L.A. Co. Main. Yard -3637 Winter Cyn Rd	252	40.0	0.084	30.70
*Malibu Colony Plaza^^ -Disposal in Winter Cyn	16,617	18.1	2.510	916.12
Malibu WPCP^^ -3260 Vista Pacifica	22,500	20.4	3.830	1,398.08
Webster Elementary^ -3602 Winter Cyn Rd	5,000	75.0	3.129	1,142.22
Our Lady of Malibu^ -3625 Winter Cyn Rd	2,500	75.0	1.565	571.11
Malibu Presbyterian Nursery School - 3324 Malibu Cyn Rd	1,500	75.0	0.939	342.67
Commercial - 7 Business Facilities	51,797		13.345	4,870.76
Residential 61 homes	17,800	45.0	6.684	2,439.79
Total			20.029	7,310.55

*The value of 18.1 for Malibu Colony Plaza was calculated from the 2nd Quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008 monitoring reports.
^ Assumed cafeteria food waste
^^ Advanced OWTS

Sector 2	Gallons per Day	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Nitrogen Effluent Load to Study Area (lbs/day)	Nitrogen Effffluent Load to Study Area (lbs/year)
Serra Retreat^ -3401 Serra Rd	720	60.0	0.361	131.58
Commercial - 1 Business Facility	720		0.361	131.58
Residential 83 homes	31,100	45.0	11.679	4,262.77
Total			12.039	4,394.36

^ Retreat and conference center with food service - low utilization

Sector 3	Gallons per Day	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Nitrogen Effffluent Load to Study Area (lbs/day)	Nitrogen Effffluent Load to Study Area (lbs/year)
Malibu Animal Hospital -23431 PCH	500	40.0	0.167	60.92
Malibu Adm. Center -23519 Civic Ctr Wy	4,038	40.0	1.348	491.98
Raquet Club -23847 Stuart Ranch Rd	1,500	75.0	0.939	342.67
Prudential Realty -23405 PCH	450	40.0	0.150	54.83
Malibu Country Mart I^ -3835 Cross Creek Rd	8,400	80.0	5.608	2,046.86
Malibu Country Mart II^ 23410 Civic Ctr Wy	6,300	80.0	4.206	1,535.15
Malibu Country Mart III^ -3900 Cross Creek Rd	3,400	80.0	2.270	828.49
Malibu Shell^^ -23387 PCH	300	4.2	0.011	3.84
Malibu Prof. Arts Bldg -23440 Civic Ctr Wy	450	40.0	0.150	54.83
Malibu Lumber^^ -23479 PCH	8,500	5.7	0.404	147.58
Mira Mar Properties -23805-23815 Stuart Ranch Rd	3,200	40.0	1.068	389.88
J & P Limited -3806 Cross Creek Rd	500	40.0	0.167	60.92
So. Calif. Edison	400	40.0	0.134	48.73
Verizon South, Inc. -3705 Cross Creek Rd	400	40.0	0.134	48.73
Mariposa Land Company, LLC -3728 Cross Creek Rd	400	40.0	0.134	48.73
Malibu Creek Plaza/Malibu Village^^	11,000	3.0	0.275	100.52
Commercial - 16 Business Facilities	49,738		17.163	6,264.65
Residential 2 homes	800	45.0	0.300	109.65
Total			17.464	6,374.30

^ Influent expected high level of Total Nitrogen (TN), but effluent level of TN reduced by weekly pumping of septic tanks

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^^ Advanced OWTS

Sector 4	Gallons per Day	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Nitrogen Effluent Load to Study Area (lbs/day)	Nitrogen Effluent Load to Study Area (lbs/year)
Malibu Rd., LLC -23676-23712 Malibu Rd	400	40.0	0.134	48.73
Morton-Gerson -23730 Malibu Rd	400	40.0	0.134	48.73
L.A. Co. Fire Station #88 -23720 Malibu Rd	540	30.0	0.135	49.34
Lisa Krasnoff -23655 Malibu Colony Rd	400	40.0	0.134	48.73
Mesa, LLC 23915 PCH	400	40.0	0.134	48.73
Commercial - 5 Business Facilities	2,140		0.669	244.28
Residential 180 homes	65,800	45.0	24.710	9,018.98
Total			25.379	9,263.27

*187 homes were counted in Sector 4 with a total calculated flow of 65600 gpd

Sector 5	Gallons per Day	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Nitrogen Effluent Load to Study Area (lbs/day)	Nitrogen Effluent Load to Study Area (lbs/year)
Surfrider Co. Beach -23060 PCH	3,188	40.0	1.064	388.42
Malibu Pier State Park^^ -23000 PCH	3,000	11.7	0.293	106.91
Malibu Shores Motel^ -23033 PCH	2,843	60.0	1.423	519.57
Malibu Beach Inn^^ -22878 PCH	2,843	31.9	0.757	276.24
Jack-in-the-Box^^ -23017 PCH	4,500	26.26	0.986	359.94
Malibu Plaza 22917 PCH	1,500	40.0	0.501	182.76
Malibu Inn & Restaurant^ 22969 PCH	6,200	110.0	5.691	2,077.32
Surfshack/Fish Grill -22935 PCH	400	80.0	0.267	97.47
Spic & Span Cleaners/Chabad -22941 PCH	400	40.0	0.134	48.73
Commercial - 9 Business Facilities	24,074		10.715	3,911.16
Residential 23 homes	10,800	45.0	4.056	1,480.32
Total			14.771	5,391.48

^ Effluent assumed to have high TN because of low septic tank retention time

^^these facilities have package advanced OWTS

Study Area	Gallons per Day	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Nitrogen Effluent Load to Study Area (lbs/day)	Nitrogen Effluent Load to Study Area (lbs/year)
Commercial	128,469		42.253	15,422.43
Residential	126,300		47.429	17,311.51
Total	**254,769**		**89.682**	**32,733.94**

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Table 2 –List of Residential Septic Systems

Section	AIN	Property Location	Property Use	Bed	Bath	System Type
I	4458027034	3547 Malibu Colony Rd	Multi Family	6	3	On-site
I	4458026007	3400 Coast View Dr	Residential	4		On-site
I	4458027002	3401 Coast View Dr	Residential	4	4	On-site
I	4458026006	3436 Coast View Dr	Residential	2	2	On-site
I	4558026015	3502 Coast View Dr	Residential	4	3	On-site
I	4458026014	3504 Coast View Dr	Residential	3	4	On-site
I	4458026004	3524 Coast View Dr	Residential	3	3	On-site
I	4458026003	3536 Coast View Dr	Residential	2	2	On-site
I	4458027030	Coast View Dr	Residential			On-site
I	4458025020	3207 Colony View Cir	Residential	3	3	On-site
I	4458025016	3213 Colony View Cir	Residential	4	4	On-site
I	4458025015	3215 Colony View Cir	Residential	3	4	On-site
I	4458025012	3216 Colony View Cir	Residential	3	4	On-site
I	4458025010	3217 Colony View Cir	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458025011	3220 Colony View Cir	Residential	3	3	On-site
I	4458025025	3211 Colony View Cir	Residential	5	5	On-site
I	4458024004	32701 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	3	On-site
I	4458024043	23702 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458024025	23704 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	4	3	On-site
I	4458024031	23706 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458024001	23708 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458024029	23721 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	3	On-site
I	4458025014	23722 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	4	On-site
I	4458024034	23741 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458025013	23748 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	3	On-site
I	4458024009	23803 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	6	7	On-site
I	4458025019	23812 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458024010	23813 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458024011	23831 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	5	4	On-site
I	4458024012	23837 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	1	On-site
I	4458025024	23838 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	5	6	On-site
I	4458025006	23850 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	3	On-site
I	4458025018	23858 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	3	On-site
I	4458024013	23843 Harbor Vista Dr	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458025017	3224 Malibu Canyon Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
I	4458025004	3338 Malibu Canyon Rd	Residential			On-site
I	4458024038	23800 Malibu Crest Dr	Residential	4	3	On-site
I	4458024042	23805 Malibu Crest Dr	Residential	4	4	On-site
I	4458024041	23806 Malibu Crest Dr	Residential	5	6	On-site

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Section	AIN	Property Location	Property Use	Bed	Bath	System Type
I	4458024039	23808 Malibu Crest Dr	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458024040	23812 Malibu Crest Dr	Residential	3	4	On-site
I	4458024022	23814 Malibu Crest Dr	Residential	4	5	On-site
I	4458024023	23816 Malibu Crest Dr	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458024021	23854 Malibu Crest Dr	Residential	2	3	On-site
I	4458024015	23870 Malibu Crest Dr	Residential	3	4	On-site
I	4458024014	23880 Malibu Crest Dr	Residential	4	4	On-site
I	4458026010	23901 Malibu Knolls Rd	Residential	4	1	On-site
I	4458026011	23903 Malibu Knolls Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
I	4458026012	23905 Malibu Knolls Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458026013	23907 Malibu Knolls Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
I	4458026009	23908 Malibu Knolls Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
I	4458025001	23915 Malibu Knolls Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458026008	23916 Malibu Knolls Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
I	4458025022	23933 Malibu Knolls Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
I	4458027904	Winter Canyon Rd	Multi-Family			
I	4458027025	3625 Winter Canyon Rd	Residential	6	6	On-site
I	4458027003	3431 Coast View Dr	Residential	3	2	On-site
I	4458027004	3453 Coast View Dr	Residential	5	5	On-site
I	4458027005	3505 Coast View Dr	Residential	4	3	On-site
I	4458027029	3525 Coast View Dr	Residential	3	3	On-site
subtotal			61	198	178	
II	4452015035	3501 Cross Creek LN	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452015034	3509 Cross Creek LN	Residential	3	4	On-site
II	4452015023	3510 Cross Creek LN	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452015033	3511 Cross Creek LN	Residential	5	6	On-site
II	4452015025	3512 Cross Creek LN	Residential	3	4	On-site
II	4452015026	3520 Cross Creek LN	Residential			On-site
II	4452015031	3535 Cross Creek LN	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452015027	3538 Cross Creek LN	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4452015030	3539 Cross Creek LN	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452015042	3550 Cross Creek LN	Residential	5	4	On-site
II	4452014006	3415 Cross Creek Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
II	4452015024	Cross Creek LN	Residential	5	5	On-site
II	4458023003	3469 Cross Creek Rd	Residential	4	9	On-site
II	4458023009	3515 Cross Creek Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452015029	3551 Cross Creek LN	Residential			On-site
II	4458022021	3565 Cross Creek Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4458022004	Cross Creek Rd	Residential			On-site
II	4458022003	3661 Cross Creek Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
II	4452015003	23110 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	5	5	On-site

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Section	AIN	Property Location	Property Use	Bed	Bath	System Type
II	4452015014	2311 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	3	3	On-site
II	4452015007	23122 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452015010	23140 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	5	4	On-site
II	4452015040	23146 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	6	5	On-site
II	4452015006	23155 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	4	5	On-site
II	4452015036	23160 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	2	1	On-site
II	4452015021	23210 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	5	5	On-site
II	4452015020	23215 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	3	2	On-site
II	4452015022	23222 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	5	5	On-site
II	4452015019	23233 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	3	3	On-site
II	4452015018	23255 Mariposa De Oro St	Residential	5	5	On-site
II	4452027018	23247 Palm Canyon Ln	Residential	5	6	On-site
II	4452027016	23267 Palm Canyon Ln	Residential	2	2	On-site
II	4452027013	23301 Palm Canyon Ln	Residential	4	7	On-site
II	4452027012	23333 Palm Canyon Ln	Residential	3	4	On-site
II	4452027011	23333 Palm Canyon Ln	Residential	6	5	On-site
II	4452014004	23344 Palm Canyon Ln	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4452012028	23500 Palm Canyon Ln	Residential	5	5	On-site
II	4452027021	3200 Retreat Ct	Residential	8	8	On-site
II	4452027022	3201 Retreat Ct	Residential	6	7	On-site
II	4452027019	3210 Retreat Ct	Residential	5	6	On-site
II	4452027023	3211 Retreat Ct	Residential	5	6	On-site
II	4452026008	3216 Serra Rd	Residential	5	5	On-site
II	4452026009	3220 Serra Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4452026007	3226 Serra Rd	Residential	5	5	On-site
II	4452026006	3226 Serra Rd	Residential			On-site
II	4452026010	3250 Serra Rd	Residential	4	6	On-site
II	4452026011	3264 Serra Rd	Residential	5	5	On-site
II	4452026019	3268 Serra Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452026018	3270 Serra Rd	Residential			On-site
II	4452026012	3314 Serra Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4452026013	3350 Serra Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
II	4452026016	3410 Serra Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
II	4452026014	3426 Serra Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4452026015	3434 Serra Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452018006	3611 Serra Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4452026003	Serra Rd	Residential			On-site
II	4452018011	3549 Serra Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
II	4452013001	3556 Serra Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4452018012	3557 Serra Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
II	4452013002	3560 Serra Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
II	4452018013	3567 Serra Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452013003	3574 Serra Rd	Residential	6	7	On-site

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Section	AIN	Property Location	Property Use	Bed	Bath	System Type
II	4452018015	3609 Serra Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
II	4452013009	3610 Serra Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452018008	3615 Serra Rd	Residential			On-site
II	4452018016	3621 Serra Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452018009	3623 Serra Rd	Residential	4	2	On-site
II	4452018017	3625 Serra Rd	Residential	4	2	On-site
II	4452018018	3627 Serra Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
II	4452018019	3629 Serra Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4452018020	3631 Serra Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
II	4452012014	3633 Serra Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452012012	3635 Serra Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
II	4452012015	3637 Serra Rd	Residential	1	1	On-site
II	4452013005	3644 Serra Rd	Residential	4	7	On-site
II	4452017001	3700 Serra Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4452012007	3701 Serra Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
II	4452012016	3705 Serra Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
II	4452012013	3707 Serra Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
II	4452012022	3227 Serra Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452012009	3737 Serra Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
II	4452012011	3751 Serra Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
II	4452012020	3811 Serra Rd	Residential	4	6	On-site
subtotal			83	309	311	
III	4452027010	3200 Cross Creek RD	Residential	3	3	On-site
III	4452027009	3232 Cross Creek RD	Residential	5	5	On-site
subtotal			2	8	8	
IV	4458004044	70 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4452008025	112 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	5	On-site
IV	4452008017	23314 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4452008016	23316 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4452008014	23318 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	5	On-site
IV	4452008030	23324 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	7	On-site
IV	4452010017	23325 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
IV	4452008028	23330 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	4	On-site
IV	4452010024	23331 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
IV	4452008027	23334 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4452010023	23337 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential			On-site
IV	4452008026	23338 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4452008024	23346 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4452010032	23349 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4452008023	23350 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4452010031	23351 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site

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Section	AIN	Property Location	Property Use	Bed	Bath	System Type
IV	4452008022	23354 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
IV	4452008021	23356 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4452008020	23360 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4452010012	23401 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	6	On-site
IV	4452008019	23402 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	6	4	On-site
IV	4452009027	23410 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4452009017	23416 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4452009016	23418 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4452010008	23425 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4452009024	23426 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4452010028	23431 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4452010009	23435 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential			On-site
IV	4452009018	23438 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	6	On-site
IV	4452009019	23440 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	6	On-site
IV	4452010029	23441 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4452009022	23444 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4452010027	23445 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	3	On-site
IV	4452009021	23446 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
IV	4452010005	23449 Malibu colony Rd	Residential	3	5	On-site
IV	4452009020	23450 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	6	On-site
IV	4452009015	23456 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4452010003	23457 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4458004031	23460 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458004032	23500 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	5	On-site
IV	4452010002	23501 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	1	On-site
IV	4452010019	23505 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458004033	23506 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	4	On-site
IV	4458004034	23510 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458003023	23511 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458004035	23512 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458003022	23515 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	5	On-site
IV	4458004036	23516 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458003021	23517 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458004037	23520 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458004038	23524 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458004039	23526 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	7	On-site
IV	4458004040	23530 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458003019	23531 Malibu Colonr Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458003018	23533 Malibu colony rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4458004041	23536 Malibu colony rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4458004042	23538 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
IV	4458003017	23543 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	3	On-site
IV	4458004043	23544 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site

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Section	AIN	Property Location	Property Use	Bed	Bath	System Type
IV	4458003015	23555 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	1	1	On-site
IV	4458004046	23556 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
IV	4458004047	23560 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458003014	23561 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
IV	4458004048	23562 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458004049	23566 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	1	On-site
IV	4458003013	23567 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458004050	23570 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	3	On-site
IV	4458004051	23600 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
IV	4458003012	23601 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential			On-site
IV	4458004052	23604 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
IV	4458004053	23608 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458004054	23610 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	6	On-site
IV	4458003027	23611 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	6	On-site
IV	4458004055	23614 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458003026	23615 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458005040	23618 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458005039	23620 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	7	On-site
IV	4458005038	23622 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	7	4	On-site
IV	4458003009	23623 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458005037	23626 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458003008	23629 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential			On-site
IV	4458005036	23630 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4458005035	23632 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	3	On-site
IV	4458005034	23634 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458003030	23639 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
IV	4458005033	23640 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4458003004	23641 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential			On-site
IV	4458005032	23644 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	6	On-site
IV	4458005031	23648 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4458003029	23649 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458005030	23652 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458005029	23654 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458003028	23655 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458005028	23660 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458002014	23661 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	5	On-site
IV	4458005027	23664 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458002011	23667 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458005026	23668 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458005025	23672 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458002010	23673 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	2	On-site
IV	4458005024	23674 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4458005023	23678 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	6	6	On-site

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IV	4458005022	23684 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4458002006	23687 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
IV	4458005021	23700 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	8	8	On-site
IV	4458006041	23704 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	6	3	On-site
IV	4458002004	23705 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458006040	23708 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	5	On-site
IV	4458002003	23709 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4458006038	23712 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	6	7	On-site
IV	4458002017	23713 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	1	On-site
IV	4458006037	23716 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
IV	4458006036	23720 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
IV	4458006035	23730 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	5	5	On-site
IV	4458006034	23736 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4452005025	23006 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458004045	23554 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	2	
IV	4458006033	23740 Malibu Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
IV	4458006032	23746 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4458006031	23750 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458006030	23752 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458006029	23754 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458006028	23758 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4458006027	23762 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4458006026	23764 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	5	On-site
IV	4458006025	23768 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4458006023	23800 Malibu Rd	Residential	9	10	On-site
IV	4458006022	23808 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458007028	23812 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	1	On-site
IV	4458007027	23816 Malibu Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
IV	4458007026	23822 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	7	On-site
IV	4458007025	23826 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4458007024	23832 Malibu Rd	Residential	5	3	On-site
IV	4458007023	23834 Malibu Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
IV	4458007022	23844 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458007021	23850 Malibu Rd	Residential	7	5	On-site
IV	4458007016	23858 Malibu Rd	Residential	5	6	On-site
IV	4458007015	23864 Malibu Rd	Residential			On-site
iV	4458007020	23868 Malibu Rd	Residential	5	6	On-site
IV	4458007019	23872 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458007018	23900 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458007017	23910 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	6	On-site
IV	4458008017	23917 Malibu Rd	Residential	5	4	On-site
IV	4458008016	23920 Malibu Rd	Residential	5	7	On-site
IV	4458008015	23926 Malibu Rd	Residential	6	5	On-site
IV	4458008014	23930 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458008013	23936 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site

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IV	4458008018	23940 Malibu Rd	Residential	6	7	On-site
IV	4458008003	23950 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	5	On-site
IV	4458008002	23952 Malibu Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
IV	4458008001	23956 Malibu Rd	Residential	5	3	On-site
IV	4458009013	23962 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458009012	24000 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4458009009	24016 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458009001	24056 Malibu Rd	Residential	2	1	On-site
IV	4458010015	24058 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	2	On-site
IV	4458010016	24102 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458010017	24108 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4458010019	24116 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458010018	24116 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458010012	24120 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458010011	24124 Malibu Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
IV	4458010010	24128 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	4	On-site
IV	4458010008	24134 Malibu Rd	Residential	2	3	On-site
IV	4458010007	24138 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458010006	24142 Malibu Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
IV	4458010005	24146 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4458010004	24150 Malibu Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4458010003	24154 Malibu Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
IV	4458010001	24172 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458011002	24212 Malibu Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
IV	4458011003	24216 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458018005	24001 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
IV	4458018020	24031 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458018011	24109 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4458018012	24111 Malibu Rd	Residential	3	2	On-site
IV	4452008018	23406 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4452009026	23414 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
IV	4452009025	23422 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
IV	4452009023	23430 Malibu Colony Rd	Residential	6	6	On-site
subtotal			180	651	658	

V	4452025006	3395 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site
V	4452016004	3401 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	5	10	On-site
V	4452016019	3415 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	6	7	On-site
V	4452016020	3431 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	5	7	On-site
V	4452016007	3451 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
V	4452017004	3509 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	5	8	On-site
V	4452017005	3535 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	6	7	On-site
V	4452017009	3620 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	6	8	On-site
V	4452013008	3655 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
V	4452013007	3669 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	2	2	On-site

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Section	AIN	Property Location	Property Use	Bed	Bath	System Type
V	4452016008	3330 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
V	4452016018	3362 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
V	4452016017	3380 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	4	3	On-site
V	4452016016	3416 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	3	3	On-site
V	4452016015	3464 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	4	4	On-site
V	4452017008	3556 Sweetwater Mesa Rd	Residential	6	6	On-site
V	4452005004	23018 Pacific Coast Hwy	Residential	3	3	On-site
V	4452005022	23022 Pacific Coast Hwy	Residential	2	2	On-site
V	4452005018	23030 Pacific Coast Hwy	Residential	2	2	On-site
V	4452005002	23034 Pacific Coast Hwy	Residential	2	2	On-site
V	4452005001	23038 Pacific Coast Hwy	Residential	3	2	On-site
V	4452019008	22931 Pacific Coast Hwy	Residential	2	3	On-site
V	4452005020	22860 Pacific Coast Hwy	Multi Family	12	13	On-site
subtotal			23	96	108	
TOTAL			349	1,262	1,263	

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Table 3 - continue to next page

Table 3 Total Nitrogen Loading to the Lagoon After Adjustment of Flow and Leach Field Reduction

Sector 1	Discharge (gpd)	Estimated Percentage of Flow to Lagoon	Estimated Flow to Lagoon (gpd)	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Depth to GW	Soil Type	Leach Field Reduction	Effluent Conc at the Lagoon (mg/L)	Nitrogen Load to the Lagoon (lb/day)
*HRL^ -3011 Malibu Cyn Rd	3,428	45%	1,542.6	45.0	>10	soil & bedrock	0%	45.0	0.58
L.A. Co. Main. Yard -3637 Winter Cyn Rd	252	1%	25.2	40.0	10	sand, silt & clay	20%	32.0	0.01
*Malibu Colony Plaza^^ -Disposal in Winter Cyn	16,617	1%	1,661.7	18.1	varies	sand & silt	0%	18.1	0.25
*Malibu WPCP^^ -3260 Vista Pacifica	22,500	1%	2,250.0	20.4	varies	sand & silt	0%	20.4	0.38
Webster Elementary^ -3602 Winter Cyn Rd	5,000	1%	500.0	75.0	15	sand & silt	20%	60.0	0.25
Our Lady of Malibu^ -3625 Winter Cyn Rd	2,500	1%	250.0	75.0		sand & silt	0%	75.0	0.16
Malibu Presbyterian Nursery School - 3324 Malibu Cyn Rd	1,500	45%	675.0	75.0		sand & silt	0%	75.0	0.42
Commercial - 7 Business Facilities	51,797		6,904.5						2.05
Residential 61 homes	17,800	45%	8,900.0	45.0				45.0	3.34
Total									5.39

*Seepage Pit Disposal or Failed Leachfield = 0% soil treatment
^Cafeteria food waste
^^these facilities have package advanced OWTS

Sector 2	Discharge (gpd)	Estimated Percentage of Flow to Lagoon	Estimated Flow to Lagoon (gpd)	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Depth to GW	Soil Type	Leach Field Reduction	Effluent Conc at the Lagoon (mg/L)	Nitrogen Load to the Lagoon (lb/day)
Serra Retreat^ -3401 Serra Rd	720	95%	684.0	60.0	>10	sand & silt	20%	48.0	0.27
Commercial - 1 Business Facility	720		684.0						0.27
Residential 63 homes	31,100	95%	29,545.0	45.0				45.0	11.09
Total									11.37

^ Retreat and conference center with food service - low utilization

Sector 3	Discharge (gpd)	Estimated Percentage of Flow to Lagoon	Estimated Flow to Lagoon (gpd)	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Depth to GW	Soil Type	Leach Field Reduction	Effluent Conc at the Lagoon (mg/L)	Nitrogen Load to the Lagoon (lb/day)
Malibu Animal Hospital -23431 PCH	500	95%	475.0	40.0	10	sand, silt & clay	20%	32.0	0.13
Malibu Adm. Center -23519 Civic Ctr Wy	4,038	60%	2,422.8	40.0	>10	sand, silt & clay	20%	32.0	0.65
Raquet Club -23847 Stuart Ranch Rd	1,500	20%	300.0	75.0	ukn.	sand, silt & clay	0%	75.0	0.19
Prudential Realty -23405 PCH	450	95%	427.5	40.0	10	mostly sand	20%	32.0	0.11
*Malibu Country Mart I^ -3835 Cross Creek Rd	8,400	95%	7,980.0	80.0	<5	sand & silt	0%	80.0	5.33
*Malibu Country Mart II^ 23410 Civic Ctr Wy	6,300	95%	5,985.0	80.0	<5	sand & silt	0%	80.0	4.00
*Malibu Country Mart III^ -3900 Cross Creek Rd	3,400	95%	3,230.0	80.0	<5	mostly sand & silt	0%	80.0	2.16
Malibu Shell^^ -23387 PCH	300	95%	285.0	4.2	5 to 10	mostly sand	20%	3.4	0.01
Malibu Prof. Arts Bldg -23440 Civic Ctr Wy	450	60%	270.0	40.0	10	sand, silt & clay	10%	36.0	0.08
Malibu Lumber ^^ -23479 PCH	8,500	60%	5,100.0	5.7	5 to 10	fill, sand, silt & clay	20%	4.6	0.19
*Mira Mar Properties -23805-23815 Stuart Ranch Rd	3,200	20%	640.0	40.0	>10	sand, silt & clay	0%	40.0	0.21
J & P Limited -3806 Cross Creek Rd	500	95%	475.0	40.0	10	mostly sand	20%	32.0	0.13
So. Calif. Edison	400	95%	380.0	40.0		mostly sand	20%	32.0	0.10
Verizon South, Inc. -3705 Cross Creek Rd	400	95%	380.0	40.0		sand & silt	20%	32.0	0.10
Mariposa Land Company, LLC -3728 Cross Creek Rd	400	95%	380.0	40.0		mostly sand	20%	32.0	0.10
Malibu Creek Plaza/Malibu Village^^ -PCH &Cross Creek	11,000	95%	10,450.0	3.0	<5	mostly sand	10%	2.7	0.24
Commercial - 16 Business Facilities	49,738		39,180.3						13.72
Residential 2 homes	800	95%	760.0	45.0				45.0	0.29
Total									14.0

^Expected high level of BOD and Total Nitrogen, but Total Nitrogen reduced by weekly pumping of septic tanks

^^these facilities have package advanced OWTS
*Seepage Pit Disposal or Failed Leachfield = 0% soil treatment

Sector 4	Discharge (gpd)	Estimated Percentage of Flow to Lagoon	Estimated Flow to Lagoon (gpd)	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Depth to GW	Soil Type	Leach Field Reduction	Effluent Conc at the Lagoon (mg/L)	Nitrogen Load to the Lagoon (lb/day)
Malibu Rd., LLC -23676-23712 Malibu Rd	400	1%	4.0	40.0	<10	sand, silt & clay	20%	32.0	0.00
Morton-Gerson -23730 Malibu Rd	400	1%	4.0	40.0	<10	sand, silt & clay	20%	32.0	0.00
L.A. Co. Fire Station #88^^ -23720 Malibu Rd	540	1%	5.4	30.0	<10	sand, silt & clay	20%	24.0	0.00
Lisa Krasnoff -23655 Malibu Colony Rd	400	1%	4.0	40.0	<10	sand & silt	0%	40.0	0.00
Mesa, LLC 23915 PCH	400	1%	4.0	40.0	unknown	unknown	0%	40.0	0.00
Commercial - 5 Business Facilities	2,140		21.4						0.01
73 of 180 Res.@50% Flow to Lagoon	25,900	45%	11,655.0	45.0				45.0	4.38
107 of 180 Res.@20%Flow toLagoon	39,900	1%	399.0	45.0				45.0	0.15
Total									4.53

*187 homes were counted in Sector 4 with a total calculated flow of 65600 gpd
^^these facilities have package advanced OWTS

Sector 5	Discharge (gpd)	Estimated Percentage of Flow to Lagoon	Estimated Flow to Lagoon (gpd)	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Depth to GW	Soil Type	Leach Field Reduction	Effluent Conc at the Lagoon (mg/L)	Nitrogen Load to the Lagoon (lb/day)
Surfrider Co. Beach -23060 PCH	3,188	10%	318.8	40.0	>10	mostly beach sand	0%	40.0	0.11
Malibu Pier State Park^^ -23000 PCH	3,000	1%	30.0	11.7	<10	mostly sand	10%	10.5	0.00
Malibu Shores Motel^ -23033 PCH	2,843	1%	28.4	60.0	10	sand & silt	10%	54.0	0.01
Malibu Beach Inn^^ -22878 PCH	2,843	1%	28.4	31.9	<10	mostly sand	0%	31.9	0.01
Jack-in-the-Box^^ -23017 PCH	4,500	1%	45.0	26.26	>10	fill, sand & silt	20%	21.0	0.01
Malibu Plaza 22917 PCH	1,500	1%	15.0	40.0	~ 10	fill, sand & silt	0%	40.0	0.01
Malibu Inn & Restaurant^ 22969 PCH	6,200	1%	62.0	110.0	~10	sand, silt & clay	0%	110.0	0.06
Surfshack/Fish Grill -22935 PCH	400	1%	4.0	80.0	~10	fill, sand & silt	0%	80.0	0.00
Spic & Span Cleaners/Chabad -22941 PCH	400	1%	4.0	40.0	~10	fill, sand & silt	0%	40.0	0.00
Commercial - 9 Business Facilities	24,074		527.7						0.20
Residential 23 homes	10,800	1%	648.0	45.0				45.0	0.24
Total									0.45

^Effluent assumed to have high TN because of low septic tank retention time
^^these facilities have package advanced OWTS

Study Area	Discharge (gpd)	Estimated Percentage of Flow to Lagoon	Estimated Flow to Lagoon (gpd)	Effluent Concentration of Nitrogen (mg/L)	Depth to GW	Soil Type	Leach Field Reduction	Effluent Conc at the Lagoon (mg/L)	Nitrogen Load to the Lagoon (lb/day)
Commercial	128,469		47,317.9						16.25
Residential	126,300		51,907.0						19.49
Total	254,769		99,224.9						35.74

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Technical Memorandum #4:
Nitrogen Loads from Wastewater Flowing to Malibu Lagoon are a Significant Source of Impairment to Aquatic Life

Attachment 4-1

Nitrogen Mass Loading for Malibu Lagoon and Review Summary of Previous Studies on Mass Loadings from OWDS to the Lagoon

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This memorandum summarizes the findings of previous studies on the mass loadings of nitrogen to Malibu Lagoon from on-site wastewater disposal systems (OWDS). Using recent data, staff then estimated the nitrogen loading into Malibu Lagoon based on previous numerical modeling results and a spread sheet model. Finally, staff estimated the nitrogen concentration in Lagoon water resulting from this mass loading by using a continuous stirred tank reactor (CSTR) mass balance model.

1.0 Briefing of Previous Studies

Three previous studies about the subject topics have been reviewed and their estimates of mass loadings of nitrogen at the edge of the Lagoon are summarized as follows:

1.1 Stone Report
(Groundwater-Flow and Solute Transport Modeling as Appendix 3 of the Final Report "Risk Assessment of Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems in High Priority Areas in the City of Malibu, California", August 2004)

A numerical model was used to simulate groundwater flow and solute transport in the alluvium deposited along Malibu Creek and Lagoon near the Malibu Civic Center area. The groundwater flow model used in this study is the USGS MODFLOW model and the solute transport model is the USEPA MT3D groundwater transport model. The model is limited by the amount of data that was used to build, calibrate, and verify the model.

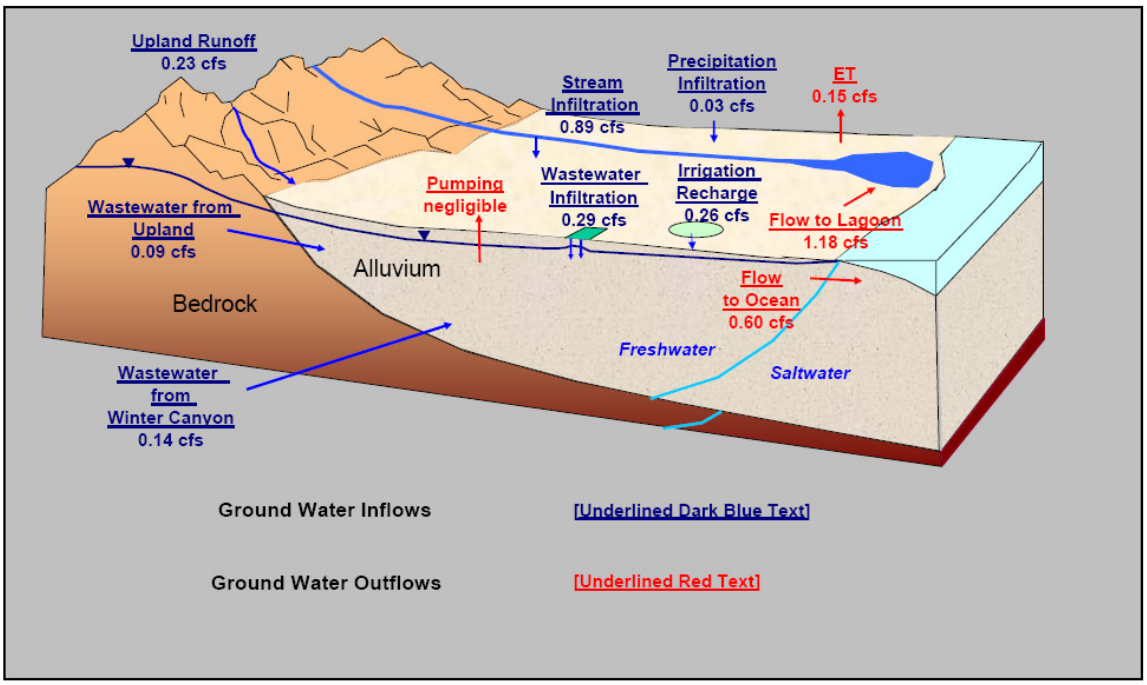
The purposes for constructing a model for the Malibu Civic Center area were to develop a water budget, to determine directions of groundwater flow, to identify which parts of the study area contribute groundwater flow to the beaches and to Malibu Lagoon, to estimate how long it takes groundwater from various parts of the study area to reach the beaches and Malibu Lagoon, and to estimate how much nitrogen is transported by the groundwater from OWDS to the Lagoon and to the ocean. No attempt was made in this model to estimate the mass loading for bacteria.

Results from the flow modeling were used to evaluate directions of groundwater flow, groundwater travel times in the flow system, and the contributing area for the Lagoon and ocean. The transport simulation was run for the period from 1930 through 2090, for a total of 160 years.

The total amount of wastewater disposal assumed as input for the model is approximately 0.52 cubic feet per second (cfs). Commercial wastewater disposal is estimated to be about 0.115 cfs. Source concentrations of nitrogen from OWDS were assumed to be 20 mg/l from domestic wastewater disposal systems and 50 mg/l from commercial systems.

The total average annual inflow to the alluvial groundwater flow system was estimated and is presented in Figure 1 below. The estimated total annual inflow to the alluvial groundwater flow system is approximately 1.93 cfs. The estimated total annual outflow is also 1.93 cfs, which includes 1.18 cfs to Malibu Lagoon, 0.60 cfs to the Pacific Ocean and 0.15 cfs for evapotranspiration.

Figure 1 Average Annual Groundwater Budget for the Malibu Alluvium



Transport model simulations were run with four steady-state hydraulic stresses, which represent changing source loadings over different time periods, for un-breached and breached Lagoon conditions in order to estimate nitrogen loadings to the ocean and Lagoon from OWDS. Depending upon the assumptions of nitrate degradation, the calculated maximum nitrogen loading to the Lagoon resulting from OWDS ranges from 31 lbs/day (un-breached Lagoon with no degradation) to 11 lbs/day (breached Lagoon with a 2-year half life). The calculated nitrogen mass loading rates to the Malibu Lagoon and the ocean under the breached Lagoon condition are shown in Figure 2. Figure 2 shows that the model predicted the nitrate loading, which is an approximation of the total nitrogen loading.

Additionally, the study modeled groundwater movement to determine the time of travel to Malibu Creek, Malibu Lagoon, the surf zone, and the ocean. Some areas had times of travel as short as six months and others as long as 50 years.

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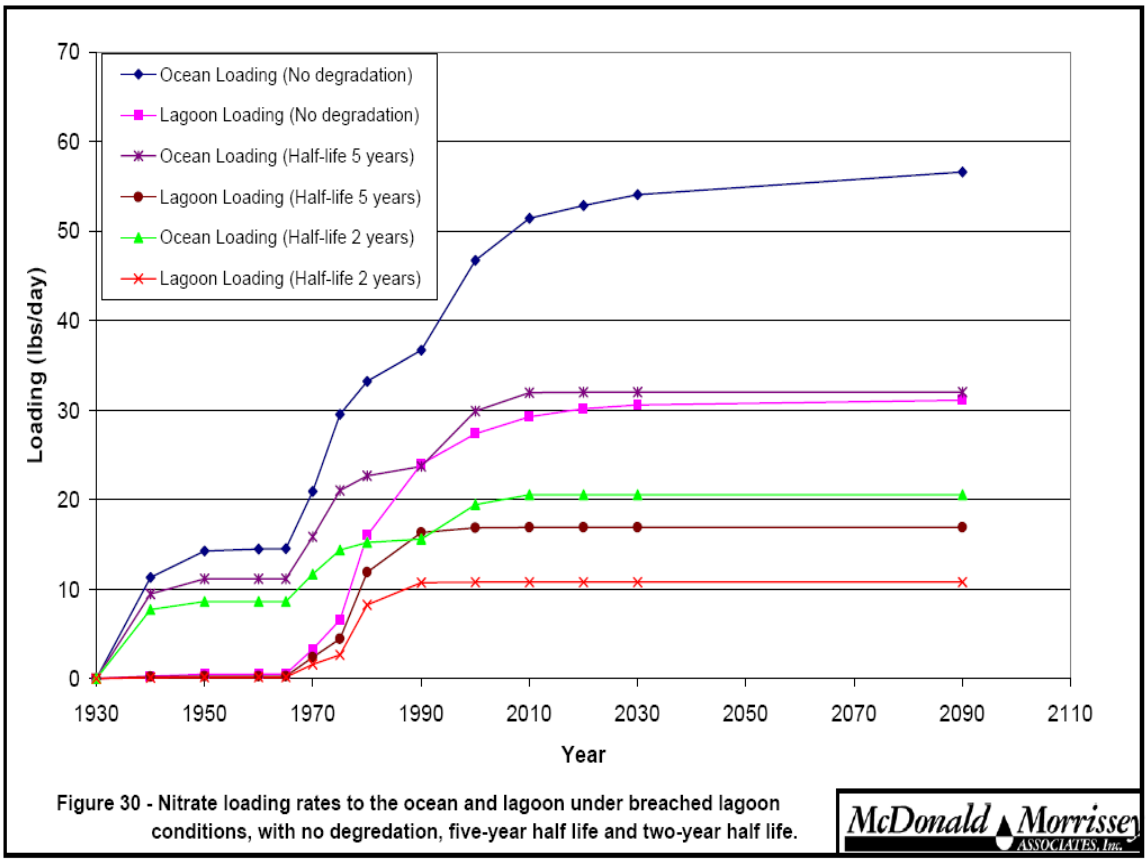
Figure 2 Calculated Nitrogen Loading Rates to the Malibu Lagoon and the Ocean under the Breached Condition



1.2. Questa Report

(Groundwater Modeling Report as Appendix D of the Final Report "Civic Center Integrated Water Quality Management Feasibility Study for City of Malibu", April 2005)

The three-dimensional groundwater flow and solute transport model developed for the Risk Assessment study (the Stone Report) was refined by McDonald Morrissey Associates to assess the potential water quality implications of various combinations of wastewater collection, treatment and dispersal options. Nine options were evaluated along with a baseline condition. Estimated wastewater flows from future development, as well as existing wastewater flows, were considered in the analysis. The model results of nitrogen mass loadings into the Malibu Lagoon for each wastewater management alternative, including the existing condition, are shown in Figure 3.

The nitrogen load at the present condition was estimated to be approximately 20 lbs/day. This result is slightly greater than the result obtained in the Stone Report (17 lbs/day) because

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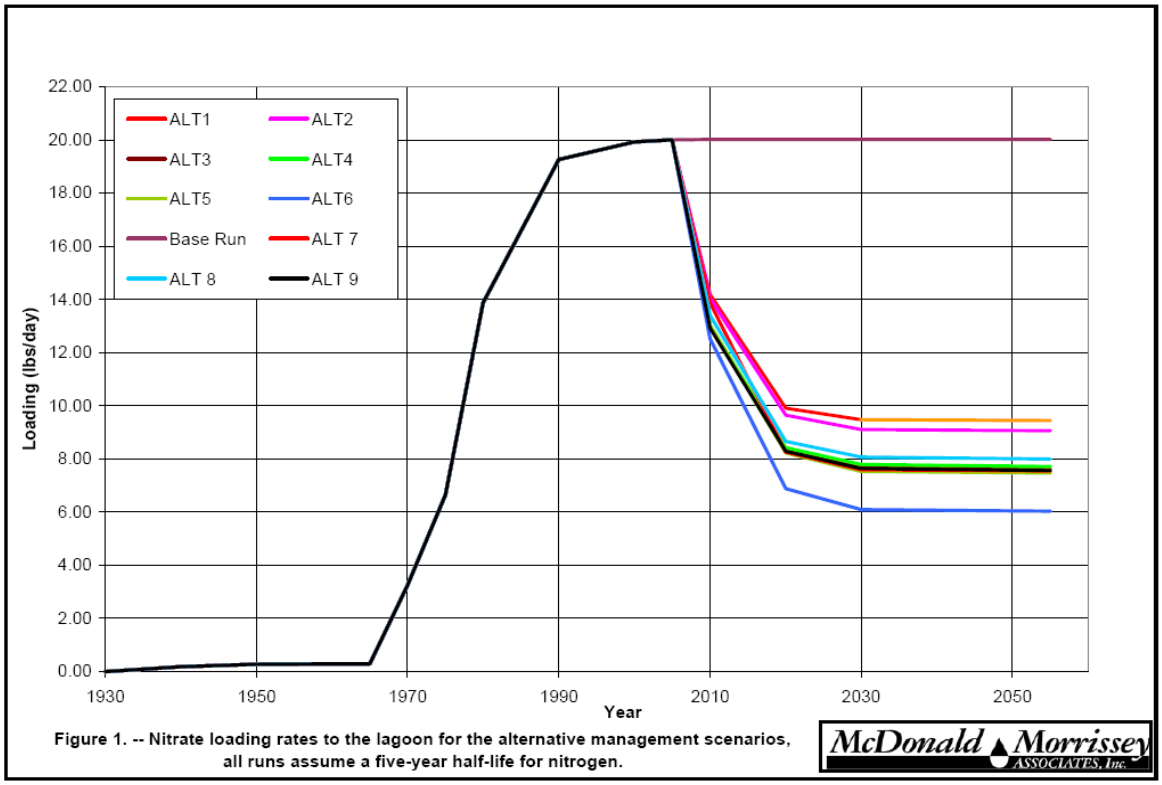
additional loading from commercial OWDS was included. Figure 3 shows that the model predicted the nitrate loading, which is an approximation of the total nitrogen loading.

Figure 3 Calculated Nitrogen Loading Rates to the Malibu Lagoon for the Alternative



Management Scenarios

1.3 Tetra Tech Report (Nutrient and Coliform Modeling for the Malibu Creek Watershed TMDL Studies, December 2002)

The TMDL modeling report estimated that nitrogen loading from residential OWDS is 59.2 milligram/liter (mg/l) with 274 gallons per day (gpd) average effluent flow rate. It also assumed that there are two billion coliform counts per person per day discharged into OWDS, and an average population of 3.4 persons per household.

For "normal" OWDS, the TMDL report assumed 100% of the bacteria load is removed prior to reaching surface water bodies, and that 50% of the nitrogen loading reaches the surface water (TetraTech, 2002). For the "failed" OWDS, it was assumed that 40% of the bacteria reaches the Lagoon and 50% of the nitrogen reaches the Lagoon. For "short circuited" systems, 87% of the nitrogen loads and 20% of the bacteria loads were assumed to enter the Lagoon.

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Based on the above assumptions, TetraTech (2002) estimated the current total annual bacteria load that OWDS contribute to surface water in the Malibu Lagoon subwatershed to be 1,176,760 x 10^9 counts per year (3,224 x10^9 counts per day) for fecal coliform.

Similarly, the report estimated the current total annual nitrogen load that OWDS contribute to surface water in the Malibu Lagoon subwatershed to be 23,434 pounds per year, or 64.2 lb/day (TetraTech, 2002).

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2.0 Staff Estimate of Mass Loading Rates into the Malibu Lagoon

2.1 Estimate using Questa Numerical Model Results

The Questa groundwater flow and transport modeling assumed that the unsaturated zone had a negligible effect on nitrogen species and that the tidal actions and influences had a negligible effect on the water table and solute transport. Based on local soil properties, the soil is mostly sand and less clay. As such, the assumption that infiltration flows directly into the saturated zone is reasonable. As far as tidal influences are concerned, the varied tidal level will slightly affect the local water table and will not have much of an effect on the up-gradient groundwater water elevation. Therefore, staff concludes that the model results obtained from the Questa Report can be used to estimate the nitrogen mass loading to the Malibu Lagoon using recent OWDS loading data.

From Figure 2, it can be seen that the maximum loading rate to the Malibu Lagoon for the breached Lagoon condition varies from 31 lbs/day (no degradation) to 17 lbs/day (5-year half life) depending on different nitrate degradation coefficients. To be conservative, staff assumed the breached condition and a 5-year half life for the nitrate degradation rate to estimate nitrogen mass loading to the Malibu Lagoon. The relationship of nitrogen mass loading from OWDS and mass loading entering the Lagoon from the Questa Report is presented in Figure 4. There are four loading periods shown in Figure 4 to represent general changes in rates of mass loading into the Lagoon based on changes in source loading to the groundwater system. The loading period A is the period during 1930 to 1964 in which the simulated sources were from Malibu Colony only. During loading period B from 1965 to 1974, the simulated source loading includes the additional loading from residential areas in uplands adjacent to the alluvium. The loading period C from 1975 to 1989 includes all sources in loading period B plus commercial systems in the main body of alluvium. For the loading period D from 1990 to 2009, the source loading includes all sources in the loading period C plus loading from increased commercial and wastewater disposal at the Malibu Bay Colony plant.

To estimate the current loading to the Malibu Lagoon, the flow rate and concentration of wastewater from OWDS for commercial and residential areas from 2008-2009 were used to calculate the mass loading from OWDS to groundwater in the study area and then, based on the relationship for the loading period D as shown in Figure 4, to estimate the mass loading of nitrogen to the Malibu Lagoon. The resulting estimate of nitrogen mass loading into the Lagoon is 28.7 lbs/day based on mass loading from OWDS of 89.7 lbs/day as shown in Table 1.

2.2 Estimate using Spread Sheet Model

Since there are no numerical model input data available, the estimate of mass loading into the Lagoon assumes that the relationship between mass loading from OWDS and mass loading to the Lagoon is linear and the ratio of mass loading of 0.32 obtained from the Questa Report was used. However, the relationship between mass loading from OWDS and mass loading into the Lagoon may not be linear because the increased mass loading from OWDS could contribute more mass loading into the Lagoon due to the limited nitrogen capacity of groundwater during long term discharge and the effect of local groundwater flow net patterns. As such, Regional Board staff in the Groundwater Permitting Unit used a spread sheet model to estimate the mass loading entering the Lagoon based on local geotechnical data, hydraulic conductivity and groundwater flow net patterns. The estimate of mass loading into the Lagoon based on this spread sheet model is ~~39.4~~ **35.7** lbs/day resulting from a mass loading from OWDS of 89.7 lbs/day.

The comparisons of the three previous modeling results and staff estimates of nitrogen mass loading to the Malibu Lagoon using a numerical model and a spreadsheet model are presented in Table 1.

2.3 Evaluation of Nitrogen Mass Loadings into the Lagoon using a Mass Balance Model

To evaluate which estimate of mass loading to the Lagoon presented in Table 1 is the best fit with actual conditions and to understand the effect of mass loading from OWDS to the Malibu Lagoon on nitrogen concentrations in Lagoon water, staff used a continuous stirred tank reactor (CSTR) mass balance model to estimate the resulting concentration due to the mass loading. The CSTR model results for different mass loadings are presented in Figure 5. The results are compared with actual Lagoon nitrogen concentration data. It can be seen from Figure 5 that the predicted nitrogen concentration in the Lagoon due to a mass loading entering the Lagoon of 20 lbs/day (as predicted by the Questa Report) is a good comparison with the average nitrogen concentration of 1.4 mg/L for receiving water data collected by the Tapia wastewater treatment plant from 1995-1999. In addition, the predicted nitrogen concentration due to the load allocations for OWDS developed in the TMDL of 6 lbs/day is less than the nitrogen numeric target of 1.0 mg/L. The maximum of nitrogen mass loading into the Lagoon to maintain the nitrogen numeric target of 1.0 mg/L is about 13 lbs/day.

Staff estimates that the current mass loading into the Lagoon from OWDS may vary from 29 lbs/day to 36 lbs/day based on the predicted nitrogen concentrations in the Lagoon water and measured Lagoon nitrogen concentrations for 2002-2003 data (SCCWRP Technical Report 441) as shown in Figure 5. The current estimate of mass loading into the Lagoon of 35.7 lb/day using the spread sheet method would produce a nitrogen concentration in the Lagoon water of 3.0 mg/L and the current estimate of mass loading of 28.7 lb/day using the Questa numerical model results would cause the nitrogen concentration in the Lagoon water to be 2.4 mg/L. According to the measured data during 1995-1999 and 2002-2003, the nitrogen concentration in the Lagoon water is increasing. As such, the resulting nitrogen concentration of 3.0 mg/L for 2008-2009 falls within the trend of measured data from 1995 to 2003. Thus, the mass loading into the Lagoon of 35.7 lb/day is considered to be an appropriate and reasonable estimate.

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In summary, staff finds that the previous model developed by McDonald Morrissey Associates as presented in the Questa Report was calibrated with measured nitrate data and its modeling results can be used and have been used in this memo to estimate current nitrogen mass loading into the Lagoon. The spreadsheet model also provides a reasonable estimate of current mass loading to the Lagoon. By comparing the results of these two models with measured nitrogen concentration data in the Lagoon, staff estimates that ~~30-40~~ **29-36** lbs/day of nitrogen are loaded to the lagoon, which exceeds the TMDL load allocation and results in exceedances of the TMDL numeric target.

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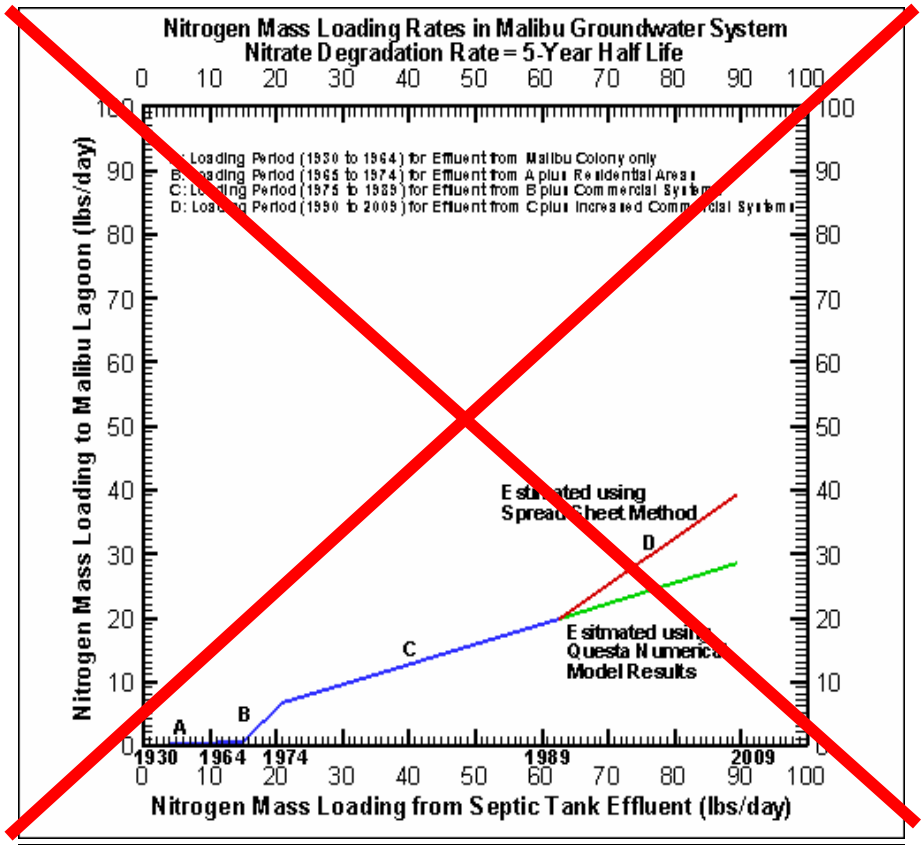
3.0 References

1. "Risk Assessment of Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems in High Priority Areas in the City of Malibu, California", Final Report, prepared for Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission, prepared by Stone Environmental, Inc., August 30, 2004.
2. "Ground-Water Flow and Solute Transport Modeling, Malibu, California", prepared for Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project, prepared by McDonald Morrissey Associates Inc., July 28, 2004.
3. "Malibu Civic Center Integrated Water Quality Management Feasibility Study", prepared for City of Malibu, prepared by Questa Engineering Corporation, April 28, 2005.
4. "Groundwater Modeling Report in the Appendix D of Malibu Civic Integrated Water Quality Management Feasibility Study", prepared by McDonald Morrissey Associates, Inc., April 26, 2005.
5. "Total Maximum Daily Loads for Nutrients Malibu Creek Watershed", United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 2003.
6. "A Steady-State Groundwater Flow Model for the Proposed Malibu-La Paz Ranch Development", prepared for Sterling Capitol, prepared by Furgo West, Inc., March 2005.
7. "Final Malibu Lagoon Restoration and Enhancement Plan", prepared for the California State Coastal Conservancy & California State Department of Parks and Recreation, prepared by Moffatt & Nichol, June 17, 2005.
8. "Summary of Stormwater Management and Water Quality Improvements for Lower Malibu Creek and Lagoon", prepared for City of Malibu, prepared by RMC, March 26, 2008.
9. "Lower Malibu Creek and Lagoon Resource Enhancement and Management ", Final Report to the California State Coastal Conservancy, prepared by Richard F. Ambrose and Antony R. Orme, University of California, Los Angeles, May 2000.
10. "Malibu Wetland Feasibility Study", prepared for Malibu Coastal Land Conservation, prepared by Huffman and Carpenter, Inc., August 2000.
11. "Sediments as a Non-Point Source of Nutrients to Malibu Lagoon, California, USA", Southern California Coastal Water Resources Project (SCCWRP) Technical Report 441, October 2004.
12. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD),Tapia Water Reclamation Facilities, Malibu Creek Monitoring Program, 1995-1999 Annual Report, NPDES Permit No. CA0056014.

Figure 4 Relationship of nitrogen mass loading from OWDS and mass loading into the Lagoon



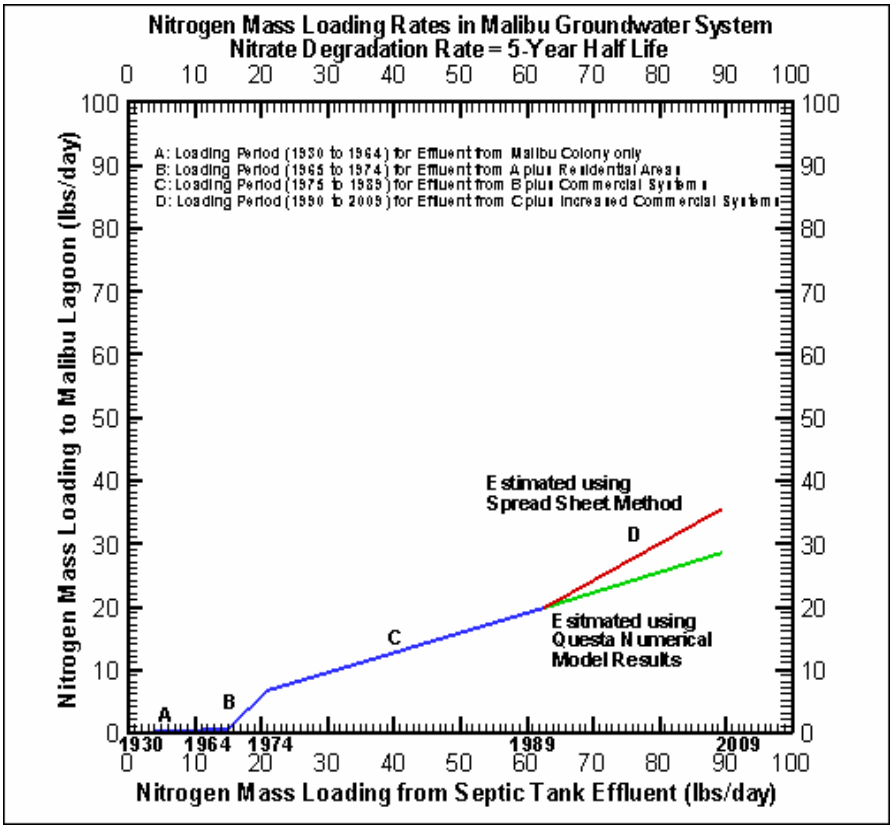


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Table 1 Comparisons of nitrogen mass loading to the Malibu Lagoon for three previous studies and staff estimates

	Stone Report (2004)[b]	Questa Report (2005)[b]	Tetra Tech Report (2003)[c]	Staff Estimate Using Spread Sheet Method[d]	Staff Estimate Using Numerical Model Method[e]
1.Wastewater Flow Rate from Commercial OWDS (gal/day)	62166	100000	75000	128469	128469
2.Concentration in Commercial Wastewater (mg/L)	50	50	59.2	3 - 110	3 – 110
3.Mass Loading from Commercial OWDS (lbs/day)	25.94	41.73	37.05	42.3	42.3
4.Wastewater Flow Rate from Residential OWDS (gal/day)	126121	126121	54800	126300	126300
5.Concentration in Residential Wastewater (mg/L)	20	20	59.2	45	45
6.Mass Loading from Residential OWDS (lbs/day)	21.05	21.05	27.07	47.4	47.4
7.Mass Loading from OWDS (lbs/day)	46.99	62.78	64.12	89.7	89.7
8.Ratio of Mass Loading[a]	0.36	0.32	0.50	0.40	0.32
9.Mass Loading to Malibu Lagoon (lbs/day)	17	20	32	35.7	28.7

Note: [a] the ratio of mass loading entering Malibu Lagoon versus mass loading from OWDS, i.e., value of row 9 divided by value of row 7.

[b] the nitrogen loads were assumed to be mostly nitrate in the OWDS and the model only simulated the nitrate in the Stone and Questa Modeling Reports.

[c] 50 percent of nitrogen loads from the OWDS were assumed to enter the Malibu Lagoon.

[d] the nitrogen mass loading from OWDS was estimated based on the commercial load from each OWDS and the residential load with an average concentration of 45 mg/L for OWDS. Staff estimated the nitrogen mass loading to Malibu Lagoon by using the spread sheet method.

[e] the nitrogen mass loading based on the commercial load from each OWDS and the residential load with an average concentration of 45 mg/L from OWDS were used in the model. Staff estimated the nitrogen mass loading to Malibu Lagoon by using Questa numerical model results.

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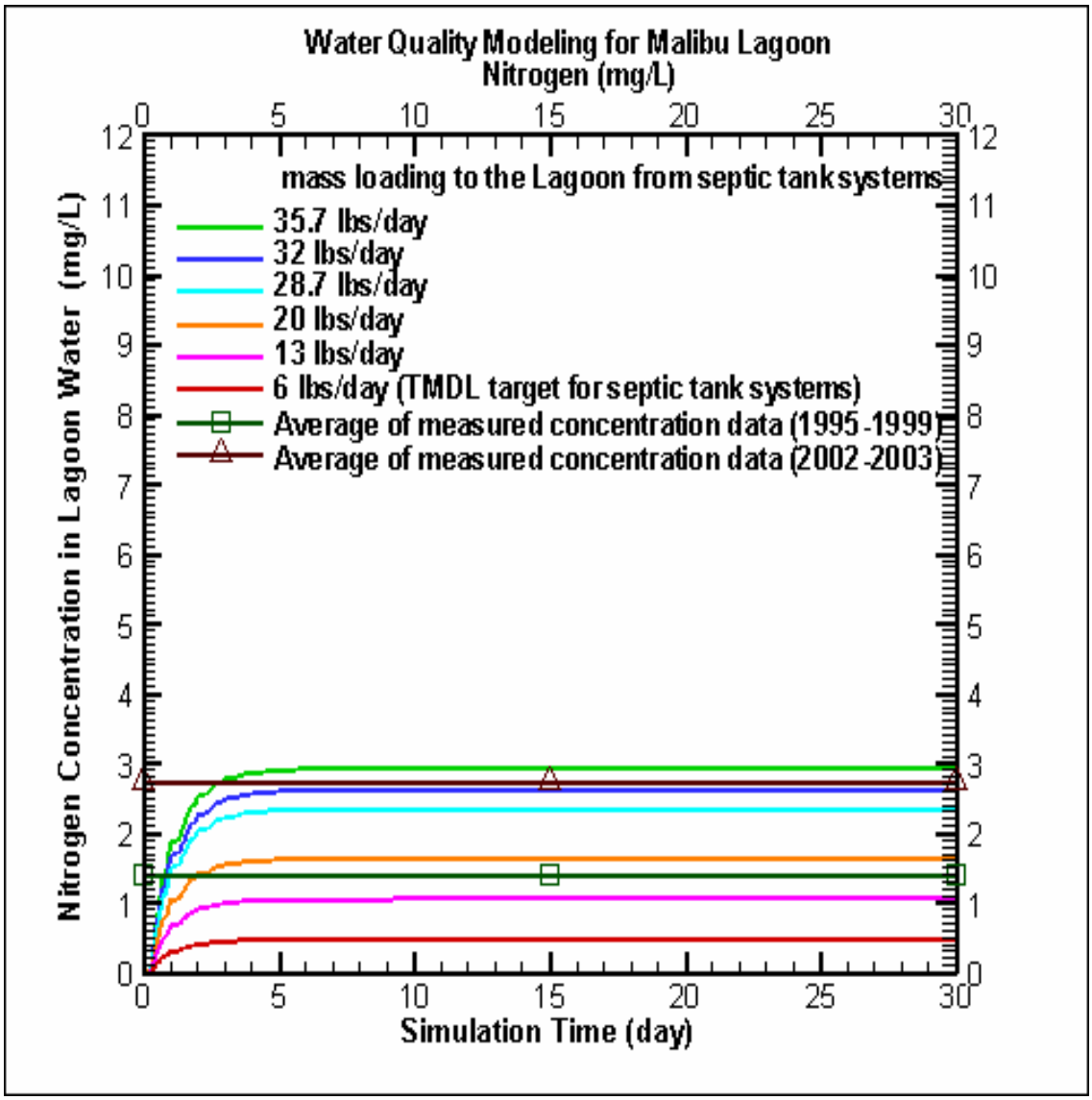
Figure 5 Nitrogen concentrations in Lagoon water resulting from different mass loadings entering the Lagoon



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