CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

SANTA ANA REGION

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ORDER NO. R8-2012-0031

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
AND
MASTER RECLAMATION PERMIT
FOR
CITY OF RIVERSIDE, PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge and reclamation requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger/Facility

Discharger	City of Riverside, Public Utilities Department
Facility	City of Riverside Recycled Water Distribution System

The purveyance of recycled water by the City of Riverside, Public Utilities Department, to use sites identified herein is subject to waste discharge and reclamation requirements as set forth in this Order.

Table 2. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	June 15, 2012
This Order shall become effective on:	June 15, 2012

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, the City of Riverside, Public Utilities Department, shall comply with the requirements set forth in this Order.

I, Kurt V. Berchtold, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order No. R8-2012-0031 with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, on June 15, 2012.

_____
Kurt V. Berchtold
Executive Officer

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I. DISCHARGER INFORMATION

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge and reclamation requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 3. Discharger Information

Discharger	**City of Riverside, Public Utilities Department**
Address	**3901 Orange Street** **Riverside, CA 92501**
Facility	**City of Riverside Recycled Water Distribution System**
Recycled Water Producer	**City of Riverside, Public Works Department** **Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant**

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (hereinafter Regional Water Board), finds:

A. Background. The City of Riverside, Public Utilities Department (hereinafter Discharger, Riverside Public Utilities, or RPU) submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated July 11, 2011, and applied for Waste Discharge Requirements and a Master Reclamation Permit to distribute up to 10100 acre-feet per year of recycled water from the Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant for irrigation, and other municipal and industrial purposes.

B. Facility Description. The City of Riverside, Public Works Department (hereinafter Riverside Public Works or RPW) is currently discharging up to 40 million gallons per day (mgd) of tertiary treated wastewater to Reach 3 of the Santa Ana River pursuant to Order No. R8-2006-0009, NPDES No. CA0105350, from the Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant. A portion of this water is also distributed to a few nearby recycled water users for irrigation under that Order.

The City has determined that Riverside Public Utilities is the appropriate agency for distribution of recycled water and has filed a report of waste discharge to that end. Existing RPW customers will transfer to the RPU permit. Riverside Public Utilities is currently in the process of expanding its recycled water distribution system. As discussed in RPU's March 2011 *Recycled Water Facility Plan,* recycled water is expected to be used for irrigation and non-irrigation uses, such as for construction, commercial/industrial (including cooling), habitat development and maintenance, and recreational uses. RPU may convey recycled water to neighboring agencies, pending specific agreements and other permitting. Direct groundwater recharge with recycled water may be considered in the future, but is not considered at this time.

C. Legal Authorities. This Order serves as Waste Discharge Requirements pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4, Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order also serves as a Master Reclamation Permit pursuant to California Water Code section 13523.1.

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D. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, and data from monitoring and reporting programs, as well as other available information. Attachment F, which contains background information and rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A and E are also incorporated into this Order.

E. Monitoring and Reporting. Water Code Section 13267 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to verify compliance with limitations and provisions of this Order. The Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E of this Order.

F. Notification of Interested Parties. The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe recycled water use requirements for the proposed purveyance of reclaimed water and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.

G. Consideration of Public Comment. The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to this Order. Details of the public meeting are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.

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III. DISCHARGE AND RECLAMATION SPECIFICATIONS

A. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) Limitations

The 12-month flow weighted running average total dissolved solids and total inorganic nitrogen concentrations of the recycled water used over or discharged to groundwater management zones shall not exceed the concentrations listed in Table 4, unless the Discharger demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Regional Board's Executive Officer that the Discharger is implementing a plan, approved by the Executive Officer, to offset discharges in excess of the TDS/TIN limits.[1]

Table 4. TDS and Nitrate Limitations

Groundwater Management Zone	12-Month Average TDS Limit (mg/L)	12-Month Average TIN Limit (mg/L)[2,3]
Chino - South	680	5.6
Arlington	980	13.3
Riverside - A	560	8.3
Riverside - D	810	13.3
Riverside - E	720	13.3
Riverside - F	660	12.7
Temescal	770	13.3

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[1] *The offset plan shall include a compliance schedule that assures that the required offsets will be achieved as soon as possible but no later than three years from the date that the limit is exceeded. Upon approval, the Discharger shall implement the offset plan according to the approved schedule. The offset plan shall account for all TDS/TIN discharges in excess of the numeric limits specified in this Order that occur from the date of adoption of this Order. Should any of the proposed offsets prove to be inadequate to provide requisite offset(s), the Discharger shall, no later than 30 days of finding of its inadequacy, propose an alternative offset plan for approval by the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall implement the alternative offset plan upon approval by the Executive Officer.*

[2] *These TIN limits are based on the water quality objectives for each groundwater management zone and were calculated using a 25% nitrogen loss coefficient.*

[3] *These TIN limits do not apply if the recycled water is used for irrigation.*

B. Reclamation Specifications

1. Recycled water delivered to any user shall at all times be a "Disinfected Tertiary Recycled Water", as defined in Section 60301.230, Article 1, Chapter 3, Division 4, Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

2. The storage, delivery, or use of recycled water shall not individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, result in a pollution or nuisance, or adversely affect water quality, as defined in the California Water Code.

3. The Discharger shall be responsible for ensuring that recycled water is delivered and utilized in conformance with this Order and the Water Recycling Criteria contained in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Sections 60301 through 60355, California Code of Regulations.

4. The Discharger shall prepare an Engineering Report, conforming to Section 60323, Article 7, Chapter 3, Division 4, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, and at a programmatic level consistent with the planned distribution and uses of recycled water represented in this Order. The Programmatic Engineering Report shall be submitted to the California Department of Public Health and the Regional Water Board and shall be approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer prior to delivery of recycled water through RPU's distribution system.

5. If the[s1] Discharger conveys recycled water to neighboring agencies for their distribution and/or use, such conveyance shall be subject to an interagency agreement and the neighboring agencies' use of that recycled water shall be subject to their own waste discharge requirements.

6. The Discharger shall enforce its Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use, governing the design and construction of recycled water use facilities and the use of recycled water in accordance with the uniform statewide recycling criteria established pursuant to the California Water Code Section 13521.

   a. Use and delivery of recycled water by the Discharger shall be consistent with its Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use.

   b. Obtaining and maintaining recycled water service to users shall be governed by the Discharger's Use Permit process described in the Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use.

7. The Discharger shall periodically conduct compliance inspections of recycled water use sites. Inspections shall determine the status of compliance with the Discharger's Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use.

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8. The Discharger shall require the user(s) to designate an on-site supervisor responsible for the operation of the recycled water system within the recycled water use area. The supervisor shall be responsible for enforcing the Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use and this Order; the prevention of potential hazards; the installation, operation and maintenance of the on-site system; and the maintenance of the on-site system plans in "as-built" form.

9. Prior to delivering recycled water to any new user, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board, and the CDPH, a Use Permit application package as described in the Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use. The Use permit application package shall contain the following information:

   a. The average number of persons estimated to be served at each use site area on a daily basis.

   b. The specific boundaries of the proposed use site area including a map showing the location of each facility, drinking water fountain, and impoundment to be used.

   c. The person or persons responsible for operation of the recycled water system at each use area.

   d. The specific use to be made of the recycled water at each use area.

   e. If requested by the Regional Water Board or CDPH, plans and specifications which include following:

      i. Proposed piping system to be used.
      ii. Pipe locations of both the recycled and potable systems.
      iii. Type and location of the outlets and plumbing fixtures that will be accessible to the public.
      iv. The methods and devices to be used to prevent backflow of recycled water into the potable water system.
      v. Plan notes relating to specific installation and use requirements.

10. The use of recycled water shall commence at a new use site only after the Discharger confirms that the application package is complete and final inspection and testing is satisfactory and grants approval for such use. The Discharger shall provide the Regional Water Board with a copy of the approved Use Permit in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E).

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IV. PROVISIONS

A. General Provisions

1. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, discharge limitation, or reclamation specification of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (951) 782-4130 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification, as above, at the time of the normal monitoring report.

2. Neither the use nor the discharge of recycled water shall create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code.

3. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

4. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to, the following.

   a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this Order;
   b. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.

5. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a Report of Waste Discharge at least 140 days before making any material change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge or uses of recycled water.

6. The provisions of this Order are severable, and if any provision of this Order, or the application of any provision of this Order to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Order, shall not be affected thereby.

7. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order so that it is available to key operating personnel at all times. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its content.

8. All other reports required by this Order and other information required by the Regional Board shall be signed by a duly authorized representative of the

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Discharger. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

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

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order. This monitoring and reporting program may be modified by the Executive Officer at any time during the term of this Order, and may include a reduction or an increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of the monitoring or the number and size of samples to be collected.

V. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the discharge and reclamation specifications contained in Section III of this Order will be determined as specified below:

A. General.

Compliance shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in Attachment E of this Order.

B. 12-Month Running Average

Compliance with the 12-month flow weighted running average limits under Discharge and Reclamation Specification III. A. shall be determined by dividing the sum of the products of the average concentration of the recycled water for each of the previous 12 months multiplied by the volume of recycled water discharged/used over, or tributary to, each groundwater management zone during each month for the previous 12 months, by the total volume discharged/used over the groundwater management zone during the previous 12 months. (Sum of monthly concentrations multiplied by monthly flows for previous 12 months divided by sum of monthly flows for previous 12 months.)[GDS2]

C. Compliance Determination.

Compliance determinations shall be based on available analyses for the time interval associated with the effluent limitation. Where only one sample analysis is available in a specified time interval (e. g., monthly or weekly average), that sample shall serve to characterize the discharge for the entire interval.

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Attachment A – Definitions

Arithmetic Mean (μ), also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$

where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and
n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including storm water. BMPs include structural and non-structural controls, and operation and maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution producing activities.

Bioaccumulative Pollutants are those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Carcinogenic pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (*CV*) is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

Criteria Continuous Concentration (CCC) equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without deleterious effects.

Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time without deleterious effects.

Daily Discharge: Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

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The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

Detected, But Not Quantified (DNQ) are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Dilution Ratio is the critical low flow of the upstream receiving water divided by the flow of the effluent discharged.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA) is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Estimated Chemical Concentration is the estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Existing Discharger means any discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an "increasing discharger" (i.e., an existing facility with treatment systems in place for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its existing permitted discharge after the effective date of this Policy).

Infeasible means not capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.

Inland Surface Waters are all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation: the highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation: the lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Load Allocation (LA) is the portion of receiving water's total maximum daily load that is allocated to one of its nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources.

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Maximum Daily Flow is the maximum flow sample of all samples collected in a calendar day.

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

MEC: Maximum Effluent Concentration.

Median is the middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (*n*) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If *n* is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the *n*/2 and *n*/2+1).

Method Detection Limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, revised as of May 14, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML) is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND) are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Objectionable Bottom Deposits are an accumulation of materials or substances on or near the bottom of a water body, which creates conditions that adversely impact aquatic life, human health, beneficial uses, or aesthetics. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the accumulation of pollutants in the sediments and other conditions that result in harm to benthic organisms, production of food chain organisms, or fish egg development. The presence of such deposits shall be determined by RWQCB(s) on a case-by-case basis.

Persistent Pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

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Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost-effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to CWC Section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements. The following reporting protocols and definitions are used in determining the need to conduct a Pollution Minimization Program (PMP). Reporting protocols in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E, Section X.B.4 describe sample results that are to be reported as Detected but Not Quantified (DNQ) or Not Detected (ND). Definitions for a Minimum Level (ML) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) are provided in Attachment A. A Reporting Level (RL) is the ML associated with an analytical method selected by the Discharger that is authorized for monitoring effluent limitations under this Order.

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code Section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the SWRCB or RWQCB.

Process Optimization means minor changes to the existing facility and treatment plant operations that optimize the effectiveness of the existing treatment processes.

Public Entity includes the federal government or a state, county, city and county, city, district, public authority, or public agency.

Reporting Level (RL) is the ML corresponding to an approved analytical method for reporting a sample result that is selected either from Appendix 4 of the SIP by the Regional Water Board in accordance with Section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with Section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Source of Drinking Water is any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a RWQCB basin plan.

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Standard Deviation (σ) is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

Use Attainability Analysis is a structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use which may include physical, chemical, biological and economic factors as described in 40 CFR 131.10(g) (40 CFR 131.3, revised as of July 1, 1997).

Water Effect Ratio (WER) is an appropriate measure of the toxicity of a material obtained in a site water divided by the same measure of the toxicity of the same material obtained simultaneously in a laboratory dilution water.

12-Month Running Average Effluent Limitation (12-MRAEL): the highest allowable average of monthly discharges over last twelve months, calculated as the sum of all monthly discharges measured during last twelve months divided by the number of monthly discharges measured during that time period.

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Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program

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California Water Code Section 13267 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to verify compliance with the limitations and provisions of this Order.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

1. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "*Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*" (American Public Health Association).

2. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Public Health or at laboratories approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.

3. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.

4. For every item of monitoring data where the requirements are not met, the monitoring report shall include a statement discussing the reasons for noncompliance, the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by letter when compliance with the time schedule has been achieved.

5. The Discharger shall ensure that records of all monitoring information are maintained and accessible for a period of at least five years (this retention period supersedes the retention period specified in Section IV.A. of Attachment D) from the date of the sample, report, or application. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or by the request of the Regional Water Board at any time. Records of monitoring information shall include:

    a. The laboratory which performed the analyses;
    b. The date(s) analyses were performed;
    c. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
    d. The modification(s) to analytical techniques or methods used;
    e. All sampling and analytical results, including
        (1) Units of measurement used;
        (2) Minimum reporting level for the analysis (minimum level);

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(3) Results less than the reporting level but above the method detection limit (MDL);
(4) Data qualifiers and a description of the qualifiers;
(5) Quality control test results (and a written copy of the laboratory quality assurance plan);
(6) Dilution factors, if used; and
(7) Sample matrix type.

f. All monitoring equipment calibration and maintenance records;
g. All data used to complete the application for this Order; and,
h. Copies of all reports required by this Order.
i. Electronic data and information generated by the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System.

6. The flow measurement system, other than for individual users, shall be calibrated at least once per year, or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.

7. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. In the event that continuous monitoring equipment is out of service for greater than a 24-hour period, the Discharger shall obtain a representative grab sample each day the equipment is out of service. The Discharger shall correct the cause(s) of failure of the continuous monitoring equipment as soon as practicable. In its monitoring report, the Discharger shall specify the period(s) during which the equipment was out of service and if the problem has not been corrected, shall identify the steps that the Discharger is taking or proposes to take to bring the equipment back into service, and the schedule for these actions.

8. Monitoring and reporting shall be in accordance with the following:

a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

b. The monitoring and reporting of influent, effluent, and sludge shall be done more frequently as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order or as specified in this Order.

c. A "grab" sample is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

d. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual grab samples obtained over the specified sampling period. The volume of each individual grab sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The compositing period shall equal the specific sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

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e. Monthly samples shall be collected on any representative day of each month.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the monitoring locations at each groundwater management zone to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order.

The effluent water quality standards, as well as monitoring and reporting requirements, for the production of recycled water from the RRWQCP are established in Order No. R8-2006-0009 or its successors. The Discharger shall receive recycled water from the RRWQCP for distribution that complies with the effluent standards. The quality of recycled water delivered to users by the Discharger may be based on RRWQP data. Monthly volume data per use site and groundwater management zone will be reported in accordance with this order. If the Discharger receives recycled water from other sources, all monitoring and reporting protocols described herein will apply.

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III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Recycled Water Monitoring

The Discharger shall monitor the recycled water discharged/used at each groundwater management zone for the parameters indicated below, at the specified frequencies. The Discharger shall also calculate the 12-month flow weighted running average TDS/TIN concentrations of water applied to each groundwater management zone.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow	mgd	Recorder/ Totalizer	Continuous
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Composite	Monthly
Total Inorganic Nitrogen	mg/L	Composite	Monthly

B. Monitoring Users

Whenever recycled water is supplied to a user, the Discharger shall record in a permanent log: the volume of recycled water supplied, the user of recycled water, the locations of the use sites, including the names of the groundwater management zones underlying the sites, type of use (e.g. irrigation, industrial, etc), and the period that water was supplied. The Discharger shall submit annually, a summary report of the recorded information by groundwater management zone to the Regional Water Board.

C. TDS/TIN Mitigation/Offset Program Monitoring and Reporting

If the Discharger is implementing an approved TDS/TIN offset program, the Discharger shall include in the monthly monitoring report, data demonstrating that the offset is occurring, including the amounts of TDS/TIN that are removed from the groundwater management zone(s) in compliance with the offset requirement. The Discharger shall report monthly, a running balance of salt discharges compared to TDS/TIN removal. If offset is not occurring during the monthly monitoring period, the monthly report shall so state and identify when the offset will be achieved.

IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. Laboratory data for effluent samples must quantify each constituent down to the approved reporting levels for specific constituents. Any internal quality control data associated with the sample must be reported when requested by the Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board will reject the quantified laboratory data if quality control data is unavailable or unacceptable.

2. Discharge monitoring data shall be submitted in a format acceptable by the Regional Water Board. Specific reporting format may include preprinted forms and/or electronic media. The results of all monitoring required by this Order shall be reported to the Regional Water Board, and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this order.

3. The Discharger shall tabulate the monitoring data to clearly illustrate compliance and/or noncompliance with the requirements of the Order.

4. For every item of monitoring data where the requirements are not met, the monitoring report shall include a statement discussing the reasons for noncompliance, the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by letter when compliance with the time schedule has been achieved.

B. Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this Order, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit monitoring reports using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copies of the monitoring reports. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for monitoring report submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

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2. Monitoring reports shall be submitted on the first day of the second month following the monitoring period and shall include:

    a) The monthly TDS and TIN concentrations of recycled water used over each groundwater management zone.
    b) The volume of recycled water used over, or tributary to, each groundwater management zone.
    c) The calculated 12-month flow weighed average concentration of recycled water used over, or tributary to, each groundwater management zone.
    d) The TDS/TIN offset data specified in section III. C., above.
    e) A certification that the recycled water delivered to users complied with all Reclamation Specifications of this Order.
    f) A summary of new recycled water users added to the distribution system during the monitoring period.
    g) The report due on March 1 of each year shall contain the summary report regarding users specified in section III. B., above.

3. The Discharger shall submit hard copy monitoring reports (with an original signature) in accordance with the following requirements:

    a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the use of recycled water is in conformance with the limitations and specifications of this Order.

    b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the monitoring report that clearly identifies any violations of the Order; discusses corrective actions taken or planned; and includes a proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

    c. Monitoring reports must be signed and certified by a responsible official of the Discharger, and shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board at the address listed below:

    California Regional Water Quality Control Board
    Santa Ana Region
    3737 Main Street, Suite 500
    Riverside, CA 92501-3348

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Attachment F – Fact Sheet

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As described in Section II of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. DISCHARGER INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Order.

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	City of Riverside, Public Utilities Department
Facility	City of Riverside Recycled Water Distribution System
Discharger Contract	Kevin S. Milligan, Assistant General Manager - Water, (951) 826-5780
Address	Water Operations 2911 Adams Street Riverside, CA 92504

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II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Facility Background

The City of Riverside, Public Utilities Department (RPU), submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated July 11, 2011, and applied for Waste Discharge Requirements and a Master Reclamation Permit to distribute up to 10,100 acre-feet per year (afy) of recycled water from the Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RRWQCP) for irrigation, and other municipal and industrial purposes.

B. Facility Description

The City of Riverside, Public Works Department (RPW), is currently discharging up to 40 million gallons per day (mgd) of tertiary treated wastewater to Reach 3 of the Santa Ana River pursuant to Order No. R8-2006-0009, NPDES No. CA0105350, from the RRWQCP. A portion of this water is also distributed to a few nearby recycled water users for irrigation under that Order.

The City has determined that Riverside Public Utilities is the appropriate agency for distribution of recycled water and has filed a report of waste discharge to that end. Existing RPW customers will transfer to the RPU permit. RPU is currently in the process of expanding its recycled water distribution system. As discussed in RPU's March 2011 Recycled Water Facility Plan, recycled water is expected to be used for irrigation and non-irrigation uses, such as for construction, commercial/industrial (including cooling), habitat development and maintenance, and recreational uses. RPU may convey recycled water to neighboring agencies, pending specific agreements and

other permitting. Direct groundwater recharge with recycled water may be considered in the future, but is not considered at this time.

The City intends to prepare two Engineering Reports, regarding the production and distribution of recycled, respectively, each conforming to Section 60323, Article 7, Chapter 3, Division 4, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The Engineering Report regarding recycled water production will be prepared by RPW in association with a separate set of waste discharge requirements for the RRWQCP facility. The Engineering Report regarding recycled water distribution and use will be prepared by RPU in association with this Order.

For internal reasons, RPU maintains two documents applicable to users of recycled water: *Water Rule 18* and *Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use*. *Water Rule 18* contains all of the administrative information, and *Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use* contains all of the information regarding design, construction, and operation of on-site recycled water systems. These two documents are hereinafter together referred to as Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use. On December 1, 2011, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) issued a letter to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board stating approval of RPU's Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use.

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C. Discharge of Recycled Water and Receiving Groundwater Management Zones

The RPU proposes to distribute treated wastewater to various recycled water users overlying or tributary to various groundwater management zones. Table 2 shows the affected management zones and estimated recycled water demands.

Table 2. Recycled Water Demand by Groundwater Management Zone

Groundwater Management Zone	Demand (acre-feet per year)
Chino-South	180
Arlington	3,033
Riverside - A	1,456
Riverside - D	735
Riverside - E	2,160
Riverside - F	1,278
Temescal	32

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the proposed Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4, Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with Section 13260). This Order also serves as a Master Reclamation Permit pursuant to California Water Code Section 13523.1

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City of Riverside certified an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for its recycled water program on June 18, 2007.

Pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Section 15096, as a responsible agency, the Regional Water Board is required to consider an EIR by the lead agency in determining whether to adopt waste discharge requirements. A responsible agency has responsibility for mitigating and avoiding only the direct and indirect environmental effects of those parts of the project that it decides to carry out, finance, or approve. Further, the responsible agency must make findings as required by Section 15091 and, if necessary, 15093, for each and every significant impact of the project. As required by Section 15096, the Regional Board has considered the EIR prepared for the project in adopting these waste discharge requirements.

In the adoption of these waste discharge requirements, the Regional Water Board has considered those sections of the discharger's EIR that relate to water quality. Based on the mitigation proposed and the conditions set forth in this Order, impacts to water quality will be reduced to a less than significant level and beneficial uses will be protected. The Regional Water Board independently finds that changes or alterations have been required or incorporated into the project that avoid or mitigate impacts to water quality to a less than significant level.

C. State Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana Basin (hereinafter Basin Plan) that became effective on January 24, 1995. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters in the Santa Ana Region addressed through the plan. More recently, the Basin Plan was amended significantly to incorporate revised boundaries for groundwater subbasins, now termed "management zones", new nitrate-nitrogen and total dissolved solids (TDS) objectives for the new management zones, and new nitrogen and TDS management strategies. This Basin Plan Amendment was adopted by the Regional Water Board on January 22, 2004. The

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State Water Resources Control Board and Office of Administrative Law approved the Amendment on September 30, 2004 and December 23, 2004, respectively. This Order implements Basin Plan.

The beneficial uses applicable to the Groundwater Management Zones listed in Table 2, above, include: municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.

The following table presents the water quality objectives for the groundwater management zones and the ambient water quality for both TDS and nitrate-nitrogen.

Table 3. Current Water Quality and Water Quality Objectives, TDS and Nitrate

Groundwater Management Zone	TDS (mg/L)		Nitrate Nitrogen (mg/L)	
	Current Ambient	Water Quality Objective	Current Ambient	Water Quality Objective
Chino - South	720	680	8.8	4.2
Arlington	No Data	980	No Data	10.0
Riverside - A	440	560	4.4	6.2
Riverside - D	No Data	810	No Data	10.0
Riverside - E	720	720	14.8	10.0
Riverside - F	580	660	9.5	9.5
Temescal	780	770	13.2	10.0

This Order contains discharge limitations for TDS and nitrogen based on the water quality objectives and the current water quality for the listed groundwater management zones. The Basin Plan recognizes that strict compliance with TDS and nitrogen limits may be difficult to achieve and it describes the regulatory approach the Regional Water Board uses to address such situations. The Regional Water Board incorporates offset provisions in waste discharge requirements whereby dischargers can implement an approved program to offset TDS and nitrogen discharges in excess of specified TDS and nitrogen limits.

2. **Antidegradation Policy.** The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference the State antidegradation policy. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provisions of State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

3. **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.** Section 13267 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement state requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.

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IV. Rationale For Discharge And Reclamation Specifications

A. Discharge Specifications

1. TDS/TIN Limits

The following discharge specifications are based on the numeric water quality objectives applicable to each groundwater management zone or the current water quality. In most cases, the ambient concentrations of TDS and nitrogen in the groundwater management zones is equal to or greater than the water quality objectives. Therefore, the groundwater quality objectives for those zones are applied directly as limits. As noted in Table 3, above, current TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations in the Riverside A Groundwater Management Zone and the current TDS concentration in the Riverside F Groundwater Management Zone are better than the water quality objectives. Therefore, the limits for those groundwater management zones are based on the current water quality, in accordance with the antidegradation policy. The Regional Water Board may reopen this Order to consider less stringent limits for those two groundwater management zones, should RPU conduct an acceptable antidegradation analysis that demonstrates that degradation of the existing water quality "will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies."[1]

The nitrate-nitrogen objectives are expressed as a total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) limits and and were calculated using a 25% nitrogen loss coefficient. The TIN limits are not applicable to recycled water used for irrigation.

Table 4. Discharge Specifications for TDS and TIN

Groundwater Management Zone	12-Month Average TDS Limit (mg/L)	12-Month Average TIN Limit (mg/L)
Chino - South	680	5.6
Arlington	980	13.3
Riverside - A	440	5.9
Riverside - D	810	13.3
Riverside - E	720	13.3
Riverside - F	580	12.7
Temescal	770	13.3

[1] *State Water Resources Control Board, Resolution 68-16, Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*

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2. TDS/TIN Mitigation Plan

Riverside Public Utilities is required to comply with the above limits unless it demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer that it is implementing a plan, approved by the Executive Officer, to offset discharges in excess of the limits. The proposed offset plan shall include a compliance schedule that assures that the required offsets will be achieved as soon as possible but no later than three years from the date the limit is exceeded. Upon approval, RPU must implement the offset plan according to the approved schedule. The offset plan shall account for TDS/TIN discharges in excess of the numeric limits specified in this Order that occur from the date of adoption of this Order. Should any of the proposed offsets prove to be inadequate to provide requisite offset(s), RPU shall no later than 30 days of finding of its inadequacy, propose an alternative offset plan for approval by the Executive Officer. RPU shall implement the alternative offset plan upon approval by the Executive Officer.

B. Reclamation Specifications

1. Section 13523 of the California Water Code provides that a Regional Water Board, after consulting with and receiving the recommendations from the CDPH and any party who has requested in writing to be consulted, and after any necessary hearing, shall prescribe water reclamation requirements for water which is used or proposed to be used as recycled water, if, in the judgment of the Regional Water Board, such requirements are necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare. Section 13523 further provides that such requirements shall include, or be in conformance with, the statewide uniform water recycling criteria established by the CDPH pursuant to California Water Code Section 13521.

2. Reclamation specifications in the proposed Order are based upon the Water Recycling Criteria contained in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Sections 60301 through 60355, California Code of Regulations, and California Water Code Section 13521.

V. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 13267 of the California Water Code authorizes the Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to verify compliance with the limitations and provisions of this Order. In addition to containing definitions of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements of reporting of spills, violations, and routine monitoring data in accordance with WDR regulations, the California Water Code, and Regional Water Board policies.

In order to determine compliance with the discharge limitations specified in this Order, RPU is required to determine the TDS and TIN concentration and volume of the water used over/discharged to each groundwater management zone on a monthly basis. RPU is also required to calculate and report the running 12-month average concentration of the

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water used/discharged to each groundwater management zone. These values will be used to determine compliance with the TDS and TIN discharge specifications of the Order.

VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board is considering the issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements and a Master Reclamation Permit for the City of Riverside, Public Utilities Department. As a step in the adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed a tentative Order. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the Order adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to adopt this Order and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning the tentative Order. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on May 25, 2012.

Najah N. Amin
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3348

C. Public Meeting

Adoption of the tentative Order will be considered during the Regional Water Board's regular meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date:	June 15, 2012
Time:	9:00 A.M.
Location:	Irvine Ranch Water District 15600 Sand Canyon Avenue Irvine, CA

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Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public meeting, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the tentative Order. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. You can access the agenda for the meeting, as well as any changes in date and location of the meeting at our web site, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana.

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Water Board's action to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, related documents, tentative Order, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the Regional Water Board Office at any time between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (951) 320-2008.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding this Order should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to Najah Amin at (951) 320-6362

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