COASTAL WATER RESEARCH PROJECT

Annual Report for the Year Ended 30 June 1976

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CHARACTERISTICS OF MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGES, 1975

Municipal wastewater discharges are the principal sources of most pollutants entering southern California waters as a result of human activity. The 1975 flow from marine outfalls was over 1 billion gallons per day. The Project receives effluent monitoring data from the five largest municipal dischargers; as shown in Table 1, the combined flow of these five is 94 percent of the total municipal wastewater input. We review the data received each year for major changes in wastewater constituent concentrations or mass emission rates.

The 1975 annual average concentration of certain waste constituents is listed in Table 2; calculated 1975 mass emission rates for the same constituents are given in Table 3.

The Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) effluent is not a typical primary effluent. This discharge alone accounts for onethird the flow of wastewater to coastal waters and--because of high numbers of industrial influents it receives--more than half the total mass emissions of chromium, lead, zinc, and DDT.

Table 4 presents the 1971-75 total annual mass emissions for the dischargers. Between 1971 and 1974, all of the general constituents showed a slight decrease. Trace metals and PCB remained relatively constant, and DDT decreased by a factor of 10. However, between 1974 and 1975, there were several significant changes:

• The combined annual mass emission rate of total suspended solids increased by about 10 percent between 1974 and 1975, although the total flow of wastewater increased less than 1 percent. Several factors contributed to this situation. Projects to reclaim water from the increasing influents to the JWPCP resulted in a slight reduction in the flow from this plant but an increase in particulate load. Digester cleaning and renovation at the Los Angeles City Hyperion treatment plant in 1975 temporarily increased the suspended solids concentration of the 7-mile effluent and brought the Table 1. Municipal waste-
water discharged to
southern California coastal
waters, 1975

| Discharger | Agency | Flow, (mgd) | Nature of Effluent | % of Tota Flow |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Joint Water Pollution | Los Angeles County | 339 | Primary | 32.4 |
| Control Plant (JWPCP) | Sanitation Districts | 1.7 | Digested Sludge Centrate | 0.16 |
| Hyperion Plant | City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation | 249 100 2.3 | Primary Secondary Plant Sludge | 23.8 9.56 0.22 |
| Orange County Plants | Orange County Sanitation Districts | 165.2 10 | Primary Secondary | 15.8 0.96 |
| Pt. Loma Plant | City of San Diego | 109 | Primary | 10.4 |
| Oxnard Plant | City of Oxnard | 9.51 | Primary | 0.91 |
| Other (about 20) | Various | 40 20 | Primary Secondary | 3.8 1.9 |
| Total | | 1,045.7 | | 100 |

Table 2. Average concentrations of general constituents, trace metals, and chlorinated hydrocarbons in the final effluent of municipal waste dischargers, 1975

| | Hyperion | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------|--------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | JWPCP | 5 mile | 7 mile | Orange County | Point Loma | Oxnard |
| | | | | | | |
| Flow (mgd) | 341 | 345 | 4.3 | 175.2 | 109 | 9.51 |
| General Constituents (mg/liter) | 070 | A- | 10.000 | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids | 278 | 85 | 10,300 | 138 | 125 | 166 |
| 5-day B.O.D. | 209 | 125 | | 193 | 191 | 305 |
| Oil and Grease | 61.4 | 20 | 970 | 34 | 26.7 | 37 |
| Ammonia Nitrogen | .37.6 | 13.9 | | 33.3 | 25.7 | 28,9 |
| Total Phosphate | 13.2 | 9 | 80 | | | 2.5 |
| Detergent (MBAS) | 7.1 | 3.9 | | 10月末日に | 6,16 | 1.84 |
| Cyanide (CN) | 0.33 | 0.14 | 0.67 | 0.10 | 0.001 | < 0.001 |
| Phenois | 4.13 | 0.04 | 0.29 | 0,43 | 0.272 | 0.469 |
| Trace métals (mg/liter) | | 1000 | 1000 | | And the second second | 100 |
| Silver | 0.013 | 0.02 | 0.8 | 0.012 | 0.0143 | 0.013 |
| Arsenic | < 0.011 | 0.01 | 0.29 | | < 0.001 | 0,0068 |
| Cadmium | 0.036 | 0.02 | 1.17 | 0.04 | 0.0515 | 0.017 |
| Chromium | 0.8 | 0.13 | 11.7 | 0.19 | 0,167 | 0.044 |
| Copper | 0.42 | 0.19 | 16.8 | 0,41 | 0,149 | 0.073 |
| Mercury | 0.0011 | 0.002 | 0.108 | | 0.00076 | 0.0015 |
| Nickel | 0.28 | 0.15 | 3.1 | 0.15 | 0,16 | 0.226 |
| Lead | 0.25 | 0.03 | 2.05 | 0.16 | 0,1 | 0.07 |
| Selenium | < 0.013 | 0.02 | 0.27 | | | |
| Zine | 1.45 | 0.23 | 23.1 | 0.65 | 0,315 | 0.209 |
| Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (µg/Iii | ter) | A STATE OF | | 18. arts | | 古海 市市。 |
| Discharger Values | | | | | | |
| Total DDT | 2.33 | 1.63 | 6.49 | 0.31 | | |
| Total PCB | 3.03 | 3.92 | 17.3 | 10.8 | | |
| Project Values** | | | | and Karaka | | 2010年1月 |
| Total DDT | 2.3 | 0,07 | 3 | 0.04 | 0.89 | 0,1 |
| Total PCB | 1.38 | 0.34 | 22 | 7.31 | 1.63 | 0.29 |

**Analyses of two 1-week composite samples of each effluent.

Table 3. Mass emission rates of general constituents, trace metals and chlorinated hydrocarbons in final effluent of municipal

| waste | | |
|-------|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| | | Hyperion | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| | JWPCP | 5 mile | 7 mile | Orange County | Point Loma | Oxnard |
| | | | | Country | COMIA | exitary of |
| General Constituents (metric tons/y | | | | | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 366 (CC) |
| Flow mgd | 341 | 345 | 4.3 | 175.2 | 109 | 9.5 |
| Total Suspended Solids | 130,966 | 40,460 | 69,720 | 33,396 | 18,725 | 2,181 |
| 5-day BOD | 98,460 | 59,575 | | 46,706 | 28,612 | 4,002 |
| Oil and Grease | 28,926 | 9,532 | 6,566 | 8,228 | 4,000 | 485 |
| Ammonia Nitrogen | 17,713 | 6,625 | | 8,059 | 3,850 | 379 |
| Total Phosphate | 6,912 | 4,289 | 541 | | | |
| Detergent (MBAS) | 3,345 | 1,859 | | 24.2 | 923 | 24.1 |
| Cyanide (CN) | - 155 | 66.7 | 4.5- | A Televit | 0,15 | 0.013 |
| Phenols | 1,945 | 19.1 | 2 | 104.1 | 40.7 | 6.15 |
| Trace Metals (metric tons/year) | | | | | | |
| Silver | 6.12 | 9.5 | 5.4 | 2.90 | 2.14 | 0.17 |
| Arsenic | 5.18 | 4.8 | 2 | 17-10-00 | 0.15 | 0.09 |
| Cadmium | 17 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 9.68 | 2.71 | 0.22 |
| Chromium | 377 | 62 | 79.2 | - 46 | 25 | 0.58 |
| - Copper | 198 | 91 | 113.7 | 99.2 | 22.3 | 0.96 |
| Nickel | 132 | 71 | 21 | 36.3 | - 24 | 2.97 |
| Lead | 118 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 38.7 | a de 15 | 0.92 |
| Selenium. | 6.1 | 9.53 | 1.83 | | | 536 TX 44 |
| Zinc | 683 | 110 | 156 | 157.3 | 47.2 | 2.74 |
| Mercury | 0.52 | 0.95 | 0.73 | | 0.114 | 0.02 |
| Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (kg/year |) it is a set of the | | | | | |
| Dishcarger Values | | | 240 60 M (2) | | | |
| Total DDT | <1,098 | 777 | 43.9 | 75 | | |
| Total PCB | <1,427 | 1,868 | 117.1 | 2,613 | See and the | 100 H 26 |
| Project Values** | 36992233844 | | 200 CA 44 | 3333435 | | |
| Total DDF | 1,080 | 32.4 | 18 | 8.7 | 134 | 1.2 |
| Total PCB | 649 | 162 | 239 | 1,777 | 247 | 3.5 |
| *Not reported. **Based on analyses of two 1-week | composite samples of | each effluen | | | | |
| Year | 1971 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | | |
| low (mgd) | 931 922 | 955 | 967 | 985 | | |
| eneral Constituents (metric tons/year | and the second | | 31.226.43 | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids | 288,000 279,000 | 270,000 | 264,000 | 295,448 | | |
| 5-day BOD | 283,000 250,000 | 217,000 | 222.000 | | | |
| Oit and Grease | 62,500 60,600 | 57,400 | 54,700 | 58,222 | | |
| | | CLUSTER PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER OF T | ******* | | | |
| | and the second | Construction of the second | 37.000 | 36.621 | | |
| Ammonia Nitrogen race Metals (metric tons/year) | 56,600 39,900 | 45,900 | 37,000 | 36,621 | | |

57.3

676

559

339

243

1,880

21,700

8,730

33.8

673

485

273

226

1,210

6,600

9,830

49.3

695

509

318

180

1,360

4,120

4,620

Arsenic Cadmium

Copper

Mercury Nickel

Selenium

Total DDT

Total PCB

Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (kg/year)

a. Oxnard included only in 1975 data.

c. Total for Hyperion and JWPCP only

b. Orange County data not included.

Lead

Zinc

Chromium

Table 4. Combined annual mass emission rates of southern California's five largest municipal waste dischargers,^a 1971-1975.

12.2^b

52

589.6

525

287

1,156

1,994

6,025

17.1^c

2.33^b

20.9^b

55.4

3.09^b

17.75^C

690

575

314

199

1,320

2,120

9,390

annual mass emission rate of this discharger to a level about 25 percent higher than the 1974 rate.

- The combined mass emission rates for all measured metals except silver were lower than the 1974 rates; these reductions, which ranged from 6 percent for cadmium to 25 percent for mercury, appear to be the result of improved source control of metals. In contrast, the reported mass emission rates for silver for all five dischargers increased by an average of 17 percent. We believe that these higher silver numbers reflect improvements in the ability to measure this metal rather than actual increases in effluent concentrations.
- Total DDT values continued to decline, and the combined mass emission rate for 1975 was 6 percent lower than the 1974 value. The combined mass emission rates between 1971 and 1975 seem mainly to represent flushing of the substance from the JWPCP system following control of a single, dominant industrial source in 1970.
- The average reported amount of total PCB declined 35 percent between 1974 and 1975. We are not sure whether this decrease reflects actual reductions in effluent concentrations or refinements in analytical procedures.

During 1975, the Project collected two effluent samples-each a 1-week composite and each taken in a different season of the year--from each of the five major discharges. The samples were analyzed for total DDT and total PCB. The concentrations and mass emission rates for each discharger are given at the bottom of Tables 2 and 3, and the combined chlorinated hydrocarbon mass emission rates are given below, along with the 1975 value based on those reported by the dischargers:

| | Total DDT (kg/yr) | Total PCB <u>(kg/yr)</u> |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total of discharger's reported 1975 mass emission rates | 1,994 | 6,025 |
| Total 1975 mass emission rate based on Project analyses of two samples of each effluent | 1,270 | 3,078 |

We plan to continue our intercalibration efforts with the laboratories of the major dischargers.