

## **APPENDIX A-5.5-1**

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### **Chronology of JOS Reuse Activities**

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**CHRONOLOGY OF JOS REUSE ACTIVITIES**

- April 1949            The Districts' "Report on the Reclamation of Water from Sewage and Industrial Wastes in Los Angeles County, California" is published. It demonstrates the feasibility of water reclamation and eventual reuse.
- September 1954      The Districts assume operation of the Tri-City Plant, which served Pomona, Claremont, and La Verne.
- 1959                 Report outlining the financing and construction of the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) is published.
- July 1962            The 15 mgd Whittier Narrows WRP goes into operation, becoming the first "upstream" water reclamation plant in the Joint Outfall System.
- August 1962         The Whittier Narrows WRP begins delivering reclaimed water for groundwater replenishment in the Montebello Forebay of the Central Groundwater Basin.
- June 1966            Pomona WRP is constructed to replace the Tri-City Plant.
- May 1968            The Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District (now the Water Replenishment District of Southern California) contracts for the purchase of reclaimed water from the proposed San Jose Creek WRP.
- March 1970          Pomona WRP is expanded to 10 mgd.
- October 1970        Los Coyotes WRP (12.5 mgd) is completed and placed in operation.
- June 1971            San Jose Creek WRP (37.5 mgd) is completed.
- May 1973            Long Beach WRP (12.5 mgd) is completed and placed in operation.
- December 1973      Deliveries of reclaimed water from the Pomona WRP through the Pomona Water Department to Cal Poly Pomona begin. Currently, nine reuse sites are served by this system.
- June 1975            The Los Coyotes WRP is expanded from 12.5 to 37.5 mgd.

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- February 1977      The Districts' "Pomona Virus Study" final report is published, which demonstrated that direct filtration, adding coagulant just prior to filtration through inert media filters, was just as effective at removing virus from secondary effluent as coagulation followed by a separate flocculation basin and then filtration. This led to the construction of effluent filters at the upstream water reclamation plants in the late 1970's. The WRPs were then classified as tertiary treatment facilities.
- June 1978          Deliveries of reclaimed water from the San Jose Creek WRP to the adjacent California Country Club begin.
- October 1978        The California State Legislature adopts revised wastewater reclamation regulations which are contained in Title 22 of the California Administrative Code. The effluent from the Sanitation Districts' tertiary-treatment plants can be used for all of the approved applications contained in these regulations.
- November 1978      Reclaimed water deliveries from the Los Coyotes WRP to Iron-wood Nine Golf Course and Caruthers Park begin.
- October 1979        The first industrial use of reclaimed water occurs as Garden State Paper (now Smurfit Newsprint) begins to use over 3 mgd of Pomona WRP effluent for recycling old newspapers.
- August 1980        Deliveries of reclaimed water from the Long Beach WRP through the City of Long Beach Water Department begin. The first reuse site is El Dorado Park West and Golf Course.
- April 1982          The "Orange and Los Angeles Counties (OLAC) Water Reuse Study" is published, detailing numerous potential reclaimed water distribution system projects. Many of these are subsequently constructed in the Sanitation Districts' service area and elsewhere.
- September 1982    The City of Industry completes its 7,100 gpm reclaimed water pump station located at the San Jose Creek WRP and begins deliveries of reclaimed water to the Industry Hills Recreation Area through a 36-inch transmission line.
- October 1982        The San Jose Creek WRP is expanded from 37.5 to 62.5 mgd.
- January 1984        The Long Beach Water Department's North Long Beach reclaimed water distribution system is completed, with 11 sites connected by September of the following year.

- March 1984            The Districts' "Health Effects Study" is published, which concludes that the recharge of reclaimed water into the groundwater drinking supply of the Central Basin did not adversely affect in a statistically significant way the health of people ingesting drinking water containing up to 15 percent reclaimed water with regard to gastro-intestinal disease, cancers, and birth defects. It also is determined that recharge with reclaimed water was not adversely impacting the groundwater quality of the Central Basin.
- April 1984            During this month, daily average reuse flows in the Sanitation Districts' Joint Outfall System exceed 60 mgd for the first time.
- June 1984            The Long Beach WRP is expanded from 12.5 mgd to 25 mgd.
- March 1986            The Long Beach Water Department's South Long Beach reclaimed water distribution system is completed, with five sites being connected.
- May 1986            The Walnut Valley Water District completes its 27-mile reclaimed water distribution system and begins delivery of reclaimed water from the Pomona WRP (purchased from the Pomona Water Department). This systems serves 48 reuse sites as of March 1994.
- March 1987            The Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region adopts Board Order No. 87-40, which permits increased use of reclaimed water for groundwater recharge in the Montebello Forebay from 32,700 to 50,000 acre-feet per year.
- December 1987        The City of Cerritos completes its 14,500 gallon per minute pump station located at the Los Coyotes WRP and expands delivery of reclaimed water to dozens of landscape irrigation sites throughout the city.
- May 1988            During this month, daily average reuse flows in the Sanitation Districts' service area exceed 80 mgd for the first time.
- December 1988        Norman's Nursery moves from the site of the Stage III expansion of the San Jose Creek WRP to a site adjacent to the Whittier Narrows WRP, using reclaimed water from the latter facility.
- March 1989            The Long Beach Water Department's North Long Beach reclaimed water distribution system is extended, with six more sites being connected.

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- August 1989            The City of Lakewood connects to the City of Cerritos' reclaimed water distribution system originating at the Los Coyotes WRP, and begins delivery of reclaimed water to eight sites. By May 1993, 9 additional reuse sites have been connected.
- June 1991             The Pomona WRP is expanded from 10 to 15 mgd.
- January 1992          The Long Beach Water Department's North Long Beach reclaimed water distribution system is extended again, with seven more sites being connected.
- February 1992        The Central Basin Municipal Water District completes its 26-mile reclaimed water distribution system, delivering effluent from the Los Coyotes WRP via the City of Cerritos' reclaimed water pump station to 62 reuse sites by February 1994.
- October 1992          During this month, daily average reuse flows in the Districts' Joint Outfall System exceed 90 mgd for the first time.
- January 1993          The San Jose Creek WRP is expanded from 62.5 to 100 mgd, as Stage III begins discharging effluent to river.
- August 1993          Daily average reuse flows in the Districts' service area exceed 100 mgd for this month, setting a record of 113 mgd.