

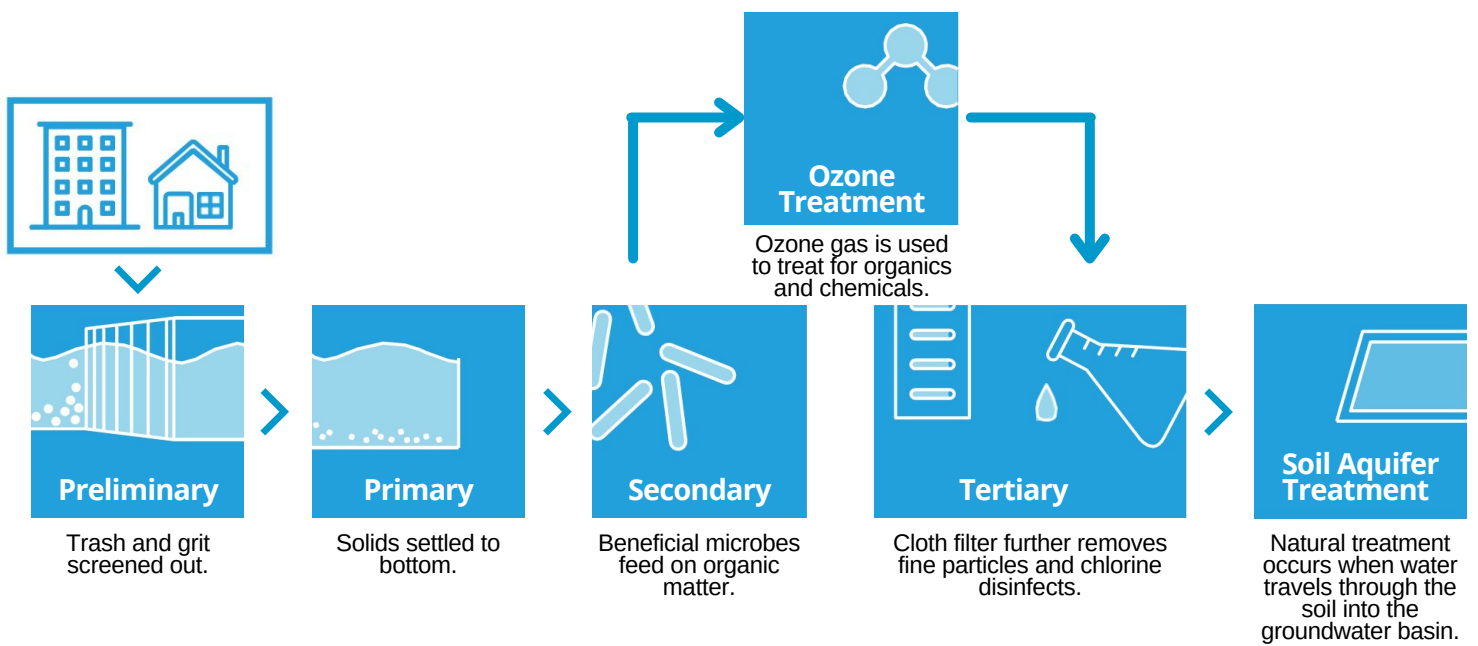
The City of Los Angeles (City) is taking an important step to reduce dependence on imported water by increasing the local water supply. The groundwater supply beneath the City is at a historic low after decades of over drafting and years of drought. Groundwater is now a renewable resource by replenishment with recycled water that is produced from municipal wastewater through advanced treatment, making it suitable for potable and non-potable reuse applications. Advanced treated recycled water from LA Sanitation & Environment’s (LASAN) Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant (DCTWRP) will provide highly purified water to replenish the City’s groundwater aquifers and create a new local drought resistant and sustainable source of water.

The Project

The Ozone Demonstration Project at DCTWRP is designed and operated by LASAN and will produce highly purified water to replenishes the City’s groundwater in the San Fernando Groundwater Basin. The project will produce up to 10 million gallons per day (mgd) of highly purified water by the end of 2022. Current regulations allow the spreading of this highly purified water in spreading basins to augment groundwater supplies. This project is a partnership with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) and will address the immediate need to replenish the groundwater basin as well as show the effectiveness and benefits of the added step of ozone treatment.

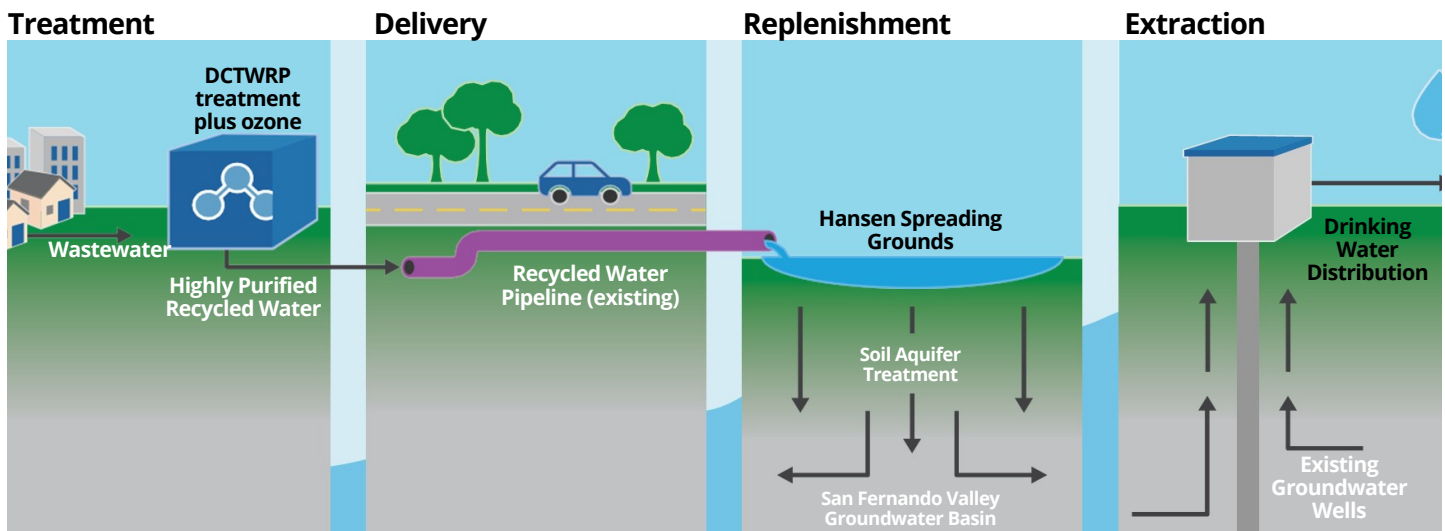
Treatment Process

Currently, DCTWRP utilizes a multi-step treatment process consisting of preliminary, primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment. The Ozone Demonstration Project will add ozone treatment to the existing process in order to produce fully treated recycled water. Ozone is a powerful oxidizing gas that removes organics and chemicals from water. Once LASAN has treated the water at DCTWRP, LADWP will deliver it through an existing pipeline to the Hansen Spreading Grounds in the San Fernando Valley where it will soak into the ground, providing additional highly effective natural treatment through soil filtration and microbiological activity.



Groundwater Replenishment Process

Groundwater replenishment involves recharging naturally occurring aquifers with water to augment our existing water supplies. After the water is treated and delivered to spreading basins, the water percolates into the aquifer. This percolation process is also called soil aquifer treatment: the natural treatment that occurs when water travels through the soil into the groundwater basin. The water will remain underground for several years and add to the City's future drinking water supply.



LASAN Clean Water Program:

LASAN serves more than four million people and operates and maintains the largest wastewater treatment and collection systems in the United States. LASAN serves Los Angeles and 29 contracting cities and agencies, has more than 6,700 miles of public sewers and conveys over 300 million gallons per day of flow from residences and businesses to LASAN's four water reclamation plants.

Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant:

DCTWRP is located in Van Nuys, was constructed in 1985, and expanded in 1991 to its current capacity of 80 million gallons per day. DCTWRP is the leading producer of tertiary treated recycled water in the San Fernando Valley.

San Fernando Groundwater Basin:

The San Fernando Groundwater Basin underlays most of the San Fernando Valley and is a water supply for the Cities of Los Angeles, Burbank, and Glendale. The basin is 175 square miles, it is about 1,200 feet deep and has a storage capacity of over 3.6 million acre feet.

For more information contact:
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(800) 773-2489
24HR Customer Care Center

To learn more visit:
www.lacitysan.org/recycledwater



As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and, upon request, will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services and activities.