A NEW SOURCE OF WATER FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



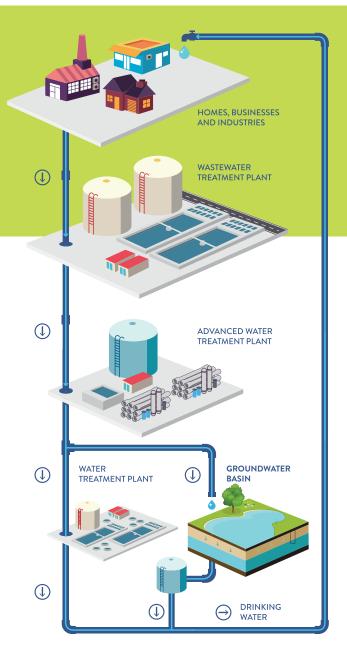
Water is too precious to use just once. So the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is making a major investment in a potential water recycling project that will reuse water currently sent to the ocean. The Regional Recycled Water Program, a partnership with the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, will purify wastewater to produce high quality water that can be used again. The program starts with a demonstration facility and could eventually become one of the largest advanced water treatment plants in the world.

How it works

The process begins with wastewater discharged from homes, businesses and industries. After the wastewater has been cleaned, it flows to an advanced water treatment plant where it is further purified. The water then replenishes groundwater basins, where it may be pumped up and used again. It could also be delivered to industrial facilities and potentially to Metropolitan's water treatment plants and delivery system.

Why it works

- Uses the region's largest untapped source of cleaned wastewater, currently sent to the ocean.
- Produces a drought-proof source of water, readily available rain or shine.
- Prepares the Southland in the event of a catastrophic earthquake by increasing local water supplies.
- Replenishes groundwater basins, which provide 30% of Southern California's water supply and have seen levels drop to historic lows in recent years.
- Considers and accommodates future regulations that could allow the water to flow to Metropolitan's water treatment plants and distribution system.
- Helps meet the needs of the region's growing economy and population at a cost comparable to other local water resources.
- Helps ensure regional water reliability through diversifying sources, in addition to conservation, local supply development and imported water.



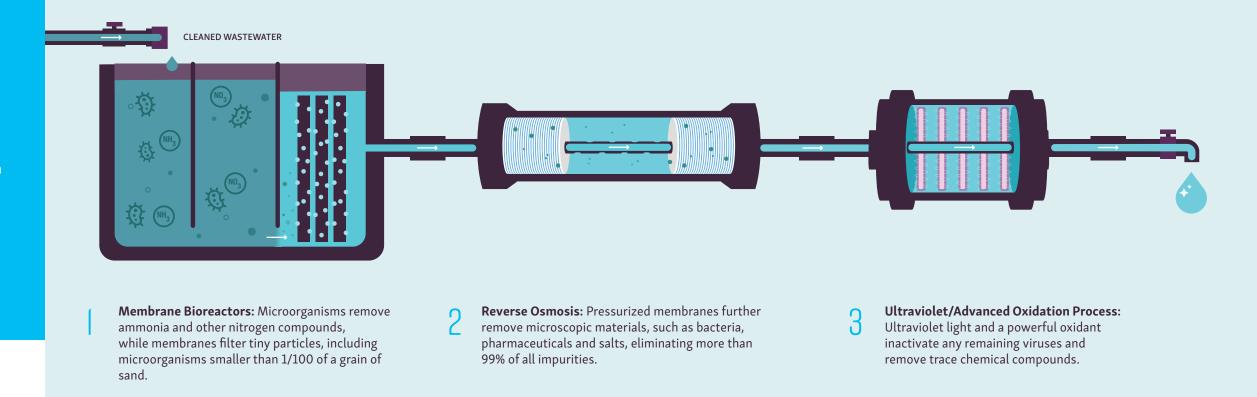
INTRODUCING THE REGIONAL RECYCLED WATER ADVANCED PURIFICATION CENTER

The new Regional Recycled Water Advanced Purification Center is a demonstration facility that takes cleaned wastewater from the Sanitation Districts' Joint Water Pollution Control Plant in Carson and applies a rigorous purification process to ensure the water is safe to reuse. The facility uses both tried and tested water treatment technologies employed across the world for decades and innovative processes to remove contaminants such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides, viruses, bacteria and potentially harmful chemicals down to the microscopic level, leaving only clean water.

THE PURIFICATION **PROCESS**

After wastewater is cleaned through multiple processes, it flows to the Regional Recycled Water Advanced Purification Center where it goes through a three-step purification process.

The end result is high quality, purified water that is safe to use again.



CONTINUING A RECYCLED WATER LEGACY

The past five decades have seen recycled water use in Southern California grow rapidly, for both irrigation and groundwater replenishment.

> As Southern California's population grows, recycled water lines are constructed alongside new development to irrigate schoolyards, parks and golf courses.

1962

The Sanitation Districts' Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant becomes the first plant in the U.S. intentionally designed to recycle water, using it to recharge groundwater basins.

1970s

Water Factory 21 begins purifying wastewater in Orange County and using it to replenish and protect groundwater from seawater intrusion. Becomes first plant in the world to use reverse osmosis.

1975

1990 recycled water usage: 100,000 acre-feet

Wastewater treatment plants add processes to produce more recycled water. Purple pipes are adopted as industry standard to distinguish recycled water for irrigation, firefighting and industrial use.

1980 recycled water usage: 17,000 acre-feet

2000 recycled water usage: 175,000 acre-feet

> Orange County embarks on the largest water reuse project of its kind in the world, eventually purifying 130 million gallons of water daily to replenish groundwater supplies used for drinking. Becomes the gold standard for water recycling.

San Diego advances a water recycling program that for the first time in California would use purified recycled water to fill a drinking water reservoir.

2014

2010 recycled water usage:

315,000 acre-feet

455,000 acre-feet

Water agencies from Ventura to San Diego continue to take steps

projects. The Regional Recycled

growth of recycled water use in

Southern California even farther.

Water Program will take the rapid

towards implementing large recycling

2020 recycled water usage:

1 acre-foot = 325,851 gallons

1995 - 2005

Several new water recycling facilities

are built that use reverse osmosis. The

recharge and industrial use.

resulting water is used for groundwater

STARTING SMALL AND SCALING UP

The Advanced Purification Center is a demonstration facility that will generate information needed for the potential future construction of a full-scale advanced water treatment plant. It uses a unique application of membrane bioreactors designed to increase efficiency in the water recycling process. Scientists and engineers will test the process to ensure the resulting purified water meets the highest water quality standards. Once approved by regulators, the innovative process could be used in California and applied around the globe.

ADVANCED PURIFICATION CENTER:

A 500,000 gallon/day demonstration facility. Tours of the site are now available.

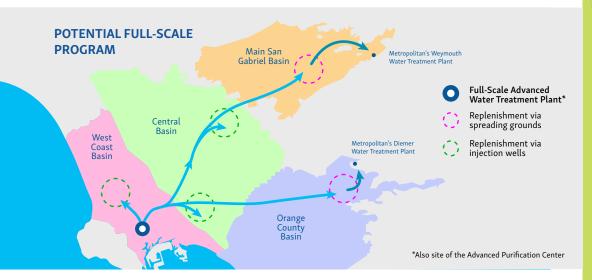
Cost: \$17 million for construction Timeline: Operation began in fall 2019

FULL-SCALE ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT PLANT:

A full-scale facility would produce up to 150 million gallons daily or 168,000 acre-feet annually, enough to serve more than 500,000 homes. Purified water could be delivered through over 60 miles of new pipelines to the region's groundwater basins, industrial facilities and potentially two of Metropolitan's water treatment plants.

Cost: \$3.4 billion to build, \$129 million annually to operate, resulting in a water cost of \$1,826/acre-foot

Timeline: Environmental planning in progress from 2021-24. Once approved, design and construction will follow for an estimated eight years.







THE PARTNERS

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a

state-established cooperative of 26 cities and water agencies serving nearly 19 million people in six counties. The district imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies, and helps its members to develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resourcemanagement programs.

The Sanitation Districts of Los **Angeles County** is a regional public agency consisting of 24 independent special districts serving over 5.6 million people in 78 cities and the unincorporated territory within Los Angeles County. The Sanitation Districts protect public health and the environment through innovative and cost-effective wastewater and solid waste management and, in doing so, convert waste into resources such as recycled water, energy and recycled materials.

www.lacsd.org

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