

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION**

**BOARD ORDER NO. R6T-2014-0049  
NPDES NO. CAG996001**

**RENEWAL OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT  
DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
GENERAL PERMIT FOR  
LIMITED THREAT DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS**

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The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Water Board), makes the following Findings:

1. Discharger

Individuals, public agencies, private businesses, and other legal entities (hereafter Discharger) often need to discharge high quality or relatively pollutant-free water that poses little or no threat to water quality or beneficial uses of water. This Region-wide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (General Permit) regulates certain categories of these discharges to waters of the United States within the Lahontan region.

2. Permit History

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for limited threat discharges resulting from dewatering and pump testing activities were adopted on June 4, 1998, and July 9, 2003, under NPDES General Permit No. CAG996001, entitled *NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM GENERAL PERMIT FOR LIMITED THREAT DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS*. Reissuance of this General Permit occurred last on July 23, 2008 with adoption of Board Order No. R6T-2008-0023, to regulate limited-threat discharges that may not be currently permitted or may be subject to an individual NPDES permit when a general permit would be more appropriate.

3. Reason for Action

The purpose of this Order is to renew NPDES General Permit No. CAG996001 and the associated monitoring and reporting program for regulating limited threat discharges to surface waters.

#### 4. Justification for the General Permit

There are numerous discharges to surface waters from similar sources that do not contain significant quantities of pollutants. Many of these discharges are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than an individual permit. Regulating these discharges under a general permit provides adequate control, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 122.28 provides for the issuance of general permits to regulate discharges of wastes that are generated from similar sources. On September 22, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) entered into a memorandum of agreement that authorized and established procedures for the State Water Board and the Regional Water Boards to issue general NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28.

#### 5. Enrollment Criteria

To be authorized by this General Permit, discharges must meet the following criteria:

- a) Pollutant concentrations in the discharge do not (1) cause, (2) have a reasonable potential to cause, or (3) contribute to an excursion above any applicable federal water quality criterion promulgated by the USEPA pursuant to the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303, or water quality objective or prohibition adopted by the Water Board or the State Water Board.
- b) Pollutant concentrations in the discharge will not cause or contribute to other than limited, short-term degradation of water quality, or impair beneficial uses of receiving waters.
- c) The discharge does not cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving waters.
- d) Discharge to land is not a practical alternative based on information provided by the Discharger.

#### 6. Obtaining Permit Authorization

To obtain authorization for discharges under this General Permit, the Discharger responsible for the project must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI), Attachment B that shall serve as an NPDES permit application with an appropriate fee, a project map, and a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan (General Permit Attachment A) to control the discharge. BMPs may include disposal practices to ensure compliance with the General Permit. The Discharger must conduct monitoring and reporting and should submit any available data relevant for the discharge and the receiving water with the NOI. The Discharger shall be authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this General Permit after 30 days from the Water Board receiving the NOI, project map, and BMP plan, or upon issuance of written Notice of Applicability (NOA) from the Water Board Executive Officer, or his or her designee, unless the Discharger is notified in writing that the application for NPDES General Permit coverage is incomplete, and/or coverage is denied.

7. Individual Waste Discharge Requirements

The Water Board Executive Officer or designated staff may determine that a waste discharge eligible for coverage by this General Permit is more appropriately regulated under an individual NPDES permit, another general NPDES permit, or general or individual WDRs for discharges to land. In such cases, the applicant shall be notified of the alternative requirements, the application processes and that the General Permit coverage is not applicable for the discharge.

Discharges to a sanitary sewer do not need regulatory coverage under the NPDES regulations, although the agency controlling the sanitary sewer may specify requirements for discharges to its conveyance and/or treatment system.

8. Land Disposal

The Water Board encourages the elimination of pollutant discharges to surface waters by disposing of wastewater on land where practicable, and requires applicants for this General Permit to evaluate land disposal as a first alternative. Where evidence shows that year-round land disposal is not practicable, dischargers must evaluate dry season land disposal as an alternative. Discharge under this General Permit will only be authorized when land disposal is not a practical or feasible option based on information or evidence provided by the applicant within the NOI. The information provided will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Such information may include, but is not limited to, considerations of the availability of land for disposal, the quantity and timing of the discharge, effects on groundwater quality, cost, disruptions (to services, plant or animal communities, endangered species, etc.), and other factors relevant to the protection of water quality.

9. Discharge Characteristics

This General Permit meets the requirements of 40 CFR Section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) for general permits. Waste discharges permitted under this Order:

- a) Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
- b) Discharge the same types of wastes or engage in the same types of disposal practices;
- c) Require the same effluent limitations, operating conditions, or standards for disposal;
- d) Require the same or similar monitoring; and
- e) Are more appropriately regulated under a general permit than individual permits.

10. Discharge Categories Covered Under This Permit

This General Permit covers discharges of pollutants to surface waters that constitute low-threat concentrations and/or waste loads meeting criteria specified in this General Permit. This General Permit covers discharges from the following sources, provided that the discharge does not contain or produce significant quantities of pollutants that could adversely affect designated beneficial uses:

- a) Diverted stream flows;
- b) Construction dewatering;
- c) Dredged spoils dewatering;
- d) Subterranean seepage dewatering;
- e) Well construction and pump testing of potable aquifer supplies;
- f) Geothermal well testing involving discharges of heat and/or non-potable water;
- g) Hydrostatic testing, maintenance, repair, disinfection and operation of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;
- h) Water treatment plant backflushing, residuals, and wasting;
- i) Fire hydrant testing or flushing;
- j) Hydrostatic testing of newly constructed and yet to be utilized pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc., used for purposes other than potable water supply (gas, oil, reclaimed water, etc.).

This General Permit is intended to regulate the limited threat discharges identified above. It is not intended for ground water contamination cleanup projects or to regulate discharges that contain industrial chemicals, chlorinated hydrocarbons, or organic pollutants, herbicides, pesticides, oil and grease, radioactivity, excessive salinity or any substance or physical property in significant quantities that may adversely affect beneficial uses or cause acute or chronic toxicity to aquatic life in the receiving waters for the discharge.

#### 11. Flow Characteristics and Rates

Discharges authorized by this General Permit are typically short-term, seasonal, or intermittent, but the duration of the discharge is not necessarily a limiting factor in the applicability of this General Permit for a specific discharge. Discharge and receiving water flow rates shall be considered but are not necessarily a limiting factor in the applicability of this General Permit for a specific discharge. The discharge flow characteristics, and anticipated flow rates and volumes, shall be specified in the NOI form (General Permit Attachment B).

In some cases, flow rates and amounts will need to be evaluated for discharges if they, for example, may exceed the natural capacity of the receiving water and/or cause erosion or flooding.

#### 12. Discharge Classes

The USEPA Permit Compliance System (PCS) is the national database used to track compliance with NPDES Permit requirements. Facilities in PCS are identified as either major or minor. Within the major/minor classification, facilities are grouped into municipals or non-municipals. Major municipals are defined as facilities that discharge at least one million gallons per day or more. Major non-municipals are facilities whose major rating code (MRAT) is at least 80 or higher. The MRAT is determined by completing a USEPA NPDES Permit Rating Work Sheet (<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/owm0116.pdf>), and is based on six factors including: toxic pollutant potential, flow/stream flow volume, conventional pollutants, public health impacts, water quality factors, and proximity to near coastal waters. If an individual discharge is classified as a major discharge based on State Water Board or USEPA criteria and regulations, this General Permit will not be applicable to the discharge.

**13. Water Quality Characteristics**

Water quality characteristics and potential constituents of concern for the discharge categories identified above in Finding No. 10 are tabulated below. Intermittent testing will be required throughout the period of discharge to ensure compliance with requirements related to the constituents of concern for particular discharges.

**POTENTIAL CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN**

<b>Discharge Category</b>	<b>Potential Constituents of Concern</b>
a) Diverted stream flows	Sediments, turbidity, detritus
b) Construction dewatering	Sediments, turbidity, construction materials, total petroleum hydrocarbons
c) Dredged spoils dewatering	Sediments, turbidity, nutrients (N, P), total petroleum hydrocarbons, bacteria/pathogens.
d) Subterranean seepage dewatering	Sediments, total dissolved solids, total petroleum hydrocarbons
e) Well construction and pump testing of aquifer supplies	Sediments, total dissolved solids
f) Geothermal well testing	Sediments, total dissolved solids, metals, heat
g) Hydrostatic testing, maintenance, repair, disinfection and operation of potable water supply pipelines	Minor adhesives, scale, corrosion products, hardness, chlorine, rust, iron, disinfection by-products
h) Water treatment plant backflushing, residuals, and wasting	Filter sludge, water treatment chemicals, iron, chloride, aluminum sulfate, chlorine, algae, metals, suspended matter
i) Fire hydrant testing or flushing	Sediment, total dissolved solids, scale, corrosion products, chlorine
j) Hydrostatic testing of new pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc., used for purposes other than potable water supply	Scale, corrosion products, total petroleum hydrocarbons, erosion products, residuals from pipe manufacturing and/or storage/transport.

#### 14. Effluent Limitations

Federal regulations require effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a concentration causing or having reasonable potential to cause, or contribute, to in-stream concentrations above narrative or numerical water quality objectives. Based on the enrollment criteria, application information, and other data required as part of this General Permit, authorized discharges are not expected to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above a water quality objective. Throughout the Lahontan Region, large amounts of variation occur from site to site, and also between receiving waters. Therefore, it is not feasible or practical to establish numeric effluent limitations for pollutants in discharges from the above-cited limited-threat discharge sources. Instead, the provisions of this General Permit require implementation of BMPs pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(k) to control and abate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters and to achieve the purposes and intent of compliance with Basin Plan water quality objectives. Additional information and water quality monitoring data obtained during the term of this General Permit may be assessed by the Water Board staff to determine whether effluent limits may be needed. If necessary, this General Permit may be re-opened and modified to include effluent limits.

#### 15. Basin Plan

In compliance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the Water Board adopted an updated *Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region* (Basin Plan) that became effective on March 31, 1995. The Basin Plan incorporates State Water Board plans and policies by reference, contains beneficial use designations and water quality objectives for all waters of the Lahontan Region, and provides a strategy for protecting beneficial uses of surface and ground waters throughout the Lahontan Region. The Basin Plan can be accessed on the internet at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan>, including amendments adopted since 1995.

#### 16. Beneficial Uses - Surface Waters

Designated beneficial uses of surface waters for many locations within the Lahontan Region include: municipal and domestic supply and agricultural supply (MUN, AGR); ground water recharge and freshwater replenishment (GWR, FRSH); water contact and non-contact recreation (REC-1, REC-2); cold freshwater habitat, spawning reproduction, and development, commercial and sport-fishing (COLD, SPWN, COMM); wildlife habitat (WILD); water quality enhancement and flood peak attenuation/flood water storage (WQE, FLD).

Waters at some locations may also include designations for: industrial service supply (IND), industrial process supply (PRO), hydropower generation (POW), navigation (NAV), preservation of biological habitats of special significance (BIOL), aquaculture (AQUA), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), inland saline water habitat (SAL), rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE), and migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR).

Table 2-1 in the Basin Plan may be consulted for the beneficial use designations for any specific water body.

### 17. Beneficial Uses - Groundwater

Designated beneficial uses of groundwater for typical locations within named groundwater basins in the Lahontan Region are municipal and domestic, agricultural, and industrial supply and fresh water recharge (MUN, AGR, IND, FRSH). Select named groundwater basins include designations for aquaculture and wildlife habitat (AQUA, WILD). Unnamed groundwater basins have the MUN designation. Table 2-2 in the Basin Plan may be consulted for the beneficial use designations for any specific groundwater basin.

### 18. Clean Water Act Standards

Effluent limitations, and toxic and pretreatment effluent standards established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 304, and 307 of the CWA and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.

### 19. California Toxics Rule

The USEPA promulgated the California Toxics Rule (CTR) in May 2000. The CTR, which is codified in 40 CFR Section 131.38, establishes numeric criteria for toxic priority pollutants for California's inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries. Concurrently with the CTR adoption, the State Water Board adopted a Policy for Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP), and amended the SIP on February 24, 2005.

The SIP establishes procedures for assessing priority pollutants requiring water quality-based effluent limitations, and for calculating limits where necessary to maintain water quality objectives. Compliance requires Water Board analysis to determine whether priority pollutants are present that require effluent limitations to prevent violations of receiving water quality objectives. The determination shall be made with data of the quality required in the SIP for each of 126 priority pollutants (see General Permit Attachment D). If pollutants are present that may cause or contribute to violations of an applicable federal water quality criterion for receiving waters or numeric effluent limits are deemed necessary, coverage under the General Permit may be denied or revoked by the Water Board Executive Officer, as this General Permit does not contain numeric effluent limitations.

Laboratory data, with reporting limits required in the SIP, is required for all priority pollutants. Other recent information of suitable quality that characterizes priority pollutants in accordance with the SIP requirements may be used if applicable. If recent data for a water source is not available, sampling and analyses for CTR priority pollutants is required.

Where feasible, such analyses should be performed prior to discharge. However, in some cases that may not be feasible. Based on the limited threat discharge categories, priority pollutants are generally not anticipated at levels that will violate receiving water objectives. It is therefore not unreasonable to require priority pollutant monitoring upon commencement of discharge where pre-discharge monitoring is infeasible. Where pre-discharge CTR monitoring results are not provided with the NOI, the Water Board Executive Officer may request such results pursuant to Water Code Section 13267 or Section 13383 if deemed necessary and/or feasible.

## 20. Exemption for CTR Sampling and Exceptions to the SIP

The SIP section 1.3 authorizes the Regional Water Boards to exempt a low flow Discharger from CTR sampling. The Discharger may request to be exempt from CTR sampling when applying for requirements for low flow discharges.

The SIP Section 5.3 authorizes short-term exceptions to meeting CTR provisions in order to meet other federal Safe Drinking Water Act and California Health and Safety Code requirements. This General Permit authorizes an exemption to the required monitoring of CTR constituents for discharges that have low intermittent flow and a categorical exception to the criteria and objectives in the CTR and SIP for discharges g, h and i, as described in Finding No. 10.

Waste discharges in categories g, h, and i in Finding No.10 carried out to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act or the California Health and Safety Code meet the conditions for a categorical exception to criteria and objectives in the CTR and SIP. In this General Permit, the Water Board hereby grants a categorical exception for those dischargers meeting the SIP exception criteria, as determined by the Executive Officer based on information provided by the applicant, as follows.

To be eligible for an exemption from CTR sampling, or a categorical exception to the CTR/SIP requirements, the Discharger shall notify potentially affected public and governmental agencies and shall submit project details to the Executive Officer for approval. To expedite the approval process for expected or routine activities that fall under categorical exceptions, the Discharger is advised to file the following information when seeking an exception:

- 1) A detailed description of the proposed action, including the necessity for, and the proposed method of completing, the action,
- 2) A time schedule;
- 3) A discharge and receiving water quality monitoring plan (before project initiation, during the project, and after project completion, with the appropriate quality assurance and quality control procedures);
- 4) California Environmental Quality Act documentation;
- 5) Contingency plans;
- 6) Identification of alternative water supply (if needed); and
- 7) Residual waste disposal plans.
- 8) Include the estimated volume to be discharged and the estimate of the flow in the receiving water if an exemption from CTR sampling is being requested.



Additionally, Section 5.3 of the SIP requires the discharger to provide certification by a qualified biologist that the receiving water beneficial uses have been restored upon completion of the project.

## 21. Section 303(d) Listings and Total Maximum Daily Load Requirements

The Water Board is currently developing and implementing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for water bodies in the Lahontan Region identified as impaired pursuant to CWA section 303(d) requirements. Enrollments under this General Permit will be denied for discharges of pollutants that would cause or contribute to impairments, or for which effluent limitations consistent with TMDL wasteload allocations are required.

## 22. California Environmental Quality Act

The action to adopt a general NPDES permit is exempt from provisions of Chapter 3 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.), in accordance with Section 13389 of the Water Code. This General Permit does not apply to "new sources" as defined in 40 CFR 122.2. However, Water Board action to approve a categorical exception to the CTR/SIP is subject to CEQA. For the purpose of adopting a categorical exception to the CTR/SIP, the Water Board is the lead agency. A Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Water Board action to approve a categorical exception to the CTR/SIP for certain categories of limited threat discharges was circulated for public review, and was certified by the Water Board on July 9, 2003, and remains relevant. Discharges to land pursuant to this General Permit are exempt from CEQA pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15061 (b)(3), where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment.

## 23. Anti-Backsliding

40 CFR Section 122.44(I)(1) requires that effluent limitations for reissued NPDES permits be at least as stringent as the previous permit, unless certain grounds for "backsliding" apply. There were no effluent limitations in the previous General Permit cited in Finding No. 2, above, and there are no effluent limitations in this revised General Permit. Therefore, this General Permit is in compliance with Anti-Backsliding provisions of 40 CFR Section 122.44.

## 24. Antidegradation

The Water Board has considered antidegradation pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which latter states, in part:

"WHEREAS the California Legislature has declared that it is the policy of the State that the granting of permits and licenses for . . . the disposal of wastes into the waters of the State shall be so regulated as to achieve highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State and shall be controlled so as to promote the peace, health, safety and welfare of the people of the State . . . ." and, ". . . 1. Whenever the existing quality of water is better than the quality established in policies as of the date on

which such policies become effective, such existing high quality will be maintained until it has been demonstrated to the State that any change 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.

2. Any activity which produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and which discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharges necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained. . . .”

This General Permit is not applicable to discharges that have the potential to violate water quality standards as enumerated in Finding No. 5.a, b, and c, above. In addition, discharges that would result in other than minor, short-term degradation of the receiving waters or adversely affect a beneficial use are not eligible for coverage, except as consistent with the policy provisions of the SIP regarding categorical exceptions for discharge categories g, h, and i, of Finding No. 10, above. The State Water Board has adopted these SIP exceptions as implemented here in furtherance of promoting the peace, health, safety and welfare of the people of the State to achieve the maximum benefit to the people of the State. Discharges authorized under this General Permit must utilize Best Management Practices (BMPs) and meet waste discharge requirements that require the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. If a discharge is not consistent with the above-cited regulations, requirements, findings and policies it will not be authorized under this General Permit.

#### 25. Local Agency Authority

This Order does not preempt or supersede the authority of other federal, state, or local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control the discharge of wastewater subject to applicable law or regulation.

#### 26. Public Notification

The Water Board has notified interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements in this General Order and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations and an opportunity for a public hearing. The Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that all Dischargers indicating their intention to be regulated under the provisions of this General Permit, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

**A. Application:**

Dischargers described in Finding No. 10 above are eligible for coverage under this General Permit provided that:

1. The Discharger provides a complete and accurate NOI to comply (General Permit Attachment B), project map, BMP Plan, and first annual fee (checks made payable to "State Water Resources Control Board" pursuant to the annually-revised fee schedule in California Code of Regulations title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1) to cover eligible low-threat discharges by the Discharger within the boundaries of the Lahontan Region. The NOI must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of the Standard Provisions, General Permit Attachment C, number V.B., 1-4. The NOI, fee map and BMP Plan must be submitted to the following appropriate address:

**For projects north of Conway Summit, Mono County;**

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board,  
Lahontan Region  
2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd.  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150**

**OR**

**For projects south of Conway Summit, Mono County;**

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board,  
Lahontan Region  
14440 Civic Drive, Suite 200  
Victorville, CA 92392**

2. The Discharger, upon written request, submits additional information necessary to ascertain whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this General Permit, including information pertaining to an exemption or categorical exception to CTR/SIP requirements, if applicable (see Finding No. 20, above).

The Discharger must file an NOI, project map, a BMP Plan and the appropriate fee to be considered complete. The discharge may not begin until a written notice is received from the Water Board or after 30 days have lapsed from the date the complete application was received. The Discharger shall be considered covered by the General Permit after 30 days if the Water Board has not taken an action on the submitted NOI.

If the Discharger is notified in writing that the NOI and/or BMP plan is incomplete, the discharge is not authorized. The Discharger must provide additional information requested, and the Water Board staff may take an additional 30 days to respond. If there is no response from the Water Board after 30 days, the Discharger shall be covered by the General Permit.

Additionally, during the review process, the Water Board Executive Officer, or designee, may determine that the General Permit is not applicable for the proposed discharge, and additional information may be required for an individual NPDES permit. An additional 150 days may be needed after a complete report of waste discharge has been submitted to issue an appropriate NPDES permit.

3. The conditions of this General Permit do not exempt the Discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable, and leave unaffected any further restraints on those facilities that may be contained in other statutes or required by other regulatory agencies.

## **B. Discharge Prohibitions**

The following waste discharge prohibitions in the Basin Plan do not apply to discharges of stormwater when wastes in the discharge are controlled through the application of management practices or other means and the discharge does not cause a violation of water quality objectives:

1. The discharge of waste that causes violation of any numeric or narrative water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan is prohibited.
2. Where any numeric or narrative water quality objective contained in this Plan is already being violated, the discharge of waste that causes further degradation or pollution is prohibited.
3. The discharge of waste earthen materials or of any other waste as defined in Section 13050(d) of the California Water Code that would violate the water quality objectives of the Basin Plan or otherwise adversely affect the water for beneficial uses of the Basin Plan is prohibited.
4. The discharge or threatened discharge, attributable to human activities, of solid or liquid waste materials including soil, silt, clay, sand, and other organic and earthen materials to lands within the 100-year floodplain of the Truckee River or Little Truckee River or any tributary to the Truckee River or Little Truckee River is prohibited, unless an exemption is provided by the Water Board.
5. The discharge of industrial waste or deleterious material containing nutrients or fine particulate matter to surface waters of the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit is prohibited.
6. The discharge or threatened discharge, attributable to human activities, of solid or liquid waste materials, including soil, silt, clay, sand and other organic and earthen materials to lands below the highwater rim of Lake Tahoe or within the 100-year floodplain of any tributary to Lake Tahoe is prohibited, unless an exemption is provided by the Water Board.

7. The discharge or threatened discharge, attributable to new development in Stream Environment Zones, of solid or liquid waste, including soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, metal, plastic, or other organic, mineral or earthen materials, to Stream Environment Zones in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit is prohibited, unless an exemption is provided by the Water Board.

### C. Solids Disposal

1. Collected screenings and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with Title 27 of the CCR.
2. Any proposed change in solids use or disposal practice shall be reported to the Executive Officer and USEPA Regional Administrator at least 90 days in advance of the change.

### D. Receiving Water Limitations for Surface Waters

The following numerical and/or narrative water quality objectives apply to all surface waters, including wetlands, in the Lahontan Region. The discharge of waste to surface waters shall not cause, or contribute to, a violation of the following:

#### 1. Ammonia

The neutral, unionized ammonia species ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) is highly toxic to freshwater fish. The fraction of toxic  $\text{NH}_3$  to total ammonia species ( $\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{NH}_3$ ) is a function of temperature and pH. Ammonia concentrations shall not exceed the values for the corresponding conditions listed in Tables 3-1 to 3-4 of the Basin Plan.

#### 2. Bacteria, Coliform

Waters shall not contain concentrations of coliform organisms attributable to anthropogenic sources, including human and livestock wastes.

The fecal coliform concentration during any 30-day period shall not exceed a log mean of 20/100 ml, nor shall more than 10 percent of all samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 40/100 ml. *The log mean shall ideally be based on a minimum of not less than five samples collected as evenly spaced as practicable during any 30-day period. However, a log mean concentration exceeding 20/100 ml, or one sample exceeding 40/100ml, for any 30-day period shall indicate violation of this objective even if fewer than five samples were collected.*

#### 3. Biostimulatory Substances

Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

4. California Toxics Rule Constituents

Waters shall not contain concentrations of CTR constituents in excess of the CTR criterion concentrations listed 40 Code of Federation Regulations Part 131.38 General Permit Attachment C provides a list of constituents. The Minimum Reporting Levels must be in a range that the analysis will be meaningful and should be capable of determining compliance with the SIP.

Discharge categories g, h, and i, in Finding No. 10, are eligible for a categorical exception and do not need to meet CTR/SIP criteria and objectives, provided certain requirements listed in the Notice on Intent (General Permit Attachment B) are fulfilled.

5. Chemical Constituents

Waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) based upon drinking water standards specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Table 64431-A of Section 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals), Table 64431-B of Section 64431 (Fluoride), Table 64444-A of Section 64444 (Organic Chemicals), Table 64449-A of Section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits), and Table 64449-B of Section 64449 (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges). This incorporation-by-reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Waters designated as AGR shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses (i.e., agricultural purposes).

Waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

6. Chlorine, Total Residual

For the protection of aquatic life, total chlorine residual shall not exceed either a median value of 0.002 mg/L or a maximum value of 0.003 mg/L. Median values shall be based on daily measurements taken within any six-month period.

7. Color

Waters shall be free of coloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects the water for beneficial uses.

8. Dissolved Oxygen

The dissolved oxygen concentration as percent saturation shall not be depressed by more than 10 percent, nor shall the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration be less than 80 percent of saturation.

For waters with the beneficial uses of COLD, COLD with SPWN, WARM, and WARM with SPWN, the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be less than that specified in Table 3-6 of the Basin Plan.

9. Floating Materials

Waters shall not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

For natural high quality waters, the concentrations of floating material shall not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernible at the 10 percent significance level.

10. Oil and Grease

Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

For natural high quality waters, the concentration of oils, greases, or other film or coat generating substances shall not be altered.

11. Nondegradation of Aquatic Communities and Populations

All wetlands shall be free from substances attributable to wastewater or other discharges that produce adverse physiological responses in humans, animals, or plants, or that lead to the presence of undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.

All wetlands shall be free from activities that would substantially impair the biological community as it naturally occurs due to physical, chemical and hydrologic processes.

12. Pesticides

For the purposes of this Basin Plan, pesticides are defined to include insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, fungicides, pesticides and all other economic poisons. An economic poison is any substance intended to prevent, repel, destroy, or mitigate the damage from insects, rodents, predatory animals, bacteria, fungi or weeds capable of infesting or harming vegetation, humans, or animals (CA Agriculture Code § 12753).

Pesticide concentrations, individually or collectively, shall not exceed the lowest detectable levels, using the most recent detection procedures available. There shall not be an increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments. There shall be no detectable increase in bioaccumulation of pesticides in aquatic life.

Waters designated as MUN shall not contain concentrations of pesticides or herbicides in excess of the limiting concentrations as specified in Table 64444-A of Section 64444 (Organic Chemicals) of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations which is incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan.

### 13. pH

In fresh waters with designated beneficial uses of COLD or WARM, changes in normal ambient pH levels shall not exceed 0.5 pH units. For all other waters of the Region, the pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5.

*The Water Board recognizes that some waters of the Region may have natural pH levels outside of the 6.5 to 8.5 range. Compliance with the pH objective for these waters will be determined on a case-by-case basis.*

### 14. Radioactivity

Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life nor that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

Waters shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the limits specified in Table 4 of Section 64443 (Radioactivity) of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which is incorporated by reference into the Basin Plan.

### 15. Sediment

The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

### 16. Settleable Materials

Waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in deposition of material that causes nuisance or that adversely affects the water for beneficial uses. For natural high quality waters, the concentration of settleable materials shall not be raised by more than 0.1 milliliter per liter.

### 17. Suspended Materials

Waters shall not contain suspended materials in concentrations that cause nuisance or that adversely affects the water for beneficial uses.

For natural high quality waters, the concentration of total suspended materials shall not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernible at the 10 percent significance level.

### 18. Taste and Odor

Waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish or other edible products of aquatic origin, that cause nuisance, or that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. For naturally high quality waters, the taste and odor shall not be altered.



### 19. Temperature

The natural receiving water temperature of all waters shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Water Board that such an alteration in temperature does not adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

For waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than five degrees Fahrenheit (5°F) above or below the natural temperature. For waters designated COLD, the temperature shall not be altered.

Temperature objectives for COLD interstate waters and WARM interstate waters are as specified in the "Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in The Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California" including any revisions. This plan is summarized in Chapter 6 of the Basin Plan (Plans and Policies), and included in Appendix B of the Basin Plan.

### 20. Toxicity

All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. *Compliance with this objective will be determined by use of indicator organisms, analyses of species diversity, population density, growth anomalies, bioassays of appropriate duration and/or other appropriate methods as specified by the Water Board.*

The survival of aquatic life in surface waters subjected to a waste discharge, or other controllable water quality factors, shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge, or when necessary, for other control water that is consistent with the requirements for "experimental water" as defined in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (American Public Health Association, et al.).

Waters shall not contain concentrations of CTR constituents in excess of the CTR criterion concentrations listed in 40 CFR 131.28 or the method to determine the applicable concentration. The Minimum Reporting Levels must be in a range within which compliance may be determined with respect to values found in 40 CFR 131.28 or the SIP.

### 21. Turbidity

Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. Increases in turbidity shall not exceed natural levels by more than 10 percent.

## E. Receiving Water Limitations for Groundwater

1. The discharge shall not cause constituent concentrations in the groundwater downgradient of the disposal area to exceed water quality objectives for coliform bacteria, or taste and odor, specified in the Basin Plan.

2. The discharge shall not cause the concentration of chemicals and radionuclides in groundwater to exceed primary and secondary drinking water limits set forth in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15 of the California Code of Regulations.

#### **F. General Requirements and Provisions**

1. The Discharger must comply with all conditions of this Order, including compliance with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. 2014-xxxx, which is attached to, and made a part of this Order pursuant to Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383. The Discharger must comply with any additional monitoring and reporting requirements as specified by the Executive Officer. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Water Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or revoking authorization to discharge under this Order.
2. The discharge of wastewater except to the designated disposal site (as designated in application project map) is prohibited.
3. The Discharger must comply with the BMP Plan and other information provided with the NOI application.
4. Individuals and companies that apply for coverage and that are responsible for site operations retain primary responsibility for compliance with these requirements, including day-to-day operations and monitoring.
5. A copy of this Order must be kept at the Discharger's facility or project site where the discharge occurs for reference by operating personnel. Key operating and site management personnel must be familiar with its contents and responsible for compliance.
6. The Discharger must comply with the "Standard Provisions for NPDES Permits" contained in General Permit Attachment C of this Order.
7. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the authorized Discharger, the coverage under this General Permit is not transferable. The new owner or operator should file a new NOI application for coverage under this General Permit (as required for any new Discharger). The Discharger must notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which must be immediately forwarded to this Water Board. Failure to submit a NOI shall be considered discharging without requirements, a violation of the CWA.
8. The Discharger must immediately stop any discharge authorized by these requirements in the event there is a violation, or threatened violation, of this General Permit or if the Executive Officer so orders. The Discharger must notify the Water Board as soon as reasonably possible by telephone, with a written confirmation within one week, when a violation of this Order is known to exist. The discharge may not be resumed until authorized in writing by the Executive Officer.

9. The Executive Officer or designee is authorized to issue a single NOA to a Discharger proposing multiple limited threat discharges at multiple locations within the Lahontan Region, provided that the general nature of the discharges and the general locations are reported and included in the application information provided with the NOI for this General Permit.
- 10 Supplemental information proposing new discharges or discharge locations similar to the discharges and locations authorized in the NOA must be supplied in writing to the Water Board 30 days prior to discharge. If the new discharges or locations are determined not to be a material change to the NOA, the Discharger will be notified to proceed. If the new proposed discharges or locations are determined to be a material change, not within the original scope of the NOA, the Executive Officer may re-issue a modified NOA or the Discharger may be required to submit a new NOI for this General Permit or an application for a different general or individual permit.
- 11 This Order shall become effective upon the day of adoption by the Water Board provided USEPA has no objection.
12. A qualified biologist must assess the beneficial uses of the surface receiving waters and biota in the affected area and certify whether the waters have been adversely affected or impaired with respect to beneficial uses supported. This assessment must be conducted only if specified in the NOA, as required by the Executive Officer.
13. This Order expires on June 17, 2019.


**G. Permit Reopening, Revision, Revocation and Re-Issuance; Termination of Coverage**

1. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Water Board will reopen and revise this General Permit in accordance with such standards.
2. This General Permit may be reopened to address any changes in State or federal plans, policies or regulations that would affect the requirements for the discharges, or to establish effluent limitations, as necessary.
3. This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause.
4. This General Permit has an annual fee associated with having coverage under this permit. If the Discharger no longer needs the General Permit and desires the coverage and fees to cease, the Discharger must submit a written request to Water Board staff. The request must state that the permit is no longer necessary and that any disturbance associated with the action taken are stabilized, together with other information to verify that termination of coverage is appropriate. If staff does not respond in writing within 30 days, coverage will be deemed terminated, including applicable fee requirements.

#### H. Rescission of Waste Discharge Requirements/Ongoing Requirements

1. Board Order No. R6T-2008-0023 is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes, on the effective date of this General Permit.
2. Dischargers currently enrolled in General Permit No. R6T-2008-0023 shall remain enrolled when the renewed General Permit becomes effective, unless notified in writing by the Water Board to resubmit a Notice of Intent. All dischargers currently enrolled in Order No. R6T-2008-0023 will be notified prior to and upon reissuance of the duty to comply with the reissued General Permit or cease discharging.

I, Patty Z. Kouyoumdjian, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the Water Board, on June 18, 2014.

  
PATTY Z. KOUYOUMDJIAN  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

- Attachments:
- A. Best Management Practices Plan
  - B. Notice of Intent
  - C. Standard Provisions for NPDES Permits
  - D. California Toxics Rule Objectives for Priority Pollutants
  - E. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2014-0049
  - F. Fact Sheet for General Permit

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN**

Discharger name: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

Use the template provided below to identify BMPs to be implemented at the project site. Check the boxes next to the BMPs that will be used. If other BMPs will be used, describe them in the space provided for "Other BMP." Attach additional sheets if needed.

**LIMITED THREAT DISCHARGE TREATMENT AND CONTROL**

Limited threat discharges will be treated and controlled by the following method(s):

- Dechlorination of potable water**
- Ponds, trenches or basins**
- Vegetated filter strips and swales**
- Physical filter for solids, dissolved solids or total petroleum hydrocarbons (e.g., dirt bag, filter canister, activated carbon filter, sand filters)**
- Stabilized conveyance systems**
- Energy dissipation / flow diversion / flow controls**
- Other (describe below)**

**ATTACHMENT A**

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN**

**SEDIMENT CONTROL AT CONSTRUCTION SITES**

Sediment will be prevented from running off the site or to storm drain inlets by the following method(s):

**Filter barriers**

- fiber rolls
- silt fence
- straw bale barriers
- gravel inlet filters

**Retention structures**

- sediment traps
- settling basins

**Stabilized access points/good housekeeping –**

- crushed rock
- mulch
- landing mats
- frequent sweeping

**Other**

- (describe below)

## ATTACHMENT A

### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN

#### STABILIZATION TO PREVENT EROSION

Disturbed soil areas not covered with impervious surfaces will be permanently stabilized at the completion of the project by the following method(s):

- Seeding and/or planting (including hydro mulching/seeding)
- Mulching (wood chips, gravel, other) in combination with seeding/planting
- Installing erosion blankets (typically used on steeper disturbed slopes or unlined drainage ditches in combination with permanent seeding/planting)
- Placing rip rap (describe location)
- Other (describe below)

#### SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The following BMPs will be implemented to prevent and control potential leaks/spills of petroleum products such as fuels and lubricating materials, and other potentially hazardous materials, as appropriate:

- Material storage containment (covered storage, berms, lined surfaces, secondary containment devices, etc.)
- Regular equipment leak inspections
- Drip Pans
- Absorbents
- Other (describe below)

## ATTACHMENT A

### MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION, AND REPAIR

BMPs will be inspected and repaired in accordance with the following minimum program:

**For inactive construction sites during wet season (October 15 – May 1)**

- Cease construction through wet season and winterize to control pollutants

**For active construction sites during wet season (October 15 – May 1)**

- Inspect BMPs, and repair if needed, before and after storm events
- Inspect BMPs once each 24-hour period during extended storm events
- Implement repairs or design changes as soon as feasible depending upon worker safety and field conditions
- Have provisions to respond to failures and emergencies (describe below)
- Other (describe below)



## ATTACHMENT A

### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN GUIDANCE

The purpose of the Best Management Practices (BMP) plan is to evaluate potential sources of sediment and other pollutants at the project site and put controls in place that will effectively prevent pollutant discharges to surface and ground waters. The following general pollution control requirements should be addressed in the BMP Plan, as applicable:

1. controls for limited threat discharges to minimize impacts to water quality;
2. source controls to prevent the discharge of pollutants associated with discharge activities to surface waters;
3. controls to retain soil and sediment on site;
4. methods to permanently stabilize disturbed soils from erosion.

Specific guidance for completing BMP Plan is provided below. The BMP Plan must be submitted with the Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain coverage under the General Permit. Use the attached form for preparing the BMP plan or provide the identified information completely, as specified in the form.

#### Limited Threat Discharge Control

This section of the BMP Plan addresses the measures taken to minimize or eliminate the impacts of the discharge to water quality, beneficial uses and the environment. Indicate in the BMP Plan what control methods will be used to treat the discharge and prevent pollutants from impacting water quality and the environment. Options may include, but are not limited to:

- **Dechlorination of potable water**
- **Ponds, trenches or basins for settling solids, or cooling**
- **Vegetated filter strips or swales**
- **Physical filter for solids, dissolved solids or total petroleum hydrocarbons (e.g., dirt bag, filter canister, activated carbon filter, sand filter)**
- **Stable conveyance systems**
- **Energy dissipation (structures designed to prevent erosion and slow water velocity associated with conveyance systems)**
- **Diverting flows around disturbed areas or other pollutant sources using stable conveyances**
- **Flow controls to prevent erosion and flooding, enhance infiltration to soil**

## ATTACHMENT A

### Sediment control at construction sites

For discharges containing suspended matter and sediment, and areas where soils will be disturbed by clearing, grading, excavation or other processes and mobilized by stormwater, sediment control BMPs are required at appropriate locations along the site perimeter and at all locations that discharge to surface waters, including internal inlets to the storm drain system. Effective filtration devices, barriers, and settling devices shall be selected, installed and maintained properly. The sediment control plan must also include provisions to temporarily stabilize construction access points such that soil, sediment, and other construction-related materials are not tracked beyond the site perimeter by equipment or vehicles.

**Indicate in the BMP Plan the suspended matter and sediment controls that will be used at the site. Options may include, but are not limited to:**

#### **Filter barriers**

- **fiber rolls/logs**
- **silt fence**
- **straw bale barriers**
- **gravel inlet filters**

#### **Retention structures**

- **sediment traps**
- **settling basins**

#### **Stabilized access points/good housekeeping**

- **crushed rock**
- **mulch**
- **landing mats**
- **frequent sweeping**

#### **Source Controls**

- **Vegetation protection**
- **Cover stockpiled materials**
- **Designated staging areas**

### Stabilization and Erosion Prevention

All disturbed areas must be stabilized from erosion when activity or construction is complete, with excess wastes removed.

## ATTACHMENT A

Indicate in the BMP Plan what stabilization measures will be used at the site. Options may include, but are not limited to:

- Seeding and/or planting (including hydro mulching/seeding)
- Mulching (wood chips, gravel, other) in combination with seeding/planting
- Installing erosion blankets (typically used on steeper disturbed slopes or unlined drainage ditches in combination with permanent seeding/planting)
- Placing rip rap
- Other
- Schedule for activities completion, and final stabilization

### Spill Prevention and Control

The BMP Plan must describe measures to prevent and control potential leaks/spills of petroleum products such as fuels and lubricating materials, and other potentially hazardous materials. Secured storage areas for fuels and chemicals should be established and sufficient spill cleanup materials should be at the site to respond to accidental spills.

Indicate in the BMP Plan what spill prevention and control measures will be used. Options include, but are not limited to:

- Covered material storage
- Material storage containment (berms, lined surfaces, secondary containment devices etc.)
- Regular equipment leak inspections
- Drip pans
- Absorbents

### Maintenance, Inspection, and Repair

BMPs implemented at the site must be properly maintained to be effective. The BMP plan shall include provisions to inspect and maintain all BMPs identified in the plan throughout the duration of the project. Sites that are inactive during inclement or winter weather should be checked periodically to ensure the controls continue to be effective. For sites where construction activity is conducted through the wet season, the Discharger must ensure that BMPs remain effective at all times.

Indicate in the BMP Plan how BMPs will be inspected and repaired in accordance with the following minimum program:

- Cease construction through wet season and winterize to prevent erosion and pollutant discharges
- Inspect BMPs before and after storm events
- Inspect BMPs once each 24-hour period during extended storm events
- Implement repairs or design changes as soon as feasible depending upon worker safety and field conditions
- Have provisions to respond to failures and emergencies

## ATTACHMENT A

### References

For detailed information on developing BMPs, the EPA document "*Storm Water Management for Construction Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices*" (EPA 832-R-92-005) is a useful resource, may be downloaded as separate chapters from the following website  
[http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/2004\\_sw\\_qanda.pdf](http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/2004_sw_qanda.pdf)

A good source for overall BMP design criteria and modifications for cold climates "*Stormwater BMP Design Supplement for Cold Climates*" by Caraco and Claytor can be downloaded from the following website:

[http://www.cwp.org/online-watershed-library/search\\_result?search\\_phrase=cold+climates&catid=69&ordering=newest&search\\_mode=any&search\\_where%5B%5D=search\\_name&search\\_where%5B%5D=search\\_description](http://www.cwp.org/online-watershed-library/search_result?search_phrase=cold+climates&catid=69&ordering=newest&search_mode=any&search_where%5B%5D=search_name&search_where%5B%5D=search_description)

For detailed information on dechlorination of potable water and measurement of total residual chlorine, the document "*Guidance Manual for the Disposal of Chlorinated Water*" by Tikkanen, et al. is a useful resource and can be downloaded from the following website location:

<http://vita-d-chlor.com/specs/AWWARFDechlorGuides.pdf>

Additional information may be also be obtained by contacting the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board.

ATTACHMENT B  
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LAHONTAN REGION

**NOTICE OF INTENT**

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF GENERAL ORDER NO. R6T-2014-(PROPOSED)  
FOR  
LIMITED THREAT DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS

This Notice of Intent, together with the Best Management Practices Plan, is equivalent to a Report of Waste Discharge/Application for NPDES Permit.

I. **DISCHARGER/OPERATOR**—If additional owners/operators are involved, provide the information in a supplementary letter.

Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City:	State:	Zip:	Phone:
Contact Person:	Contractor _____ Operator: _____ Contractor/Operator _____		

II. **PROPERTY OWNER**—If additional owners/operators are involved, provide the information in a supplementary letter.

Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City:	State:	Zip:	Phone:
Contact Person:			

III. **WATER SUPPLIERS (If applicable)**

Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City:	State:	Zip:	Phone:
Contact Person:			

IV. **BILLING ADDRESS:**

Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City:	State:	Zip:	Phone:
Contact Person:			

**ATTACHMENT B**

**V. DISCHARGE LOCATION**—If more than one discharge is proposed, provide the information in a supplementary letter

Street (including address, if any)	
City/County	
Nearest Cross Street(s)	
Township/Range/Section	T_____, R_____, Section_____, MDB&M

Attach a map of at least 1:2400 (1" = 2000') showing the discharge site. (e.g. USGS 7.5' topographical map.)  
 A map shall also be provided that shows the treatment system, discharge point and surface waters. Wells, water intakes and residences within 1,500 feet of the discharge site shall also be identified.

**VI. DISCHARGE INFORMATION**

Please Identify type of discharge:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Diverted stream flow	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrostatic testing maintenance, repair, and disinfection of potable water supply pipelines, tanks reservoirs, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction dewatering	<input type="checkbox"/> Water treatment plant backflushing, residuals, and Wasting
<input type="checkbox"/> Dredge spoils dewatering	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire hydrant testing or flushing
<input type="checkbox"/> Subterranean seepage dewatering	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrostatic testing of new pipelines, tanks, & reservoirs used for purposes other than potable water supply
<input type="checkbox"/> Well construction and pump testing of aquifer supplies	<input type="checkbox"/> Geothermal well testing
Start Date _____ Stop Date _____ (estimate) Discharge Rate _____ MGD.	
Is the discharge short term, intermittent, or seasonal? _____	
<u>Is the discharge low flow? If so, is an exemption from CTR sampling being requested? Provide the basis.</u>	
Please provide a time schedule for the discharge below.	

ATTACHMENT B

VII. LAND DISPOSAL ANALYSIS

Is land disposal feasible? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Wastewater discharges must be contained or disposed of on land or beneficially re-used if practical. You must evaluate this alternative prior to any discharge to surface water under this Order, and provide information to justify infeasibility.

Have you fully considered land discharge options? Please list the constraints below that limit your ability to discharge to land.

<u>Land Discharge Option Constraints</u>	<u>Environmental Constraints</u>	<u>Financial Constraints</u>	<u>Area or Access</u>
Percolation trenches or basins	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Irrigation of landscaping	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Spray disposal	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Evaporation trenches or basins	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Subsurface infiltration	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Other similar disposal methods considered; Describe below:	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

ATTACHMENT B

VIII. TREATMENT SYSTEM

Please Identify:

\_\_\_\_\_ None (describe why a treatment system is not necessary) \_\_\_\_\_ Pond  
\_\_\_\_\_ Other (please describe)

Provide a schematic drawing of the proposed treatment system and process, and describe pollutant removal mechanisms, and estimated effluent concentrations. Provide a residual waste disposal plan if residuals will occur.

IX. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Name of closest receiving water:

B. Receiving water is tributary to (name major downstream water body):

C. Quality of receiving water (analyze for all constituents pertaining to the category of discharge listed in Finding No. 10 of the permit and as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program)

D. Estimated flow of stream or estimated volume of lake or pond:

X. PRIMARY POLLUTANTS/PARAMETERS LIKELY TO BE IN THE DISCHARGE

Please identify constituents of concern:

\_\_\_\_\_ Settleable material \_\_\_\_\_ Color  
\_\_\_\_\_ Suspended material \_\_\_\_\_ Turbidity  
\_\_\_\_\_ PH \_\_\_\_\_ Other (please describe)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Chlorine \_\_\_\_\_ Construction material pollutants  
\_\_\_\_\_ Total dissolved solids \_\_\_\_\_ Metals  
\_\_\_\_\_ Trace organic compounds

Have samples been collected? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ (attach results) No \_\_\_\_\_

Have CTR samples been collected? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ (attach results) No \_\_\_\_\_

CTR exemption or exception has been requested. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Are additives in the discharge? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ (describe and quantify) No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, please specify the additive and/or sample results \_\_\_\_\_



**ATTACHMENT B**

**XI. ABILITY TO COMPLY**

Does the discharge may have potential for acute or chronic toxicity, chemical or organic constituents, bacteria, pesticides, oil and grease, radioactivity, salinity or temperature that may violate receiving water objectives of this permit or adversely impact beneficial uses of the receiving water?

\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No

Please provide an explanation of ability to comply considering the receiving water quality, discharge water quality, and the pollutant loading to the receiving water.

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If your answer is yes, you must contact a California-registered Professional Engineer. A specific individual permit may be required from the Water Board rather than this General Permit.

**XII. PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER**

If a California-Registered Professional Engineer has helped you evaluate the proposed discharge for compliance with this General Permit, please identify:

Name:

Mailing Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Signature

Certificate No.

Date:

**XIII. QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST**

If a categorical exception from monitoring requirements will be utilized for CTR compliance, please identify the qualified biologist that will evaluate the status of beneficial uses upon project completion. A post-project determination to assess and certify whether receiving water beneficial uses have been impaired may be required.

Name:

Mailing Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Signature

Date:

ATTACHMENT B

XIV. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

Name of Lead Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Has a public agency determined that the proposed project is exempt from CEQA? Yes  No

If Yes, state the basis for the exemption and the name of the agency supplying the exemption on the line below.

Basis for Exemption/Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Has a "Notice of Determination" been filed under CEQA? Yes  No

If Yes, enclose a copy of the CEQA document and expected date of completion.

Expected CEQA Documents:

<input type="checkbox"/> EIR	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative Declaration	Expected CEQA Completion Date: _____
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XV. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN

Is the Best Management Practices Plan attached? Yes  No

XVI. FEES

A check payable to the State Water Resources Control Board in the amount of \$1704 (or appropriate current fee) must be submitted.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided in this application and in any attachments is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. By signing this NOI, I agree to comply with the monitoring and reporting program and stop the discharge if there is any violation, or threatened violation, of the General Permit.

Signature of Contractor/Operator:		Signature of Property Owner:	
Print or Type Name:		Print or Type Name:	
Title:	Date:	Title:	Date:

**STANDARD PROVISIONS****I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE****A. Duty to Comply**

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a); Water Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

**B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(c).)

**C. Duty to Mitigate**

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(d).)

**D. Proper Operation and Maintenance**

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).)

**E. Property Rights**

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)
2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

**F. Inspection and Entry**

The Discharger shall allow the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

**G. Bypass**

1. Definitions
  - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
  - b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)
3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Lahontan Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
  - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
  - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during

normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

- c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Lahontan Water Board required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
4. The Lahontan Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Lahontan Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)
5. Notice
  - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
  - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

#### **H. Upset**

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(1).)

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):
  - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
  - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
  - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
  - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(4).)

**II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION****A. General**

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(f).)

**B. Duty to Reapply**

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(b).)

**C. Transfers**

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Lahontan Water Board. The Lahontan Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(l)(3), 122.61.)

**III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING**

**A.** Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)

**B.** Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O. In the case of pollutants for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

**IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS**

**A.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 C.F.R. part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board, Lahontan Region Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)

**B.** Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

- C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):
1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
  2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

## V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

### A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

### B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, or V.B.3, or V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
2. For a corporation, all permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(1).)
3. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, all permit applications shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(2).)
4. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency, all permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).)

5. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Lahontan Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B., above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));
  - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Lahontan Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)
6. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B., above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B. above must be submitted to the Lahontan Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)
7. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 or V.B.4, above shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(d).)

### **C. Monitoring Reports**

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board, Lahontan Region or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting



form specified by the Regional Water Board, Lahontan Region. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

#### **D. Compliance Schedules**

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(5).)

#### **E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting**

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):
  - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
  - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)
3. The Regional Water Board, Lahontan Region may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

#### **F. Planned Changes**

The Discharger shall give notice to the Lahontan Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)):

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not

reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

**G. Anticipated Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Lahontan Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(2).)

**H. Other Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(7).)

**I. Other Information**

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, Lahontan Region, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

**VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT**

- A. The Lahontan Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- B. Etc.

**VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS**

**A. Non-Municipal Facilities**

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board, Lahontan Region as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)):

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)):
  - a. 100 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));
  - b. 200  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ ) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));
  - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)); or
  - d. The level established by the Regional Water Board, Lahontan Region in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iv).)
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)):

- a. 500 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(i));
- b. 1 milligram per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ ) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));
- c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or
- d. The level established by the Regional Water Board, Lahontan Region in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

**B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW's)**

All POTW's shall provide adequate notice to the Lahontan Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)
3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

## Attachment D

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A		B Freshwater		C Saltwater		D Human Health (10 <sup>-6</sup> risk for carcinogens) For consumption of:	
# Compound	CAS Number	Criterion Maximum Conc. <sup>d</sup> B1	Criterion Continuous Conc. <sup>d</sup> B2	Criterion Maximum Conc. <sup>d</sup> C1	Criterion Continuous Conc. <sup>d</sup> C2	Water & Organisms (µg/L) D1	Organisms Only (µg/L) D2
1. Antimony	7440360					14 a,s	4300 a,t
2. Arsenic <sup>b</sup>	7440382	340 l,m,w	150 l,m,w	69 l,m	36 l,m		
3. Beryllium	7440417					n	n
4. Cadmium <sup>b</sup>	7440439	4.3 e,l,m,w,x	2.2 e,l,m,w	42 l,m	9.3 l,m	n	n
5a. Chromium (III)	16065831	550 e,l,m,o	180 e,l,m,o			n	n
5b. Chromium (VI) <sup>b</sup>	18540299	16 l,m,w	11 l,m,w	1100 l,m	50 l,m	n	n
6. Copper <sup>b</sup>	7440508	13 e,l,m,w,x	9.0 e,l,m,w	4.8 l,m	3.1 l,m	1300	
7. Lead <sup>b</sup>	7439921	65 e,l,m	2.5 e,l,m	210 l,m	8.1 l,m	n	n
8. Mercury <sup>b</sup>	7439976	[Reserved]	[Reserved]	[Reserved]	[Reserved]	0.050 a	0.051 a
9. Nickel <sup>b</sup>	7440020	470 e,l,m,w	52 e,l,m,w	74 l,m	8.2 l,m	610 a	4600 a
10. Selenium <sup>b</sup>	7782492	[Reserved] p	5.0 q	290 l,m	71 l,m	n	n
11. Silver <sup>b</sup>	7440224	3.4 e,l,m		1.9 l,m			
12. Thallium	7440280					1.7 a,s	6.3 a,t
13. Zinc <sup>b</sup>	7440866	120 e,l,m,w,x	120 e,l,m,w	90 l,m	81 l,m		
14. Cyanide <sup>b</sup>	57125	22 o	5.2 o	1 r	1 r	700 a	220,000 a,j
15. Asbestos	1332214					7,000,000 fibers/L k,s	
16. 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1746016					0.000000013 c	0.000000014 c
17. Acrolein	107028					320 s	780 t
18. Acrylonitrile	107131					0.059 a,c,s	0.66 a,c,t
19. Benzene	71432					1.2 a,c	71 a,c
20. Bromoform	75252					4.3 a,c	360 a,c
21. Carbon Tetrachloride	56235					0.25 a,c,s	4.4 a,c,t
22. Chlorobenzene	108907					680 a,s	21,000 a,j,t
23. Chlorodibromomethane	124481					0.401 a,c	34 a,c
24. Chloroethane	75003						
25. 2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758						

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26. Chloroform	87863					[Reserved]	[Reserved]
27. Dichlorobromomethane	75274					0.58 a,c	48 a,c
28. 1,1-Dichloroethane	75343						
29. 1,2-Dichloroethane	107062					0.38 a,c,s	99 a,c,t
30. 1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354					0.057 a,c,s	3.2 a,c,t
31. 1,2-Dichloropropane	78875					0.52 a	39 a
32. 1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756					10 a,s	1,700 a,t
33. Ethylbenzene	100414					3,100 a,s	28,000 a,t
34. Methyl Bromide	74839					48 a	4,000 a
35. Methyl Chloride	74873					n	n
36. Methylene Chloride	75092					4.7 a,c	1,600 a,c
37. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345					0.17 a,c,s	11 a,c,t
38. Tetrachloroethylene	127184					0.8 c,s	8.85 c,t
39. Toluene	108883					6,800 a	200,000 a
40. 1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605					700 a	140,000 a
41. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556					n	n
42. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005					0.60 a,c,s	42 a,c,t
43. Trichloroethylene	79016					2.7 c,s	81 c,t
44. Vinyl Chloride	75014					2 c,s	525 c,t
45. 2-Chlorophenol	95578					120 a	400 a
46. 2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832					93 a,e	790 a,t
47. 2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679					540 a	2,300 a
48. 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521					13.4 s	765 t
49. 2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285					70 a,s	14,000 a,t
50. 2-Nitrophenol	88755						
51. 4-Nitrophenol	100027						
52. 3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507						
53. Pentachlorophenol	87865	19 f,w	15 f,w	13	7.9	0.28 a,c	8.2 a,c,j
54. Phenol	108952					21,000 a	4,600,000 a,j,t
55. 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062					2.1 a,c	6.5 a,c
56. Acenaphthene	83329					1,200 a	2,700 a
57. Acenaphthylene	208968						
58. Anthracene	120127					9,600 a	110,000 a

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59. Benzidine	92875					0.00012 a,c,s	0.00054 a,c,t
60. Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553					0.0044 a,c	0.049 a,c
61. Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328					0.0044 a,c	0.049 a,c
62. Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992					0.0044 a,c	0.049 a,c
63. Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242						
64. Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089					0.0044 a,c	0.049 a,c
65. Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911						
66. Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444					0.031 a,c,s	1.4 a,c,t
67. Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	39638329					1,400 a	170,000 a,t
68. Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817					1.8 a,c,s	5.9 a,c,t
69. 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553						
70. Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687					3,000 a	5,200 a
71. 2-Chloronaphthalene	91687					1,700 a	4,300 a
72. 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723						
73. Chrysene	218019					0.0044 a,c	0.049 a,c
74. Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703					0.0044 a,c	0.049 a,c
75. 1,2 Dichlorobenzene	95501					2,700 a	17,000 a
76. 1,3 Dichlorobenzene	541731					400	2,600
77. 1,4 Dichlorobenzene	106467					400	2,600
78. 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941					0.04 a,c,s	0.077 a,c,t
79. Diethyl Phthalate	84662					23,000 a,s	120,000 a,t
80. Dimethyl Phthalate	131113					313,000 s	2,900,000 t
81. Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742					2,700 a,s	12,000 a,t
82. 2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142					0.11 c,s	9.1 c,t
83. 2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202						
84. Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840						
85. 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667					0.040 a,c,s	0.54 a,c,t
86. Fluoranthene	206440					300 a	370 a
87. Fluorene	86737					1,300 a	14,000 a
88. Hexachlorobenzene	118741					0.00075 a,c	0.00077 a,c
89. Hexachlorobutadiene	87683					0.44 a,c,s	50 a,c,t
90. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474					240 a,s	17,000 a,j,t
91. Hexachloroethane	67721					1.9 a,c,s	8.9 a,c,t

## Attachment D

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31715

92. Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193395					0.0044 a,c	0.049 a,c
93. Isophorone	78591					8.4 c,s	600 c,t
94. Naphthalene	91203						
95. Nitrobenzene	98953					17 a,s	1,900 a,j,t
96. N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759					0.00089 a,c,s	8.1 a,c,l
97. N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647					0.005 a	1.4 a
98. N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306					5.0 a,c,e	16 a,c,l
99. Phenanthrene	85018						
100. Pyrene	129000					960 a	11,000 a
101. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821						
102. Aldrin	309002	3 g		1.3 g		0.00013 a,c	0.00014 a,c
103. alpha-BHC	319846					0.0039 a,c	0.013 a,c
104. beta-BHC	319857					0.014 a,c	0.046 a,c
105. gamma-BHC	58899	0.95 w		0.16 g		0.019 c	0.063 c
106. delta-BHC	319868						
107. Chlordane	57749	2.4 g	0.0043 g	0.09 g	0.004 g	0.00057 a,c	0.00059 a,c
108. 4,4'-DDT	50293	1.1 g	0.001 g	0.13 g	0.001 g	0.00059 a,c	0.00059 a,c
109. 4,4'-DDE	72559					0.00059 a,c	0.00059 a,c
110. 4,4'-DDD	72548					0.00083 a,c	0.00084 a,c
111. Dieldrin	60571	0.24 w	0.056 w	0.71 g	0.0019 g	0.00014 a,c	0.00014 a,c
112. alpha-Endosulfan	959988	0.22 g	0.056 g	0.034 g	0.0087 g	110 a	240 a
113. beta-Endosulfan	33213659	0.22 g	0.056 g	0.034 g	0.0087 g	110 a	240 a
114. Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078					110 a	240 a
115. Endrin	72208	0.086 w	0.036 w	0.037 g	0.0023 g	0.76 a	0.81 a,j
116. Endrin Aldehyde	7421934					0.76 a	0.81 a,j
117. Heptachlor	76448	0.52 g	0.0038 g	0.053 g	0.0036 g	0.00021 a,c	0.00021 a,c
118. Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.52 g	0.0038 g	0.053 g	0.0036 g	0.00010 a,c	0.00011 a,c
119-125. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)			0.014 u		0.03 u	0.00017 c,v	0.00017 c,v
126. Toxaphene	8001352	0.73	0.0002	0.21	0.0002	0.00073 a,c	0.00075 a,c
Total Number of Criteria <sup>a</sup>		22	21	22	20	92	90

BILLING CODE 6560-50-C

**ATTACHMENT E**  
**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**  
**LAHONTAN REGION**  
**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2014-0049**  
**NPDES NO. CAG996001**  
**FOR**  
**RENEWAL OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND**  
**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**  
**GENERAL PERMIT FOR**  
**LIMITED THREAT DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS**

---

**A. MONITORING**

This monitoring program includes both discharge and receiving water sampling. Discharge samples must be collected from the waste stream or effluent outfall. Discharge samples must be representative of the discharge. Representative sampling of multiple discharges is acceptable when multiple discharges are authorized in the NOA.

Sampling and analysis frequencies are specified below. The Water Board may require more frequent sampling and analyses for some discharges. Sample collection time(s) must be recorded whenever samples are collected.

**1. Flow Monitoring**

The Discharger must monitor the flow rate and calculate the average daily flow rate of the discharge during the entire period of the discharge. A log of all startup and shutdown times must also be maintained. The flow rate, duration, and total volume must be monitored and reported. Flow estimates are acceptable provided that the basis for the estimate is clearly indicated with the monitoring reports.

**2. Discharge Monitoring**

- a. Discharge monitoring must be conducted based on the category of the discharge, as described in Finding No. 10 of this General Permit. Throughout the period of discharge, grab samples of the discharge must be collected at the frequency indicated in Table 1, and as near as possible to the discharge point and analyzed as follows in Table 1:



**TABLE 1 – DISCHARGE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS**

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Finding No.</u> <u>10 Discharge</u> <u>Categories</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Reporting</u> <u>Limit</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Lab/</u> <u>Field</u>
Turbidity	a-j	NTU	0.2 NTU	Daily <sup>1</sup>	Field
Specific Conductance	b-j	µmho/cm	10 µmho/cm	Daily	Field
pH	b-j	pH	0.1 pH unit	Daily	Field
Temperature	b-j	°C	1 °C	Monthly	Field
Total Dissolved Solids	b-j	mg/l	10 mg/l	Monthly	Lab
Total Suspended Solids	b-j	mg/l	1 mg/l	Monthly	Lab
Total Nitrogen	b-j	mg/l	0.1 mg/l	Monthly <sup>2</sup>	Lab
Total Phosphorus	b-j	mg/l	0.01 mg/l <sup>3</sup>	Monthly <sup>2</sup>	Lab
Total Iron	b-j	mg/l	0.1 mg/l	Monthly	Lab
Total Residual Chlorine	g-j	mg/l	0.1 mg/l	Monthly	Field
TPH – Gasoline Range <sup>4,5</sup>	b,c,d,e, j	µg/l	50 µg/l	Once	Lab
TPH – Diesel Range <sup>4,5</sup>	b,c,d,e, j	µg/l	50 µg/l	Once	Lab
BTEX + Oxygenates <sup>4,5</sup>	b,c,d,e, j	µg/l	0.5 µg/l	Once	Lab

<sup>1</sup> For discharges in the Lake Tahoe or Truckee River Hydrologic Units, the frequency for Turbidity may be required more frequently than daily.

<sup>2</sup> For discharges in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, the frequency for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus is daily.

<sup>3</sup> For discharges in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, the reporting limit for Total Phosphorus is 0.008 mg/l.

<sup>4</sup> Sampling and analysis for organic constituents in discharges from wells (Category e) is only required if the well is within 1000' of an underground or above-ground petroleum storage tank.

Sampling and analysis for organic constituents in discharges from dewatering activities and hydrostatic testing of non-potable conveyances (Categories b, c, d, and j) is always required a minimum of one time. Test method for TPH gasoline range must be EPA Method 8015/8021.

Test method for TPH diesel range must be EPA Method 8015 modified. Test method for BTEX and oxygenates must be EPA Method 8260 or equivalent.

<sup>5</sup> TPH means Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons; BTEX means Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene. Oxygenates include Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA), Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Di-isopropyl Ether (DIPE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME).

- b. For Discharge Categories d, e, f in Finding No. 10, samples will be obtained and analyzed for the constituents listed in Table 2 if either of two conditions are met: 1) laboratory determines that the total dissolved solids (TDS) is high (greater than 500 mg/l) or 2) the field measurement of temperature is greater than 25°C.

**TABLE 2 – DISCHARGE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS  
FOR GROUND WATER SOURCES WITH  
HIGH TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS  
OR HIGH TEMPERATURES**

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Finding No. 10 Discharge Category</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Lab/ Field</u>
Aluminum	d, e, f	µg/l	50 µg/l	Once	Lab
Antimony	d, e, f	µg/l	6 µg/l	Once	Lab
Arsenic	d, e, f	µg/l	2 µg/l	Once	Lab
Barium	d, e, f	µg/l	100 µg/l	Once	Lab
Beryllium	d, e, f	µg/l	1 µg/l	Once	Lab
Cadmium	d, e, f	µg/l	1 µg/l	Once	Lab
Calcium	d, e, f	µg/l	1000 µg/l	Once	Lab
Chromium	d, e, f	µg/l	10 µg/l	Once	Lab
Cobalt	d, e, f	µg/l	20 µg/l	Once	Lab
Copper	d, e, f	µg/l	50 µg/l	Once	Lab
Lead	d, e, f	µg/l	5 µg/l	Once	Lab
Magnesium	d, e, f	µg/l	1000 µg/l	Once	Lab
Manganese	d, e, f	µg/l	20 µg/l	Once	Lab
Molybdenum	d, e, f	µg/l	20 µg/l	Once	Lab
Nickel	d, e, f	µg/l	10 µg/l	Once	Lab
Selenium	d, e, f	µg/l	5 µg/l	Once	Lab
Silver	d, e, f	µg/l	10 µg/l	Once	Lab
Thallium	d, e, f	µg/l	1 µg/l	Once	Lab
Vanadium	d, e, f	µg/l	20 µg/l	Once	Lab
Zinc	d, e, f	µg/l	50 µg/l	Once	Lab
Sulfides	d, e, f	µg/l	100 µg/l	Once	Lab

3. Receiving Water Monitoring

- a. Receiving water sampling stations must be located appropriately to monitor the quality of waters unaffected by the discharge and waters affected by the discharge. In general, locations should be within 50 feet upstream of, and within 50 feet downstream of, the discharge. The initial sample must be taken within two hours of the first discharge to the surface water. Samples must be analyzed for the following:

**TABLE 3 – RECEIVING WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS**

<u>Constituent</u>	Finding No.		Reporting <u>Limit</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	Lab/ <u>Field</u>
	<u>10 Discharge</u> <u>Category</u>	<u>Units</u>			
Turbidity	a-j	NTU	0.2 NTU	Daily	Field
Specific Conductance	b-j	µmho/cm	10 µmho/cm	Daily	Field
pH	b-j	pH	.1 pH unit	Daily	Field
Temperature	b-j	°C	1 °C	Monthly	Field
Total Dissolved Solids	b-j	mg/l	10 mg/l	Monthly	Lab
Total Suspended Solids	b-j	mg/l	1 mg/l	Monthly	Lab
Total Nitrogen	b-j	mg/l	0.1 mg/l	Monthly	Lab
Total Phosphorus	b-j	mg/l	0.01 mg/l <sup>1</sup>	Monthly	Lab
Total Iron	b-j	mg/l	0.05 mg/l	Monthly	Lab
Total Residual Chlorine	g-j	mg/l	0.1 mg/l	Monthly	Field

<sup>1</sup> For discharges in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, the reporting limit for Total Phosphorus is 0.008 mg/l.

- b. In conducting the receiving water sampling, a photographic and written log must be kept of the visual condition of the surface water for every sampling event and must record the presence or absence of:
- i. Floating or suspended matter
  - ii. Coloration
  - iii. Visible films, sheens, or coatings
  - iv. Odors
  - v. Aquatic life
  - vi. Algae, fungi, slimes or other aquatic vegetation
  - vii. Erosion
  - viii. Sedimentation
  - ix. Other factors affecting water quality not noted above.

#### 4. Analysis of Samples

All analyses must be performed in accordance with the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, and in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California State Department of Public Health or a laboratory approved by the Executive Officer. Attachment 2 provides information on the reporting requirements and data format.

#### 5. Interim Monitoring Requirements for CTR Compliance

Dischargers who have requested an exemption from sampling CTR constituents, or an exception from meeting CTR requirements, must sample in accordance with Table 4, unless a Notice of Applicability (NOA) indicates that sampling is not required.

Dischargers who must comply with CTR sampling must sample the effluent discharged and the receiving water, and analyze the samples for the constituents listed in Table 4. Specific CTR constituents to be monitored and suggested test methods are listed in the SIP. The Minimum Levels (MLs) for reporting the CTR constituent must be suitable for determining compliance.

**TABLE 4 – INTERIM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR CTR COMPLIANCE**

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<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Lab/ Field</u>
Volatile Organics	Grab	Once	Lab
Semi-Volatile Organics	Grab or Composite	Once	Lab
Inorganics	Grab or	Once	Lab
Pesticides & PCBs	Grab or Composite	Once	Lab
Dioxin	Grab	Once	Lab

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**B. REPORTING****1. General Provisions**

The Discharger must comply with the "General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting," dated September 1, 1994, which is attached to and made a part of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

**2. Report Format**

In reporting the monitoring data, the Discharger must arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, the concentrations and the sampling points are readily discernible. Original lab and field data sheets (or photocopies) must also be included. The report must contain contact information for a person who can answer questions regarding the details of the report.

In all monitoring reports provided to the Water Board the Discharger must clearly identify any violations or must certify that no violations occurred. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger must submit a statement of actions taken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with the requirements at the earliest time and submit a timetable for completion.

**3. Report Cover Page**

The Quarterly reports that are submitted must use the Attachment 3 as the cover page for the report and the cover page must to properly filled out and signed. If no discharge occurred during a quarter the cover page must be submitted describing no discharge occurred and no monitoring data was collected.

**4. Submittal Periods**

- a. Quarterly reports containing the information specified above must be received by the appropriate Water Board office by the due date following each monitoring period:

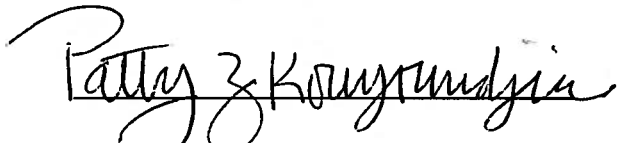
**TABLE 5 – DUE DATES FOR QUARTERLY REPORTS**

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<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
January 1 – March 31	April 21
April 1 – June 30	July 21
July 1 – September 30	October 21
October 1 – December 31	January 21

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- b. When the duration of a project is less than 30 days, reporting of laboratory and field data within 48 hours of sampling may be required. Requirements to report data more often than quarterly will be decided on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of the discharge and the duration of the Project and will be addressed in the NOA issued for the Project.

 Date: July 3, 2014

PATTY Z. KOUYOUDJIAN  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

- Attachments: 1. General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting  
2. Reporting Requirements for CTR Monitoring  
3. Report Cover Page

## ATTACHMENT 1

### CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD LAHONTAN REGION

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS** FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

##### 1. **SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS**

- a. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with the current edition(s) of the following documents:
  - i. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
  - ii. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA
- b. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California State Department of Health Services or a laboratory approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer. Specific methods of analysis must be identified on each laboratory report.
- c. Any modifications to the above methods to eliminate known interferences shall be reported with the sample results. The methods used shall also be reported. If methods other than EPA-approved methods or Standard Methods are used, the exact methodology must be submitted for review and must be approved by the Regional Board Executive Officer prior to use.
- d. The Discharger shall establish chain-of-custody procedures to insure that specific individuals are responsible for sample integrity from commencement of sample collection through delivery to an approved laboratory. Sample collection, storage, and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). The most recent version of the approved SAP shall be kept at the facility.
- e. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and equipment to ensure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both activities will be conducted. The calibration of any wastewater flow measuring device shall be recorded and maintained in the permanent log book described in 2.b, below.

## ATTACHMENT 1

- f. A grab sample is defined as an individual sample collected in fewer than 15 minutes. g. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual samples obtained over the specified sampling period at equal intervals. The volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period shall equal the discharge period, or 24 hours, whichever period is shorter.

### 2. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

#### a. Sample Results

Pursuant to Water Code section 13267(b), the Discharger shall maintain all sampling and analytical results including: strip charts; date, exact place, and time of sampling; date analyses were performed; sample collector's name; analyst's name; analytical techniques used; and results of all analyses. Such records shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.

#### b. Operational Log

Pursuant to Water Code section 13267(b), an operation and maintenance log shall be maintained at the facility. All monitoring and reporting data shall be recorded in a permanent log book.

### 3. REPORTING

- a. For every item where the requirements are not met, the discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and shall submit a timetable for correction.
- b. Pursuant to Water Code section 13267(b), all sampling and analytical results shall be made available to the Regional Board upon request. Results shall be retained for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge, or when requested by the Regional Board.
- c. The discharger shall provide a brief summary of any operational problems and maintenance activities to the Board with each monitoring report. Any modifications or additions to, or any major maintenance conducted on, or any major problems occurring to the



## ATTACHMENT 1

wastewater conveyance system, treatment facilities, or disposal facilities shall be included in this summary.

- d. Monitoring reports shall be signed by:
  - i. In the case of a corporation, by a principal Executive Officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates;
  - ii. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;
  - iii. In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor; or
  - iv. In the case of a municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal Executive Officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.
- i. Name and telephone number of individual who can answer questions about the report.
- ii. The Monitoring and Reporting Program Number.
- iii. WDID Number.
- e. Monitoring reports are to include the following:
- f. Modifications

This Monitoring and Reporting Program may be increased at the discretion of the Regional Board Executive Officer.

#### 4. NONCOMPLIANCE

Under section 13268 of the Water Code, any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day of violation.

## ATTACHMENT 2

### Reporting Requirements for CTR Monitoring

1. **Laboratory Requirements.** The laboratory analyzing the monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Health Services in accordance with the provisions of Water Code Section 13176 and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.
2. **Criterion Quantitation Limit (CQL).** The criterion quantitation limits will be equal to or lower than the minimum levels (MLs) in Appendix 4 of the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (Copies of the SIP may be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board, or downloaded from <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/iswp/final.pdf>) or the detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs) published by the Department of Health Services (<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/chemicals/DLR/dlrindex.htm>) which is below the controlling water quality criterion concentrations summarized in attachment II of this letter.
3. **Method Detection Limit (MDL).** The method detection limit for the laboratory shall be determined by the procedure found in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136, Appendix B (revised as of May 14, 1999).
4. **Reporting Limit (RL).** The reporting limit for the laboratory. This is the lowest quantifiable concentration that the laboratory can determine. Ideally, the RL should be equal to or lower than the CQL to meet the purposes of this monitoring.
5. **Reporting Protocols.** The results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample shall use the following reporting protocols:
  - a. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
  - b. Sample results less than the report RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.
  - c. For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory, if such information is available, may include numerical estimates of the data quantity for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy ( $\pm$  a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.
  - d. Sample results that are less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected" or ND.

## ATTACHMENT 2

6. **Data Format.** The monitoring report shall contain the following information for each pollutant:
- a. The name of the constituent.
  - b. Sampling location.
  - c. The date the sample was collected.
  - d. The time the sample was collected.
  - e. The date the sample was analyzed. For organic analyses, the extraction date will also be indicated to assure that hold times are not exceeded for prepared samples.
  - f. The analytical method utilized.
  - g. The measured or estimated concentration.
  - h. The required Criterion Quantitation Limit (CQL).
  - i. The laboratory's current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B (revised as of May 14, 1999).
  - j. The laboratory's lowest reporting limit (RL).
  - k. Any additional comments.





ATTACHMENT 3

**b) Section(s) of WDRs/NPDES**

**Permit Violated:**

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**c) Reported Value(s) or Volume:**

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**d) WDRs/NPDES**

**Limit/Condition:**

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**e) Date(s) and Duration of Violation(s):**

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**f) Explanation of Cause(s):**

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**g) Corrective Action(s)**

**(Specify actions taken and a schedule for actions to be taken)**

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I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision following a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my knowledge of the person(s) who manage the system, or those directly responsible for data gathering, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact \_\_\_\_\_ at the number provided above.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**Fact Sheet**  
**For the NPDES General Permit for**  
**Limited Threat Discharges to Surface Waters**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Water Board) first adopted a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Limited Threat Discharges to Surface Waters (General Permit) in 1998. The General Permit covers discharges of pollutants to surface water that constitute low-threat waste loads. The following are the different kinds of discharges that may be covered by the General Permit.

- a) Diverted stream flows;
- b) Construction dewatering;
- c) Dredge spoils dewatering;
- d) Subterranean seepage dewatering;
- e) Well construction and pump testing of aquifer supplies;
- f) Geothermal well testing;
- g) Hydrostatic testing, maintenance, repair, and disinfection of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;
- h) Water treatment plant backflushing, residuals, and wasting;
- i) Fire hydrant testing or flushing;
- j) Hydrostatic testing of newly constructed and yet to be utilized pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc., used for purposes other than potable water supply (gas, oil, reclaimed water, etc.).

The waste derived from these activities typically consists of potable water and water diverted or purged from natural sources (that are not impacted by foreign pollutant sources). These discharges should not contain a significant pollutant load from the water but could contain dissolved or suspended material in solution. Since the discharges should not contain significant amounts of pollutants, the General Permit does not have effluent limits for the discharges, but requires compliance with a number of prohibitions and general provisions, which are similar to those found in most of the Water Board individual permits and waste discharge requirements, and requirements to control and reduce pollutant discharges through appropriate management practices.

The General Permit's prohibitions are from the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin Plan). The most inclusive prohibitions are the following (paraphrased): 1) the discharge may not cause a violation of a narrative or numeric water quality objective as specified in the Basin Plan, 2) for a surface water already exceeding a water quality objectives, the discharge may not further degrade the water for the constituent already exceeded in the water body, and 3) the discharge to land or water may not cause a constituent in the groundwater to exceed groundwater quality objectives.

To verify that the Dischargers are complying with the prohibitions with the respect to receiving waters, the Dischargers are required to monitor the discharge and the receiving water. The monitoring will include turbidity, specific conductance and pH on a daily basis when discharging. These three constituents are easy to measure in the field and are good indicators of changes. Some discharges must be monitored for other constituents (temperature, totals dissolved solids, suspended solids, nitrogen, phosphorus, iron and residual chlorine) monthly or more often in both the receiving water and the effluent discharge. Subterranean seepage dewatering, well construction and pump testing, and geothermal well testing must also collect and analyze samples for metals at least once during the discharge. Dischargers must also collect at least one sample of both the discharge and receiving water for the California Toxic Rule (CTR) constituents listed in 40 CFR section 131.38, unless exempted due to low flow or given an exception pursuant to the SIP (see below).

The General Permit requires Dischargers to sample for compliance with the California Toxic Rule (CTR). The CTR, 40 CFR section 131.38, established numeric criteria for many of the constituents on the list of priority pollutants, also known as toxic priority pollutants. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted a policy for implementation of Toxics Standard for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (also known as the State Implementation Plan or SIP). The SIP provides the Water Boards with the option to exempt low flow discharges from sampling for CTR constituents and provisions to authorize categorical exceptions to CTR constituents. The categorical exception is for discharges for such as for pest management and for discharges implementing statutory requirements to meet Federal Safe Drinking Water Act or the California Health and Safety Code. Dischargers may apply for an exemption from CTR if their discharge is a low flow or an exception if it meets the SIP exception requirements.

If sampling indicates reasonable potential exists to violate a receiving water standard, or if any individual discharge causes a receiving water to exceed its water quality objective, the applicability of General Permit may be denied or coverage may be terminated and the discharge may be placed under individual NPDES permit.

The General Permit was written to allow Dischargers with low threat discharges to easily obtain an appropriate NPDES permit, and gain an understanding of their responsibilities with respect to discharging to a surface water. The result of having this General Permit is that low threat discharges can quickly gain legally-required NPDES permit coverage from the Water Board provided the Discharger commits to following the General Permit. The General Permit provides a streamlined approach to the regulation of limited threat discharges.

What has changed in this reissuance of the General Permit is that if the Discharger applies for coverage and the Water Board takes no action within 30 days, the Discharger will be covered by the General Permit and must comply with its terms. However, the Discharger must receive a written notice of applicability if the Discharger has requested to be considered exempt from CTR sampling or seeks an exception from meeting sampling requirements for CTR constituents.



The Water Board published a draft of this Board Order on its web page on March 28, 2014 with a public comment period from March 28, 2014 to May 1, 2014. The Water Board published public notices of the availability of a draft Board Order to three newspapers: Lassen County Times (published on April 01, 2014), Tahoe Tribune (Published on April 2, 2014), and Victorville Daily Press (published on March 31, 2014), soliciting public comments on the draft Board Order. No Comments were received on the draft Order. A proposed General Permit was drafted and mailed out for final comments on May 12, 2014, to all interested parties. Public notice announcing the proposed General Permit was available for review, the date time and place for the scheduled meeting was published in the Water Board's agenda announcement prior to the scheduled meeting. Rob Tucker, Water Resource Control Engineer, (530) 542-5467, of the Regional Board staff was the contact. Comments were to be mailed to the Water Board at 2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150.

The Water Board considered the proposed General Permit and any comments received prior to adoption at the June 18, 2014 scheduled Water Board meeting in Bishop, California.