

Constituent	Units	Average Monthly
heptachlor	pg/L	6.7
heptachlor epoxide	pg/L	2.68
hexachlorobenzene	ng/L	28.1
hexachlorobutadiene	mg/L	1.88
hexachloroethane	µg/L	335
isophorone	mg/L	98
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	978
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	50.9
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	335
PAHs ¹²	µg/L	1.18
PCBs ¹³	ng/L	2.55
TCDD equivalents ¹⁴	pg/L	0.52
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	mg/L	0.31
tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	268
toxaphene	ng/L	28.1
trichloroethylene	mg/L	3.62
1,1,2-trichloroethane	mg/L	1.26
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	mg/L	0.039
vinyl chloride	mg/L	4.82

5. The effluent mass emission rate shall not exceed the *Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate*, as described in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements¹⁵.
6. Violations of the *Instantaneous Maximum* or *Maximum Allowable Daily Mass Emission Rate* must be reported to the Central Coast Water Board within 24 hours.

D. Total coliform bacteria in effluent shall not exceed a 30-day median of 23 MPN/100 mL and a maximum of 2400 MPN/100 mL.

¹² Sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,1,2-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]-anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

¹³ Sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

¹⁴ TCDD equivalents shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown below:

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor	Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0	1,2,3,7,8-penta CDF	0.05
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5	2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1	2,3,7,8-hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01	2,3,7,8-hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDD	0.001	octa CDF	0.001
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1		

¹⁵ Daily mass emission calculations shall be based on the average design flow rate of 2.06 million gallons per day (MGD).

E. Effluent must be essentially free of:

1. Material that is floatable or will become floatable upon discharge.
2. Settleable material or substances that may form sediments which will degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.
3. Substances that will accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota.
4. Substances that significantly decrease the natural light to benthic communities.
5. Materials that result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

F. Reclamation Specifications

1. If the Discharger chooses to use treated wastewater, the Discharger shall comply with applicable requirements of CWC sections 13500 – 13577 (Water Reclamation) and of California Code of Regulations (CCR) title 22, sections 60301 – 60357 (Water Recycling Criteria).
2. Pursuant to CWC section 13523, the Discharger shall develop and submit to the Executive Officer for approval a Preconstruction Report to demonstrate compliance of the proposed reclamation project with applicable water reclamation and recycling criteria established in the CWC and CCR. The Preconstruction Report shall be equivalent to an Engineering Report as required by CCR title 22, section 60323. It shall be prepared by a properly qualified engineer registered in California and experienced in the field of wastewater treatment. The Preconstruction / Engineering Report shall contain a description of the design of the proposed reclamation system and shall demonstrate the means for compliance with applicable water reclamation and recycling criteria established in the CWC and CCR. It shall include a Contingency Plan to ensure that untreated or inadequately treated wastewater will not be delivered to the use area(s). The Discharger shall receive written notice of approval of the Preconstruction/Engineering Report from the Executive Officer prior to any reuse of treated wastewater.

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

Bacterial Characteristics

A. Within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is further from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone designated for water contact recreation use by the Central Coast Water Board (i.e., waters designated as REC-1), but including all kelp beds, the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column.

1. 30-Day Geometric Mean – The following standards are based on the geometric mean of the five most recent samples from each receiving water monitoring location.

- a. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 mL;
- b. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200 per 100 mL; and
- c. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35 per 100 mL.

2. Single Sample maximum¹;

- a. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000 per 100 mL;
- b. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL; and
- c. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104 per 100 mL.
- d. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 mL when the fecal coliform to total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1

B. California Department of Public Health (DPH) Standards

DPH has established minimum protective bacteriological standards for coastal waters adjacent to public beaches and for public water-contact sports areas in ocean waters. These standards are found in the CCR, Title 17, Section 7958, and they are identical to the objectives contained in subsection a. above. When a public beach or public water-contact sports area fails to meet these standards, DPH or the local public health officer may post with warning signs or otherwise restrict use of the public beach or public water-contact sports area until the standards are met. The DPH regulations impose more frequent monitoring and more stringent posting and closure requirements on certain high-use public beaches that are located adjacent to a storm drain that flows in the summer.

For beaches not covered under AB 411 regulations, DPH imposes the same standards as contained in Title 17 and requires weekly sampling but allows the county health officer more discretion in making posting and closure decisions.

¹ See Section VI.C.4. of this Order (Receiving Water Monitoring for Bacteria) and Section VII.A of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Surf-Zone Monitoring) for repeat sampling requirements for exceedance of single sample maximum bacterial surface water limitations.

C. Shellfish Harvesting Standards

1. At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board, the following bacterial objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:

- a. The median total coliform density shall not exceed 70 per 100 mL, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 mL.

Physical Characteristics

- E. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause floating particles or oil and grease to be visible on the ocean surface.
- F. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
- G. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause significant reduction in the transmittance of natural light at any point outside the initial dilution zone.
- H. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause change in the rate of deposition and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments such that benthic communities are degraded.
- I. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause temperature of the receiving water to adversely affect beneficial uses.

Chemical Characteristics

- J. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause the dissolved oxygen concentration outside the zone of initial dilution to fall below 5.0 mg/L or to be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally.
- K. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause the pH outside the zone of initial dilution to be depressed below 7.0, raised above 8.3, or changed more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.
- L. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause the dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments to be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions.
- M. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause the concentration in marine sediments of substances listed in Table B of the 2005 California Ocean Plan to be increased above levels which would degrade indigenous biota.

- N. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause the concentration of organic materials in marine sediments to increase above levels which would degrade marine life.
- O. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degradation of indigenous biota resulting from the discharge of nutrients.

Biological Characteristics

- P. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause degradation of marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
- Q. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause alteration of the natural tastes, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption.
- R. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause the concentrations of organic materials in fish, shellfish or other marine resources used for human consumption to bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.

Radioactivity

- S. Wastewater constituents within the discharge shall not cause degradation of marine life due to radioactive waste.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. **Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

This permit may be reopened and modified in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122 and 124, as necessary, to include additional conditions or limitations based on newly available information or to implement any USEPA approved, new, federal or state water quality objective.

2. Pretreatment Specifications/Pollution Prevention Program

A Pretreatment Program or Pollution Prevention Program is a regulatory program administered by the Discharger to prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW (publicly owned treatment works) which will interfere with the operation of the treatment works, pass through the treatment facility, reduce opportunities to recycle and reuse municipal wastewater and sludge, or expose the POTW employees to hazardous chemicals. This permit implements pollution prevention requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 125.66(d) in lieu of the General Pretreatment Regulations specified in 40 CFR Part 403.

The Discharger shall implement an ongoing pollution prevention program (approved by the Central Coast Water Board) to prevent the introduction of incompatible pollutants into the treatment works. At a minimum, the program shall include:

- a. Inventory all chemicals used for the operation and maintenance of the treatment plant that may enter the discharge and classify each according to its potential to cause toxicity to be present in the effluent. If toxicity data is not available for the chemicals used at the plant, and toxicity is found to be present in the effluent, the Discharger should conduct toxicity tests on the individual chemicals that potentially contribute to effluent toxicity.
- b. Develop and implement a public educational program targeted at residential and commercial sources of toxic pollutants emphasizing the need to properly manage and minimize the disposal (i.e., source reduction) of potentially harmful pollutants (oil, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides, paints, solvents, etc.).

- c. Develop and implement program(s) which provide convenient means for people to properly dispose of (and/or recycle) oil, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides, paints, solvents, and other potentially harmful chemicals.
- d. Develop and implement waste minimization measures to reduce or eliminate incompatible pollutants discharged to the treatment plant. Waste minimization measures must address all significant controllable sources of pollutants including residential, industrial, and commercial sources.
- e. On an annual basis, to be submitted with the annual report specified in the MRP, the Discharger shall submit a status report to USEPA and Central Coast Water Board detailing efforts of compliance with regard to the 'Pollution Prevention Program' requirements specified herein.
- f. In order to provide adequate legal authority for the Discharger to protect its POTW and to evaluate sources of industrial discharges, the Discharger must perform the following activities:
 - i. Develop and implement a sewer use ordinance to provide the legal authorities described in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1).
 - ii. Update annually (and summarized in the annual report) industrial waste survey as described in 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(2)(i)-(ii).
 - iii. Update annually (and summarized in the annual report) potential impacts of industrial discharges, identified in Section VI.C.2.f.ii. above, upon the POTW. The report must address the need for regulation of industrial discharges to implement the objectives of the pollution prevention program.
 - iv. If, in the evaluation of Section VI.C.2.f.ii and Section VI.C.2.f.ii. above, the Executive Officer determines that a formal pretreatment program is necessary to adequately meet program objectives, then the Discharger shall develop such a program in accordance with 40 CFR 403.9.
 - v. The Discharger shall comply, and ensure affected indirect Dischargers comply, with the Reporting Requirements of the Standard Provisions.

3. Biosolids Requirements

Language in this section was provided by the USEPA Region IX Biosolids Coordinator as standard language for use in NPDES permits. "Biosolids" refers to non-hazardous sewage sludge as defined in 40 CFR 503.9. Sewage sludge that is hazardous as defined in 40 CFR 261 must be disposed in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Sludge with PCB levels greater than 50 mg/kg must be disposed in accordance with 40 CFR 761.

- a. Management of all solids and sludge must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all monitoring, record-keeping, and reporting requirements. Since the State of California, hence the Regional and State Boards, has not been delegated the authority by the USEPA to implement the biosolids program, enforcement of biosolids requirements of CFR Part 503 will occur under USEPA's jurisdiction at this time.
- b. All biosolids generated by the Discharger shall be used or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:
 - i. 40 CFR 503: for biosolids which are land applied (placed on the land for the purpose of providing nutrients or conditioning the soil for crops or vegetation), placed in surface disposal sites (placed on the land at dedicated land disposal sites or monofills for the purpose of disposal), stored, or incinerated;
 - ii. 40 CFR 258: for biosolids disposed in municipal solid waste landfills; and,
 - iii. 40 CFR 257: for all biosolids use and disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR 258 or 503.
- c. 40 CFR 503 Subpart B (land application) applies to biosolids applied for the purpose of enhancing plant growth or for land reclamation. 40 CFR 503 Subpart C (surface disposal) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purpose of disposal.
- d. The Discharger is responsible for ensuring that all biosolids produced at its facility are used or disposed of in compliance with these regulations, whether the Discharger uses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers them to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal. The Discharger is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, appliers, and disposers of the requirements that they must meet under 40 CFR 257, 258, and 503.
- e. Duty to mitigate: The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any biosolids use or disposal in violation of applicable regulations and/or which has a likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- f. No biosolids shall be allowed to enter wetlands or other waters of the United States.
- g. Biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal shall not contaminate groundwater.
- h. Biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal shall not create a nuisance such as objectionable odors or flies.

- i. The Discharger shall assure that haulers transporting biosolids off site for treatment, storage, use, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the biosolids contained.
- j. If biosolids are stored for over two years from the time they are generated, the Discharger must ensure compliance with all the requirements for surface disposal under 40 CFR 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written notification to USEPA with the information in Section 503.20(b), demonstrating the need for longer temporary storage.
- k. Any biosolids treatment, disposal, or storage site shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from adjacent areas, to protect the site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the materials at the site to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as protection from at least a 100-year storm and from the highest tidal stage that may occur.
- l. The discharge of biosolids shall not cause waste material to be in a position where it is, or can be, conveyed from the treatment and storage sites and deposited in the waters of the State.
- m. The Discharger shall design its pretreatment program local discharge limitations to achieve the metals concentration limits in 40 CFR 503.13 Table 3.
- n. Inspection and Entry: The USEPA, Central Coast Water Board, or an authorized representative thereof, upon the presentation of credentials, shall be allowed by the Discharger, directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, to:
 - i. Enter upon all premises where biosolids produced by the Discharger is treated, stored, used, or disposed, either by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for treatment, storage, use, or disposal;
 - ii. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit or of 40 CFR 503, by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal, and;
 - iii. Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in the biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for treatment, storage, use, or disposal.
- o. Monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) of this Order (see Attachment E):

- p. All the requirements of 40 CFR 503 and 23 CCR, Division 3, Chapter 15, and 27 CCR, Division 2 are enforceable by the USEPA and this Central Coast Water Board whether or not the requirements are stated in an NPDES permit or any other permit issued to the Discharger.

4. Receiving Water Monitoring for Bacteria

If/when a single sample exceeds total coliform density in the effluent of 2400 MPN/100ml, then the Discharger shall conduct surf zone monitoring for bacteria in accordance with Section VII.A. of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E). When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample density, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean. Results of the increased monitoring for bacteria shall be summarized and submitted in a report to the Executive Officer.

5. Cat Litter Public Outreach Program

In accordance with its September 6, 2007 Biological Evaluation and letter to U.S. Fish and Wildlife, USEPA proposed that this permit include a public outreach program to minimize the input of cat litter-box waste into the municipal sewer system. This conservation measure, as proposed by USEPA, will reduce the likelihood of any possible adverse effects to brown pelican and southern sea otter. The Discharger shall develop and implement a cat litter public education program that includes, at a minimum, the following elements:

- a. The Discharger will use existing public education efforts, such as periodic mailers accompanying utility bills, school visits, and distributing flyers at public forums involving wastewater issues, to communicate with the general public on the topic of cat litter and waste disposal.
- b. The Discharger will target specific commercial and professional establishments and to encourage them to establish appropriate policies and procedures to properly dispose of cat waste. These establishments include, but are not limited to, veterinary clinics, animal hospitals, animal shelters, pet stores, and pet grooming companies. The Discharger will encourage the aforementioned establishments to develop and implement best management practices prohibiting the flushing of cat waste, post signage in appropriate working areas, as well as provide adequate training for all employees. The Discharger will periodically contact the known establishments to ensure cat waste disposal policies are in place.
- c. The Discharger shall submit a work plan six (6) months after the effective date of this Order. The work plan shall contain implementation goals in order to achieve the aforementioned activities. These implementation goals should identify quantifiable measures that can be tracked. The Discharger shall reevaluate these implementation goals on an annual basis.

VII. Compliance Determination

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in Section IV of this Order will be determined as specified below:

A. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). The average of daily discharges over the calendar month that exceeds the AMEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that month only. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

B. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. The average of daily discharges over the calendar week that exceeds the AWEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that week only. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

C. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Daily Discharge: Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

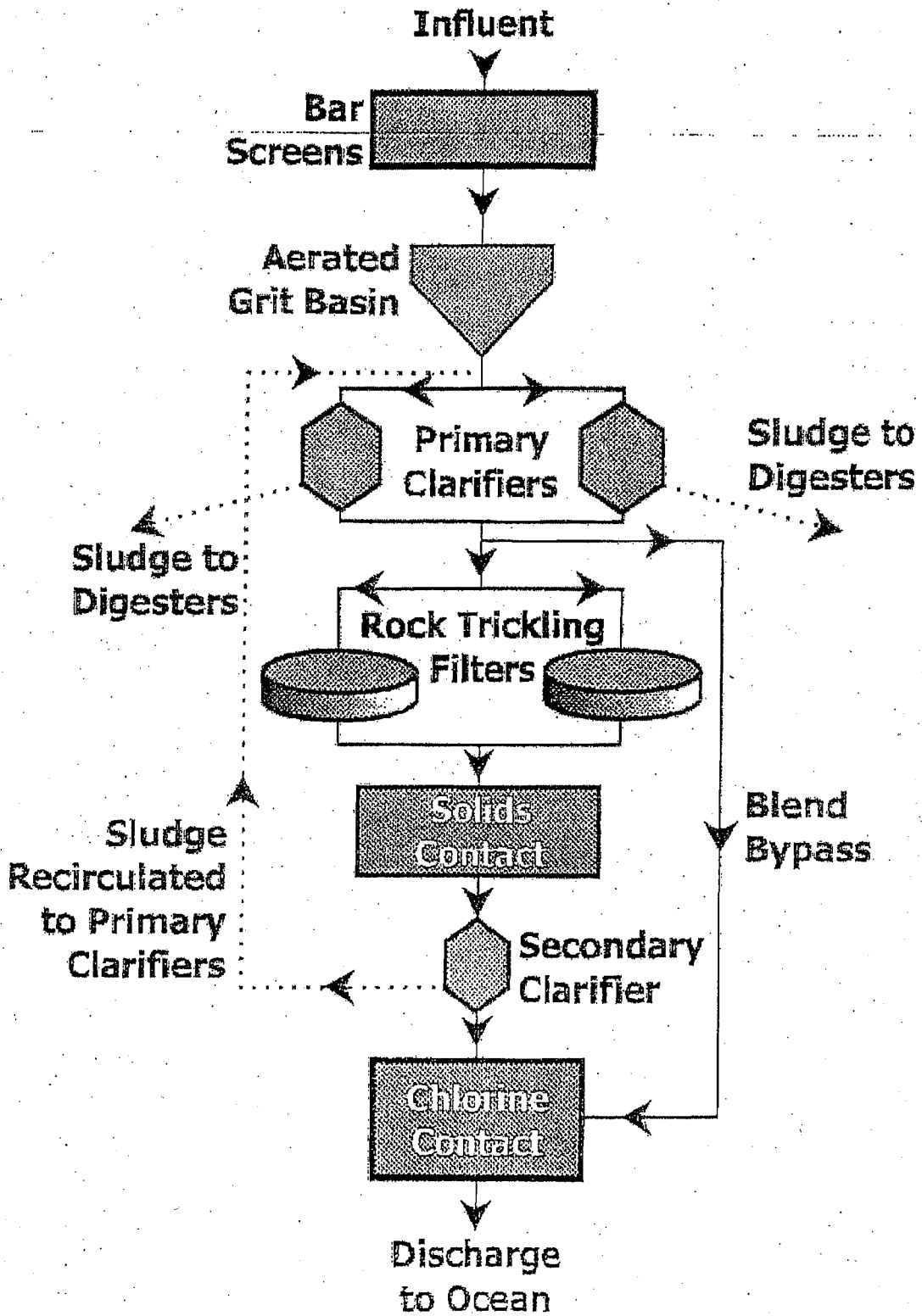
Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation: the highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation: the lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL): the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant.

Six-month Median Effluent Limitation: the highest allowable moving median of all daily discharges for any 180-day period.

ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS

A. Federal Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance

1. Duty to Comply

- a. The Discharger must comply with all of the 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; or denial of a permit renewal application. [40 CFR §122.41(a)].
 - b. 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 CFR §122.41(a)(1)].
2. **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 CFR §122.41(c)].
 3. **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 CFR §122.41(d)]
 4. **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 CFR §122.41(e)].

5. Property Rights

- a. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [40 CFR § 122.41(g)].
- b. 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 CFR §122.5(c)].

- 6. Inspection and Entry.** The Discharger shall allow the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 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 [40 CFR §122.41(i); Wat. Code, §13383]:
- a. 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 [40 CFR §122.41(i)(1)];
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [40 CFR §122.41(i)(2)];
 - c. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [40 CFR §122.41(i)(3)]; and
 - d. 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 [40 CFR §122.41(i)(4)].

7. Bypass

a. Definitions

- i. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(i)].
 - ii. "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 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(ii)].
- b. 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 Federal Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.A.7.c, I.A.7.d, and I.A.7.e below [40 CFR §122.41(m)(2)].
- c. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Central Coast Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)]:
- i. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)];

- ii. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as 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 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)]; and
- iii. The Discharger submitted notice to the Central Coast Water Board as required under Federal Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.A.7.e below [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)(C)].
- d. The Central Coast Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Central Coast Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Federal Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.A.7.c above [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(ii)].
- e. Notice
 - i. 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 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(i)].
 - ii. Unanticipated bypass: The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Federal Standard Provisions - Reporting I.E.5 below (24-hour notice) [40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(ii)].
- 8. 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 CFR §122.41(n)(1)].
 - a. 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 Federal Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.A.8.b 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 CFR §122.41(n)(2)].
 - b. 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 CFR §122.41(n)(3)]:

- i. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)];
 - ii. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(ii)];
 - iii. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Federal Standard Provisions – Reporting I.E.5.b.ii below (24-hour notice) [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iii)]; and
 - iv. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Federal Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.A.3 above [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iv)].
- c. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [40 CFR §122.41(n)(4)].

B. Federal Standard Provisions – Permit Action

1. **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 CFR §122.41(f)].
2. **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 CFR §122.41(b)].
3. **Transfers.** This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Central Coast Water Board. The Central Coast 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 CFR §122.41(l)(3); §122.61].

C. Federal Standard Provisions – Monitoring

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [40 CFR §122.41(j)(1)].
2. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(j)(4); §122.44(i)(1)(iv)].

D. Federal Standard Provisions – Records

1. Records Retention.

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 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 Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 CFR §122.41(j)(2).)

2. Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(i)];

- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iii)];
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iv)];
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
- f. The results of such analyses [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(vi)].

3. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [40 CFR §122.7(b)]:

- a. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [40 CFR §122.7(b)(1)]; and
- b. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [40 CFR §122.7(b)(2)].

E. Federal Standard Provisions – Reporting

1. Duty to Provide Information. The Discharger shall furnish to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA 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 Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [40 CFR §122.41(h); Water Code, §13267].

2. Signatory and Certification Requirements

- a. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Federal Standard Provisions – Reporting I.E.2.b, I.E.2.c, I.E.2.d and I.E.2.e below [40 CFR §122.41(k)].
- b. 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 CFR §122.22(a)(1)].

- c. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Federal Standard Provisions – Reporting I.E.2.b above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- i. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Federal Standard Provisions – Reporting I.E.2.b above [40 CFR §122.22(b)(1)];
 - ii. 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 CFR §122.22(b)(2)]; and
 - iii. The written authorization is submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board [40 CFR §122.22(b)(3)].
- d. If an authorization under Federal Standard Provisions – Reporting I.E.2.c 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.3 above must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR §122.22(c)].
- e. Any person signing a document under Federal Standard Provisions – Reporting I.E.2.b or I.E.2.c 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 CFR §122.22(d)].

3. Monitoring Reports

- a. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)].
- b. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(i)].
- c. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Central Coast Water Board [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii)].
- d. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

4. **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 CFR §122.41(l)(5)].

5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

- a. 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 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(i)].
- b. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)]:
 - i. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)].
 - ii. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)].

- c. The Central Coast Water Board 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 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(iii)].
- 6. Planned Changes.** The Discharger shall give notice to the Central Coast 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 CFR §122.41(l)(1)]:
 - a. 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 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(i)]; or
 - b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(ii)].
 - c. 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 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(iii)].
- 7. Anticipated Noncompliance.** The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements. [40 CFR §122.41(l)(2)].
- 8. Other Noncompliance.** The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Federal Standard Provisions – Reporting I.E.3, I.E.4, and I.E.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Federal Standard Provisions – Reporting I.E.5 above. [40 CFR §122.41(l)(7)].

- 9. 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 Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [40 CFR §122.41(l)(8)]

F. Federal Standard Provisions – Enforcement

1. The Central Coast Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

G. Additional Federal Provisions – Notification Levels

1. **Non-Municipal Facilities.** Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Discharger shall notify the Central Coast Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [40 CFR §122.42(a)]:

- a. 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 CFR §122.42(a)(1)]:

i. 100 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) [40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(i)];

ii. 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 (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(ii)];

iii. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iii)]; or

iv. The level established by the Central Coast Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.44(f) [40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iv)].

- b. 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 CFR §122.42(a)(2)]:

i. 500 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) [40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(i)];

ii. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(ii)];

iii. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iii)]; or

iv. The level established by the Central Coast Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.44(f) [40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

2. **Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs).** All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Central Coast Water Board of the following [40 CFR § 122.42(b)]:

- a. 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 CFR § 122.42(b)(1)]; and
- b. 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 CFR § 122.42(b)(2)]
- c. 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 CFR § 122.42(b)(3)]

II. CENTRAL COAST REGION'S STANDARD PROVISIONS (JANUARY 1985)

A. Central Coast General Permit Conditions

1. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Prohibitions

- a. Introduction of "incompatible wastes" to the treatment system is prohibited.
- b. Discharge of high-level radiological waste and of radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents is prohibited.
- c. Discharge of "toxic pollutants" in violation of effluent standards and prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act is prohibited.
- d. Discharge of sludge, sludge digester or thickener supernatant, and sludge drying bed leachate to drainageways, surface waters, or the ocean is prohibited.
- e. Introduction of pollutants into the collection, treatment, or disposal system by an "indirect discharger" that:
 - i. Inhibit or disrupt the treatment process, system operation, or the eventual use or disposal of sludge; or,
 - ii. Flow through the system to the receiving water untreated; and,
 - iii. Cause or "significantly contribute" to a violation of any requirement of this Order, is prohibited.
- f. Introduction of "pollutant free" wastewater to the collection, treatment, and disposal system in amounts that threaten compliance with this order is prohibited.

2. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Provisions

- a. Collection, treatment, and discharge of waste shall not create a nuisance or pollution, as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code.
- b. All facilities used for transport or treatment of wastes shall be adequately protected from inundation and washout as the result of a 100-year frequency flood.
- c. Operation of collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.
- d. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed in a manner approved by the Executive Officer.
- e. Publicly owned wastewater treatment plants shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Title 23 of the California Administrative Code.
- f. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this order may be terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - i. violation of any term or condition contained in this order;
 - ii. obtaining this order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
 - iii. a change in any condition or endangerment to human health or environment that requires a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; and,
 - iv. a substantial change in character, location, or volume of the discharge.
- g. Provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of the permit is found invalid, the remainder of the permit shall not be affected.
- h. After notice and opportunity for hearing, this order may be modified or revoked and reissued for cause, including:
 - i. Promulgation of a new or revised effluent standard or limitation;
 - ii. A material change in character, location, or volume of the discharge;
 - iii. Access to new information that affects the terms of the permit, including applicable schedules;
 - iv. Correction of technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law; and,

v. Other causes set forth under Sub-part D of 40 CFR Part 122.

- i. Safeguards shall be provided to assure maximal compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. Safeguards shall include preventative and contingency plans and may also include alternative power sources, stand-by generators, retention capacity, operating procedures, or other precautions. Preventative and contingency plans for controlling and minimizing the affect of accidental discharges shall:
 - i. identify possible situations that could cause "upset", "overflow" or "bypass", or other noncompliance. (Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.)
 - ii. evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and describe procedures and steps to minimize or correct any adverse environmental impact resulting from noncompliance with the permit.
- j. Physical Facilities shall be designed and constructed according to accepted engineering practice and shall be capable of full compliance with this order when properly operated and maintained. Proper operation and maintenance shall be described in an Operation and Maintenance Manual. Facilities shall be accessible during the wet-weather season.
- k. Production and use of reclaimed water is subject to the approval of the Board. Production and use of reclaimed water shall be in conformance with reclamation criteria established in Chapter 3, Title 22, of the California Administrative Code and Chapter 7, Division 7, of the California Water Code. An engineering report pursuant to section 60323, Title 22, of the California Administrative Code is required and a waiver or water reclamation requirements from the Board is required before reclaimed water is supplied for any use, or to any user, not specifically identified and approved either in this Order or another order issued by this Board.

B. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Monitoring Requirements

1. If results of monitoring a pollutant appear to violate effluent limitations based on a weekly, monthly, 30-day, or six-month period, but compliance or non-compliance cannot be validated because sampling is too infrequent, the frequency of sampling shall be increased to validate the test within the next monitoring period. The increased frequency shall be maintained until the Executive Officer agrees the original monitoring frequency may be resumed.

For example, if copper is monitored annually and results exceed the six-month median numerical effluent limitation in the permit, monitoring of copper must be increased to a frequency of at least once every two months (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions II.F.13.). If suspended solids are monitored weekly and

results exceed the weekly average numerical limit in the permit, monitoring of suspended solids must be increased to at least four (4) samples every week (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions II.F.14.).

2. Water quality analyses performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Health Services for the constituent(s) being analyzed. Bioassay(s) performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be in accord with guidelines approved by the State Water Resources Control Board and the State Department of Fish and Game. If the laboratory used or proposed for use by the discharger is not certified by the California Department of Health Services or, where appropriate, the Department of Fish and Game due to restrictions in the State's laboratory certification program, the discharger shall be considered in compliance with this provision provided:
 - a. Data results remain consistent with results of samples analyzed by the Central Coast Water Board;
 - b. A quality assurance program is used at the laboratory, including a manual containing steps followed in this program that is available for inspections by the staff of the Central Coast Water Board; and,
 - c. Certification is pursued in good faith and obtained as soon as possible after the program is reinstated.
3. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Samples shall be taken during periods of peak loading conditions. Influent samples shall be samples collected from the combined flows of all incoming wastes, excluding recycled wastes. Effluent samples shall be samples collected downstream of the last treatment unit and tributary flow and upstream of any mixing with receiving waters.
4. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy.

C. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Reporting Requirements

1. Reports of marine monitoring surveys conducted to meet receiving water monitoring requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall include at least the following information:
 - a. A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling, tide height, etc.).
 - b. A description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, grain size, rocks, shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, evident life, etc.).

- c. A description of the sampling procedures and preservation sequence used in the survey.
 - d. A description of the exact method used for laboratory analysis. In general, analysis shall be conducted according to (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions II.B.1 above, and Federal Standard Provision – Monitoring I.C.1. However, variations in procedure are acceptable to accommodate the special requirements of sediment analysis. All such variations must be reported with the test results.
 - e. A brief discussion of the results of the survey. The discussion shall compare data from the control station with data from the outfall stations. All tabulations and computations shall be explained.
2. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule shall be submitted within 14 days following each scheduled date unless otherwise specified within the permit. If reporting noncompliance, the report shall include a description of the reason, a description and schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance, and an estimated date for achieving full compliance. A second report shall be submitted within 14 days of full compliance.
 3. The “Discharger” shall file a report of waste discharge or secure a waiver from the Executive Officer at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or plume of the discharge.
 4. Within 120 days after the discharger discovers, or is notified by the Central Coast Water Board, that monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within four (4) years, the discharger shall file a written report with the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall include:
 - a. the best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed design capacity; and,
 - b. a schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

In addition to complying with Federal Standard Provision – Reporting I.E.2, the required technical report shall be prepared with public participation and reviewed, approved and jointly submitted by all planning and building departments having jurisdiction in the area served by the waste collection, treatment, or disposal facilities.

5. All “Discharger” shall submit reports to the:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Central Coast Region
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

In addition, "Discharger" with designated major discharges shall submit a copy of each document to:

Regional Administrator
US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
Attention: CWA Standards and Permits Office (WTR-5)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105

6. Transfer of control or ownership of a waste discharge facility must be preceded by a notice to the Central Coast Water Board at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing "Discharger" and proposed "Discharger" containing specific date for transfer of responsibility, coverage, and liability between them. Whether a permit may be transferred without modification or revocation and reissuance is at the discretion of the Board. If permit modification or revocation and reissuance is necessary, transfer may be delayed 180 days after the Central Coast Water Board's receipt of a complete permit application. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Permit Action IB.3.
7. Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Clean Water Act (excludes effluent data and permit applications), all reports prepared in accordance with this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Central Coast Water Board or Regional Administrator of EPA. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Records I.D.3.
8. By April 1st of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. The discharger shall discuss the compliance record and corrective actions taken, or which may be needed, to bring the discharge into full compliance. The report shall address operator certification and provide a list of current operating personnel and their grade of certification. The report shall inform the Board of the date of the Facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual (including contingency plans as described Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision II.A.2.i), of the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facility. The report shall restate, for the record, the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with effluent limits and provide a summary of performance relative to Section B above, General Monitoring Requirements.

If the facility treats industrial or domestic wastewater and there is no provision for periodic sludge monitoring in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, the report shall include a summary of sludge quantities, analyses of its chemical and moisture content, and its ultimate destination.