CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

BOARD ORDER NO. R6T-2008-0023
NPDES NO. CAG996001

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

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 and the environment. 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, under NPDES Permit No. CAG996001 entitled *NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM GENERAL PERMIT FOR LIMITED THREAT DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS* (Board Order No. 6-98-36). Reissuance of this general permit occurred July 9, 2003, with adoption of Board Order No. R6T-2003-0034, as part of a State-wide effort to conform to current regulations, and a Region-wide effort 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 Permit No. CAG996001 and the associated monitoring and reporting program.

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 which 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 adopted by the Water Board or the State Water Board, including discharge prohibitions for the receiving waters in the Lahontan Region.
b) Pollutant concentrations in the discharge will not cause or contribute to 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 owner or developer responsible for the project must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) with an appropriate fee, and a Best Management Practices (BMPs) Plan (General Permit Attachment E) to control the discharge. BMPs shall include disposal practices to ensure compliance with the General Permit. The discharger shall be required to conduct monitoring and reporting and should submit any available data relevant to the discharge and the receiving water with the NOI. The owner or developer shall be authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this General Permit only after receiving a written Notice of Applicability (NOA) from the Water Board Executive Officer, or his or her designee.

7. Individual Waste Discharge Requirements

The Water Board 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 and application processes. The applicability of this General Permit for the discharge is immediately terminated on the date that the applicant is notified in writing by the Water Board Executive Officer that the General Permit for the discharge is revoked or denied.

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 Section122.28(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 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) 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.).

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, 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.

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.

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 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, except for discharges that are granted a categorical exception to the California Toxics Rule (see Finding No. 19, below). The discharge flow characteristics, and anticipated flow rates and volumes, shall be specified in the NOI.

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 which 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/owm9116.pdf), and is based on six factors including: toxic pollutant potential, flow/streamflow 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

Discharge Category	Potential Constituents of Concern
a) Diverted stream flows	Sediments, turbidity, detritus
b) Construction dewatering	Sediments, turbidity, construction materials, total petroleum hydrocarbons
c) Dredge spoils dewatering	Sediments, turbidity, nutrients (N, P), total petroleum hydrocarbons
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, and disinfection of potable water supply pipelines	Minor adhesives, scale, corrosion products, hardness, chlorine, rust, iron
h) Water treatment plant backflushing, residuals, and wasting	Filter sludge, water treatment chemicals, iron, chloride, aluminum sulfate, chlorine, algae, metals
i) Water supply system flushing and flow testing	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

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 variance not only occur from site to site, but 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 to control and abate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters and to achieve compliance with Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT)/Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) requirements and 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 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/ , reviewed at the Water Board office, or purchased at a nominal cost.

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, respectively); 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 - Ground Water

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

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 A). 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 determined applicable by the Water Board. 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 CWC Section 13267 if deemed necessary and/or feasible.

SIP Exceptions to the CTR:

The SIP (Section 5.3) authorizes short-term and/or seasonal exceptions from the CTR provisions for certain categories of discharges by public entities, such as for resource management, and fulfillment of statutory requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act or the California Health and Safety Code (e.g., draining water supply reservoirs, canals, pipelines, municipal storm water conveyances and treatment facilities for cleaning and maintenance).

This General Permit authorizes a categorical exception to the criteria and objectives in the CTR and SIP for discharges as described in Finding No. 10, g, h, and i, and requires full compliance with the SIP for other discharge categories (a.-f., and j., 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 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.

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.

20. Total Maximum Daily Load

The Water Board is currently developing and implementing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for many impaired water bodies in the Lahontan Region. Enrollees under this General Permit that discharge to these impaired water bodies may be required to collect discharge monitoring data applicable to developing appropriate future wasteload allocations for the discharge.

21. 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 California Water Code. 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 approved by the Water Board on July 9, 2003.

22. Anti-Backsliding

40 CFR Section 122.44(l)(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.

23. Anti-Degradation

The Water Board has considered anti-degradation pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which 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 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, letters a., b., and c., above. In addition, discharges that would result in degradation of the receiving waters 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, as carried out to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act or the California Health and Safety Code. 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 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 and policies it will not be authorized under this General Permit.

24. 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.

25. 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, and all heirs, successors, or assigns, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. Application:

Dischargers described in Finding No. 1 above are eligible for coverage under this General Permit provided that:

1. The discharger submits to the appropriate address below a complete and accurate NOI to comply (General Permit Attachment D), project map, and first annual fee (checks made payable to "State Water Resources Control Board" in the amount of currently $1,000 and subject to change) 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 B., number 14. The NOI, fee and BMP Plan must be submitted to either:

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, but not limited to, information pertaining to the categorical exception to CTR/SIP requirements, if applicable (See Finding No. 19, above).

3. No discharge under this General Permit is authorized until a written Notification of Applicability (NOA) is received from the Water Board Executive Officer or his or her designee or the permit application is deemed complete pursuant to Section 65956 of the California Government Code and the discharge is otherwise permissible by law. Where the proposed discharge meets the eligibility criteria for a CTR/SIP categorical exception, as determined by the Executive Officer, the NOA will notify the Discharger that the Water Board has granted an exception for specific discharges. If coverage under the General Permit and/or the CTR exception is denied, the applicant will be informed in writing by the Executive Officer.

B. Discharge Prohibitions:

Section 4.1 of the Basin Plan contains prohibitions against the discharge of wastes to surface waters in various locations throughout the Lahontan Region. Any discharge proposed in an area where a discharge prohibition may apply shall be evaluated on an individual basis to determine if the discharge would violate a prohibition. In some instances, exemptions to certain prohibitions may be granted on a case-by-case basis by resolution of the Water Board, or by the Executive Officer in accordance with Water Board policy. In addition to the specific prohibitions for various locations in the Region, the following general prohibitions apply throughout the Lahontan Region.

1. The discharge of waste that causes violation of any narrative water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan, including the Nondegradation Objective, is prohibited.

2. The discharge of waste that causes violation of any numeric water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan is prohibited.

3. Where any numeric or narrative water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan is already being violated, the discharge of waste that causes further degradation or pollution is prohibited.

4. The discharge of untreated sewage, garbage, or other solid wastes, into surface waters of the Region is prohibited.

5. For municipal and industrial discharges:

    a. The discharge, bypass, or diversion of raw or partially treated sewage, sludge, grease, or oils to surface waters is prohibited.

b. The discharge of wastewater except to the designated disposal site (as designated in waste discharge requirements) is prohibited.

c. The discharge of industrial process wastes to surface waters designated for the Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) beneficial use is prohibited. The discharge of industrial process wastes to surface waters not designated for the MUN use may be permitted if such discharges comply with the General Discharge Limitations in Section 4.7 (of the Basin Plan) and if appropriate findings under state and federal anti-degradation regulations can be made.

C. Solids Disposal

1. Collected screenings and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with Chapter 15, Division 3, Title 23, of the California Code of Regulations (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

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 (NH_3) is highly toxic to freshwater fish. The fraction of toxic NH_3 to total ammonia species ($NH_4^+ + NH_3$) 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 in General Permit Attachment A. The Minimum Reporting Levels in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (General Permit Attachment C) are for use in reporting and compliance determination in accordance with Section 2.4 of the SIP. These minimum levels shall be used until new values are adopted and become effective.

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 D) 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 which 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 33 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 which are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life nor which result in the accumulation of

radionuclides in the food web to an extent which 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 WDR Attachment A. The Minimum Reporting Levels in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (WDR Attachment C) are for use in reporting and compliance determination in accordance with Section 2.4 of the SIP. These minimum levels shall be used until new values are adopted and become effective.

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. Ground Water Limitations

1. The discharge shall not cause constituent concentrations in the ground water 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 ground water to exceed primary and secondary drinking water limits set forth in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15 of the CCR.

F. Provisions

1. The Discharger must comply with all conditions of this Order, including compliance with Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. 2008-0023, which is attached to, and made a part of, this Order pursuant to CWC 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. 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.

3. 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.

4. The Discharger must comply with the "Standard Provisions for NPDES Permits" contained in General Permit Attachment B of this Order. This Order expires on **July 23, 2013**.

5. 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 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.

6. To assume operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer with a Board Order Transfer Request Form (General Permit Attachment F). Failure to submit the request shall be considered discharge without requirements, a violation of the CWC. Transfer must be approved or disapproved in writing by the Executive Officer.

7. 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.

8. The Executive Officer or his or her 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.

9. 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 requested to submit a new NOI for this General Permit or an application for a different general or individual permit.

G. Permit Reopening, Revision, Revocation and Re-Issuance

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 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.

H. Rescission of Waste Discharge Requirements

Board Order No. R6T-2003-0034 is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes, on the effective date of this General Permit.

Dischargers currently enrolled in the General Permit 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 the General Permit will be notified upon adoption and reissuance.

I, Harold J. Singer, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the Water Board, on July 23, 2008.

HAROLD J. SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments:

A. California Toxics Rule Objectives for Priority Pollutants
B. Standard Provisions for NPDES Permits
C. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2008-0023
D. Notice of Intent
E. Best Management Practices Plan
F. Board Order Transfer Request Form

Attachment A
CTR Objectives for Priority Pollutants

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Water Quality Objective, ug/l
INORGANICS			
1	Antimony	7440360	14
2	Arsenic	7440382	150
15	Asbestos	1332214	7 MFL
3	Beryllium	7440417	
4	Cadmium	7440439	4.3 (a)
5a	Chromium (III)	7440473	550 (a)
5b	Chromium (VI)	18540299	180
6	Copper	7440508	4.1 (a)
14	Cyanide	57125	5.2
7	Lead	7439921	65 (a)
8	Mercury	7439976	
9	Nickel	7440020	470 (a)
10	Selenium	7782492	5
11	Silver	7440224	3.4 (a)
12	Thallium	7440280	1.7
13	Zinc	7440666	120 (a)
VOLATILE ORGANICS			
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	
30	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	0.057
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	0.6
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	0.17
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	2,700
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	0.38
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	0.52
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	400
32	1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	10
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	400
17	Acrolein	107028	320
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	0.059
19	Benzene	71432	1.2
20	Bromoform	75252	4.3
34	Bromomethane	74839	48
21	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	0.25
22	Chlorobenzene (mono chlorobenzene)	108907	680
24	Chloroethane	75003	
25	2- Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110758	
26	Chloroform	67663	0.56
35	Chloromethane	74873	
23	Dibromochloromethane	124481	0.401
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	0.56

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Water Quality Objective, ug/l
36	Dichloromethane	75092	4.7
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	3,100
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	0.00075
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	0.44
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	1.9
94	Naphthalene	91203	
38	Tetrachloroethene	127184	0.8
39	Toluene	108883	6,800
40	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156605	700
43	Trichloroethene	79016	2.7
44	Vinyl chloride	75014	2
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS			
60	1,2-Benzanthracene	56553	0.0044
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	0.04
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	120
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	93
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	540
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	70
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	0.11
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	2.1
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	
50	2-Nitrophenol	25154557	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	0.04
62	3,4-Benzofluoranthene	205992	0.0044
52	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	59507	
48	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	534521	13.4
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	
69	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101553	
72	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005723	
56	Acenaphthene	83329	1,200
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	
58	Anthracene	120127	9,600
59	Benzidine	92875	0.00012
61	Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene)	50328	0.0044
63	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191242	
64	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	0.0044
65	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	111911	
66	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111444	0.031
67	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	39638329	1,400 (b)
68	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117817	1.8
70	Butyl benzyl phthalate	85687	3,000 (c)
73	Chrysene	218019	0.0044
81	Di-n-butylphthalate	84742	2,700 (c)
84	Di-n-octylphthalate	117840	
74	Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	53703	0.0044

CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Water Quality Objective, ug/l
79	Diethyl phthalate	84662	23,000 (c)
80	Dimethyl phthalate	131113	313,000 (c)
86	Fluoranthene	206440	300
87	Fluorene	86737	1,300
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	240
92	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193395	0.0044
93	Isophorone	78591	8.4
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	5
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	0.00069
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	0.005
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	17
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	0.28
99	Phenanthrene	85018	
54	Phenol	108952	21,000
100	Pyrene	129000	960
PESTICIDES - PCBs			
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	0.00083
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	0.00059
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	0.00059
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	0.056 (d)
103	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	319846	0.0039
102	Aldrin	309002	0.00013
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	0.056 (d)
104	beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319857	0.014
107	Chlordane	57749	0.00057
106	delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319868	
111	Dieldrin	60571	0.00014
114	Endosulfan sulfate	1031078	110
115	Endrin	72208	0.036
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	0.76
117	Heptachlor	76448	0.00021
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.0001
105	Lindane (gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	58899	0.019
119	PCB-1016	12674112	0.00017 (e)
120	PCB-1221	11104282	0.00017 (e)
121	PCB-1232	11141165	0.00017 (e)
122	PCB-1242	53469219	0.00017 (e)
123	PCB-1248	12672296	0.00017 (e)
124	PCB-1254	11097691	0.00017 (e)
125	PCB-1260	11096825	0.00017 (e)
126	Toxaphene	8001352	0.0002
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1746016	0.000000013

(a) Criteria is a function of hardness (mg/L) in the water body. Values for a hardness of 100 mg/L.

(b) for haloethers

(c) for phthalate esters

(d) sum of alpha- and beta- forms (e) criteria for sum of all PCBs

ATTACHMENT B

STANDARD PROVISIONS
FOR
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE
ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMITS

1. The permittee must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this NPDES Permit. Any violation of this Permit constitutes violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA), its regulations and the California Water Code, and is grounds or enforcement action, permit termination, permit revocation, and reissuance, denial of an application for permit reissuance; or a combination thereof.

2. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. [40 CFR 122.41(a)(l)]

   The California Water Code provides that any person who violates a Waste Discharge Requirement (same as permit condition), or a provision of the California Water Code, is subject to civil penalties of up to $1,000 per day or $10,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to $10 per gallon per day or $20 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

   Violations of any of the provisions of the NPDES program, or of any of the provisions of this Permit, may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

3. The CWA provides that any person who violates a Permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, or 308 of the CWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates Permit conditions implementing these Sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500, nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. [40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)]

4. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Permit after the expiration date of this Permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new Permit. [40 CFR 122.41(b)]

5. It shall not be a defense for a permittee 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 Permit. [40 CFR 122.41(c)]

6. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting health or the environment. [40 CFR 122.41(d)]

7. The permittee shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all the facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with this Permit.

   Proper operation and maintenance 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 permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Permit. [40 CFR 122.41(e)]

8. This Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 CFR 122.41(g)]

9. This Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 CFR 122 .41(f)]

10. The permittee shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Water Board or United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Water Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Permit. [40 CFR 122.41(h)]

11. The Water Board, USEPA, and other authorized representatives shall be allowed:

    (a) Entry upon premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Permit;

    (b) Access to copy any records that are kept under the conditions of this Permit;

    (c) To inspect any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Permit; and

    (d) To photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Permit, or as otherwise authorized by the CWA. [40 CFR 122.41(I)]

12. Monitoring and records.

    (a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Water Board or USEPA at any time.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

(i) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
(ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
(iii) The date(s) analyses were performed;
(iv) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
(v) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
(vi) The results of such analyses.

(d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Permit.

(e) The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device, or method required to be maintained under this Permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both. [40 CFR 122.41(j)]

13. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Water Board shall be signed and certified in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22 [40 CFR 122.41(k)(1)]

14. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both. [40 CFR 122.41(k)(2)]

15. Reporting requirements:

(a) The permittee shall give advance notice to the Water Board, as soon as possible of, any planned physical alterations, or additions to the permitted facility.

(b) The permittee shall give advance notice to the Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

(c) This Permit is not transferable to any person, except after notice to the Water Board. The Water Board may require modification, or revocation and reissuance of the Permit to change the name of the permittee, and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA.

(d) Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this Permit.

(i) Monitoring results must be reported in a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

(ii) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this Permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

(iii) Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Permit. If no averaging period is specified, all data collected during the previous twelve months shall be averaged.

(e) Report of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

(f) Twenty-four hour reporting.

(i) The permittee shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment to the Water Board. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee 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 time 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.

(ii) The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph;

(A) Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Permit.

(B) Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Permit.

(C) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Permit to be reported within 24 hours.

(iii) The Water Board may waive the above-required written report on a case-by-case basis.

(g) The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance, not otherwise reported under the above paragraphs, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain all information listed in paragraph 15(f) above.[40 CFR 122.41(1)]

16. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of facility) is prohibited. The Water Board may take enforcement action against the permittee for bypass unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that 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.);

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(c) The permittee submitted a notice, at least ten days in advance, of the need for a bypass to the appropriate Board.

The permittee may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. In such a case, the above bypass conditions are not applicable.

The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph 15(f) above. [40 CFR 122.41(m)]

17. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. 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 action. A permittee that wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset in an action brought for noncompliance shall demonstrate, through signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(a) an upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(b) the permitted facility was being properly operated at the tine of the upset;

(c) the permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph 15(f) above; and

(d) the permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph 7.

No determination made before an action for noncompliance, such as during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by an upset; is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. [40 CFR 122.41(n)]

18. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers must notify the Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

(a) that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

(i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
(ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2-4dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4-b-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
(iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Permit application; or
(iv) The level established by the Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

(b) that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant that was not reported in the Permit application. [40 CFR 122]

ATTACHMENT C

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2008-0023

NPDES NO. CAG996001

FOR

RENEWED 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 shall be collected from the waste stream or effluent outfall. Discharge samples shall 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) shall be recorded whenever samples are collected.

1. Flow Monitoring

   The Discharger shall 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 shall also be maintained. The flow rate, duration, and total volume shall 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 shall be conducted based on the category of the discharge, as described in Finding No. 10 of this General Permit. Beginning within the first hour of any discharge and continuing throughout the period of discharge, grab samples of the discharge shall be collected at, or as near as possible to, the discharge point and analyzed as follows (in Table 1):

TABLE 1 – DISCHARGE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS

Constituent	Finding No. 10 Discharge Category	Units	Reporting Limit	Frequency	Lab/ Field
Turbidity	a-j	NTU	0.2 NTU	Daily[1]	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[2]	Lab
Total Phosphorus	b-j	mg/l	0.01 mg/l[3]	Monthly[2]	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[4,5]	b,c,d,e, j	µg/l	50 µg/l	Once	Lab
TPH – Diesel Range[4,5]	b,c,d,e, j	µg/l	50 µg/l	Once	Lab
BTEX + Oxygenates[4,5]	b,c,d,e, j	µg/l	0.5 µg/l	Once	Lab

[1] For discharges in the Lake Tahoe or Truckee River Hydrologic Units, the frequency for Turbidity may be required more frequently than daily.
[2] For discharges in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, the frequency for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus is daily.
[3] For discharges in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, the reporting limit for Total Phosphorus is 0.008 mg/l.
[4] 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 shall be EPA Method 8015/8021. Test method for TPH diesel range shall be EPA Method 8015 modified. Test method for BTEX and oxygenates shall be EPA Method 8260 or equivalent.
[5] 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

Constituent	Finding No. 10 Discharge Category	Units	Reporting Limit	Frequency	Lab/ Field
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 shall be located appropriately to monitor the quality of waters unaffected by the discharge and waters affected by the discharge. In general, locations should be 50 feet upstream of, and 50 feet downstream of, the discharge. The initial sample shall be taken within two hours of the first discharge to the surface water. Samples shall be analyzed for the following:

TABLE 3 – RECEIVING WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS

Constituent	Finding No. 10 Discharge Category	Units	Reporting Limit	Frequency	Lab/ Field
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[1]	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

[1] 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 log shall be kept of the visual condition of the surface water for every sampling event and shall 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 shall 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 Health Services or a laboratory approved by the Executive Officer.

5. Interim Monitoring Requirements for CTR Compliance

Discharges and receiving waters shall be sampled and analyzed for priority pollutants. Representative samples shall be collected to evaluate whether additional water quality-based effluent limitations are required.

Discharge categories g, h, and i in Finding 10 of the General Permit are covered by categorical exception to this interim monitoring requirement.

The discharge and receiving water shall be analyzed for the constituents listed in Table 4. Specific CTR constituents to be monitored and suggested test methods are listed in the Attachments with Minimum Levels (MLs) for reporting and CTR compliance determination.

TABLE 4 – INTERIM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR CTR COMPLIANCE

Constituents	Finding No. 10 Discharge Category	Sample Type	Reporting Limit	Frequency	Lab/ Field
Volatile Organics	a-f, j	Grab	Attachment	Once	Lab
Semi-Volatile Organics	a-f, j	Grab or Composite	Attachment	Once	Lab
Inorganics	a-f, j	Grab or Composite	Attachment	Once	Lab
Pesticides & PCBs	a-f, j	Grab or Composite	Attachment	Once	Lab
Dioxin	a-f, j	Grab	Attachment	Once	Lab

B. REPORTING

1. General Provisions

The Discharger shall 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 shall 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) shall also be included. The report shall 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 shall clearly identify any violations or shall certify that no violations occurred. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger shall 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. Submittal Periods

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

TABLE 5 – DUE DATES FOR QUARTERLY REPORTS

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

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.

Harold J. Singer

Date: July 23, 2008

HAROLD J. SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Attachments: 1. General Provisions for Monitoring and Reporting
2. CTR Constituents To Be Monitored
3. Dioxin and Furan CTR Sampling
4. Reporting Requirements for CTR Monitoring

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.

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 California 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 California 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 California 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 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 - CTR Constituents To Be Monitored

			Controlling Water Quality Criterion for Surface Waters			
CTR #	**Constituent**	**CAS Number**	**Basis**	**Criterion Concentration(1 (ug/L or noted)**	**Minimum Reporting Level (ug/L or noted)**	**Suggested Test Methods**
INORGANICS						
1	Antimony	7440360	Primary MCL	6	5	EPA 6020/200.8
2	Arsenic	7440382	Ambient Water Quality	0.018	1	EPA 6020/Hydride
15	Asbestos	1332214	National Toxics Rule/ Primary MCL	7 MFL	0.2 MFL >10um	EPA/600/R-93/116(PCM)
3	Beryllium	7440417	Primary MCL	4	1	EPA 6020/200.8
4	Cadmium	7440439	Public Health Goal	0.07	0.25	EPA 1638/200.8
5a	Chromium (total)	7440473	Primary MCL	50	2	EPA 6020/200.8
5b	Chromium (VI)	18540299	Public Health Goal	0.2	5	EPA 7199/ 1636
6	Copper	7440508	National Toxics Rule	4.1 (6)	0.5	EPA 6020/200.8
14	Cyanide	57125	National Toxics Rule	5.2	5	EPA 9012A
7	Lead	7439921	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.92 (6)	0.5	EPA 1638
8	Mercury	7439976	National Toxics Rule		0.0005	EPA 1669/1631
9	Nickel	7440020	Calif. Toxics Rule	24 (6)	5	EPA 6020/200.8
10	Selenium	7782492	Calif. Toxics Rule	5	5	EPA 6020/200.8
11	Silver	7440224	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.71 (6)	1	EPA 6020/200.8
12	Thallium	7440280	National Toxics Rule	1.7	1	EPA 6020/200.8
13	Zinc	7440666	Calif. Toxics Rule	54/ 16 (6)	10	EPA 6020/200.8
VOLATILE ORGANICS						
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	Primary MCL	5	1	EPA 8260B
30	1,1-Dichloroethene	75354	National Toxics Rule	0.057	0.5	EPA 8260B
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	Primary MCL	200	2	EPA 8260B
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	National Toxics Rule	0.6	0.5	EPA 8260B
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	National Toxics Rule	0.17	0.5	EPA 8260B
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	Taste & Odor	10	2	EPA 8260B
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	National Toxics Rule	0.38	0.5	EPA 8260B
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.52	0.5	EPA 8260B
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	Public Health Goal	5	5	EPA 8260B

			Controlling Water Quality Criterion for Surface Waters			
CTR #	**Constituent**	**CAS Number**	**Basis**	**Criterion Concentration(1 (ug/L or noted)**	**Minimum Reporting Level (ug/L or noted)**	**Suggested Test Methods**
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	Taste & Odor	10	2	EPA 8260B
32	1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	Primary MCL	0.5	0.5	EPA 8260B
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	Primary MCL	5	2	EPA 8260B
17	Acrolein	107028	Aquatic Toxicity	21	5	EPA 8260B
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	National Toxics Rule	0.059	2	EPA 8260B
19	Benzene	71432	Primary MCL	1	0.5	EPA 8260B
20	Bromoform	75252	Calif. Toxics Rule	4.3	2	EPA 8260B
34	Bromomethane	74839	Calif. Toxics Rule	48	2	EPA 8260B
21	Carbon tetrachloride	56235	National Toxics Rule	0.25	0.5	EPA 8260B
22	Chlorobenzene (mono chlorobenzene)	108907	Taste & Odor	50	2	EPA 8260B
24	Chloroethane	75003	Taste & Odor	16	2	EPA 8260B
25	2- Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110758	Aquatic Toxicity	122 (2)	1	EPA 8260B
26	Chloroform	67663	OEHHA Cancer Risk	1.1	0.5	EPA 8260B
35	Chloromethane	74873	USEPA Health Advisory	3	2.0	EPA 8260B
23	Dibromochloromethane	124481	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.41	0.5	EPA 8260B
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.56	0.5	EPA 8260B
36	Dichloromethane	75092	Calif. Toxics Rule	4.7	2	EPA 8260B
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	Taste & Odor	29	2	EPA 8260B
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00075	1	EPA 8260B
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	National Toxics Rule	0.44	1	EPA 8260B
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	National Toxics Rule	1.9	1	EPA 8260B
94	Naphthalene	91203	USEPA IRIS	14	10	EPA 8260B
38	Tetrachloroethene	127184	National Toxics Rule	0.8	0.5	EPA 8260B
39	Toluene	108883	Taste & Odor	42	2	EPA 8260B
40	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156605	Primary MCL	10	1	EPA 8260B
43	Trichloroethene	79016	National Toxics Rule	2.7	2	EPA 8260B
44	Vinyl chloride	75014	Primary MCL	0.5	0.5	EPA 8260B
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS						
60	1,2-Benzanthracene	56553	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.0044	5	EPA 8270C
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	National Toxics Rule	0.04	1	EPA 8270C

			Controlling Water Quality Criterion for Surface Waters			
CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Basis	Criterion Concentration(1 (ug/L or noted)	Minimum Reporting Level (ug/L or noted)	Suggested Test Methods
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	Taste and Odor	0.1	2	EPA 8270C
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	Taste and Odor	0.3	1	EPA 8270C
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	Calif. Toxics Rule	540	2	EPA 8270C
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	National Toxics Rule	70	5	EPA 8270C
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	National Toxics Rule	0.11	5	EPA 8270C
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	Taste and Odor	2	10	EPA 8270C
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	USEPA IRIS	0.05	5	EPA 8270C
50	2-Nitrophenol	25154557	Aquatic Toxicity	150 (3)	10	EPA 8270C
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	Aquatic Toxicity	1600 (4)	10	EPA 8270C
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	National Toxics Rule	0.04	5	EPA 8270C
62	3,4-Benzofluoranthene	205992	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.0044	10	EPA 8270C
52	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	59507	Aquatic Toxicity	30	5	EPA 8270C
48	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	534521	National Toxics Rule	13.4	10	EPA 8270C
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	USEPA Health Advisory	60	10	EPA 8270C
69	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101553	Aquatic Toxicity	122	10	EPA 8270C
72	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005723	Aquatic Toxicity	122 (2)	5	EPA 8270C
56	Acenaphthene	83329	Taste and Odor	20	1	EPA 8270C
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	No Criteria Available		10	EPA 8270C
58	Anthracene	120127	Calif. Toxics Rule	9,600	10	EPA 8270C
59	Benzidine	92875	National Toxics Rule	0.00012	5	EPA 8270C
61	Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene)	50328	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.0044	2	EPA 8270C
63	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191242	No Criteria Available		5	EPA 8270C
64	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.0044	2	EPA 8270C
65	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	111911	No Criteria Available		5	EPA 8270C
66	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111444	National Toxics Rule	0.031	1	EPA 8270C
67	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	39638329	Aquatic Toxicity	122 (2)	10	EPA 8270C
68	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117817	National Toxics Rule	1.8	5	EPA 8270C
70	Butyl benzyl phthalate	85687	Aquatic Toxicity	3 (5)	10	EPA 8270C
73	Chrysene	218019	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.0044	5	EPA 8270C
81	Di-n-butylphthalate	84742	Aquatic Toxicity	3 (5)	10	EPA 8270C
84	Di-n-octylphthalate	117840	Aquatic Toxicity	3 (5)	10	EPA 8270C

			Controlling Water Quality Criterion for Surface Waters			
CTR #	Constituent	CAS Number	Basis	Criterion Concentration(1 (ug/L or noted)	Minimum Reporting Level (ug/L or noted)	Suggested Test Methods
74	Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	53703	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.0044	0.1	EPA 8270C
79	Diethyl phthalate	84662	Aquatic Toxicity	3 (5)	2	EPA 8270C
80	Dimethyl phthalate	131113	Aquatic Toxicity	3 (5)	2	EPA 8270C
86	Fluoranthene	206440	Calif. Toxics Rule	300	10	EPA 8270C
87	Fluorene	86737	Calif. Toxics Rule	1300	10	EPA 8270C
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	Taste and Odor	1	5	EPA 8270C
92	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193395	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.0044	0.05	EPA 8270C
93	Isophorone	78591	National Toxics Rule	8.4	1	EPA 8270C
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	National Toxics Rule	5	1	EPA 8270C
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	National Toxics Rule	0.00069	5	EPA 8270C
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.005	5	EPA 8270C
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	National Toxics Rule	17	10	EPA 8270C
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.28	1	EPA 8270C
99	Phenanthrene	85018	No Criteria Available		5	EPA 8270C
54	Phenol	108952	Taste and Odor	5	1	EPA 8270C
100	Pyrene	129000	Calif. Toxics Rule	960	10	EPA 8270C
PESTICIDES - PCBs						
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00083	0.05	EPA 8081A
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00059	0.05	EPA 8081A
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00059	0.01	EPA 8081A
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	National Toxics Rule	0.056 (7)	0.02	EPA 8081A
103	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	319846	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.0039	0.01	EPA 8081A
102	Aldrin	309002	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00013	0.005	EPA 8081A
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.056 (7)	0.01	EPA 8081A
104	beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319857	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.014	0.005	EPA 8081A
107	Chlordane	57749	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00057	0.1	EPA 8081A
106	delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319868	No Criteria Available		0.005	EPA 8081A
111	Dieldrin	60571	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00014	0.01	EPA 8081A
114	Endosulfan sulfate	1031078	Ambient Water Quality	0.056	0.05	EPA 8081A
115	Endrin	72208	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.036	0.01	EPA 8081A

			Controlling Water Quality Criterion for Surface Waters			
CTR #	**Constituent**	**CAS Number**	**Basis**	**Criterion Concentration(1 (ug/L or noted)**	**Minimum Reporting Level (ug/L or noted)**	**Suggested Test Methods**
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.76	0.01	EPA 8081A
117	Heptachlor	76448	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00021	0.01	EPA 8081A
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.0001	0.01	EPA 8081A
105	Lindane (gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	58899	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.019	0.02	EPA 8081A
119	PCB-1016	12674112	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00017 (8)	0.5	EPA 8082
120	PCB-1221	11104282	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00017 (8)	0.5	EPA 8082
121	PCB-1232	11141165	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00017 (8)	0.5	EPA 8082
122	PCB-1242	53469219	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00017 (8)	0.5	EPA 8082
123	PCB-1248	12672296	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00017 (8)	0.5	EPA 8082
124	PCB-1254	11097691	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00017 (8)	0.5	EPA 8082
125	PCB-1260	11096825	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.00017 (8)	0.5	EPA 8082
126	Toxaphene	8001352	Calif. Toxics Rule	0.0002	0.5	EPA 8081A
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1746016	Calif. Toxics Rule	1.30E-08	5.00E-06	EPA 8290 (HRGC) MS

FOOTNOTES:

(1) - The Criterion Concentrations serve only as a point of reference for the selection of the appropriate analytical method. They do not indicate a regulatory decision that the cited concentration is either necessary or sufficient for full protection of beneficial uses. Available technology may require that effluent limits be set lower than these values.

(2) - For haloethers

(3) - For nitrophenols.

(4) - For chlorinated naphthalenes.

(5) - For phthalate esters.

(6) - Freshwater aquatic life criteria for metals are expressed as a function of total hardness (mg/L) in the water body. Values displayed correspond to a total hardness of 40 mg/L.

(7) - Criteria for sum of alpha- and beta- forms.

(8) - Criteria for sum of all PCBs.

Attachment 3 -Dioxin and Furan CTR Sampling

Section 3 of the State Implementation Plan requires that each NPDES discharger conduct sampling and analysis of dioxin and dibenzofuran congeners. In the case of limited threat discharges, the minimum required number and frequency of sampling is once for the discharge and once for the receiving water. Additional sampling may be required at the discretion of the Regional Board.

Each sample shall be analyzed for the seventeen congeners listed in the table below. High Resolution GCMS Method 8290, or another method capable of individually quantifying the congeners to an equivalent detection level, shall be used for the analyses.

Sample results shall be submitted along with routine monitoring reports as soon as the laboratory results are available.

For each sample the discharger shall report:

o The measured or estimated concentration of each of the seventeen congeners

o The quantifiable limit of the test (as determined by procedures in Section 2.4.3, No. 5 of the SIP)

o The Method Detection Level (MDL) for the test

Congener	TEF
2,3,7,8TetraCDD	1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDD	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDD	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDD	0.01
OctaCDD	0.0001
2,3,7,8-TetraCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8-PentaCDF	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDF	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDF	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HeptaCDF	0.01
OctaCDF	0.0001

Attachment 4 - 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 (± 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.

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.

6. **Example of Data Format**.

Discharger:_____ Name of Laboratory:_____
Contact Name:_____ Laboratory Contact:_____
Phone Number:_____ Phone Number:_____

Name of Constituent and CTR #	Sampling Location*	Date Sample Collected	Time Sample Collected	Date Sample Analyzed	USEPA Method Used	Analytical Results (ug/L)	CQL (ug/L)	MDL (ug/L)	RL (ug/L)	Comments
(See Attachment II)										

*The effluent sampling station and the upstream receiving water station specified in the NPDES Permit Monitoring and Reporting Program should be used. Other sampling locations must be approved by Regional Board staff. Include longitude and latitude coordinates for the receiving water sampling stations.

ATTACHMENT D

LAHONTAN REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF INTENT

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF GENERAL ORDER NO. R6T-2008-(**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.

I. CONTRACTOR/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:			

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. (eg. USGS 7.5' topographical map.)

A map shall also be provided that shows the treatment system, discharge point and surface waters. Wells and residences within 1,500 feet of the discharge site shall also be identified.

VI. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

Please Identify type of discharge:

_____ Diverted stream flow

_____ Construction dewatering

_____ Dredge spoils dewatering

_____ Subterranean seepage dewatering

_____ Well construction and pump testing of aquifer supplies

_____ Geothermal well testing

_____ Hydrostatic testing maintenance, repair, and disinfection of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.

_____ Water treatment plant backflushing, residuals, and wasting

_____ Fire hydrant testing or flushing

_____ Hydrostatic testing of new pipelines, tanks, & reservoirs used for purposes other than potable water supply

Start Date_____Stop Date_____(estimate) Discharge Rate_____MGD.

Is the discharge short term, intermittent, or seasonal? _____

Please provide a time schedule below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

VII. LAND DISPOSAL/RECLAMATION ANALYSIS

Board policies dictate that wastewater discharges must be contained on land or beneficially re-used if practical. You must evaluate and rule out this alternative prior to any discharge to surface water under this Order.

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

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

Is land reclamation feasible? Yes _____ No _____

If no, explain below. If yes, you should contact the Regional Board. This Order does not apply if there is no discharge to surface waters.

_____

_____

_____

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

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

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

XI. ABILITY TO COMPLY

Do you believe the discharge may have 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

If your answer is 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.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

If your answer is yes, you must contact a Professional Engineer. A specific individual permit may be required from the Regional board rather than this General Order.

XII. PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

If a Professional Engineer has helped you evaluate the proposed discharge for compliance with this General Order, please identify

Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City:	State:	Zip:	Phone:
Signature	Certificate No.		Date:

XIII. QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST

If a categorical exception from interim 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 certification that receiving water beneficial uses have not been impaired is required.

Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City:	State:	Zip:	Phone:
Signature			Date:

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:

☐ EIR ☐ Negative Declaration

Expected CEQA Completion Date: _____

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 $1000.00 (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:

ATTACHMENT E

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN

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. control limited threat discharges to minimize impacts to water quality;
2. prevent the discharge of pollutants associated with construction activities to surface waters;
3. retain soil and sediment on site;
4. permanently stabilize disturbed soils.

Specific guidance for completing the Best Management Practices (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.

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 and the environment. Options may include, but are not limited to, dechlorination of potable water, filtering or settling of solids and other pollutants, diverting flows around disturbed areas using stabilized conveyance systems, and energy dissipation of water flow to slow water velocity in conveyance systems and prevent erosion and flooding.

Indicate in the BMP Plan what 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)**
- **Stabilized 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 stabilized conveyances**
- **Flow controls to prevent erosion and flooding**

Sediment Control at Construction Sites

Where soils will be disturbed by clearing, grading, excavation or other processes sediment control BMPs are required at appropriate locations along the construction 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 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**

Stabilization and Erosion Prevention

All disturbed areas of the construction site must be stabilized from erosion once construction is complete.

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**

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**

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. This document may be purchased as item PB 922 359 51 from the National Technical Information Service (703-605-6000 or http://www.ntis.gov/) or
may be downloaded as separate chapters from the following website location:

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/pkeyword.cfm?keywords=EPA+832-R-92-005&program_id=0

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/cold-climates.htm

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.

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)**

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)**

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)**

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN

MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION, AND REPAIR

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

<u>For inactive construction sites during wet season</u> (October 15 – May 1)

- ❑ **Cease construction through wet season and winterize to control pollutants**

<u>For active construction sites during wet season</u> (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)**

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Lahontan Region

Linda S. Adams
Secretary for Environmental Protection

2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150
(530) 542-5400 • Fax (530) 544-2271
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

ATTACHMENT F

BOARD ORDER TRANSFER REQUEST FORM

Board Order No. _____ Facility Location: _____
WDID No. _____ (Street Address)

_____ _____
(City, County, ZIP) (Assessor's Parcel Nos.)

I request the transfer of the existing waste discharge requirements on _____ (effective date), contained in the above-referenced Board Order in accordance with the following:

TRANSFER FROM: _____
(Former facility name)

_____ _____
(Former property owner) (Former operator)

TRANSFER TO: _____
(New facility name)

_____ _____
(New property owner) (New Operator)

I understand that I am responsible for compliance with the Board Order and will be billed an annual fee for the waste discharge from this facility. I certify that: 1) I have reviewed the Report of Waste Discharge and the Board Order; 2) the facility construction and discharges from the site have not substantially changed; and 3) I will notify the Board of any material change in this facility, any change in the amount, type or manner of waste discharge or any future change in the facility owner or operator.

_____ _____
Signature (New owner/operator) (Date)

_____ _____
(Company name, if appropriate) (Telephone number)

_____
(Mailing address)

(FOR REGIONAL BOARD USE ONLY)

Transfer recommended _____ Date _____ Transfer recorded _____ Date _____

Transfer approved _____, Executive Officer Date _____