

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD-
LAHONTAN REGION

ORDER NO. R6T-2005-0015-A1
(NPDES CAG616003)

**INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT (NPDES)
AND GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs)**

FOR

**DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH MARINAS
AND MAINTENANCE DREDGING IN THE
LAKE TAHOE HYDROLOGIC UNIT- EL DORADO AND PLACER COUNTIES**

AS AMENDED ON APRIL 11, 2007

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

- A. **Discharger.** This Region-specific permit applies to marina owners/operators conducting industrial activities at marinas (hereafter Discharger) and private, public, or other legal entities (e.g., lakefront homeowner associations) conducting maintenance dredging (hereafter also Discharger).
- B. **Facility Description.** For purposes of the Industrial Stormwater NPDES Permit and General WDRs for Discharges of Stormwater Runoff Associated with Marinas and Maintenance Dredging in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit (Marina Permit) the marina and its associated facilities which may include a channel, inner harbor and lagoons, boat storage buildings, outside boat storage racks, moorings, waste oil storage tanks, aboveground and underground storage tanks, fuel docks, retail and boat supply shops, and parking lots, shall be referred to as the “facility”. Facility will also be used to refer to the project site where dredging is taking place which may include the immediate dredged area, the staging area, storage areas, and access roads.

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (hereinafter Regional Board), finds:

- A. **Discharges Covered Under This Permit.** The Marina Permit regulates pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities conducted at marinas (fueling, boat and vehicle maintenance, boat and vehicle washing, etc.) to surface waters within the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit (Department of Water

Resources Hydrologic Unit (HU) No. 634.00). The WDRs contained in the Marina Permit may be used to regulate discharges associated with maintenance dredging occurring within the California-side of the Lake Tahoe Basin. Maintenance dredging is defined as the dredging of areas that previously have been dredged to maintain authorized lake bottom elevations.

Attachment A contains definitions and the addresses and telephone numbers of the Regional Board and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

- B. **Legal Authorities.** On November 16, 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated Phase I stormwater regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 122, 123, and 124) in compliance with Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402(p). The regulations require operators of specific categories of facilities where discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity (stormwater) occur to obtain an NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Feasible (BAT) and Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Achievable (BCT) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in stormwater discharges and authorized non-storm discharges.

Section 13260(a) of the California Water Code (Water Code) requires that any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste within any region, other than to a community sewer system, which could affect the quality of the waters of the State, file a report of waste discharge. The discharge of dredged or fill material, fuel, or sewage may constitute a discharge of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State.

The Regional Board may prescribe waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for any proposed discharge, in accordance with Section 13263 (a) of the California Water Code. Since most marinas on the California-side of the Lake have the potential to generate similar non-point source pollutants associated with maintenance dredging, fueling, sewage and bilge pump-out activities, and sunken vessels, these are more appropriately regulated under general discharge requirements rather than individual discharge requirements.

Water Code section 13263(i) authorizes the SWRCB to prescribe general WDRs for a category of discharges if the discharges are produced by the same or similar operations; the discharges involve the same or similar types of waste; the discharges require the same or similar treatment standards; and the discharges are more appropriately regulated under general discharge requirements than individual discharge requirements.

- C. **Permit History.** Before the Marina Permit was adopted, several of the marinas in the Lake Tahoe Basin were regulated by both the Statewide NPDES General Industrial Activities Stormwater Permit and individual Waste Discharge

Requirements adopted by the Regional Board. Complying with two separate but similar permits and their respective monitoring and reporting requirements was complicated and costly for most Dischargers. By adopting the Marina Permit the requirements and monitoring needs of each of the existing permits were combined into one permit that was more manageable for Regional Board staff and the regulated Dischargers. In addition, the Marina Permit offered operators conducting maintenance dredging a more streamlined permitting process instead of obtaining individual WDRs.

For the long-term operation and maintenance of the facility, this Marina Permit retains the requirements that Dischargers develop and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will achieve BAT and BCT and will comply with water quality standards (Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and Narrative and Numeric Water Quality Objectives). For the repair and/or retrofit of BMPs or to regulate maintenance dredging, the discharger shall prepare and submit a BMP Plan according to Attachment J- Best Management Practice Plan. Dischargers shall refer to Attachment H of the Marina Permit for BMPs that may be implemented to control discharges of waste associated with maintenance dredging.

The Marina Permit requires operators to (1) regulate potential pollutant discharges associated with the operation and maintenance of the marina, (2) require a vessel waste pumpout facility pursuant to the Harbors and Navigation Code Section 776, (3) require the design, installation, and maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to treat and retain runoff from a 20-year, 1-hour design storm from all impervious surfaces, (4) implement BMPs to eliminate, to the maximum extent practicable, pollutant discharges associated with fueling, sewage and bilge pump-out activities, boat washing, and sunken vessels, (5) eliminate unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, (6) monitor marina water quality, and (7) inspect the integrity of all BMPs installed at the marina.

For maintenance dredging, the Marina Permit requires the operator to (1) to implement a BMP Plan (refer Attachment J) that protects water quality during the dredging operation, (2) dispose of dredged spoils appropriately, and (3) conduct the required pre- and post-project monitoring and reporting.

- D. **Existing Marina Permit Enrollees.** To date, all 12 California marinas in the Lake Tahoe Basin are enrolled under the Marina Permit for the long-term operation and maintenance of the marina facility. (No additional enrollees will be covered under this Marina Permit for purposes of regulating stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occurring at marinas.)

Additional enrollees are regulated by this Marina Permit for purposes of maintenance dredging.

- E. **Obtaining Permit Authorization.** For existing enrollees covered for purposes of the long-term operation and maintenance of a marina: A new Notice of Intent (NOI) (Attachment K) does not need to be submitted to continue coverage unless facility information (e.g., ownership) has changed. Existing enrollees will need to submit a revised SWPPP to the Regional Board by **November 15, 2005**. Refer to Pages 17 and 18 for more details regarding the information that should be included in the SWPPP.)

For complex or simple dredging projects or BMP retrofit or repair projects: To obtain coverage, Dischargers must submit an NOI (Attachment K), the appropriate annual fee, and a Best Management Practices Plan (Attachment J) to the Regional Board office. (A filing fee is not required for small-scale BMP installation and repair projects.)

- F. **CEQA.** The action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code (CWC).

These waste discharge requirements regulate the continued operation of existing facilities. As such these waste discharge requirements are exempt from the provisions of CEQA in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3, Section 15301. Expansion of the existing uses of the marina is not authorized and non-negligible expansion beyond the existing use is potentially subject to the provisions of CEQA.

Maintenance dredging is categorically exempt from the provisions of CEQA in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3, Section 15304 (g).

- G. **Basin Plan.** The Regional Board has adopted and the SWRCB has approved the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region* (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan incorporates SWRCB 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 groundwaters throughout the Lahontan Region. Dischargers regulated by the Marina Permit must comply with the water quality standards in the Basin Plan and subsequent amendments thereto. The Basin Plan can be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6/BPlan/Bplan.pdf> or reviewed at the Regional Board office.

- H. **Beneficial Uses-Surface Waters.** The beneficial uses of the surface waters of Lake Tahoe and its tributaries, as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan for the Lahontan Region, include: municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply,

water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, ground water recharge, freshwater replenishment, navigation, commercial and sportfishing, cold freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, preservation of biological habitats of special significance, rare, threatened, or endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and development, water quality enhancement, and flood peak attenuation/flood water storage.

- I. **Beneficial Uses-Ground Water.** The beneficial uses of the groundwaters of the Lake Tahoe HU Department of Water Resources Groundwater Basin No. 6-5.02, as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan, include: municipal and domestic supply, and agricultural supply.
- J. **Additional Requirements for Dischargers Located Within a 303 (d) Impaired Waterbody.** Dischargers located within the watershed of a 303 (d) impaired water body, for which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) had been adopted by the RWQCB or USEPA, may be required by a separate RWQCB action to implement additional BMPs, conduct additional monitoring activities, and/or comply with an applicable waste load allocation and implementation schedule.
- K. **Minimum Monitoring Requirements.** This Marina Permit complies with 40 CFR 122.44(i)(3) and (4), which establish minimum monitoring requirements that must be included in stormwater permits. These federal regulations require stormwater permits to require at least one annual inspection and any monitoring requirements for applicable effluent limitation guidelines in 40 CFR Subchapter N. Federal regulations do not require stormwater sampling or periodic visual observations to be included in stormwater permits, with the exception of annual monitoring at facilities listed in Subchapter N. The minimum requirements in the regulations are that Dischargers must (1) conduct an annual comprehensive facility compliance evaluation to identify areas of the facility contributing pollutants to stormwater discharges, (2) evaluate whether measures to reduce industrial pollutant loads identified in the Discharger's SWPPP are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of this Marina Permit, and (3) determine whether additional control measures are needed.
- L. **Additional Monitoring Requirements.** This Marina Permit contains additional monitoring requirements that exceed the federal minimum monitoring requirements. These requirements are necessary to ensure that Dischargers evaluate BMP effectiveness and General Permit compliance, determine whether pollutants are being discharged, and assist in determining the need for corrective actions. The Marina Permit requires Dischargers to perform a variety of visual observations designed to identify sources of pollutants. Visual observation requirements include (1) quarterly visual observations of authorized and unauthorized non-stormwater discharge, (2) monthly visual observations of stormwater discharges, and (3) pre-storm facility visual observations.

- M. **Sampling for Specific Parameters and Pollutants.** This Marina Permit includes sampling and analysis for specific indicator parameters and facility specific pollutants to indicate the presence of pollutants in stormwater discharges. This Marina Permit contains benchmark criteria established by the USEPA for the indicator parameters and facility specific pollutants (Table 1, Page 11 of Attachment Y: Monitoring and Reporting Program). The USEPA benchmarks are incorporated into the Marina Permit in Table 1, Page 11 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program. As used by the USEPA, these benchmarks are not numeric stormwater effluent limits, are not related or necessarily protective of any specific receiving water, and exceedances of these benchmarks are not automatically considered permit violations.
- N. **Stormwater Effluent Limits.** The Basin Plan contains numeric effluent limitations for pollutants (Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Iron, Turbidity, and Grease and Oil) in stormwater. The provisions of the Marina Permit require Dischargers to comply with these numeric effluent limitations. Meeting these numeric limits constitutes compliance with BAT/BCT.
- O. **Watershed Management Initiative.** The SWRCB has adopted a Watershed Management Initiative that encourages watershed management throughout the State. The Marina Permit recognizes the Watershed Management Initiative by supporting the development of watershed monitoring programs authorized by the Regional Boards.
- P. **Clean Water Act Standards.** Effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established in Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, are applicable to stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges regulated by the Marina Permit.
- Q. **Anti-Degradation Policy.** This Marina Permit is consistent with the Anti-degradation Policy, 40 CFR 131.12, and SWRCB Resolution No. 68-16.
- R. **Requirement to Prepare and Implement a SWPPP.** This Marina Permit requires the Discharger to implement its SWPPP that employs BMPs (see Attachments M-X) to reduce and eliminate the presence of industrial pollutants associated with marinas from entering stormwater. Where appropriate, the SWPPP shall also identify and implement BMPs to eliminate, to the maximum extent practicable, pollutant discharges associated with fueling and sewage and bilge pump-out activities, boat washing, and sunken vessels. The SWPPP shall include and Dischargers shall implement facility-specific BMPs and the following minimum BMPs at the facility unless clearly inapplicable to the facility: 1) Good Housekeeping, 2) Preventive Maintenance, 3) Spill Response, 4) Material Handling/Waste Management, 5) Employee Training Program, 6) Record Keeping and Quality Assurance, 7) Erosion/Sediment Control, and 8) Visual

Inspections of the facility. (Refer to Attachment D for more details on how to incorporate minimum BMPs into the facility's SWPPP.)

(The Discharger shall refer to Attachments D, F and G for details on BMPs that may be incorporated into the facility's SWPPP to eliminate, to the maximum extent practicable, pollutant discharges associated with fueling and sewage and bilge pump-out activities, boat washing and sunken vessels.)

- S. **Requirement for Sewage-Pumpout Facilities.** The Marina Permit requires all marinas in the Lake Tahoe Basin to install, maintain, and make available to the public the use of a vessel waste pumpout facility.

Under the Marina Permit the Regional Board will regulate potential pollutant discharges associated with the operation and maintenance of the marina which includes sewage from vessels. Pursuant to the Harbors and Navigation Code, the Marina Permit requires Dischargers to install, make available to the public, and properly maintain sewage pumpout systems. Fixed-point sewage pumpout facilities shall be required at marinas that (1) lease 25 % or more of their slips to cruisers, houseboats, and other watercraft equipped with portable heads, toilets, or holding tanks and/or (2) accommodate over 100 boats with holding tanks. Marinas that operate as small boat harbors and for the most part accommodate boats under 26 feet in length are not required to have a fixed-point pumpout. Instead, these marinas (small boat harbors) shall be equipped with portable pumpout units or similar facilities for the dumping of portable toilet waste.

- T. **Maintenance Dredging.** The Marina Permit regulates maintenance dredging activities. Maintenance dredging shall be limited to legally established lake bottom elevations and dimensions (established by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, and/or the Regional Board in permits and/or regulations).

To receive coverage under the Marina Permit for complex and simple maintenance dredging projects (see criteria below), Dischargers shall submit an application consisting of an NOI, a project description, the appropriate application fee, and a BMP Plan to the Regional Board at least 60 days before dredging activity is allowed. The project description shall include: (1) a map which shows the boundaries and depths of the proposed dredging project, (2) the volume of material to be dredged, (3) a description of the dredging method to be employed, (4) location of dredged spoils disposal, (5) type and thickness of any turbidity barriers if proposed for use, including a description of how the sides and bottoms will be anchored and the amount of freeboard, (6) a project schedule (dates, time, duration), (7) location of project access routes, haul routes, staging areas, and temporary storage areas, and (8) information (e.g., a site survey) regarding the presence or absence of Tahoe Yellow Cress.

A maintenance dredging project is considered complex if it involves one or all of the following criteria: (1) temporary onsite storage of dredged spoils, (2) dewatering of dredged spoils, (3) use of a flocculant for settling solids, (4) beach replenishment, (5) fill below the highwater line of Lake Tahoe and/or (6) discharge of decant water to a surface water.

A simple maintenance dredging project must meet all of the following criteria: (1) no temporary onsite storage of spoils, (2) no onsite dewatering of dredged spoils, (3) no use of a flocculant for settling spoils, (4) no discharge of decant water to surface waters, and (5) no beach replenishment.

If the dredging project includes fill below highwater or beach replenishment, the Discharger must also submit a complete application for Section 401 Water Quality Certification in accordance with Title 23, Section 3856 of the California Code of Regulations.

The Marina Permit will not cover dredging that goes beyond purposes of maintenance. The Marina Permit is not applicable for new dredging, which is defined as dredging below the legally established lake bottom elevations and/or previously authorized dimensions.

- U. **Discharge Prohibition, Required Findings, and Exemption.** The Basin Plan prohibits the discharge or threatened discharge, attributable to human activities, of solid or liquid waste materials, including soil, silt, clay, sand, and other organic or earthen materials, to surface waters of the Lake Tahoe Basin or lands below the highwater rim of Lake Tahoe.

To allow for maintenance dredging under the Marina Permit, the Regional Board authorizes a prohibition exemption to the abovementioned discharge prohibition if the project meets the findings listed below.

1. *The project is necessary “for health, safety, or public recreation.”*

The Regional Board has determined that maintenance dredging is required to make the boat ramp and harbor accessible for recreational boaters and safer for navigation. The project is necessary to improve public recreation.

2. *The project “by its very nature” must be built where construction would otherwise be impossible without violation of a prohibition.*

The Regional Board has determined that maintenance dredging within the marina channel, the inner harbor, or around the boat ramp by its very nature must be in the shorezone and below the high water rim of Lake Tahoe. There is no reasonable alternative that would avoid the need for an exception.

3. *The impacts to Lake Tahoe are minimized.*

The Discharger will utilize all appropriate BMPs as specified in Attachment H which is made part of the Marina Permit, to ensure that any potential water quality impact will be minimized or avoided. Whenever feasible, suction dredging shall be used instead of clamshell dredging. When appropriate, the Discharger will use a turbidity curtain to contain sediments disturbed during excavation and dredging.

Disposal and dewatering of dredged materials shall (1) follow BMPs (see Attachment H) to prevent sediments and other pollutants from being discharged into Lake Tahoe, and (2) comply with discharge prohibitions (see Section I) and stormwater effluent limitations for discharges to surface waters or land (see Section II.A.1). Dewatering and settling areas must be designed to accommodate the expected flow and to provide necessary removal of suspended and dissolved solids. Bypass dredging which involves beach replenishment by redeposition of dredged sediments may be allowed on a case-by-case basis only if the Discharger can show through pre-project substrate sampling that the dredged material is cleaner than the material that exists in the proposed replenishment area.

The Regional Board finds that maintenance dredging projects covered under the Marina Permit meet provisions for exemption to the Basin Plan prohibitions and hereby grants an exemption for the project.

- V. **CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification.** If the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers requires the dredging project to comply with Section 404 of the CWA, the Discharger shall submit a complete application for 401 Water Quality Certification to the Regional Board in accordance with Title 23, Section 3856 of the California Code of Regulations.
- W. **Public Notification.** The Regional Board has notified interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements in the Marina Permit. Following public notice in accordance with State and Federal laws and regulations, the Regional Board in a public meeting heard and considered all comments pertaining to the Marina Permit. Regional Board staff considered all comments received and have incorporated the comments in the Marina Permit as appropriate.
- X. **Definitions.** All terms that are defined in the CWA, U.S. EPA stormwater regulations and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act will have the same definition in the Marina Permit unless otherwise stated.
- Y. **Authority of Stormwater Management Agencies.** The Marina Permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local or regional stormwater management

agencies to regulate, prohibit, restrict, or control stormwater discharges to separate storm sewer systems or other watercourses within their jurisdiction, as allowed by State and Federal law.

- Z. **Effective Date.** This Order is an NPDES General Permit in compliance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and shall take effect upon adoption by the Regional Board provided the Regional Administrator of the U.S. EPA has no objection. If the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator objects to its issuance, the Marina Permit shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all Dischargers and other applicable entities receiving written authorization from the Regional Board's Executive Officer to be regulated under the provisions of the Marina Permit shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. Unless specifically granted, authorization pursuant to the Marina Permit does not constitute an exemption to applicable discharge prohibitions prescribed in the Basin Plan, except for maintenance dredging.
- B. Unless otherwise authorized by a separate NPDES permit, discharges of material other than stormwater to a separate storm sewer system or waters of the nation are prohibited.
- C. Stormwater discharges regulated by the Marina Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.
- D. The removal of vegetation or disturbance of ground surface conditions between October 15 of any year and May 1 of the following year is prohibited. Where it can be shown that granting a variance would not cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality, a variance to the dates stated above may be granted in writing by the Executive Officer.
- E. Discharge of fresh, green concrete or grout to surface waters is prohibited. (This does not apply to pour-in-place footings provided the work is contained in a water-tight caisson and there is no discharge of concrete to surface waters.)
- F. The discharge of oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, any petroleum derivative, any toxic chemical, or hazardous waste is prohibited.
- G. The discharge of waste, including wastes contained in stormwater, shall not cause a pollution, threatened pollution, or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code.

- H. At no time shall surplus or waste earthen materials be placed in surface water drainage courses, within the 100-year flood plain of any surface water, below the high water line of Lake Tahoe, or in such a manner as to allow the discharge of such materials to adjacent undisturbed land or to any surface water drainage course.
- I. The discharge or threatened discharge, attributable to new development in Stream Environment Zones, of solid or liquid waste, including soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, metal, plastic, or other organic, mineral or earthen materials to Stream Environment Zones in the Lake Tahoe Basin is prohibited.
- J. The discharge or threatened discharge, attributable to human activities, of solid or liquid waste materials, including soil, silt, clay, sand and other organic and earthen materials, to lands below the highwater rim of Lake Tahoe or within the 100-year floodplain of any tributary to Lake Tahoe, is prohibited.

II. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. All surface flows (i.e., flows generated from storm events) generated within the land-based facility portion of the marina which are discharged to land treatment systems, surface waters or municipal stormwater collection systems shall not contain constituents in excess of the following concentrations:

Constituent	Units	Max. Concentration for Discharge to: Land Treatment Systems	Max. Concentration for Discharge to: Collection Systems and Surface Waters
Total Nitrogen	mg/L as N	5	0.5
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	1	0.1
Total Iron	mg/L	4	0.5
Turbidity	NTU	200	20
Grease and Oil	mg/L	40	2

2. If constituent concentrations of waters entering the marina exceed the numerical limitations specified above there shall be no increase in the constituent concentrations in the waters that are discharged from the marina.
3. All surface flows generated within the marina which are discharged to surface waters or municipal stormwater collection systems shall not contain the following:

- a. substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, or animal life; and
- b. coliform organisms attributable to anthropogenic sources, including human and livestock sources.

B. Receiving Water Limitations

1. Stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges shall not contain pollutants that cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality objectives or water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan, The California Toxics Rule, The National Toxics Rule, or the Basin Plan.
2. Stormwater discharged from the Facility shall not cause the receiving water quality objectives to be exceeded for the specified surface waters, and tributaries thereto, listed in Attachment C, which is made a part of the Marina Permit. To the extent of any inconsistencies between the water quality objectives in Attachment C and those contained in Section II. B.3. of the Marina Permit, the objectives in Attachment C shall take precedence.
3. Stormwater discharges to any surface or ground water shall not adversely impact human health or the environment.
4. The discharge of stormwater from within the marina to surface waters shall not cause a violation of the following water quality objectives:
 - a. Color - Waters shall be free of coloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects the water for beneficial uses.
 - b. Floating Material - 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.
 - c. Suspended Material - Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. For natural high quality water, the concentration of total suspended material shall not be altered to the extent that such alterations are discernible at the 10 percent significance level.
 - d. Settleable Material - Waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in the deposition of materials that cause nuisance or adversely

affect the water for beneficial uses. For natural high quality waters, the concentration of settleable materials shall not be raised by more than 0.1 milliliters per liter.

- e. 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.
- f. 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.
- g. Sediment - The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate to surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. Suspended sediment concentrations in streams tributary to Lake Tahoe shall not exceed a 90th percentile value of 60 mg/L.
- h. 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.
- i. pH - In Lake Tahoe, the pH shall not be depressed below 7.0 nor raised above 8.4. Changes in normal ambient pH levels shall not exceed 0.5 pH units.
- j. Dissolved Oxygen - The dissolved oxygen concentration, in terms of percent saturation, shall not be depressed by more than 10 percent, nor shall the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration at any time be less than 80 percent of saturation, or less than 7 mg/l, whichever is more restrictive.
- k. Temperature - The natural receiving water temperature of all waters shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that such alteration in temperature does not create a nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
- l. Toxic Pollutants - 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. 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 described in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, latest edition.

- m. Un-ionized Ammonia - The concentrations of un-ionized ammonia (NH_3) or total ammonium ($\text{NH}_3 + \text{NH}_4$) at ambient water temperature and pH in receiving waters, shall not exceed the corresponding water quality objectives given in Attachment I, which is made part of this permit.
- n. Pesticides - The summation of concentrations of total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons, carbamates, organophosphates, and all other pesticide and herbicide groups, in all waters of the Lake Tahoe HU, shall not exceed the lowest detectable levels, using the most recent detection procedures available. There shall no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life. The receiving water shall not contain concentrations of pesticides in excess of the limiting concentrations set forth in the Code of California Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 4, Section 64435.
- o. Nuisance - The discharge shall not cause a nuisance by reason of odor.
- p. Algal Growth Potential - The mean annual algal growth potential at any point in Lake Tahoe shall not be greater than twice the mean annual algal growth potential at the limnetic reference station.
- q. Plankton Count - The mean seasonal concentration of plankton organisms in Lake Tahoe shall not be greater than 100 per milliliter and the maximum concentration shall not be greater than 500 per milliliter at any point.
- r. Clarity - For Lake Tahoe, the vertical extinction coefficient shall be less than 0.08 per meter when measured below the first meter. The turbidity shall not exceed 3 NTU at any location in Lake Tahoe which is too shallow to determine a reliable extinction coefficient. In addition, turbidity shall not exceed 1 NTU in shallow waters of Lake Tahoe not directly influenced by stream discharges. Secchi disk transparency shall not be decreased below levels recorded in 1967-71 based on a statistical comparison of seasonal and annual mean values.
- s. Electrical Conductivity - The mean annual electrical conductivity shall not exceed 95 umhos/cm at 50°C, and the 90-percentile value shall not exceed 100 umhos/cm at 25°C at any location in Lake Tahoe.

- t. Additional Biological Indicators - Algal productivity and the biomass of phytoplankton, zooplankton and periphyton in Lake Tahoe shall not be increased beyond levels recorded in 1967-71, based on a statistical comparison of seasonal and annual mean values.
- 5. The discharge of stormwater from within the marina to surface and ground waters shall not cause violation of the following objectives:
 - a. Tastes and Odors - Waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, that cause nuisance, or that adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
 - b. Bacteria - Waters shall not contain concentrations of coliform organisms attributable to human or livestock wastes. The fecal coliform concentration of Lake Tahoe and its tributaries, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a log mean of 20 colony forming units per 100 milliliters, nor shall more than 10 percent of the total samples during any 30-day period exceed 40 per 100 milliliters. The median concentration of coliform organisms over any seven-day period shall be less than 1.1 per 100 milliliters in groundwaters of the Lake Tahoe HU.
 - c. Chemical Constituents - The receiving surface waters and ground waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the limits specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 4, Section 64435, Tables 2 and 4, or in amounts that adversely affect the water for agricultural beneficial uses.
 - d. Radioactivity - Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life, or that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food chain to an extent that it presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. Waters shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of limits specified in the California Code of Regulation, Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443.

III. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

- A. Dischargers shall implement the minimum BMPs that are specified in Attachment D. Minimum BMPs include: (1) Good Housekeeping, (2) Preventive Maintenance, (3) Spill Response, (4) Material Handling/Waste Management, (5) Employee Training Program, (6) Record Keeping and Quality Assurance, (7) Erosion/Sediment Control, and (8) Periodic visual inspections of the facility.

Where appropriate, Dischargers shall also implement BMPs that eliminate, to the maximum extent practicable, pollutant discharges associated with fueling activities, bilge and sewage pump-out activities, boat washing, and sunken vessels that occur at the marina. (The Discharger shall refer to Attachments F and G for details on BMPs that may be implemented to control or eliminate, to the maximum extent practicable, discharges of pollutants from these activities.)

- B. Prior to any disturbance of existing soil conditions, the Discharger shall install temporary siltation control facilities to prevent transport of eroded earthen materials and other wastes off the property.
- C. All areas subject to unauthorized vehicle use shall be adequately protected from such use by installation of barriers and/or signs.
- D. Stormwater runoff collection, pretreatment, and/or infiltration disposal facilities shall be designed, installed, and maintained to preclude a discharge from at least a 20-year, 1-hour design storm (approximately 1" of rainfall) from all impervious surfaces.
- E. Stormwater runoff in excess of the design storm, shall only be discharged to a storm drain or stabilized drainage, and must meet the Stormwater Effluent Limitations (Page 10) set forth in the Marina Permit.
- F. If site conditions do not allow for adequate on-site disposal, all site runoff must be treated to meet the Stormwater Effluent Limitations (Page 10) and the Receiving Water Limitations (Pages 10-14).
- G. Stormwater runoff handling and disposal facilities shall be cleaned and renovated annually.
- H. At no time shall waste earthen materials be placed in surface water drainage courses, or in such a manner as to allow the discharge of such materials to adjacent undisturbed land or to any surface water drainage course.
- I. The Discharger shall immediately clean up and transport to a legal site any spilled petroleum products to the maximum extent practicable.
- J. Snow storage and disposal shall be separated from surface waters and contained to minimize surface runoff.
- K. The Discharger shall consider and implement any applicable non-structural and structural BMPs identified in the SWPPP requirements (Attachment D).
- L. To avoid the release of harmful cleaners and solvents into surface waters, boat cleaning operations should be performed on land wherever feasible. Detergents

containing phosphorus, ammonia, sodium hypochlorite, chlorinated solvents, petroleum distillates, and cleaning compounds are discouraged. Detergents shall not contact surface waters.

- M. Work areas for boat repair should be clearly marked. Hulls covered with bottom paint shall not be scraped underwater. All wastes associated with hull maintenance and cleaning (sandings, debris etc.) should be collected and disposed of properly. Vacuuming is the preferred method of collecting these wastes. (This does not apply when algae is removed from a hull provided removal occurs with a scrub brush and water only; algae removal using a scrub brush with any type of detergent, algicide, or solvent is not allowed.)
- N. Dischargers shall make available clearly labeled receptacles for the disposal of waste oil, waste gasoline, used antifreeze, and waste diesel.
- O. The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the amount of petroleum hydrocarbons from entering surface waters. BMPs to control discharges of fuel are suggested in Attachment F which is made part of the Marina Permit.
- P. Dischargers shall minimize and prevent improper disposal of sanitary wastes, including the discharge of marine heads directly to surface waters. To prevent illicit sewage discharges from boats, Dischargers shall install and maintain sewage pumpout facilities at their marina in accordance with Section II. S.- Requirements for Sewage Pump-out Facilities. Dischargers shall implement additional BMPs to prevent or reduce sewage from entering surface waters. BMPs to control discharges of sewage to surface water are suggested in Attachment G which is made part of the Marina Permit.

IV. NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

- A. The Marina Permit does not authorize the discharge of non-stormwater discharges to surface waters. The discharge prohibitions provided in the Marina Permit prohibit the discharge of non-stormwater discharges to surface waters. The following non-stormwater discharges are authorized by the Marina Permit provided that they satisfy the conditions specified in Paragraph B below: fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources, including potable water related to the operation, maintenance, or testing of potable water systems; drinking fountain water; atmospheric condensates including refrigeration, air conditioning, and compressor condensate; irrigation drainage; landscape watering; springs; ground water; and foundation or footing drainage.
- B. The non-stormwater discharges as provided in Paragraph A above are authorized by the Marina Permit if all the following conditions are met:

1. The non-stormwater discharges are in compliance with Regional Board requirements.
 2. The non-stormwater discharge is first discharged to a land treatment system before being discharged to the lake.
 3. To verify compliance with prohibitions, the monitoring program includes quarterly visual observations of each non-stormwater discharge and its sources to ensure that effective BMPs are being implemented and are effective.
 4. To verify compliance with prohibitions, the non-stormwater discharges are reported and described annually as part of the annual report.
- C. Discharges of potable water from firefighting activities are authorized by the Marina Permit.

V. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

- A. All Dischargers must develop and implement a SWPPP. As required by this permit, the existing 12 California marinas must implement their respective updated SWPPPs.

The updated Marina Permit requires Dischargers to implement eight minimum BMPs to control stormwater pollutants and BMPs to eliminate, to the maximum extent practicable, discharges containing pollutants associated with fueling, sewage and bilge pump-out activities, boat washing, and sunken vessels. As such, Dischargers are required to reevaluate and revise their existing SWPPPs where appropriate to incorporate and implement Best Available Technology Economically Feasible (BAT) and Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Achievable (BCT) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity in stormwater discharges and authorized non-storm discharges.

- B. The SWPPP must identify and detail stormwater pollution prevention measures that will be implemented on site. The proposed pollution control measures must be adequate to reduce pollutants (associated with industrial activities that occur at the facility) in stormwater discharges, to levels that are in compliance with effluent limits contained in the Marina Permit. The SWPPP must also comply with the Discharge Prohibitions (Section I), Discharge Specifications (Section II), and applicable BMPs (Section III) contained in the Marina Permit.
- C. The SWPPP must also include a site map that clearly indicates sampling locations where stormwater runoff samples are collected at the facility, and where runoff discharges from the property (e.g., a vegetated swale, a rock-lined ditch, an infiltration basin, the lake, etc.). The site map must also include drainage areas,

flow directions, collection and conveyance systems, catch basins or other treatment facilities, conveyance structures, locations of potential sources of pollutants, impervious areas, areas of industrial activity, locations where industrial materials are directly exposed to precipitation, snow storage areas, areas where vegetation is used for infiltration, facility boundary, topography and elevations, and lake shoreline with ordinary high water demarcated. (See Attachment D for additional details.)

- D. Dischargers shall retain a copy of the SWPPP at their facilities. If the facility is inspected by a Regional Board, SWRCB, USEPA, or municipal stormwater management agency inspector, Dischargers shall provide the SWPPP immediately for review if requested.

In accordance with Section 308(b) of the CWA, the SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public. Current SWPPPs are posted on the Regional Board's internet site at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/>. As appropriate, Dischargers may provide national security sensitive information as a separate attachment to the SWPPP. Information that is not subject to disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act (e.g., trade secrets) must be segregated in the SWPPP submittal and justification for confidentiality must be included.

- E. Dischargers shall conduct monthly visual inspections to determine if the BMPs included in the SWPPP are adequately preventing or minimizing the amount of pollutants (associated with industrial activities at the marina) entering stormwater.
- F. The failure to develop, implement, or update an adequate SWPPP that is specific to the facility is a violation of the Marina Permit. The failure to maintain the SWPPP on site and have it available for inspection is a violation of this Marina Permit.

VI. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS (Attachment Y)

- A. All Dischargers covered under this Marina Permit for the **Long-term Operation and Maintenance of a Marina** are required to:
1. Visually observe authorized and unauthorized non-storm water discharges. (See Section 4, Page 3 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.)
 2. Visually observe the facility before every anticipated storm event to locate and manage obvious pollutant sources. (See Section 7, Page 5 and 6 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.)
 3. Visually observe stormwater discharges from four storm events during the marina's operating season. (See Section 5, Page 3 and 4 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.)

4. Annually, collect and analyze stormwater samples from two storm events (including the first storm event if possible) occurring during the marina's normal operating season. Analysis must include: the minimum indicator parameters: pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Oil and Grease, Specific Conductance, Turbidity, Total Nitrogen as N, and Total Phosphorus as P. (See Section 6, Pages 4 and 5 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.)
 - a. If any of the following indicator parameters: pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and/or Specific Conductance are detected in concentrations greater than the USEPA stormwater discharge benchmarks (see Table 1, Page 11 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program), the Discharger is required to identify and implement corrective actions to prevent or reduce pollutants from entering stormwater at the site. The Regional Board may require the Discharger to conduct further investigation to determine and eliminate the circumstances and the sources that contributed to the violation.
 - b. If any of the following indicator parameters: Oil and Grease, Turbidity, Total Nitrogen, and Total Phosphorus are detected in concentrations greater than the Stormwater Effluent Limitations (see Table 1, Page 11 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and Section II.A.1. of Marina Permit), the Discharger should identify and implement corrective actions to reduce or prevent pollutants from entering stormwater at the site. The Regional Board may require the Discharger to conduct further investigation to determine and eliminate the circumstances and the sources that contributed to the violation.

Any concentrations of Oil and Grease, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, and/or Turbidity that are greater than the Stormwater Effluent Limitations will be considered and documented as violations in the Regional Board's violations tracking system. If analytical results exceed the Stormwater Effluent Limits in Table 1, Page 11 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Dischargers shall report the violation with submittal of the Annual Report using the Monitoring Form provided on Page 14 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

5. Annually, collect and analyze stormwater samples from two storm events (ideally during the same two storm events sampled to fulfill the requirements under Section VI. A. 4. above) occurring during the marina's normal operating season for facility-specific analytical parameters which are dependent on the facility's SIC Code. (See Section 6, Page 4 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.) The SIC Code for marinas is 4493 and the additional facility analytical parameters that must be monitored for SIC Code 4493 include Aluminum (Al), Iron (Fe), Lead (Pb), and Zinc (Zn).

If analytical results exceed the USEPA benchmark values in Table 1 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Dischargers shall report the violation with submittal of the Annual Report using the Monitoring Form provided on Page 14 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program. When violations are noted, the Discharger shall identify and implement corrective actions to prevent or reduce the amount of pollutants entering stormwater at the site. The Regional Board may require the Discharger to conduct further investigation to determine and remedy the circumstances and sources that contributed to the violation.

- B. All Dischargers covered under this Marina Permit for **Maintenance Dredging** are required to:
1. Conduct pre-project water and substrate sampling. (Substrate sampling is not required for simple maintenance dredging.)
 2. Conduct pre-project substrate sampling of the dredged material and beach replenishment area only if the project involves using all or a portion of the dredged spoils for beach replenishment.
 3. Conduct sampling during the dredging operation that includes turbidity measurements, visual inspections, and daily written logs. (Required for all maintenance dredging projects.)
 4. Conduct sampling prior to the removal of any in-lake containment structure, if installed. (Required for complex and simple maintenance dredging projects.)

VII. APPLICABILITY

- A. This Order shall serve as an Industrial Stormwater NPDES Permit to regulate industrial activities occurring at marinas. This Order also serves as waste discharge requirements for marinas and other entities operating marinas, boat ramps, and/or conducting maintenance dredging in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit.
- B. Upon reissuance of the Marina Permit by the Regional Board, Dischargers permitted under the previous Marina Permit (Board Order 6-00-36) shall be automatically covered under this updated Marina Permit and Dischargers shall (1) continue to implement their existing SWPPP and Monitoring Program for the 2005 operating season, (2) submit a new NOI to the Regional Board by **November 15, 2005** only if facility information (e.g., marina ownership) has changed since the NOI was filed, (3) submit a revised SWPPP that includes the eight minimum BMPs, facility-specific BMPs, and non-point source BMPs for fuel and sewage to the Regional Board by **November 15, 2005**, (4) submit a revised Monitoring and Reporting Program to the Regional Board by **November**

15, 2005, (5) implement the revised Monitoring Program, and (6) implement the revised SWPPP during the 2006 operating season.

- C. To receive coverage under the Marina Permit for additional activities such as retrofit and repair of structural BMPs, the Discharger must submit an application consisting of an NOI, a detailed project description, and a BMP Plan (see Attachment J) to the Regional Board office (2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150) at least 60 days before conducting the activity. The project description should provide details about the project and the proposed discharge resulting from the project. (An additional filing fee is not required for small-scale BMP installation and repair projects.)
- D. To receive coverage under the Marina Permit for a complex maintenance dredging project, Dischargers shall submit an application consisting of an NOI, a detailed project description, a BMP Plan (see Attachment J) that incorporates appropriate BMPs suggested for dredging projects (see Attachment H), and the appropriate fee to the Regional Board office (2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150) at least 60 days before dredging activity is allowed. The application shall include a project description that includes all of the information specified in the Findings-Section U-Discharger Prohibition, Required Findings, and Exemption.

To receive coverage under the Marina Permit for a simple maintenance dredging project, Dischargers shall submit an application consisting of an NOI, a detailed project description, a BMP Plan (see Attachment J) that incorporates appropriate BMPs suggested for dredging projects (see Attachment H), and the appropriate fee to the Regional Board office (2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150) at least 60 days before the first simple maintenance dredging activity is allowed. If subsequent simple maintenance dredging projects are conducted at the marina, the Discharger must submit a detailed project description that proves to the Regional Board that the dredging project is considered simple maintenance dredging (refer to the criteria specified in Section II.T.) The project description must be submitted to the Regional Board within 30 days of conducting the simple maintenance dredging activity.

- E. Upon receipt of a complete application the Executive Officer shall determine if the proposed discharge, whether related to construction of BMPs, repair projects, or maintenance dredging, satisfies all of the following:
1. The discharge will be generated from activities associated with the operation of a marina (including dredging) and does not include any other waste discharge activities.

2. The Discharger incorporates appropriate BMPs, as feasible, to infiltrate and/or treat stormwater runoff from existing and proposed impervious surfaces on the site.
3. The Discharger prepares and implements a BMP Plan which proposes specific temporary and permanent measures to prevent the discharge of pollutants associated with the project activity occurring at the marina.

When the Executive Officer finds the above conditions are met, the Executive Officer will issue a Notice of Applicability (NOA) for the Marina Permit and the Discharger may commence the proposed activity.

VIII. PROVISIONS

- A. The conditions of the Marina Permit do not exempt the Discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable, do not legalize land treatment and disposal facilities, and leave unaffected any further restraints on those facilities which may be contained in other statutes or required by other regulatory agencies.
- B. All Dischargers must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of stormwater to drainage systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal stormwater management programs developed to comply with NPDES General Permits issued to local agencies by the Regional Board.
- C. The Discharger shall at all times fully comply with the SWPPP.
- D. The Regional Board may require Dischargers to revise their SWPPPs or monitoring program to achieve compliance with this Marina Permit. Dischargers shall implement these revisions in accordance with a schedule provided by the Regional Board.
- E. Dischargers shall prepare and submit Annual Reports in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R6T-2005-0015. Dischargers shall submit written Annual Reports to the Regional Board with an original signature so they are received no later than **November 15** of each year. At any time during the term of this permit, the SWRCB or Regional Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Annual Reports.
- F. Dischargers shall retain records of all stormwater monitoring data and copies of all reports (including Annual Reports) and SWPPPs required by the Marina Permit for a period of at least five years from the date they are generated or filed.

- G. All Dischargers must comply with the Standard Provisions contained in Attachment E which is made a part of the Marina Permit.
- H. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267, the Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program made a part of the Marina Permit.
- I. The owners of property subject to the Marina Permit shall have a continuing responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Marina Permit. The Discharger identified in the NOI shall remain liable for any violations of the Marina Permit until an NOI is received from the new owner/operator. Notification of applicable requirements in the Marina Permit shall be furnished to the new owners and/or operators and a copy of such notification shall be sent to the Regional Board. The Marina Permit is transferable to the new owner. Any change in the ownership and/or operation of property subject to the Marina Permit shall be reported to the Regional Board by way of the previous owner submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT) (Attachment L) and the new owner filing an NOI (Attachment K) to the Regional Board. The new owner must comply with the Marina Permit, including the Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- J. In accordance with Section 13260 of the California Water Code, the Discharger shall file a report with the Regional Board of any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge. Any proposed material change in the operation shall be reported to the Executive Officer at least 30 days in advance of implementation of any such proposal.
- K. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Board by telephone whenever an adverse condition occurs as a result of a discharge. An adverse condition includes, but is not limited to, a violation or threatened violation of the conditions of the Marina Permit, significant spills of petroleum products or toxic chemicals that require the Discharger to initiate some level of cleanup (e.g., placing absorbent pad, cordoning off affected area with a boom, calling the Fire Department and/or Coast Guard), or damage to control facilities that could affect compliance. Pursuant to Section 13267 (b) of the California Water Code, a written notification of the adverse condition shall be submitted to the Regional Board within one week of occurrence. The written notification shall identify the adverse condition, describe the actions necessary to remedy the condition, and specify a timetable, subject to the modifications of the Regional Board, for the remedial actions.

Spills of any size should be recorded in a daily spill log and submitted yearly to the Regional Board with the Annual Report. (See Section 11, Page 7 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.)

- M. The Regional Board hereby rescinds Board Order No. 6-00-36 as of the effective date of this Marina Permit, June 15, 2005.

N. The Marina Permit will expire five years after the date of adoption.

Attachments: A: Definitions and List of Acronyms
B: Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit Map
C: Water Quality Objectives for Certain Water Bodies in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit
D: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
E: Standard Provisions
F: Best Management Practices to Reduce the Amount of Fuel and Oil Entering Stormwater or Surface Waters
G: Best Management Practices to Reduce the Amount of Sewage Entering Surface Waters
H: Best Management Practices to Prevent or Minimize the Impacts Associated with Maintenance Dredging
I: U.S. EPA Ammonia Criteria for Freshwater (adopted in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region)
J: Best Management Practices Plan
K: Notice of Intent
L: Notice of Termination
Y: Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R6T-2005-0015