CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. R4-2020-XXXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF NONPROCESS WASTEWATER TO SURFACE WATERS IN COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES (GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994003)

Table 1. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	April 9, 2020
This Order shall become effective on:	January 8, 2021
This Order shall expire on:	January 8, 2026

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as minor discharges.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R4-2014-0060 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water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 federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

I, Renee Purdy, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the following is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on April 9, 2020.

Renee Purdy

Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY/DISCHARGE INFORMATION

This Order (also referred to as "Order" or "General Permit") is intended to authorize discharges of noncontact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air conditioning condensate, water treatment plant filter backwash, swimming pool drainage, groundwater seepage, and swimming pool filter backwash water into waters of the United States in the Los Angeles Region (Discharges). Generally, these discharges do not cause or contribute to, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, an in-stream excursion above any applicable state or federal water quality objectives/criteria or cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water. Discharges authorized under this Order are subject to all applicable conditions set forth in this Order.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility Criteria

1. To be covered under this Order, a Discharger must:

a. Demonstrate that the discharge shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for the receiving waters, or any other Discharge Prohibition in Part IV of this Order;

b. Demonstrate that the discharge shall not exceed the effluent limitations or discharge specifications in Part V and Attachment B of this Order, and that there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the applicable water quality objectives for the receiving water.

c. Perform reasonable potential analysis using a representative sample of the water to be discharged. The sample shall be analyzed, and the data compared to the water quality screening criteria for the constituents listed on Attachment E.

i If the analytical test results exceed the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment E, then a reasonable potential for discharge of toxics shall be considered to exist.

ii If the analytical test results of the discharge show that any toxic pollutants exceed the water quality screening criteria listed in Attachment E, then the Discharger will be enrolled under this General Permit only if any effluent is treated prior to discharge as described in II.A.1.e below.

iii If the analytical test results of the discharge show that toxic pollutants are below the water quality screening criteria in Attachment E, then the Discharger will be enrolled under this General Permit and treatment of the wastewater for toxic pollutants will not be required for discharge.

iv If the analytical test results of a discharge to a freshwater show that hardness dependent toxic pollutants are above the water quality screening criteria in Attachment E, the Discharger shall only be enrolled in this Order if the NOI includes an appropriate receiving water hardness value or effluent hardness value with the NOI.

d. The discharge shall not cause acute nor chronic toxicity in receiving waters;

e. If necessary, the discharge shall pass through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of pollutants to meet the effluent limitations and discharge specifications of this Order; and

f. The Discharger shall be able to comply with the terms or provisions of this General Permit.

2. New discharges and existing discharges that are regulated under another general or individual permit, which meet the eligibility criteria, may be regulated under this Order.

3. Dischargers enrolled in an individual permit may request to enroll in this General NPDES Permit in lieu of submitting a renewal application, provided that all the conditions of this General NPDES Permit are likely to be met. Enrollment in this Order is effective upon issuance of a notification by the Executive Officer and issuance of a new monitoring and reporting program.

4. When an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements is issued to a Discharger for a discharge covered by this Order, the applicability of this Order to that discharge automatically terminates on the effective date of the individual permit.

B. Ineligibility

1. The following discharges are ineligible to enroll in this General Permit:

a. Discharges containing toxic pollutants, where there are no effluent limitations for such toxic pollutants in this General Permit.

b. Non-process wastewater discharges from facilities classified as “major dischargers” are not eligible for enrollment under this General Permit.

C. Authorization

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part II.D of the Order. Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to such a discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall notify the Discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order, identify applicable effluent limitations consistent with Section.V.A.1 of this Order, and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program (MRP). For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written enrollment authorization for coverage under this General NPDES Permit or until an individual permit is issued by the Regional Water Board.

D. Notice of Intent

1. Deadline for Submission

a. Existing Individual Permittees: Existing Individual Permittees must submit a complete application for coverage under this Order at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit.

b. Existing General Permittees: To continue coverage under this General Permit, dischargers must complete and submit a completed NOI form to the

Regional Water Board within 90 days of adoption of this General Permit. Dischargers must also collect a representative untreated wastewater sample and analyze it for all the constituents listed in Attachment E. Dischargers shall submit the results of this analysis with the NOI, otherwise enrollment may be terminated. Dischargers that enrolled under Order R4-2014-0060 within the last year can resubmit the analytical data used for their initial enrollment.

c. New dischargers: Applicants shall file a complete application at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

2. Application Requirements

a. Dischargers shall use the NOI Form in Attachment C or the current version on the website.

b. The Discharger, upon request, shall submit any additional information that the Regional Water Board deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order, to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.

c. The Discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate methods) a representative sample of the wastewater to be treated and discharged under this Order. The Discharger shall include in its analysis the wastewater or receiving water hardness value. The analytical method used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level[1], otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical result shall be submitted with the NPDES application. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed in Attachment E.

d. Consistent with the State Water Resources Control Board Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water, this Regional Water Board encourages, wherever practicable, water conservation and/or reuse of wastewater. To obtain coverage under this Order, the Discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, reuse, groundwater recharge, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater, including but not limited to discharge to the sanitary sewer system. Such investigation shall document communication with the local sanitary sewer system owner/operator requesting permission to discharge the wastewater to the sanitary sewer system. The Discharger shall use feasible alternatives, where identified, in lieu of discharging the wastewater to surface waters.

e. The following should be included with the NOI Form:

i A feasibility study on conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater, as described in d., above;

ii A demonstration that the Discharger has considered discharge to the sanitary sewer, groundwater infiltration, wastewater re-use, or other discharge options for the treated wastewater, and that it is infeasible to

[1] The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Resources Quality Control Board in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, 2005. See attached Appendix A.

discharge to the sanitary sewer system, to re-use the treated wastewater, or to otherwise lawfully discharge the wastewater;

iii A description of the treatment system to be used for removing toxic pollutants from the wastewater, if applicable, including a diagram showing the treatment process;

iv The preventive maintenance procedures and schedule for the treatment system; and

v The type of chemicals that will be used, if any, during the operation and maintenance of the treatment system.

3. Annual Fee

Section 2200 (Annual Fee Schedules) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) requires that all discharges subject to waste discharge requirements shall pay an annual fee. The fees applicable to this General Permit are set forth in Section 2200(a)(10). The check or money order shall be made payable to the State Water Resources Control Board.

E. Notice of Termination

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination or Transfer (NOTT) when coverage under this General NPDES Permit is no longer needed. A NOTT contains the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) or Compliance Inspection (CI) number, and the name and address of the owner of the facility. The NOTT shall be signed and dated by the owner certifying that the discharge associated with Permit No. CAG994003 has been eliminated or that there has been a change in ownership. Upon submission of the NOTT, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General NPDES Permit.

F. Change from Authorization under General Permit to Individual Permit

Dischargers already covered under the NPDES program, by a permit other than Order R4-2014-0060, may elect to continue coverage under the existing permit or may submit a complete NOI for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete NOI under this General NPDES Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Regional Water Board may request additional information, may determine that a Discharger is not eligible for coverage under this General NPDES Permit, and should be regulated under an individual permit or other general permit (e.g., for discharges to land).

G. Change of Ownership

Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the existing Discharger notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Dischargers containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of coverage under the General Order to change the name of the Permittee

or to incorporate other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code.

III. FINDINGS

The Regional Water Board finds:

A. Rationale for Requirements.

The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on applicable federal and state laws and regulations, information submitted as part of the previous NOIs and MRPs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for the Order. Attachments A through E and G are also incorporated into this Order.

B. Background

1. On May 8, 2014, the Regional Water Board adopted the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Nonprocess Wastewater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG994003, Order No. R4-2014-0060). The General NPDES Permit and WDRs covered discharges of noncontact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air conditioning condensate, water treatment plant filter backwash, swimming pool drainage, and swimming pool filter backwash water. Currently, 13 Dischargers are enrolled under this General NPDES Permit. Order No. R4-2014-0060 expired on June 30, 2019 but was administratively extended. This Order renews and replaces the requirements of Order No. R4-2014-0060.
2. On September 22, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) granted the State of California, through the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Regional Water Boards, the authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 123.
3. 40 CFR section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of general NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources within the category:
   a. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
   b. Discharge the same types of waste;
   c. Require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions;
   d. Require the same or similar monitoring; and
   e. In the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a general NPDES permit rather than individual NPDES permits.
4. General NPDES permits and WDRs enable the Regional Water Board to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for Dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

5. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements of this Order based on information submitted as part of the applications for several facilities, MRPs, and special studies and the information set forth herein.

C. Facility and Discharge Description

1. Discharges covered under this General Permit include noncontact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air conditioning condensate, water treatment plant filter backwash, swimming pool drainage, groundwater seepage, and swimming pool filter backwash discharges into waters of the United States in the Los Angeles Region (Discharges). Generally, these discharges do not cause or contribute to, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, an in-stream excursion above any applicable state or federal water quality objectives/criteria or cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. General Discharge Prohibitions

1. Discharges of any waste at a location different from the location(s) listed in the Discharger's enrollment authorization are prohibited.
2. Discharges of any waste other than those that meet eligibility requirements in Part II.A of this Order are prohibited, unless the Discharger is regulated for such discharges by another NPDES permit.

B. Specific Discharge Prohibitions

1. Discharges of wastewater in excess of the flow rates listed in the Discharger's enrollment authorization are prohibited.
2. Discharges of any waste that exceed applicable effluent limitations are prohibited.
3. Discharges that contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life are prohibited.
4. Discharges that cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving water are prohibited.
5. Pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by section 13050 of the CWC, which are created by the treatment or the discharge of pollutants authorized under this Order, are prohibited.
6. Discharges of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste are prohibited.
7. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated wastewater to waters of the United States either at the treatment system or from any of the collection or transport systems or pump stations tributary to the treatment system is prohibited.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Discharge of effluent from the outfall location(s) listed in the Discharger's enrollment authorization in excess of the following effluent limitations is prohibited.

The Discharger's enrollment authorization letter shall identify the applicable effluent limitations from subsections V.A.2 through V.A.7, Tables 2 through 30 below, and Attachment B. The effluent limitations in Table 2 apply to all discharges. The effluent limitations in Table 3 to Table 31, apply only if the discharge is identified as having "reasonable potential" to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard for a pollutant as described in section II.A.1.c of this Order, or if there is a wasteload allocation (WLA) established for the pollutant in a TMDL applicable to the receiving water. Mineral and nitrogen effluent limitations only apply to discharges to a watershed/stream reach listed in Attachment B. As appropriate, effluent limitations are expressed as Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL) and Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL). The heavy metals in the effluent limitations tables are expressed in their total recoverable (TR) form, unless otherwise specified.

a. Effluent limitations in Tables 2, 3 and 4 are applicable to discharges to freshwater or saltwater waterbodies.

b. Effluent limitations in Tables 5, 6, and 7 are applicable to discharges to freshwater and saltwater waterbodies where no TMDLs has been established.

c. Effluent limitations in Tables 8 through 31 are based on wasteload allocations specified in corresponding TMDLs.

2. Effluent limitations for temperature in Table 3 are applicable to all discharges. The applicable effluent limitations are dependent on the receiving waterbody type.

3. The pH of the discharge shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.

4. Attachment B establishes the applicable effluent limitations for mineral and nitrogen constituents for all discharges covered by this Order. The discharge of mineral and nitrogen constituents in excess of applicable limitations established in Attachment B is prohibited.

5. Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of PCBs shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into freshwaters or 30 ng/L into estuarine waters.

6. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average monthly survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.

7. The discharge shall meet effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the CWA, and amendments thereto.

Table 2. Effluent Limitations Applicable to All Discharges

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
BODs 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA
Methylene Blue Active Substances	mg/L	0.5	NA

Table 3. Temperature Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharges

Receiving Water Type	Max. Temp. (°F)	Effluent Limitations Regarding Alteration of Natural Temperature	Other Effluent Limitations
Freshwater	80 (for WARM-designated waterbodies)	A discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such alteration does not adversely affect beneficial uses	---
Estuaries	86	A discharge shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F; A discharge either individually or combined with other discharges shall not create a zone, defined by water temperatures of more than 1 °F above natural receiving water temperature, which exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a main river channel at any point; A discharge shall not cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4 °F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place; Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 4 °F	---
Enclosed Bays	86	Discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F; Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 4 °F	---
Coastal Waters	---	Elevated temperature waste discharges shall not result in increases in the natural water temperature exceeding 4 °F at the shoreline, the surface of any ocean substrate, or the ocean surface beyond 1,000 feet from the discharge;	Discharged away from the shoreline to achieve dispersion through the vertical water column;

Receiving Water Type	Max. Temp. (°F)	Effluent Limitations Regarding Alteration of Natural Temperature	Other Effluent Limitations
		Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F	Discharged a sufficient distance from ASBS to ensure maintenance of natural temperature in ASBS

Table 4. Volatile Organic Compounds Effluent Limitations

For MUN[2] Waters

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L[3]	1.2	0.6
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	NA
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.11	0.057 [4]
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.50	0.38 [4]
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	NA
Benzene	µg/L	1.0	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	0.25
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	1.6	0.8
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	NA

For Other Waters without MUN Beneficial Uses

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	NA
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	3.2

[2] MUN refers to discharges to those waterbodies designated MUN (Municipal and Domestic Supply) identified in the Basin Plan with an “E” or and “I” designation.
[3] µg/L means microgram per liter
[4] If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non-detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.50	NA
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	NA
Benzene	µg/L	1.0	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	NA
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	NA
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	NA
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	NA

Table 5. Hardness-Dependent Metals Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Freshwater Waterbodies

For Hardness Concentration up to 200 mg/L

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	2.8
Copper	µg/L	20.8	10.4
Lead	µg/L	8.7	4.4
Nickel	µg/L	100	60
Silver	µg/L	8.1	4.0
Zinc	µg/L	170	86

For Hardness Concentration 200 to 300 mg/L

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	4.1
Copper	µg/L	33.3	16.6
Lead	µg/L	16.7	8.3
Nickel	µg/L	100	90
Silver	µg/L	20	10
Zinc	µg/L	260	130

For Hardness Concentration 300 mg/L and above

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	5
Copper	µg/L	44.4	22.1
Lead	µg/L	25.6	12.8

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Nickel	µg/L	100	100
Silver	µg/L	41	20
Zinc	µg/L	350	170

Table 6. Other Metals Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Freshwater Waterbodies

for MUN Waters

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Antimony	µg/L	6	NA
Arsenic	µg/L	10	NA
Beryllium	µg/L	4	NA
Chromium III	µg/L	50	NA
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	4.2
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05 2
Selenium	µg/L	8	4
Thallium	µg/L	3.4	1.7

for Other Waters without MUN Beneficial Uses

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Antimony	µg/L	6	NA
Arsenic	µg/L	10	NA
Beryllium	µg/L	4	NA
Chromium III	µg/L	50	NA
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	4.2
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05 2
Selenium	µg/L	8	4
Thallium	µg/L	13	6

Table 7. Metals Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharges to Saltwater Waterbodies

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Antimony	µg/L	6	NA
Arsenic	µg/L	10	5
Beryllium	µg/L	4	NA

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	NA
Chromium III	µg/L	50	NA
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	0.50 2
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05 2
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7
Selenium	µg/L	120	58
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Thallium	µg/L	13	6
Zinc	µg/L	95	47

Table 8. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather[5]

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	49	280	NA	8.2
Reach 4	µg/L	170	140	NA	NA
Tujunga Wash	µg/L	270	140	NA	NA
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	150	170	NA	NA
Verdugo Wash	µg/L	82	170	NA	NA
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	170	160	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	200	210	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	150	120	NA	NA
Reach 2	µg/L	140	150	NA	NA
Arroyo Seco	µg/L	48	150	NA	NA
Reach 1	µg/L	150	170	NA	NA
Compton Creek	µg/L	100	120	NA	NA

[5] For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th are considered dry weather discharges.

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Rio Hondo Reach 1	µg/L	210	61	210	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	25	140	NA	4.1
Reach 4	µg/L	84	68	NA	NA
Tujunga Wash	µg/L	140	68	NA	NA
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	75	83	NA	NA
Verdugo Wash	µg/L	41	83	NA	NA
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	84	82	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	100	100	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	74	61	NA	NA
Reach 2	µg/L	71	77	NA	NA
Arroyo Seco	µg/L	24	77	NA	NA
Reach 1	µg/L	75	83	NA	NA
Compton Creek	µg/L	52	60	NA	NA
Rio Hondo Reach 1	µg/L	100	30	110	NA

Table 9. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 – All Reaches of Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather[6]

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	3.1	1.5
Copper	µg/L	67	34
Lead	µg/L	94	31
Zinc	µg/L	160	79

Table 10. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-39 - Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituent	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
E.coli density	MPN/100 mL	126	235

[6] For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th are considered wet weather discharges.

Table 11. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-8 –TMDL for Los Angeles River Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL

Constituent	Unit	Daily Max	30-Day Average
Nitrate (NO3-N)	mg/L	NA	8
Nitrite (NO2-N)	mg/L	NA	1.0
Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N)	mg/L	NA	8

Table 12. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-12 - Ballona Creek Metals TMDL WLAs

Dry Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	58	29
Lead	µg/L	32	16
Zinc	µg/L	730	360

Wet Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	14	7
Lead	µg/L	77	38
Zinc	µg/L	105	52

Table 13. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-14 - Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituent	Unit	Effluent Limitations[7]
Cadmium	mg/kg dry	1.2
Copper	mg/kg dry	34
Lead	mg/kg dry	46.7
Silver	mg/kg dry	1.0
Zinc	mg/kg dry	150
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	1.3
DDTs	µg/kg dry	1.9
Total PCBs	µg/kg dry	3.2

[7] See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Table 14. WQBELs based on USEPA's Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL

Dry Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	31	16
Lead	µg/L	NA	NA
Zinc	µg/L	NA	NA

Wet Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	9.8	4.8
Lead	µg/L	59	28
Zinc	µg/L	96	48

Table 15. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-30 – Colorado Lagoon OC Pesticides, PCBs, Sediment Toxicity, PAHs, and Metals TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituent	Unit	Effluent Limitations[8]
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.50
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry	0.02
Lead	µg/kg dry	46,700.00
Zinc	µg/kg dry	150,000.00
PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022.00
PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.70
DDT	µg/kg dry	1.58

Table 16. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs (for the freshwater segment of Dominguez Channel) Wet Weather[9]

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	9.7	4.8
Lead	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	43	21
Zinc	µg/L	70	35

[8] See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.
[9] Exceedances of California Toxic Rule (CTR) criteria for metals were only observed in freshwaters of Dominguez Channel during wet weather; therefore, WQBELs are set for wet weather only.

Table 17. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs (for the Dominguez Channel Estuary Segment and the Harbors)

For Dominguez Channel Estuary

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	6.1	3
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Zinc	µg/L	140	70
PAHs	µg/L	0.098	0.049
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017

For Greater Harbor Waters

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	6.1	3
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Zinc	µg/L	140	70
PAHs	µg/L	NA	NA
Chlordane	µg/L	NA	NA
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059
Dieldrin	µg/L	NA	NA
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017

Table 18. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment[10]

Waterbody	Unit	Lead	Zinc	PAHs
Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	mg/kg	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	mg/kg	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles River Estuary	mg/kg	46.7	NA	4.022

[10] See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination for sediments.

Waterbody	Unit	Lead	Zinc	PAHs
Los Angeles Harbor–Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	mg/kg	46.7	NA	4.022

Table 19. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Selenium
SanJose Creek R-1, 2 [11]	µg/L	NA	8.2
San Gabriel River R-1 [12]	µg/L	30	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	NA
Estuary	µg/L	6.1	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Selenium
San Jose Creek R-1, 2 [11]	µg/L	NA	4.1
San Gabriel River R-1 [12]	µg/L	15	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	16	NA
Estuary	µg/L	3	NA

Table 20. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather[13]

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc
San Gabriel River R 2 [14]	µg/L	NA	170	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	27	110	160

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc
San Gabriel River R 2 [14]	µg/L	NA	83	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	13	53	79

[11] San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
[12] San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary).
[13] Defined in the Footnote 7
[14] San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue).

Table 21. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-9 – Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL

Reaches	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Reach 3 (Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion)	mg/L	4.2	2.0
Reach 7 (Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge)	mg/L	5.2	1.75

Table 22. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-18 - Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituent	Unit	Effluent Limitations[15]
Copper	mg/kg	34
Lead	mg/kg	46.7
Zinc	mg/kg	150
Chlordane	µg/kg	0.5
Total PCBs	µg/kg	22.7
Total DDTs	µg/kg	1.58
p,p' -DDE	µg/kg	2.2

Table 23. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-16 - Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon Toxicity TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL	TMDL Toxicity Limit
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.025	0.014	NA
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10	0.10	NA
Toxicity-Test of Significant Toxicity (TST))	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Pass or % Effect < 50	Pass	1.0 TUc

Table 24. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-17 - Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL WLAs

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Chlordane	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDD	ng/L	1.7	0.84
4,4-DDE	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDT	ng/L	1.2	0.59

[15] See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Dleldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16

Table 25. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Dry Weather

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	6.1	13	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	6.1	13	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	44	240	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	6.1	14	8.2
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	6.1	14	8.2
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	260	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	260	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	48	260	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	260	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	48	260	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	3	6.7	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	3	6.7	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	22	120	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	3	6.8	4.1
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	3	6.8	4.1
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	24	130	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	24	130	NA

Table 26. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Wet Weather

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	5.8	74	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	5.8	74	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	27	860	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	5.8	75	290
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	5.8	75	290
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	31	960	NA
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	31	960	NA
8-Tapo Canyon Creek	µg/L	31	960	NA
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	1300	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	1300	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	43	1300	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	1300	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo	µg/L	43	1300	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	2.9	37	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	2.9	37	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	14	430	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	2.9	37	140
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	2.9	37	140
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	15	480	NA
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	15	480	NA
8-Tapo Canyon Creek	µg/L	15	480	NA
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	22	640	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	22	640	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	22	640	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	22	640	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo	µg/L	22	640	NA

Table 27. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs continued – Dry and Wet Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Mercury	ng/L	0.1	0.051

Table 28. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-35 –TMDL for Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in the Ventura River and its Tributaries

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N)	mg/L	1.15	NA
Total Phosphorous	mg/L	0.115	NA

Table 29. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-37 – McGrath Lake PCBs, Pesticides and Sediment Toxicity TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituent	Unit	Effluent Limitations[16]
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.50
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry	0.02
Lead	µg/kg dry	46,700.00
Zinc	µg/kg dry	150,000.00
PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022.00
PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.70
DDT	µg/kg dry	1.58

Table 30. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-10 Malibu Creek and Lagoon, section 7-11 Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel), section 7-5 Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basin, Section 7-21 Ballona Creek Estuary, and Tributaries Bacteria TMDL, section 7-28 Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach), section 7-36 Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3, 5, 6, and 7, and USEPA's Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
Total Coliform (T)	MPN/100 mL	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform (F)	MPN/100 mL	200	400
Enterococcus	MPN/100 mL	35	104
T (if ratio of F/T > 0.1)	MPN/100 mL	NA	1,000

[16] See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

*: MPN refers to most probable number

Table 31. WQBELs based on Basin Plan Section 7-21.1. Ballona Creek and Tributaries Freshwater Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituent	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
E.coli density[17]	MPN/100 mL	126	235
E.coli density[18]	MPN/100 mL	126	576

B. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

C. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations. The discharge shall not cause or contribute to any of the following:

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.2 units in bays and estuaries or 0.5 units in inland surface waters.

2. For discharges to inland waters, the temperature of the discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.

   For discharges to inland waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5ºF above the natural temperature. At no time shall the waste discharge result in WARM-designated waters to be raised above 80ºF. For inland waters designated COLD, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5ºF above the natural temperature.

3. For discharges to enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal waters, elevated temperature waste discharges[19] shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. Additionally, for discharges to estuaries and coastal waters, no discharge shall cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.

4. Exceedances of the bacteria limitations in Table 32 for freshwater receiving waterbodies and in Table 33 for saltwater receiving waterbodies.

[17] Applies also to Ballona Creek Reach 2, Centinela Creek and Del Rey Lagoon with designated beneficial use of Water Contact Recreation (REC-1).

[18] Applies to Ballona Creek Reach 1 and Benedict Canyon Channel with designated beneficial use of Limited Water Contact Recreation (LREC-1).

[19] As defined in the statewide Thermal Plan.

Table 32. Freshwater Bacteria Limitations

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Rolling six-week Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum	Statistical Threshold Value
E. coli	MPN/100 mL		100		320
Enterococci	MPN/100 mL		30		110

Table 33. Saltwater Water Bacteria Limitations

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Rolling six-week Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum	Statistical Threshold Value
Fecal coliform density	MPN/100 mL	200		400	
Enterococci	MPN/100 mL		30		110

5. The dissolved oxygen in receiving waters to be depressed below 5 mg/L for waters designated as Warm Freshwater Habitat Beneficial Use, 6 mg/L for waters designated as Cold Freshwater Habitat Beneficial Use, and 7 mg/L for waters designated as Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development Beneficial Use.
6. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
7. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.
8. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
9. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities that cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
10. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
11. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
12. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD_5 that adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.
14. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.

15. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.
16. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
17. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
18. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
19. Violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

B. Groundwater Limitations (Not Applicable)

VII. PROVISIONS

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.41 and 122.42, are included in this Order. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR section122.42. The Regional Water Board has also provided in this Order special provisions applicable to the Dischargers covered by this Order. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order. If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions in Attachment D, the provisions stated herein prevail.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:
   a. The Executive Officer may require any Discharger authorized under this Order to apply for and obtain an Individual permit with more specific requirements. The Executive Officer may require any Discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an Individual permit only if the Discharger has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the Discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the Individual permit, the authority to discharge under this General NPDES Permit is no longer applicable.
   b. Prior to application, the Discharger shall submit for Executive Officer's approval the list of chemicals and proprietary additives that may affect the discharge, including rates/quantities of application, compositions, characteristics, and material safety data sheets, if any.
   c. Oil or oily materials, chemicals, refuse, or other materials that may cause pollution in storm water and/or urban runoff shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall/urban runoff and discharged to

surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained, removed and cleaned immediately.

d. This Order neither exempts the Discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable, nor legalizes the waste disposal facility.

e. The Facility shall be protected to reduce infrastructure vulnerability to extreme wet weather events, flooding, storm surges, and projected sea level rise resulting from current and future impacts associated with climate change.

f. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.

g. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an Individual permit.

h. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from treatment facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Executive Officer is hereby authorized to prescribe an MRP for each authorized Discharger. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP accompanying the transmittal for enrollment under this General NPDES Permit, and future revisions thereto. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Regional Water Board Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the MRP shall prevail.

C. Enforcement

1. Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the Discharger to any of the penalties described herein or in Attachment D of this Order, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority.

2. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges authorized by this Order, may subject the Discharger to administrative or judicial civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

3. California Water Code section 13385(h)(1) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385(h)(2), a “serious violation” is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable WDRs for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Appendix A of 40 CFR section 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(a)(1), a “serious violation” is also defined as “a failure to file

a discharge monitoring report required pursuant to section 13383 for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in WDRs that contain effluent limitations."

4. California Water Code section 13385(i) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each violation whenever a person violates a WDR effluent limitation in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three violations within that time period.

5. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(d), for the purposes of section 13385.1 and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) of section 13385, "effluent limitation" means a numeric restriction or a numerically expressed narrative restriction on the quantity, discharge rate, concentration, or toxicity units of a pollutant or pollutants that may be discharged from an authorized location. An effluent limitation may be final or interim and may be expressed as a prohibition. An effluent limitation, for these purposes, does not include a receiving water limitation, a compliance schedule, or a best management practice.

D. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this permit, this permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed this permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if a TMDL identifies that a discharge covered under this permit contributes a pollutant load that needs to be reduced; this permit will be reopened to incorporate appropriate TMDL based limits and/or to remove any applicable exemptions.

E. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

F. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans

All Dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

G. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. ***Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Permittees with Treatment Systems only)***: The Permittee shall consider the

impacts of climate change as they affect the operation of its treatment facility due to flooding or wildfires. The Permittee shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change related effects associated with the wastewater treatment facility operation, water supplies, collection system, water quality and beneficial uses.

b. ***Alternate Power Source***: The Permittee shall maintain in good working order a sufficient alternate power source for operating the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. All equipment shall be located to minimize failure due to moisture, liquid spray, flooding, and other physical phenomena. The alternate power source shall be designed to permit inspection and maintenance and shall provide for periodic testing. If such alternate power source is not in existence, the discharger shall halt, reduce, or otherwise control all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power. The Permittee shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other cause, discharge of inadequately treated wastewater does not occur.

c. All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General NPDES Permit shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated water (pollutants concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.

   1. The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.

   2. The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.

   3. The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General NPDES Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.

   4. The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General NPDES Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

H. Engineering Design Report

The NOI for all new Dischargers and existing Dischargers where effluent treatment is necessary shall be accompanied by a treatment flow schematic diagram which demonstrates that the treatment process and the physical design of the treatment components will ensure compliance with the prohibitions, effluent limitations, and other conditions of the General NPDES Permit.

I. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

J. Other Special Provisions

1. Expiration and Continuation of this Order

This Order expires on January 08, 2026. If this Order is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations 122.6 and remain in full force and effect.

2. Reauthorization

Upon reissuance of a new order, existing dischargers enrolled under this General Permit shall file a Notice of Intent or a new Report of Waste Discharge within 90 days of adoption of the new Order.

3. Superseding

Order No. R4-2014-0060, adopted by this Regional Water Board on May 8, 2014, remains in effect until January 07, 2021. Existing dischargers shall continue to comply with Order No. R4-2014-0060 until the effective date (January 08, 2021) of this Order. Order No. R4-2014-0060 is superseded by this Order, except for enforcement purposes, upon the effective date of this Order.

K. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. General.

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Appendix A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL) or the Minimum Level (ML).

B. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML) (see Reporting Requirement I.H. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as “Not Detected” (ND) or “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ) to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

D. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median (Not Applicable)

E. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) or maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

F. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

G. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance on days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

H. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that one day only within the

reporting period. For any one day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

I. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

J. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

K. Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) (Not Applicable)

L. Mass and Concentration Limitations (Not Applicable)

M. Limitations Based on Sediment TMDLs

Where sediment-based WQBELs derived from TMDL WLAs are applicable, the discharger may demonstrate compliance with WQBELs by complying with the TSS effluent limitation and CTR based effluent limitation for the pollutant of concern.

If the effluent analysis satisfies condition A or B as listed below, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the sediment limitations.

Condition A: Does not exceed TSS effluent limits or the CTR values of the sediment TMDL priority pollutants (Sediment-CTR Values). A table showing these CTR values for the priority pollutants targeted in the TMDLs covered in this Order is in Appendix B;

Condition B: Exceeds TSS effluent limits but does not exceed the Sediment-CTR Values.

Accelerated Monitoring Program: When both TSS and the Sediment-CTR Values are exceeded, an accelerated monitoring program for TSS and the exceeded priority pollutant(s) shall be implemented by the Discharger within seven days following receipt of the sample results.

During the accelerated sampling program; if two consecutive sampling events show exceedance for both TSS and the Sediment-CTR value(s), the Discharger is determined to be non-compliant with sediment based effluent limitation. Thereafter, sediment based effluent monitoring shall be implemented as prescribed in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for the rest of the permitting cycle, or until the following applies.

If two consecutive sampling events show compliance with TSS and the sediment-CTR value(s), the discharge shall continue with regular effluent monitoring in accordance with the MRP.

N. Bacterial Standards and Analyses

1. The geometric mean used for determining compliance with bacterial standards is calculated with the following equation:

   Geometric Mean = (C1 x C2 x … x Cn)1/n

   where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) found on each day of sampling. The geometric mean values should be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples and should not be less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period.

2. For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 ml for total, and *E.coli*, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for enterococcus). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.

3. Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Regional Water Board and the State Water Board, unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA.

4. Detection methods used for *E. coli* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Regional Water Board and the State Water Board, or in the USEPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococci* in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure or any improved method determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA to be appropriate.

O. Chronic Toxicity

This section applies to discharges to receiving waters with a chronic toxicity TMDL. The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.” The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100. This is a t-test (formally Student’s t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), only two test concentrations (i.e., a control and IWC). The purpose of this

statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”)). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

The MDEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” and the “Percent Effect” is ≥0.50.

The MMEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when the median of no more than three independent chronic toxicity tests, conducted within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail.” The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in “Fail.”

The chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL are set at the IWC for the discharge (100% effluent) and expressed in units of the TST statistical approach (“Pass” or “Fail”, “Percent Effect”). All NPDES effluent compliance monitoring for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL shall be reported using only the 100% effluent concentration and negative control, expressed in units of the TST. The TST hypothesis (Ho) (see above) is statistically analyzed using the IWC and a negative control. Effluent toxicity tests shall be run using a multi-concentration test design when required by *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (USEPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). The Regional Water Board’s review of reported toxicity test results will include review of concentration-response patterns as appropriate (see Fact Sheet discussion at IV.C.5). As described in the bioassay laboratory audit correspondence from the State Water Resources Control Board dated August 7, 2014, and from the USEPA dated December 24, 2013, the Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) criteria only apply to compliance reporting for the No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) and the sublethal statistical endpoints of the NOEC, and therefore are not used to interpret TST results. Standard Operating Procedures used by the toxicity testing laboratory to identify and report valid, invalid, anomalous, or inconclusive effluent (and receiving water) toxicity test measurement results from the TST statistical approach, including those that incorporate a consideration of concentration-response patterns, must be submitted to the Regional Water Board (40 CFR section 122.41(h)). The Regional Water Board will make a final determination as to whether a toxicity test result is valid, and may consult with the Permittee, the USEPA, the State Water Board’s Quality Assurance Officer, or the State Water Board’s Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) as needed. The Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

Appendix A

SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb (µg/L)

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the SWRCB and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs. The analytical method that are used should be sufficiently sensitive in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

Table 2a - Volatile Substances

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[1]	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2	5
Acrylonitrile	2	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Bromomethane	1	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2

[1] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[1]	GC	GCMS
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

Table 2b - Semi-Volatile Substances

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[2]	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
1,2 Benzanthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		10		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		10		
3,3’ Dichlorobenzidine		5		
3,4 Benzofluoranthene		10	10	
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	5	1		

[2] With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1000, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1000.

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[2]	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	10		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2	
Anthracene		10	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene(3,4 Benzopyrene)		10	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10		
Chrysene		10	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2		
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05	
Fluorene		10	0.1	
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[2]	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol[3]	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

Table 2c - Inorganics[4]

INORGANICS	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

Table 2d - Pesticides – PCBs[5]

PESTICIDES – PCBs	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05

[3] Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.
[4] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.
[5] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

PESTICIDES – PCBs	GC
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
d-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Lindane(g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

TECHNIQUES

GC - Gas Chromatography

GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)

LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography

FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption

GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption

HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption

CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption

ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma

ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry

SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)

DCP - Direct Current Plasma

COLOR – Colorimetric

Appendix B

Compliance Limitation for Sediment TMDL compounds

Effluent Limitations based on CTR and SIP procedures for those Metals and Organics Listed in TMDLs that require sediment analysis, including TMDLs for Ballona Creek Estuary, Dominguez Channel Estuary, Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, and Marina Del Rey Harbor [1]

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	NA
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Zinc	µg/L	95	47
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00084
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017
Total PAHs	µg/L	NA	NA

[1] Compliance with the effluent limitation for TSS and these values for the toxic pollutants in the effluent must be demonstrated to satisfy the compliance requirements for sediment Wasteload allocations for toxic pollutants listed in the respective TMDLs.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ), also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$

where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

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

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

Bioaccumulative pollutants are those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Carcinogenic pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (CV) is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

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

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

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ) are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA) is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in USEPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Elevated Temperature Waste means liquid, solid, or gaseous material including thermal waste discharged at a temperature higher than the natural temperature of receiving water. Irrigation return water is not considered elevated temperature waste**.**

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration is the estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Inland Surface Waters are all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

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

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

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median is the middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order).

If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = X(n+1)/2. If n is even, then the median = (Xn/2 + X(n/2)+1)/2 (i.e., the midpoint between the n/2 and n/2+1).

Method Detection Limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML) is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND) are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters are the territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Persistent Pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a

sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Satellite Collection System is the portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

Source of Drinking Water is any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ) is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\Sigma [(x - \mu)2]/(n - 1))0.5$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) USEPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A USEPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

a. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

b. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

c. The method has the lowest ML of the USEPA-approved analytical methods where none of the USEPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

Thermal Waste means cooling water and industrial process water used for the purpose of transporting waste heat.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practice
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPT	Best practicable treatment control technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFU	Colony-Forming Unit
CI#	Compliance Inspection Number
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected, But Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
ELAP	California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program

ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC_{15}	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC_{25}	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC_{40}	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC_{50}	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LTA	Long-Term Average
MCLs	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MELs	Maximum Effluent Limitations
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
MPN	Maximum Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOTT	Notice of Termination or Transfer
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POTW	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control

ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
RL	Reporting Level
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)
SMR	Self-Monitoring Reports
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TST	Test of Significant Toxicity
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU	Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WDID	Waste Discharger Identification
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter

ATTACHMENT B – MINERAL AND NITROGEN EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

In accordance with Section 3. Water Quality Objectives of the Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, discharge of wastewater within a watershed/stream reach with constituent concentrations in excess of the following daily maximum limits (except as required otherwise by a TMDL specific to corresponding waterbodies) is prohibited:

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron[1] (mg/L)	Nitrogen[2] (mg/L)
1. Miscellaneous Ventura Coastal Streams	NWSL[3]	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
2. Ventura River Watershed:					
a. Above Camino Cielo Road	700	300	50	1.0	5
b. Between Camino Cielo Road and Casitas Vista Road	800	300	60	1.0	5
c. Between Casitas Vista Road and confluence with Weldon Canyon	1000	300	60	1.0	5
d. Between confluence with Weldon Canyon and Main Street	1500	500	300	1.5	10
e. Between Main St. and Ventura River Estuary	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
3. Santa Clara River Watershed:					
a. Between Highway 101 Bridge and Santa Clara River Estuary	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
b. Between Freeman Diversion and Highway 101 Bridge	1200	600	150	1.5	NWSL
c. Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion	1300	650	80	1.5	[4]
d. Between confluence of Piru Creek and A Street, Fillmore	1300	600	100	1.5	5
e. Between Blue Cut gauging station and confluence of Piru Creek	1300	600	[5]	1.5	5
f. Between West Pier Highway 99 and Blue Cut gaging station	1000	400	[6]	1.5	6.8

[1] Where naturally occurring boron results in concentrations higher than the stated limit, a site-specific limit may be determined on a case-by-case basis.

[2] Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen (NO3-N + NO2-N). The lack of adequate nitrogen data for all streams precluded the establishment of numerical limits for all streams.

[3] NWSL: No Waterbody Specific Limits

[4] In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 8.1 mg/L.

[5] In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation for the reach is 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 117 mg/L.

[6] In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron[1] (mg/L)	Nitrogen[2] (mg/L)
g. Between Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge and West Pier Highway 99	1000	300	[7]	1.5	10
h. Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge	800	150	100	1.0	[8]
i. Above Lang gaging station	500	100	50	0.5	5
j. Santa Paula Creek above Santa Paula Water Works Diversion Dam	600	250	45	1.0	5
k. Sespe Creek above gaging station, 500 feet downstream from Little Sespe Creek	800	320	60	1.5	5
l. Piru Creek above gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam	800	400	60	1.0	5
4. Calleguas Creek Watershed:					
a. Above Potrero Road	850	250	150	1.0	10
b. Below Potrero Road	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
5. Miscellaneous Los Angeles County Coastal Streams	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
a. Malibu Creek Watershed:	2000	500	500	2.0	10
b. Ballona Creek Watershed	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
6. Dominguez Channel Watershed	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
7. Los Angeles River Watershed:					
a. Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin	950	300	150	NWSL	8
b. Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street. Includes Burbank Western Channel only.	950	300	190	NWSL	8
c. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street	950	300	150	NWSL	8
d. Los Angeles River - between Figueroa Street and L. A. River Estuary (Willow Street). Includes Rio Hondo below Santa Ana Freeway	1500	350	190	NWSL	8
e. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River – between Figueroa Street and Los Angeles River Estuary. Includes Arroyo Seco downstream of spreading grounds.	1550	350	150	NWSL	8
f. Rio Hondo - between Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and Santa Ana Freeway	750	300	180	NWSL	8

[7] In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.

[8] In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 6.8 mg/L.

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron[1] (mg/L)	Nitrogen[2] (mg/L)
g. Rio Hondo - upstream of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin	750	300	150	NWSL	8
h. Santa Anita Creek above Santa Anita spreading grounds	250	30	10	NWSL	8
i. Eaton Canyon Creek above Eaton Dam	250	30	10	NWSL	8
j. Arroyo Seco above spreading grounds	300	40	15	NWSL	8
k. Big Tujunga Creek above Hansen Dam	350	50	20	NWSL	8
l. Pacoima Wash above Pacoima spreading grounds	250	30	10	NWSL	8
8. San Gabriel River Watershed:					
a. San Gabriel River above Morris Dam	250	30	10	0.6	2
b. San Gabriel River between Morris Dam and Ramona Blvd.	450	100	100	0.5	8
c. San Gabriel River and tributaries – between Ramona Blvd. and Valley Blvd.	750	300	150	1.0	8
d. San Gabriel River – between Valley Blvd. and Firestone Blvd. Includes Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and San Jose Creek - downstream of 71 Freeway only.	750	300	180	1.0	8
e. San Jose Creek and tributaries - upstream of 71 Freeway	750	300	150	1.0	8
f. San Gabriel River - between Firestone Blvd. and San Gabriel River Estuary (downstream from Willow Street). Includes Coyote Creek	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
g. All other minor San Gabriel Mountain streams tributary to San Gabriel Valley	300	40	15	NWSL	NWSL
9. Los Angeles Harbor/ Long Beach Harbor Watershed	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
10. Santa Ana River Watershed					
a. San Antonio Creek[9]	225	25	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
b. Chino Creek[9]	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
11. Island Watercourses:					
a. Anacapa Island b. San Nicolas Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
b. Santa Barbara island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
c. Santa Catalina Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
d. San Clemente Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL

[9] These watercourses are primarily located in the Santa Ana Region. The water quality objectives for these streams have been established by the Santa Ana Regional Water Board. Dashed lines indicate that numerical objectives have not been established, however, narrative objectives shall apply. Refer to the Santa Ana Region Basin Plan for more details.

ATTACHMENT C – NOTICE OF INTENT
& INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION

NOTICE OF INTENT
TO COMPLY WITH GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
AND
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

SECTION 1. DISCHARGE STATUS

Check only one item.

A. New Discharge ☐ B. Material Change ☐ C. Existing Discharge ☐ CI #:

SECTION 2. OWNER/OPERATOR & FACILITY INFORMATION

A. OWNER

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

B. OPERATOR (*If different from owner)*

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

C. FACILITY

Name of Facility: _____

Owner Type (check one)

1. ☐City 2.☐ County 3.☐ State 4. ☐Fed 5. ☐Private

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

D. STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE (SIC) (4 digit code in order of priority)

1.) _____ (specify) _____

2.) _____ (specify) _____

Nature of Business (provide a brief description):

SECTION 3. APPLICABLE GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGE (Check only one item)

- ☐ Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated Groundwater (Order No. R4-2018-0087), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution (Order No. R4-2018-0086), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering (Order No. R4-2018-0125), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharge of Nonprocess Wastewater (Order No. R4-2020-xxxx), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Hydrostatic Test Water (Order No. R4-2019-0052), Include Water Supply Water Quality Data
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (Order No. R4-2020-xxxx)

SECTION 4. EXISTING REQUIREMENTS/PERMITS (Skip if not applicable)

List any active Orders or Permits adopted by this Regional Water Board for the facility.

A. Order No.:_____ _____ _____

B. Permit No.: _____ _____ _____

SECTION 5. OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

Outfall Number: 001

Latitude: Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Longitude Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

Outfall Number: 002

Latitude: Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Longitude Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

Outfall Number: 003

Latitude: Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Longitude Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

SECTION 6. PROJECT INFORMATION (attach additional sheets, if necessary)

1). Description of project and discharge

2). Description of treatment process (Attach diagram showing the treatment process, if applicable)

3). Summary of feasibility study on conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater. For discharges within the City of Los Angeles, provide information from the City on impracticability to discharge all wastewater to the sanitary sewer. Where full or partial reuse is not possible, provide reasons why reuse cannot be achieved.

4). Description of additive's composition

5). Proposed Maximum Discharge Flow

6). Proposed discharge startup date

7). Estimated discharge duration

SECTION 7. DISCHARGE QUALITY INFORMATION

This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze representative influent wastewater sample for the pollutants listed on **Attachment E**.

For Hydrostatic Test Discharges:

Have you included water supply water quality data? (Applies only to potable water related discharges.) ☐ Yes ☐ No

For Discharges from all other sources:

Have you included a completed **Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements Form**?

(Complete the Quantitation Level column and attach laboratory analytical data)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **No**, explain:

SECTION 8. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

Map: Provide a 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map (Scale 1:24,000) showing the project location and identifying surface water to which you propose to discharge.

Fees: Included appropriate filing fee with this submittal. (Applicable to new enrollees only)

Make checks payable to the State Water Resources Control Board

SECTION 9. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

(see appendix on who is authorized to sign)

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

PRINTED NAME OF PERSON SIGNING _____ Date _____

Signature _____

Title _____

SECTION 10. FORM SUBMITTAL

Send this completed Notice of Intent to:
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attention: General Permit Unit
Assistance with this form may be obtained by contacting the Regional Water Board at:
Phone(213) 576-6600
Fax (213) 576-6660

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT FOR THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMITS FOR DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS TO SURFACE WATERS

These instructions are intended to help you, the Discharger, complete the Notice of Intent (NOI) form for general permits. Please type or print clearly when completing the NOI form and the vicinity map(s).

One NOI should be submitted by each owner/operator to cover all proposed discharges within the boundaries of this Regional Water Board.

Section 1. Discharge Status

Please check appropriate box indicating whether this application is for new discharge, material change, or existing discharge. If it is an existing discharge, indicate four digit CI #.

Section 2. Facility/Discharge Information

Section 2.A. Owner

Name/Agency – The name (first and last)of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.

Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.

Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person.

Section 2.B. Operator (if different from owner)

Name/Agency – The name (first and last)of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.

Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner or operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.

Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person

Section 2.C. Facility

Name – The name (first and last) of the person responsible for this facility.

Address – The street number and street name where the facility or actual discharge is located. Check the most appropriate ownership, City, County, State, Federal or Private.

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the facility address.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the person responsible for this facility.

Section 2.D. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (4 digit code in order of priority)

List, in descending order of significance, the 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classification may differ from the SIC codes describing the operations generating discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.. Use current edition of the manual. If you have any question concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility the NPDES Permitting Units of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Section 3. Type of Discharge

Check the appropriate box indicating the type of discharge for this facility. Check only one box.

Section 4. Existing Requirements/Permits

If this facility has no existing permits or orders, skip this section. If the facility has any existing permits or orders, list it in the appropriate space provided.

Section 5. Outfall and Receiving Water Information

If the facility discharges into a storm drain, indicate the immediate receiving waterbody (listed in the Basin Plan) where the discharge drains into.

Section 6. Project Information

Provide summary description of the project. Also describe the general characteristic of the discharge. If required, indicate the treatment process that would be needed to bring the discharge into compliance with the prescribed effluent and receiving water limitations. Demonstrate that options of discharging to the sanitary sewer, conservation, reuse, and

infiltration have been considered and found infeasible or that potential reuse is feasible. If additives are used in the project and/or treatment, briefly describe their compositions and provide corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Form. Provide estimate of maximum discharge flow rate, proposed discharge startup date, and estimated discharge duration.

Section 7. Discharge Quality

This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze for the pollutants listed on the *Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements* or*, Attachment E – Screening Levels for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Water (applies to potable water related discharges only)*. Check the YES box if analytical result is attached. If not, provide reasons why it was not included. Note that processing of your NOI application may be delayed until this required information is provided.

Section 8. Other Required Information

Attach to this application a topographic map (7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map, Scale 1:24,000) of the area. The map must show the outline of the facility.

Section 9. Certification and Signature

Printed Name of Person Signing – Please type or print legibly. This section should be filled out by the responsible person as defined by 40 CFR section 122.22.

Signature and Date – Signature of name printed above and the date signed.

Title – The professional title of the person signing the NOI.

Required signatories per 40 CFR section 122.22

I. For a corporation

By responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (I) A president, secretary, treasurer or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy-or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental laws and regulations; the manager can assure that the necessary systems are established or action taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

II. For a partnership or sole proprietorship

By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

III. For a municipality, State, Federal or public agency

By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (I) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operation of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the CWC and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [*40 CFR section 122.41(a)*].
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [*40 CFR section 122.41(a)(1)*].

Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

Duty to Mitigate

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

Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

Property Rights

3. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [*40 CFR section 122.41(g)*].
4. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations [*40 CFR section 122.5(c)*].

Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be

required by law, to [33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B); *40 CFR section 122.41(i); CWC sections 13267 and 13383*]:

5. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); *40 CFR section 122.41(i)(1); CWC sections 13267 and 13383*];

6. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); *40 CFR section 122.41(i)(2); CWC sections 13267 and 13383*];

7. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); *40 CFR section 122.41(i)(3); CWC sections 13267 and 13383*];

8. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); *40 CFR section 122.41(i)(4); CWC sections 13267 and 13383*].

Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [*40 CFR section 122.41(m)(1)(i)*].

   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [*40 CFR section 122.41(m)(1)(ii)*].

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below [*40 CFR section 122.41(m)(2)*].

3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [*40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)*]:

   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [*40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(A)*];

   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during

normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [*40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(B)*]; and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [*40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(C)*].

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [*40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(ii)*].

5. Notice

a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [*40 CFR section 122.41(m)(3)(i)*].

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [*40 CFR section 122.41(m)(3)(ii)*].

Upset

"Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the 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 operation [*40 CFR section 122.41(n)(1)*].

9. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [*40 CFR section 122.41(n)(2)*].

10. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [*40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)*]:

a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [*40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [*40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(ii)*];

c. The *Discharger* submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below [*40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(iii)*]; and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [*40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(iv)*].

11. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [*40 CFR section 122.41(n)(4)*].

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

General

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

Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit [*40 CFR section 122.41(b)*].

Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC [*40 CFR sections 122.41(l)(3) and 122.61*].

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [*40 CFR section 122.41(j)(1)*].

B. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR part 136 or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 CFR sections 122.21(e)(3),122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

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

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [*40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(i)*];

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [*40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(ii)*];

3. The date(s) analyses were performed [*40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iii)*];

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [*40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iv)*];

5. The analytical techniques or methods used [*40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(v)*]; and

6. The results of such analyses [*40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(vi)*].

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

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [*40 CFR section 122.7(b)(1)*]; and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [*40 CFR section 122.7(b)(2)*].

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [*40 CFR section 122.41(h); CWC sections 13267 and 13383*].

Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [*40 CFR section 122.41(k)*].

2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

   a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [*40 CFR section 122.22(a)(1)*];

   b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [*40 CFR section 122.22(a)(2)*]; or

   c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [*40 CFR section 122.22(a)(3)*].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above [*40 CFR section 122.22(b)(1)*];

   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [*40 CFR section 122.22(b)(2)*]; and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA [*40 CFR section 122.22(b)(3)*].

4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [*40 CFR section 122.22(c)*].

5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

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

Monitoring Reports

6. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)*].

7. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(i)*].

8. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(ii)*].

9. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(iii)*].

Compliance Schedules

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

Twenty Four Hour Reporting

10. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(i)*].

11. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)*]:

a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)*].

b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)*].

c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)*].

12. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case by case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(iii)*].

Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)*]:

13. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR section 122.29(b) [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)(i)*]; or

14. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)(ii)*].

15. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)(iii)*].

Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with the requirements of this Order [*40 CFR section 122.41(l)(2)*].

Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.3, V.E.4, and V.E.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above [**40 CFR section 122.41(l)(7)**].

Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(8)].

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The Regional Water Board and State Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

B. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in

section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [*40 CFR section 122.41(a)(2); CWC sections 13385 and 13387*].

C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 [*40 CFR section 122.41(a)(3)*].

D. The C.W.A. provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this Order shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(5)].

E. The C.W.A. 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 Order, 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 section 122.41(k)(2)]

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [*40 CFR section 122.42(a)*]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)*]:

a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(i)*];

b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4 dinitrophenol and 2 methyl 4,6 dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(ii)*];

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

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(f) [*40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(iv)*].

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels" [*40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)*]:

a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(i)*];

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

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

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(f) [*40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(iv)*].

ATTACHMENT E – SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS
(Screening to be conducted on untreated wastewater sample prior to issuance of permit)

POLLUTANT	MUN[1] (µg/L)	Others[2] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
METALS[3]			
Antimony (Sb)	6	14	5
Arsenic (As)	10	36	10
Beryllium (Be)	4	Not Applicable (NA)	0.5
Cadmium (Cd)	2.3	2.2 (9.3) [4]	0.5
Chromium III (Cr^{3+})	50	180	10
Chromium VI (Cr^{6+})	11	11 (82) [4]	5
Copper (Cu)	9.0	9.0 (3.1) [4]	0.5
Cyanide (CN)	5.2	5.2 (NA) [4]	5
Lead (Pb)	2.5	25 (8.1) [4]	0.5
Mercury (Hg)	0.050	0.051	0.2
Nickel (Ni)	52	52 (8.2) [4]	1
Selenium (Se)	5	5 (71) [4]	2
Silver (Ag)	3.4	3.4 (1.9) [4]	0.25
Thallium (Ti)	1.7	6.3	1
Zinc (Zn)	120	120 (81) [4]	1
VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	5	0.5
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.057	3.2	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	200	200	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.60	42	0.5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.17	1	0.5
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.5
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.38	99	0.5

[1] Applies to water with Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) (indicated with E and I in the Basin Plan) beneficial uses designations.
[2] Applies to all other receiving waters.
[3] Metals concentrations are expressed as total recoverable.
[4] Applicable to saltwater only.

POLLUTANT	MUN[1] (µg/L)	Others[2] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.52	39	0.5
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	10	10	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	400	2600	2
1,3 Dichloropropylene	0.5	0.5	0.5
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	5	0.5	0.5
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	na	na	1
Acetone	700	700	na
Acrolein	100	100	5
Acrylonitrile	0.059	0.66	2.0
Benzene	1.0	1	0.5
Bromoform	4.3	360	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.25	0.5	0.5
Chlorobenzene	30	21000	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.401	34	0.5
Chloroethane	100	100	2
Chloroform	100	100	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.56	46	0.5
Ethylbenzene	700	700	2
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	0.05	na
Methyl Bromide	10	4000	2.0
Methyl Chloride	3	3	0.5
Methyl ethyl ketone	700	700	na
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	na
Methylene Chloride	4.7	1600	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene	0.8	8.85	0.5
Toluene	150	150	2
Trichloroethylene	2.7	5	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
Xylenes	1750	1750	na
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	0.040	0.54	1
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	70	na	5

POLLUTANT	MUN[1] (µg/L)	Others[2] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
2 Chlorophenol	120	400	5
2,4 Dichlorophenol	93	790	5
2,4 Dimethylphenol	540	2300	2
2,4 Dinitrophenol	70	14000	5
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	0.11	9.1	5
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	2.1	6.5	10
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	NA	NA	5
2-Nitrophenol	NA	NA	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	1700	4300	10
3,3’ Dichlorobenzidine	0.04	0.077	5
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	NA	NA	1
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13	765	5
4-Nitrophenol	NA	NA	5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	NA	NA	5
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	NA	NA	5
Acenaphthene	1200	2700	1
Acenaphthylene	NA	NA	10
Anthracene	9600	110000	5
Benzidine	0.00012	0.00054	5
Benzo (a) Anthracene	0.0044	0.049	5
Benzo (a) Pyrene	0.0044	0.049	2
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	10
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	NA	NA	5
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	2
Bis (2-Chloroethoxyl) methane	NA	NA	5
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	0.031	1.4	1
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	1400	170000	10
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.8	5.9	5
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000	5200	10
Chrysene	0.0044	0.049	5
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	0.0044	0.049	0.1
Diethyl phthalate	23000	120000	10

POLLUTANT	MUN[1] (µg/L)	Others[2] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
Dimethyl phthalate	313000	2900000	10
di-n-Butyl phthalate	2700	12000	10
di-n-Octyl phthalate	NA	NA	10
Fluoranthene	300	370	10
Fluorene	1300	14000	10
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075	0.00077	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.44	50	1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	50	17000	5
Hexachloroethane	1.9	8.9	1
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene	0.0044	0.049	0.05
Isophorone	8.4	600	1
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	0.00069	8.1	5
N-Nitroso-di-n-propyl amine	0.005	1.4	5
N-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	5.0	16	1
Naphthalene	21	NA	10
Nitrobenzene	17	1900	10
Pentachlorophenol	0.28	7.9	1
Phenanthrene	NA	NA	5
Phenol	21000	4600000	50
Pyrene	960	11000	10
PESTICIDES AND PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	0.00083	0.00084	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.00059	0.00059	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.00059	0.00059	0.01
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.02
Alpha-BHC	0.0039	0.013	0.01
Aldrin	0.00013	0.00014	0.005
Beta-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.01
beta-BHC	0.014	0.046	0.005
Chlordane	0.00057	0.00059	0.1
delta-BHC	NA	NA	0.005
Dieldrin	0.00014	0.00014	0.01

POLLUTANT	MUN[1] (µg/L)	Others[2] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
Endosulfan Sulfate	110	240	0.05
Endrin	0.036	0.0023	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.76	0.81	0.01
Heptachlor	0.00021	0.00021	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0001	0.00011	0.01
gamma-BHC	0.019	0.063	0.02
PCB 1016	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1221	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1232	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1242	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1248	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1254	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1260	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
Toxaphene	0.00073	0.00075	0.5
MISCELLANEOUS			
Asbestos (in fibers/L k,s.)	7000000	7000000	na
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	0.8	0.8	2
1,4-Dioxane	3	3	na
Ethanol	1000	1000	1000
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	2	2	2
Methanol	1000	1000	1000
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	na
Perchlorate	6	6	na
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1.3E-08	1.3E-08	0.00001
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	2	2	2
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	12	12	10
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	100	100	na

Revised: 07/12/2019

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

Contents

TABLES

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

The Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has been authorized by the USEPA, pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) to issue NPDES permits pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sections 122 and 123[1], were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

Section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of general NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources within the category: (a) involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; (b) discharge the same types of waste; (c) require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions; (d) require the same or similar monitoring; and (e) in the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a general NPDES permit rather than individual NPDES permits. General NPDES permits enable the Regional Water Board to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for Dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

On May 8, 2014, this Regional Water Board adopted the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Nonprocess Wastewater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG994003, Order No. R4-2014-0060). Presently, 13 dischargers are enrolled under this General NPDES Permit. Order No. R4-2014-0060 expired on June 30, 2019 but was administratively extended. This Order renews the requirements of Order No. R4-2014-0060.

Most requirements from Order No. R4-2014-0060 were carried over to this Order, including Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications. Pursuant to section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the Los Angeles Region. This Order is formatted consistent with the State Water Board NPDES permit template. In addition, this Order requires filing of a Notice of Intent for all dischargers under this General Permit to streamline the permit application process.

In accordance with Title 40 CFR, the Regional Water Board must meet general program requirements prior to the re-issuance and adoption of a general NPDES permit. General program requirements include preparing the draft General NPDES Permit, public noticing, allowing a public comment period, and conducting a public hearing. To meet these requirements, the Regional Water Board prepared a draft General NPDES Permit. The draft General NPDES Permit was sent to interested parties on January 15, 2020 for comments. A public hearing to receive testimony from interested parties was scheduled

[1] All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

for April 9, 2020. The Notice of Public Hearing was sent to the interested party list at the same time the draft General NPDES Permit was sent.

II. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater

This General Permit is intended to authorize discharges of noncontact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air conditioning condensate, water treatment plant filter backwash, swimming pool drainage, groundwater seepage, and swimming pool filter backwash water into waters of the United States in the Los Angeles Region (Discharges). Generally, these discharges do not cause or contribute to, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, an in-stream excursion above any applicable state or federal water quality objectives/criteria or cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water. These discharges may contain only uncontaminated water. Where these discharges are contaminated with petroleum products, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and heavy metals or other regulated chemical constituents, they may still be eligible to enroll under this General Permit if the discharge is treated to remove pollutants of concern prior to entering the receiving water.

Additionally, some discharges into Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) have the potential to impact downstream receiving waters. This Regional Water Board adopted: (1) Order No. R4-2012-0175, WDRs for MS4 Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, Except Those Discharges Originating from the City of Long Beach [NPDES No. CAS004001] on November 8, 2012; (2) Order No. R4-2010-0108, WDRs for Storm Water (Wet Weather) and Non-Storm Water (Dry Weather) Discharges from the MS4s within the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, County of Ventura and the Incorporated Cities Therein [NPDES No. CAS004002] on July 8, 2010; and (3) Order No. R4-2014-0024 WDRs for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Discharges from the City of Long Beach [NPDES No. CAS004003] on February 6, 2014. These permits generally prohibit non-stormwater discharges to MS4s unless they are covered by a separate general or individual NPDES permit or are within a category of conditionally exempt discharges, provided the discharge is not itself a source of pollutants and meets all required conditions. Certain non-storm water discharges into MS4s that are otherwise ineligible for an exemption to the discharge prohibition, may be permitted where the discharger enrolls in this Order prior to discharge.

B. Description of Biosolids Treatment or Controls (Not Applicable)

C. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under the General Permit, there may be multiple discharge points. Information regarding the discharge points and applicable receiving waters can be found in the completed NOI and will be included in the enrollment authorization letter, individual enrollee Fact Sheet, and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

D. Summary of Previous Requirements and Self-Monitoring Reports (SMR) Data

1. Previous Effluent Limitations

Effluent limitations/Discharge Specifications contained in Order No. R4-2014-0060 are as follows:

a. Effluent limitations applicable to discharges to freshwater or saltwater bodies are listed in Tables F-1 and F-2.

b. Effluent limitations applicable to discharges to freshwater waterbodies where no TMDLs has been established are listed in Tables F-3 through F-5. All metal limitations are in the form of total recoverable or TR, for short, whether they are specified or otherwise.

c. Effluent Limitations based on Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) specified in corresponding TMDLs are listed in Tables F-6 through F-26.

Table F-1. Effluent Limitations Applicable to All Discharges

Parameters	Units	Maximum Daily Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Limitation (AMEL)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BODs 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	NA
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	NA

Table F-2. Organic Compounds Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations Other Waters MDEL	Discharge Limitations Other Waters AMEL	Discharge Limitations MUN[2] MDEL	Discharge Limitations MUN AMEL
Volatile Organic Compounds					
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA	1.2	0.6
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	NA	200	NA
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA	5	NA
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	3.2	0.11	0.057 [3]

[2] MUN refers to discharges to those waterbodies designated MUN (Municipal and Domestic Supply) identified in the Basin Plan with an “E” or and “I” designation.
[3] If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non-detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations Other Waters MDEL	Discharge Limitations Other Waters AMEL	Discharge Limitations MUN[2] MDEL	Discharge Limitations MUN AMEL
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.50	NA	0.50	0.38 [2]
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	NA	10	NA
Benzene	µg/L	1.0	NA	1.0	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	NA	0.5	
0.25					
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	NA	1.6	0.8
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	NA	5.0	2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	NA	0.5	NA

Table F-3. Hardness-Dependent Metals Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Unit	Hardness (mg/L) up to 200 MDEL	Hardness (mg/L) up to 200 AMEL	Hardness (mg/L) 200 – 300 MDEL	Hardness (mg/L) 200 – 300 AMEL	Hardness (mg/L) 300 and above MDEL	Hardness (mg/L) 300 and above AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	2.8	5	4.1	5	5
Copper	µg/L	20.8	10.4	33.3	16.6	44.4	22.1
Lead	µg/L	8.7	4.4	16.7	8.3	25.6	12.8
Nickel	µg/L	100	60	100	90	100	100
Silver	µg/L	8.1	4.0	20	10	41	20
Zinc	µg/L	170	86	260	130	350	170

Table F-4. Other Compounds Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations Other Waters MDEL	Discharge Limitations Other Waters AMEL	Discharge Limitations MUN MDEL	Discharge Limitations MUN AMEL
Metals					
Antimony	µg/L	6	NA	6	NA
Arsenic	µg/L	10	NA	10	NA
Beryllium	µg/L	4	NA	4	NA
Chromium III	µg/L	50	NA	50	NA

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations Other Waters MDEL	Discharge Limitations Other Waters AMEL	Discharge Limitations MUN MDEL	Discharge Limitations MUN AMEL
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8	16	8
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	4.2	8.5	4.2
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05 2	0.1	0.05 2
Selenium	µg/L	8	4	8	4
Thallium	µg/L	13	6	3.4	1.7

Table F-5. Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharges to Saltwater Waterbodies

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations MDEL	Discharge Limitations AMEL
Metals			
Antimony	µg/L	6	NA
Arsenic	µg/L	10	5
Beryllium	µg/L	4	NA
Cadmium	µg/L	5	NA
Chromium III	µg/L	50	NA
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	0.50 2
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05 2
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7
Selenium	µg/L	120	58
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Thallium	µg/L	13	6
Zinc	µg/L	95	47

Table F-6. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL Wasteload Allocations (WLAs), Dry Weather[4]

Reach	Units	Copper, TR MDEL	Copper, TR AMEL	Lead, TR MDEL	Lead, TR AMEL	Zinc, TR MDEL	Zinc, TR AMEL	Selenium, TR MDEL	Selenium, TR AMEL
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	49	25	31	16	NA	NA	8.2	4.1
Reach 4	µg/L	43	21	16	8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and Verdugo	µg/L	38	19	20	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	43	21	20	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	43	21	23	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	31	16	15	7.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reach 2 & Arroyo Seco	µg/L	36	18	18	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reach 1	µg/L	38	19	20	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compton Creek	µg/L	31	16	15	7.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rio Hondo Rch. 1	µg/L	21	11	8.2	4.1	210	110	NA	NA

[4] For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th are considered dry weather discharges.

Table F-7. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather[5]

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL	Effluent Limitations AMEL
Cadmium, TR[6]	µg/L	3.1	1.5
Copper, TR	µg/L	17	8.5
Lead, TR	µg/L	62	31
Zinc, TR	µg/L	160	79

Table F-8. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-39 - Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations Geometric Mean	Effluent Limitations Single Sample
E.coli density	MPN/100 mL	126	235

Table F-9. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-12 - Ballona Creek Metals TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations Dry Weather MDEL	Effluent Limitations Dry Weather AMEL	Effluent Limitations Wet Weather MDEL	Effluent Limitations Wet Weather AMEL
Copper, TR	µg/L	39	20	18	9
Lead, TR	µg/L	21	11	59	29
Selenium, TR	µg/L	8.2	4.1	5	2.5
Zinc, TR	µg/L	304	151	119	59

Table F-10. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-14 - Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations[7]
Cadmium	mg/kg dry	1.2
Copper	mg/kg dry	34
Lead	mg/kg dry	46.7
Silver	mg/kg dry	1.0
Zinc	mg/kg dry	150

[5] For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th are considered wet weather discharges.
[6] Total Recoverable (TR)
[7] See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations[7]
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.5
DDTs	µg/kg dry	1.58
Total PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.7
Total PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022

Table F-11. WQBELs based on USEPA's Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations Dry Weather MDEL	Effluent Limitations Dry Weather AMEL	Effluent Limitations Wet Weather MDEL	Effluent Limitations Wet Weather AMEL
Copper, TR	µg/L	31	16	9.8	4.8
Lead, TR	µg/L			59	28
Zinc, TR	µg/L			96	48

Table F-12. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-30 – Colorado Lagoon OC Pesticides, PCBs, Sediment Toxicity, PAHs, and Metals TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations[7]
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.50
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry	0.02
Lead	µg/kg dry	46,700.00
Zinc	µg/kg dry	150,000.00
PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022.00
PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.70
DDT	µg/kg dry	1.58

Table F-13. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs (for the Freshwater Segment of Dominguez Channel) Wet Weather

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL	Effluent Limitations AMEL
Copper, TR	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	9.7	4.8
Lead, TR	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	43	21
Zinc, TR	µg/L	70	35

Table F-14. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs (for the Dominguez Channel Estuary Segment and the Harbors)

Constituent	Units	Dominguez Channel Estuary MDEL	Dominguez Channel Estuary AMEL	Greater Harbor Waters MDEL	Greater Harbor Waters AMEL
Copper, TR	µg/L	6.1	3	6.1	3
Lead, TR	µg/L	14	7	14	7
Zinc, TR	µg/L	140	70	140	70
PAHs	µg/L	0.098	0.049	NA	NA
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	NA	NA
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	0.0012	0.00059
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	NA	NA
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017	0.00034	0.00017

Table F-15. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Waterbody	Effluent Limitations (mg/kg)[7] Lead	Effluent Limitations (mg/kg) [7] Zinc	Effluent Limitations (mg/kg) [7] PAHs
Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles River Estuary	46.7	NA	4.022
Los Angeles Harbor– Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	46.7	NA	4.022

Table F-16. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-18 - Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations[7]
Copper	mg/kg	34
Lead	mg/kg	46.7

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations[7]
Zinc	mg/kg	150
Chlordane	µg/kg	0.5
Total PCBs	µg/kg	22.7

Table F-17. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper, TR MDEL	Copper, TR AMEL	Selenium, TR MDEL	Selenium, TR AMEL
SJC R-1, 2 [8]	µg/L	NA	NA	8.2	4.1
SGR R-1 [9]	µg/L	30	15	NA	NA
SGR R 2 [10]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	16	NA	NA
Estuary	µg/L	5.1	2.5	NA	NA

Table F-18. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet-Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper, TR MDEL	Copper, TR AMEL	Lead, TR MDEL	Lead, TR AMEL	Zinc, TR MDEL	Zinc, TR AMEL
SJC R-1, 2 [11]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SGR R-1 [12]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SGR R 2 [13]	µg/L	NA	NA	166	83	NA	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	15	7.5	87	43	125	62
Estuary	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[8] San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
[9] San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary)
[10] San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue), and upstream reaches and tributaries
[11] San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
[12] San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary)
[13] San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue), and upstream reaches and tributaries

Table F-19. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-9 – Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL

Reaches	Ammonia Effluent Limitations (mg/L) MDEL	Ammonia Effluent Limitations (mg/L) AMEL
Reach 3 (Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion)	4.2	2.0
Reach 7 (Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge)	5.2	1.75

Table F-20. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-16 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL	Effluent Limitations AMEL	Effluent Limitations Toxicity Limit
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.025	0.014	NA
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10	0.10	NA
Toxicity	TUc	NA	NA	1

Table F-21. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-17 - Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL	Effluent Limitations AMEL
Chlordane	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDD	ng/L	1.7	0.84
4,4-DDE	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDT	ng/L	1.2	0.59
Dleldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16

Table F-22. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs –Dry and Wet Weather

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL	Effluent Limitations AMEL
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.051

Table F-23. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Dry Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper[14],[15] MDEL	Copper AMEL	Nickel[16] MDEL	Nickel AMEL	Selenium MDEL	Selenium AMEL
1-Mubu Lagoon	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.5	6.7	NA	NA-
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.5	6.7	NA	NA-
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	44	22	244	122	NA	NA-
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.6	6.8	8.2	4.1
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.6	6.8	8.2	4.1
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	262	131	NA	NA-
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	262	131	NA	NA-
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	48	24	262	131	NA	NA-
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	262	131	NA	NA-
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	48	24	262	131	NA	NA-

Table F-24. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs –Wet Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper[17],[18] MDEL	Copper AMEL	Nickel[19] MDEL	Nickel AMEL	Selenium MDEL	Selenium AMEL
1-Mubu Lagoon	µg/L	5.8	2.9	74	37	NA	NA-
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	5.8	2.9	74	37	NA	NA-
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	27.4	13.7	858	427	NA	NA-
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	5.8	2.9	75	37	289	144
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	5.8	2.9	75	37	289	144

[14] Site Specific Water-Effect Ratios (WER) for copper have been developed by the Regional Water Board for Reach1 (WER = 1.51) and Reach 2 (WER = 3.69). The effluent limitations for copper for these two reaches have been recalculated based on WERs.
[15] Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.96 for freshwater reaches and 0.83 for saltwater reaches.
[16] Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.997 for freshwater reaches and 0.99 for saltwater reaches.
[17] Site Specific Water-Effect Ratios (WER) for copper have been developed by the Regional Water Board for Reach1 (WER = 1.51) and Reach 2 (WER = 3.69). The effluent limitations for copper for these two reaches have been recalculated based on WERs.
[18] Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.96 for freshwater reaches and 0.83 for saltwater reaches.
[19] Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.997 for freshwater reaches and 0.99 for saltwater reaches.

Reaches	Units	Copper[17,18] MDEL	Copper AMEL	Nickel[19] MDEL	Nickel AMEL	Selenium MDEL	Selenium AMEL
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	31	15	956	477	NA	NA-
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	31	15	956	477	NA	NA-
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	31	15	956	477	NA	NA-
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	21	1294	645	NA	NA-
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	43	21	1294	645	NA	NA-

Table F-25. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-37 – McGrath Lake PCBs, Pesticides and Sediment Toxicity TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations[20]
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.50
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry	0.02
Lead	µg/kg dry	46,700.00
Zinc	µg/kg dry	150,000.00
PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022.00
PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.70
DDT	µg/kg dry	1.58

Table F-26. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-10 Malibu Creek and Lagoon, section 7-11 Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel), section 7-5 Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basin, section 7-28 Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach), section 7-36 Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3, 5, 6, and 7, and USEPA's Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations Geometric Mean	Effluent Limitations Single Sample
Total Coliform (T)	MPN/100 mL	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform (F)	MPN/100 mL	200	400
Enterococcus	MPN/100 mL	35	104
If ratio of F/T > 0.1	MPN/100 mL	---	1,000

2. Previous Monitoring Requirements

[20] See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Order No. R4-2014-0060 requires the effluent monitoring in accordance with the following schedule.

a. Monitoring requirements when treatment for toxics is not required

Table F-27. Previous General Monitoring Requirements

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH unit	grab	monthly
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly
TSS	mg/L	grab	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly
BOD520oC	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly
Residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly
Boron	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Acute Toxicity	µg/L	grab	annually

b. Monitoring requirements when treatment for toxics is required

Monitoring will be required only for those toxics that have been shown to have reasonable potential to be in the discharge from analytical data supplied by the Discharger. Monitoring Frequency of “to be determined” (tbd) in the table below means that monitoring will be required when the constituent has been shown to have reasonable potential to be in the discharge from analytical data supplied by the Discharger, and when treatment for the constituent is required.

Table F-28. Existing Monitoring Requirements for Specific Constituents

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Conventional Pollutants			
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH unit	grab	monthly
Temperature	ºF	grab	monthly
TSS	mg/L	grab	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly
BOD520°C	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly
Residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly
Boron	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Acute Toxicity	µg/L	grab	annually
Metals			
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	tbd
Copper	µg/L	grab	tbd
Lead	µg/L	grab	tbd
Nickel	µg/L	grab	tbd
Silver	µg/L	grab	tbd
Zinc	µg/L	grab	tbd
Antimony	µg/L	grab	tbd
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	tbd
Beryllium	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chromium IV	µg/L	grab	tbd
Mercury	µg/L	grab	tbd

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Volatile Organics			
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	tbd
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	grab	tbd

E. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

F. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges of nonprocess wastewaters to surface waters under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. This Order also serves as WDRs pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

States may request authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.28. The State Water Board has been authorized by the USEPA to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board to issue NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 122 and 123 were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The adoption of this permit by the Regional Water Board is exempt from CEQA for several reasons. First, Water Code section 13389 exempts the adoption of an NPDES permit from CEQA. See also *County of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, 1007; City of Burbank v. SWRCB (2003) 4 Cal. Rptr. 3d 27 (unpublished)*.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

Water Quality Control Plans. The Regional Water Board's *Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In addition, the Basin Plan implements state policies, including State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

Receiving Water Beneficial Uses. The Basin Plan lists the designated beneficial uses of specific water bodies (receiving waters) in the Los Angeles Region. Typical beneficial uses of receiving waters to which Dischargers covered by this Order discharge include the following:

1. Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning.
2. Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms, fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.
3. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning, shellfish harvesting, and rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat.

California Thermal Plan. The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Costal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971 and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for estuaries, enclosed bays and coastal waters.

Sediment Quality. The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality* on September 16, 2008, and it became effective on August 25, 2009. This plan supersedes other narrative sediment quality objectives and establishes new sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries. Requirements of this Order implement sediment quality objectives of this Plan.

National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR). USEPA promulgated the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later revised it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty water quality criteria in the NTR applied in California.

On May 18, 2000, USEPA promulgated the CTR (40 CFR section 131.38). The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was revised on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

State Implementation Policy. On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control.

Antidegradation Policy. 40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in more detail later in this Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

Anti-Backsliding Requirements. Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. For example, Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA allows for backsliding if the less stringent limitations are based on a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) with the cumulative effect being that the limitations assure attainment of water quality standards in the receiving water for those specific parameters. Also, under 40 CFR section 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(2) less stringent limitations are allowable when correcting technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law. As explained herein, most of the effluent limitations in the Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order No. R4-2014-0060. The limits less stringent than the existing Order are due to the TMDL revisions and do not constitute backsliding as discussed below.

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards in the receiving water. Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a

water quality standard in the receiving water, including numeric and narrative objectives or criteria within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric objective or criterion for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi). WQBELs must also be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of TMDL waste load allocations (WLAs) approved by USEPA.

Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads. The Regional Water Board implements a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Regional Water Board integrates its many diverse programs, particularly NPDES permitting with TMDLs, to better assess and control cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollutant sources and in-stream water quality conditions. A TMDL establishes the allowable pollutant loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality-based controls. The linkage analysis included in the TMDL provides the demonstration that these controls will provide the pollutant reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. TMDLs assign WLAs and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources that when implemented through permits and other mechanisms, as appropriate, will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

There are currently 60 USEPA-approved TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants that are identified on California's CWA section 303(d) list. These pollutants are classified into the categories of algae, bacteria, chloride, debris, metals, nutrients, salts, toxicity, toxics, and trash. All applicable TMDL requirements are implemented in this General Permit as effluent limitations and permit conditions. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the Los Angeles Region.

Since the prior Order was adopted on May 8, 2014, several new WLAs have become applicable to the General Permit. They are Dry-weather and Wet-weather copper, lead, zinc WLAs in the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek, sediment cadmium, copper, lead, silver, zinc, chlordane, DDTs, and Total PCBs WLAs in the Toxic Pollutants TMDL for the Ballona Creek Estuary, copper and lead WLAs in the Metals TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries, and nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, and nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen WLAs in Nitrogen Compounds for Los Angeles River.

Effluent limitations and permit conditions based on the TMDL requirements in this Order have been updated accordingly.

Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek and Toxic Pollutants TMDL for the Ballona Creek Estuary. On July 7, 2005, the Regional Board adopted, by Resolution R05-008, an amendment to the Basin Plan incorporating a TMDL for toxic pollutants in Ballona Creek Estuary (Ballona Creek Estuary Toxics TMDL). The TMDL included an implementation plan requiring reduction of toxic pollutants in sediments to Ballona Creek Estuary by January 11, 2021. The Ballona Creek Estuary Toxics TMDL was subsequently approved by State Water Board on October 20, 2005, by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on December 15, 2005, and by USEPA on December 22, 2005.

On July 7, 2005, the Regional Water Board also established, by Resolution No. R05-007, an amendment to the Basin Plan incorporating a TMDL for metals in Ballona Creek. The TMDL included an implementation plan requiring reduction of metals to Ballona Creek by January 11, 2021. The Ballona Creek Metals TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Water Board on October 20, 2005 and by OAL on December 9, 2005. The USEPA approved the Ballona Creek Metals TMDL on December 22, 2005.

In response to a writ of mandate, on September 6, 2007, the Regional Water Board adopted, by Resolution R07-015, an amendment to the Basin Plan reincorporating the TMDL for metals in Ballona Creek. The Ballona Creek Metals TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Water Board on June 17, 2008, OAL on October 6, 2008, and USEPA on October 29, 2008.

On December 5, 2013, the Regional Water Board adopted, by Resolution R13-010, an amendment to the Basin Plan re-incorporating the TMDL for metals in Ballona Creek and toxic pollutants in the Ballona Creek Estuary. This amendment re-assessed the numeric targets and WLAs in the Ballona Creek Estuary toxic pollutants TMDL for consistency with the State Water Board adopted sediment quality objectives, and re-evaluated the WLAs and the implementation schedules in the both TMDLs. Both TMDLs were subsequently approved by the State Water Board on June 17, 2014, and OAL on May 4, 2015, and USEPA on October 26, 2015.

Metals TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries. The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R05-006 on June 2, 2005, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate a TMDL for metals in the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. The TMDL contains WLAs for copper, lead, cadmium, and zinc. The TMDL became effective on January 11, 2006 upon approval by USEPA. On September 6, 2007, the Regional Water Board re-adopted the TMDL (Resolution No. 2007-014) in compliance with a writ of mandate issued by the Los Angeles County Superior Court in the matter of *Cities of Bellflower et al v. State Water Resources Control Board et al.* (Case No. BS101732). The re-adopted TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Water Board in Resolution No. 2008-0046 on June 17, 2008 and by OAL on October 14, 2008. USEPA approved the re-adopted TMDL on October 29, 2008. On May 6, 2010, the Regional Water Board adopted revisions to the Metals TMDL by Resolution R10-003. The revisions included adjustments to the numeric targets for copper in Reaches 1-4 of the Los Angeles River and the Burbank Western Channel and the

corresponding copper WLAs only for the three water reclamation plants (Burbank, DC Tillman and Los Angeles-Glendale) based on a water effect ratio (WER). The WLAs for other sources were not revised and remained based on the default WER of 1.0. The revised TMDL became effective on November 3, 2011 upon approval by USEPA.

On April 9, 2015, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R15-004, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL*. Resolution No. 2015-004 amended the Basin Plan to adopt, for all sources, site-specific Water Effect Ratios (WERs) for copper and acute and chronic SSOs for lead based on recalculated lead criteria for Reaches 1-4 of the Los Angeles River and six tributaries. Corresponding revisions to the TMDL were also made to update the copper and lead numeric targets, loading capacities, and allocations to be consistent with the WERs and SSOs. On November 17, 2015, the State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2015-0069, *Approving an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) to Adopt Site-Specific Objectives for Lead and Copper in the Los Angeles River Watershed and to Revise the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)* for Metals in the Los Angeles River and Tributaries. On July 11, 2016, the OAL approved Resolution No. R15-004. On December 12, 2016, USEPA approved Resolution No. R15-004 and it became effective on the same date. On October 16, 2018, USEPA took final action to amend the federal regulations to withdraw federal water quality criteria for lead in the Los Angeles River Watershed. The final rule was effective on November 15, 2018.

This renewed permit implements the updated copper TMDL based on the latest WERs for Los Angeles River and the SSOs for lead based on recalculated lead criteria for Reaches 1-4 of the Los Angeles River and six tributaries.

Los Angeles River Nutrient TMDL for Ammonia. Ammonia is not found in the discharges from non-process wastewater covered under this General Permit, therefore, the TMDL effluent limitations for ammonia are not prescribed in the permit.

Nitrogen Compounds TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries. On July 10, 2003, the Regional Board adopted Resolution R03-009, amending the Basin Plan to include a TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects in the Los Angeles River (Nitrogen Compounds for Los Angeles River). The TMDL assigned WLAs to major Public Owned Treatment Works and minor point sources discharging to the Los Angeles River. The TMDL's numeric targets and WLAs for ammonia were based on USEPA's 1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia. The Regional Water Board also directed staff to consider alternative interim effluent limits proposed by dischargers. Resolution R03-009 was subsequently approved by State Water Board in Resolution R03-0074 on November 19, 2003, by OAL on February 27, 2004, and by USEPA on March 18, 2004.

On December 4, 2003, the Regional Water Board amended the TMDL by Resolution No. R03-016 to revise interim effluent limits for ammonia for the Donald C. Tillman, Los Angeles-Glendale, and Burbank Water Reclamation Plants. The amended TMDL was subsequently approved by State Board in Resolution R04-0014 on March 24, 2004 and by OAL on September 27, 2004, which is the effective date of the TMDL. USEPA approval is not required for a change to the implementation plan.

The TMDL was further amended and adopted as the Regional Water Board Resolution R12-010 on December 6, 2012, which was approved by State Water Board on June 4, 2013, by OAL on June 9, 2014, and by USEPA on August 7, 2014. This TMDL provides thirty-day average WLAs for nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, and nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen for minor discharges.

State Water Board Water Quality Control Plan Part 3, Bacteria Provisions. This Order also implements the State Water Resources Control Board's "*Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California-Bacteria Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy and an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California- Bacterial Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy"* (Bacteria Provisions) setting state-wide bacteria water quality objectives to protect recreational users from the effects of pathogens. The Bacteria Provisions were approved by OAL on February 4, 2019 and became effective upon USEPA approval on March 22, 2019. The Bacteria Provisions establish *Enterococci* as the sole indicator of pathogens in all waterbodies where the salinity is greater than 1 ppth more than 5 percent of the time, such as estuaries. These *Enterococci* water quality objectives supersede any numeric water quality objectives for bacteria for the protection of the REC-1 beneficial use in Regional Water Board Basin Plans prior to the effective date of the Bacteria Provisions, except in certain circumstances, such as where there are site-specific numeric water quality objectives for bacteria. TMDLs established before March 22, 2019, to implement numeric water quality objectives for bacteria, including the Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3, 5, 6 and 7 Indicator Bacteria TMDL (Santa Clara River Bacteria TMDL), are in effect for numerous waterbodies throughout the state. Such TMDLs remain in effect where a bacteria water quality objective supersedes a water quality objective for bacteria for which the TMDL was established.

Endangered Species Act. This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

Alaska Rule. On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (Section 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

Clean, Affordable, and Accessible Water. It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Cal. Wat. Code

section 106.3). This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels developed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

Monitoring and Reporting. Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. An MRP is tailored to each Discharger's individual situation and is provided with the General NPDES Permit coverage enrollment authorization letter signed by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

Consideration of Public Comment. In a public meeting held on April 9, 2020, the Regional Water Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the prospective discharges authorized by this Order. Details of the public hearing are provided in this Fact Sheet.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA Section 303(d) List

The State Water Board prepared the California 2014 and 2016 Integrated Report based on a compilation of the Regional Water Boards' Integrated Reports. These Integrated Reports contain both the Clean Water Act (CWA) section 305(b) water quality assessment and section 303(d) list of impaired waters. In developing the Integrated Reports, the Water Boards solicit data, information and comments from the public and other interested persons. On October 3, 2017, the State Water Board approved the CWA Section 303(d) List portion of the State's 2014 and 2016 Integrated Report (State Water Board Resolution No. 2017-0059). On April 6, 2018, the USEPA approved California's 2014 and 2016 list of water quality limited segments requiring a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) under CWA section 303(d) for the Los Angeles Region as well as the rest of California. The CWA section 303(d) list can be found at the following link:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2014_2016.shtml

The Regional Water Board has adopted a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce the discharges of pollutants that are identified on the CWA section 303(d) list.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. On March 7, 2017, the State Water Board adopted a resolution in recognition of the challenges posed by climate change that requires a proactive approach to climate change in all Board actions, including drinking water regulation, water quality protection, and financial assistance (Resolution No. 2017-0012). The resolution lays the foundation for a response to climate change that is integrated into all State Water Board actions, by giving direction to the State Water Board divisions and encouraging coordination with the Regional Water Boards. In response to the State Water Board's Resolution (No. 2017-0012), the Los Angeles Water Board adopted "*A Resolution to Prioritize Actions to Adapt to and Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change on the Los Angeles Region's Water Resources and*

Associated Beneficial Uses" (Resolution No. R18-004) on May 10, 2018. The resolution summarizes the steps taken so far to address the impacts of climate change within the Los Angeles Water Board and lists a series of steps to move forward. These include the identification of potential regulatory adaptation and mitigation measures that could be implemented on a short-term and long-term basis by each of the Los Angeles Water Board's programs to take into account, and assist in mitigating where possible, the effects of climate change on water resources and associated beneficial uses. This Order contains provisions to require planning and actions to address climate change impacts.

Permittees with Treatment Systems shall develop a *Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan* (Climate Change Plan) and submit the Climate Change Plan to the Regional Water Board for the Executive Officer's approval no later than 12 months after adoption of this Order. The Climate Change Plan shall include an assessment of short and long term vulnerabilities of the facility and operations as well as plans to address vulnerabilities of collection systems, facilities, treatment systems, and outfalls for predicted impacts in order to ensure that facility operations are not disrupted, compliance with permit conditions is achieved, and receiving waters are not adversely impacted by discharges. Control measures shall include, but are not limited to, emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigations to ameliorate climate-induced impacts including, but not limited to, changing influent and receiving water quality and conditions, as well as the impact of rising sea level (where applicable), wildfires, storm surges and back-to-back severe storms that are expected to become more frequent.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations. Section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges of any waste at a location different from the location(s) listed in the Discharger's enrollment authorization are prohibited as well as Discharges of any waste other than those that meet eligibility requirements in Part II.A of this Order.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards in the receiving

water. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR part 133, Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the applicable categories in 40 CFR, and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several level of controls:

a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best existing performance by well-operated facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.

b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.

c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test in accordance with the methodology developed by USEPA, as published in a Federal Register notice on July 9, 1986 (51 FR 24974). The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.

d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

e. The CWA requires USEPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the Regional Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3 and CWA section 301(b)(2)(A).

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

TSS, Turbidity, BODs 20°C, Oil and Grease, Settleable Solids, Sulfides, Residual Chlorine, and MBAS are identified as pollutants that have potential to exist in discharges regulated under this Order. The same pollutants are regulated in other General NPDES Permits issued by the Regional Water Board.

As a minimum control, technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) are established for these pollutants as required by Section 301(b) of the CWA. There are no Federal ELGs or New Source Performance Standards applicable to the discharges regulated under this Order. Therefore, TBELs in this General NPDES Permit are established on a case-by-case basis using BPJ. for TSS, Turbidity, BODs 20°C, Oil and Grease, Settleable Solids, Sulfides, Residual Chlorine, and MBAS in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3. The TBELs in this Order are consistent with TBELs included in the previous Order and other orders within the State for similar types of discharges. As demonstrated by the compliance of enrollees with these effluent limitations in the previous permit term, these TBELs are achievable and appropriate. Summaries of the effluent limitations based on technology-based discharge limitations are shown in the following table.

Table F-29. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Parameters	Units	Maximum Daily Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Limitation (AMEL)
TSS	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BODs 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	NA
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	NA

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards in the receiving water.

Sections 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (iii) require that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard in the receiving water, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or

policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses, and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

Typical beneficial uses covered by this Order include the following:

a. Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning.

b. Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms, fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.

c. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning, shellfish harvesting, and rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat.

The Regional Water Board has developed a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants which are identified in CWA section 303(d) list. This Order implements as appropriate all effective

TMDLs.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

The Regional Water Board conducts a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit consistent with the methodology described in Section 1.3 of the SIP. Water quality data from representative sample(s) are compared with the corresponding values in Attachment E. Screening Levels for General Permits. The constituent(s) with a value exceeding the screening level is considered to have a reasonable potential to exceed water quality criterion or objective and the corresponding WQBELs are prescribed in the enrollment authorization for the discharge.

The Regional Water Board developed TMDL-based Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) for metals, nutrients, toxic organic compounds in the major rivers and its tributaries in the Los Angeles Region. Discharges to a receiving water with an established TMDL limitation are considered to have shown a reasonable potential for the pollutants to be present in the discharge at levels that would cause or

contribute to a violation of water quality standards. The Regional Water Board developed water quality-based effluent limitations for these pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a reasonable potential analysis at the permit development stage. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that a reasonable potential analysis at the permit development stage is unnecessary if a TMDL has been developed and WLAs assigned to the discharge.

The effluent limitations prescribed under this General Permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges regulated under this Order do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges regulated under this General Permit are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. These discharges, therefore, have the potential to recharge groundwaters protected as drinking waters. If a Discharger requires that a mixing zone be considered, an individual permit will be required.

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the permit

The previous Order contained an effluent limitation for temperature of 86°F based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region. That effluent limitation is only applicable to discharges to enclosed bays and estuaries. This Order establishes effluent limitations for temperature, which are dependent on the type of receiving water, based on the Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) established in the Basin Plan, California Ocean Plan, and Thermal Plan. The specific objective(s) applicable to each enrollee based on the type of receiving water will be identified in the individual fact sheet for the discharge.

4. WQBEL Calculations

The specific procedures for calculating WQBELs are contained in the USEPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (USEPA/505 /2-90-001) and the SIP, and they were used to calculate the WQBELs in this Order. Because the effluent limitations pursuant to this Order are established to protect the most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region, the most stringent criteria for lead, chromium III, and chromium VI in the CTR become the WQBEL, except for TMDLs based limitations.

WQBELs Calculation Example

Using lead as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for the Order.

Step 1:

For each constituent requiring an effluent limitation, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criterion, determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

ECA = C + D(C-B) when C > B, and

ECA = C when C > B,

Where: C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators.

D = The dilution credit, and

B = The ambient background concentration

The criteria for lead as in CTR are shown in Table F-30.

Table F-30. Summary of Lead CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria

CTR No.	Parameters	Freshwater[21] Acute µg/L	Freshwater Chronic µg/L	Saltwater Acute µg/L	Saltwater Chronic µg/L	Human Health for Consumption of Water & Organisms µg/L	Human Health for Consumption of Organisms only µg/L
7	Lead	65	2.5	210	8.1	Narrative	Narrative

The CTR metal criteria for lead needs to be adjusted for hardness and translators. A hardness value of 100 mg/L as CaCO3 is used to satisfy the most stringent criteria requirement. According to 40 CFR Water Quality Standards, 131.38 (b)(2), Factors for Calculating Metals Criteria, Conversion Factor for lead at 100 mg/L hardness is 0.791, for both freshwater acute criteria and freshwater chronic criteria. Therefore,

65 / 0.791 = 81.65

2.5 / 0.791 = 3.18

The criteria adjusted values are shown in Table F-31.

[21] "- -" = Water quality criteria not applicable

Table F-31. Summary of Lead Criteria Adjusted for Hardness

CTR No.	Para-meters	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria[22] Freshwater Acute µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Freshwater Chronic µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Acute µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Chronic µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Human Health for Consumption of: Water & Organisms µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms only µg/L
7	Lead Total Rec.	3.18	81.65	3.18	220.82	8.52	Narrative	Narrative

As discussed above, for the Order, dilution was not allowed; therefore:

$ECA = C$

For lead,

$ECA_{acute} = 81.65$ µg/L

$ECA_{chroni} = 3.18$ µg/L

Step 2:

For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times Multiplier_{acute\ 99}$

$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chroni} \times Multiplier_{chronic\ 99}$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80 percent of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

In this General Permit, there is no sample data available. Therefore, the USEPA default CV value of 0.6 is used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

[22] "- -" = Water quality criteria not applicable

CV	ECA Multiplier$_{acute\ 99}$	ECA Multiplier$_{chronic\ 99}$
0.6	0.32108	0.52743

LTA_{acute} = 81.65 µg/L x 0.32108 = 26.22 µg/L

$LTA_{chronic}$ = 3.18 µg/L x 0.52743 = 1.68 µg/L

Step 3:

Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

LTA = most limiting of LTAacute or LTAchronic

For lead, the most limiting LTA was the LTAacute

LTA = 1.68 µg/L

Step 4:

Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = LTA x $MDEL_{multiplier\ 99}$

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = LTA x $AMEL^{multiplier\ 99}$

For lead, the following data was used to develop the MDEL for aquatic life using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

Sample No. / Month	CV	Multiplier$_{MDEL\ 99}$	Multiplier$_{MDEL\ 99}$
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = 1.68 µg/L x 3.11 = 5.22 µg/L

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = 1.68 µg/L x 1.55 = 2.60 µg/L

The WQBELs for chromium III, chromium VI, and other CTR based limitations are similarly calculated and summarized on Table 6, Summaries of Limitations and Rationales.

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxic

amounts" criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, which requires that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. The acute toxicity objective for discharges dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90 percent, with no single test having less than 70 percent survival. The WET requirements from the previous Orders remain unchanged.

Chronic toxicity testing is only required for those discharges to receiving water with chronic toxicity TMDL effluent limitations. Due to the intermittent nature of most non-process discharges covered by this Order, all other discharges are not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term effects; therefore, for this category of discharge, the Discharger will be required to comply with acute toxicity effluent limitations in accordance with the Basin Plan and the Order. The following chronic toxicity TMDL requirements for Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon are incorporated into this Order, see Table 22 in the Order.

6. Impact to Water Quality

Discharges regulated under this Order could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance. Discharges covered by the accompanying order may involve a treatment system, which may include physical, chemical, and/or biological treatment.

7. Specific Rationale for Each of the Numerical Effluent Limitations

The effluent limitations and the specific rationale for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by this General Permit are listed in the tables at the end of this section. The specific rationale includes: the existing General Permit Order No. R4-2014-0060 (General NPDES Permit No. CAG994003); the CTR; the Basin Plan; established TMDLs for Los Angeles Region and Title 22 California Code of Regulations (California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations). It is intended that all the General Permits issued by this Regional Water Board for similar activities have similar effluent limits for the constituents of concern.

This Order establishes limits for many more constituents so that this General Permit will be able to cover many discharges which might otherwise not be eligible for coverage under a general permit. The many established effluent limitations increase the likelihood that a given discharge can be covered so that the

advantages of a general permit in comparison to an individual permit, relatively lower cost, speed of enrollment, can be availed by many dischargers.

Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this General Permit are established to protect the most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

The discharges regulated under this General Permit have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters. The Basin Plan requires these groundwaters to be protected to Title 22 requirements, and it implements both the Federal and State anti-degradation policies. Primary standards are standards that protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. Secondary standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. For surface waters with the beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply, it is also appropriate to limit discharges into these sources of drinking water to Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). To protect the most restrictive water quality objective, this General Permit includes limit for methylene blue active substances (MBAS) of 0.5 mg/L consistent with the existing permits. This limit is applicable to surface waters and groundwaters that have MUN designation because the discharges regulated under this General Permit have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters.

On January 22, 2001 EPA adopted a standard for arsenic in drinking water at 10 parts per billion (ppb) (40 CFR section 141.62(b)(16), replacing the old standard of 50 ppb. EPA has set the arsenic standard for drinking water at 10 parts per billion to protect consumers served by public water systems from the effects of long-term, chronic exposure to arsenic. The rule became effective on February 22, 2002. The date by which systems must comply with the new 10 ppb standard is January 23, 2006.

This General Permit includes effluent limitations for metals and some organic compounds which are specific based on whether the discharge is to a freshwater or saltwater receiving water. The CTR establishes the criteria for inland surface waters (freshwater) as well as water in the enclosed bays and estuaries (saltwater) and these criteria were used to set the appropriate metal limits. For purposes of this General Permit, saltwater is defined as waterbodies with saline, estuarine or marine beneficial use designations. All other inland surface waters are considered freshwater.

In freshwater, the toxicity of certain metals including cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc is dependent on water hardness. The CTR expresses the objectives for these metals through equations where the hardness of the receiving water is a variable. To simplify the permitting process, it was necessary that fixed hardness values be used in these equations. For limits in waters with hardness below 200 mg/L, a hardness value of 150 mg/L was used to calculate the limits. For limits in waters with hardness between 200 and 300 mg/L, a hardness value of 250 mg/L was used and for limits in waters with

hardness 300 mg/L and above, a hardness value of 350 mg/L was used. The Order requires the Discharger to propose appropriate receiving water hardness or effluent hardness based on analytical results of receiving water or effluent samples. Upon approval of the Executive Officer, this hardness value will be used to determine the appropriate metal limitation from the table of limits (Table 4) in the Order.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order except for copper effluent limitation for San Gabriel River Estuary that has been changed from 5.1 µg/L to 6.1 µg/L to be consistent with the San Gabriel River TMDL and effluent limitation for copper and lead based on the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL. The Los Angeles River TMDL was amended to incorporate site-specific WERs and SSOs for copper and lead, respectively, as discussed in Section III.C. of this Fact Sheet. The changes to the copper and lead WQBELs are listed below:

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reach	Unit	Previous Copper	New Copper	Previous Lead	New Lead
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	49	No change	31	280
Reach 4	µg/L	43	170	16	140
Tujunga Wash	µg/L	NA	270	NA	140
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	38	150	20	170
Verdugo Wash	µg/L	NA	82	NA	170
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	43	170	20	160
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	43	200	23	210
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	31	150	15	120
Reach 2	µg/L	36	140	18	150
Arroyo Seco	µg/L	36	48	18	150
Reach 1	µg/L	38	170	20	170
Compton Creek	µg/L	31	120	15	120
Rio Hondo Reach 1	µg/L	21	61	8.2	61

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reach	Unit	Previous 2014	New 2020	Previous 2014	New 2020
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	25	25	16	140
Reach 4	µg/L	21	84	8.2	68
Tujunga Wash	µg/L	NA	140	NA	68
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	19	75	9.8	83
Verdugo Wash	µg/L	NA	41	NA	83
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	21	84	9.8	82
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	21	100	11	100
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	16	74	7.4	61
Reach 2	µg/L	18	71	9	77
Arroyo Seco	µg/L	18	24	9	77
Reach 1	µg/L	19	75	9.8	83
Compton Creek	µg/L	16	52	7.3	60
Rio Hondo Reach 1	µg/L	11	100	4.1	30

The incorporation of site-specific WERs and SSOs for copper and lead, respectively, do not constitute backsliding because the revised WQBELs provide the same level of intended protection for aquatic life as the previous objectives based on site-specific data and information. On December 12, 2016 USEPA confirmed that the Regional Water Board's implementation of the water effects ratio procedures was consistent with U.S. EPA guidance[23] and approved the recalculated lead criteria pursuant to section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act, pending concurrence by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Final approval for the recalculated lead criteria was given on October 16, 2018.

Even if the incorporation of site-specific WERs and SSOs for copper and lead, respectively, does constitute backsliding, relaxation of WQBELs may be allowed where one of the exceptions in section 402(o) or section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act are met. Implementation of the site-specific WERs and SSOs for copper and lead, respectively, in this General Permit falls squarely within the exception in 303(d). Under Section 303(d)(4)(A) of the Clean Water Act, WQBELs in waters where water quality is not attained is allowed if the cumulative effect of all such revised effluent limits or waste load allocations will assure attainment of the water quality standard. While the incorporation of site-specific WERs and

[23] The California Toxic Rule specifically incorporates the water-effects ratio procedure used to develop the revised copper WQBELs and does not require USEPA's approval under section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act.

SSOs may allow increased copper and lead loadings and higher in-stream concentrations in the receiving waters, no reduction in water quality is anticipated. The proposed WQBELs are based on revisions to the WLA in Los Angeles River TMDLs. These revisions were based on best available science and demonstrated that the updated WLAs are protective of the water quality and designated beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River reaches. Implementation of these WLA in this General Permit will result in no effect, either individually or cumulatively, on wildlife resources. Therefore, the increased concentrations and loading will not adversely affect existing or potential beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River and its tributaries.

2. Antidegradation Policies

The State Water Board established California's Antidegradation Policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal Anti-Degradation Policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing high quality of waters is maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal policies. Compliance with these requirements will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. This Order holds the Dischargers to stringent water quality standards that are equal than existing limitations in previous permit for pollutants that are likely to be in the effluent. Compliance with those standards will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or degradation. Therefore, the permitted discharge under this General NPDES Permit is consistent with the federal Anti-Degradation provision of 40 CFR Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. Most beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by USEPA and are

applicable water quality standards pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

5. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

6. Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)

7. Summary of Limitations and Basis

Summaries of the final effluent limitations based on technology-based effluent limitations and water quality-based effluent limitations and the basis for the effluent limitations are shown in the following tables.

Table F-32. Summary of Effluent Limitations and Basis for Freshwater

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL Others	Effluent Limitations MDEL MUN	Effluent Limitations AMEL Others	Effluent Limitations AMEL MUN	Basis for Limit
General Constituents						
Temperature[24]	ºF	80	80	80	80	Basin Plan
pH	pH unit	6.5~8.5	6.5~8.5	6.5~8.5	6.5~8.5	Basin Plan
TSS	mg/L	75	75	50	50	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Turbidity	NTU	150	150	50	50	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
BOD_5 20ºC	mg/L	30	30	20	20	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	15	10	10	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	1.0			BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	0.1			BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	0.5			BPJ (R4-2014-0060)

[24] For discharges to WARM-designated receiving waterbodies. Discharges to COLD-designated waterbodies shall not alter the receiving water temperature by more than 5 degrees F above the natural temperature.

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL Others	Effluent Limitations MDEL MUN	Effluent Limitations AMEL Others	Effluent Limitations AMEL MUN	Basis for Limit
PCBs	ng/L	14	14			Basin Plan
Acute Toxicity-Average Monthly	Survival %			90	90	Basin Plan
Acute Toxicity-Single Test	Survival %	70	70			Basin Plan
Volatile Organic Compounds						
1,1 dichloroethane	µg/L	5				CTR[25], Basin Plan
1,1 dichloroethylene	µg/L	6.0	0.11	3.2	0.057	CTR, Basin Plan
1,1,1 trichloroethane	µg/L	200				CTR, Basin Plan
1,1,2 trichloroethane	µg/L	5	1.2		0.6	CTR, Basin Plan
1,2 dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5	0.5		0.38	CTR, Basin Plan
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10				CTR, Basin Plan
Benzene	µg/L	1.0				CTR, Basin Plan
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	1.6		0.80	CTR, Basin Plan
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	5.0		2.7	CTR, Basin Plan
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5				CTR, Basin Plan
Metals						
Antimony	µg/L	6				CTR, Basin Plan
Arsenic	µg/L	10		10		MCL
Beryllium	µg/L	4				CTR, Basin Plan

[25] CTR-based number for the protection of aquatic organisms. The number is derived as a continuous criteria concentration (CCC) and equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without deleterious effects.

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL Others	Effluent Limitations MDEL MUN	Effluent Limitations AMEL Others	Effluent Limitations AMEL MUN	Basis for Limit
Cadmium	µg/L	6-5 [26]		3-5 [25]		CTR, Basin Plan
Chromium III	µg/L	50				CTR, Basin Plan
Chromium VI	µg/L	16		8		CTR, Basin Plan
Copper	µg/L	21-44 [25]		10-22 [25]		CTR, Basin Plan
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5		4.2		CTR, Basin Plan
Lead	µg/L	9-26 [25]		4-13 [25]		CTR, Basin Plan
Mercury	µg/L	0.1		0.05	0.050	CTR, Basin Plan
Nickel	µg/L	100 [25]		60-100 [25]		CTR, Basin Plan
Selenium	µg/L	8		4		CTR, Basin Plan

Table F-33. Summary of Effluent Limitations and Basis for Saltwater

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL	Effluent Limitations AMEL	Basis for Limit
General Constituents				
Temperature	ºF	[27]	N/A	Thermal Plan
TSS	mg/L	75	50	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Turbidity	NTU	150	50	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
BOD_5 20ºC	mg/L	30	20	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)

[26] Depending on hardness.
[27] Temperature limitations are based on the receiving water type, viz freshwater, estuaries, enclosed bays and coastal in the Thermal Plan and Basin Plan.

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL	Effluent Limitations AMEL	Basis for Limit
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0		BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Phenols	mg/L	1.0		BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1		BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5		BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
PCBs	Ng/L	30		Basin Plan
Acute Toxicity-Average Monthly	Survival %		90	Basin Plan
Acute Toxicity-Single Test	Survival %	70		Basin Plan
Metals				BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Antimony	µg/L	6		BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Arsenic	µg/L	50	29	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Beryllium	µg/L	4		CTR, Basin Plan
Cadmium	µg/L	5		CTR, Basin Plan
Chromium III	µg/L	50		BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41	BPJ (R4-2014-0060)
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9	CTR, Basin Plan
Lead	µg/L	14	7	CTR, Basin Plan
Mercury	µg/L	0.050		CTR, Basin Plan
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7	CTR, Basin Plan
Selenium	µg/L	120	58	CTR, Basin Plan

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan, and the State Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan), Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan), and Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (ISWEBE Plan) contain numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. These Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality of waters pursuant to federal regulations (40 CFR 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in the Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and other statewide water quality control plans, as applicable.

B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR 122.42.

40 CFRs 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. 40 CFR 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 CFR 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 CFRs 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the California Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference California Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order (R4-2014-0060). The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements.

Pursuant to 40 CFRs 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order becomes available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit, this

General NPDES Permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

All Dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General Permit shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated wastewater (concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.

The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.

The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.

The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.

The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

6. Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable))

7. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (see sample MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Order.

A. Influent Monitoring (Not applicable)

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the sample MRP (Attachment G). To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in this Order, the Order carries over the existing monitoring requirements for all parameters and adds new parameters based on newly

added WQBELs based on TMDL WLAs. Monitoring will be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with final effluent limitations. Acute toxicity monitoring is also carried over and is required annually, at a minimum.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Requirements

WET protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction and growth.

The Order includes limitations for acute toxicity, and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the effluent limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Effluent Limitations, of this Order. However, chronic toxicity testing is required for those discharges to receiving water with chronic toxicity TMDL effluent limitations.

For this permit, chronic toxicity in the discharge is evaluated using USEPA's 2010 Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) hypothesis testing approach. Chronic toxicity limitations are expressed as "Pass" for the median monthly summary results and "Pass" and "<50% Effect" for each maximum daily individual results. The chronic toxicity effluent limitations are as stringent as necessary to protect the narrative Basin Plan Water Quality Objective for chronic toxicity. Those limitations are also consistent with the chronic toxicity WLA of 1.0 TUc and the assumptions of the Calleguas Creek Toxicity TMDL which went into effect on March 24, 2006, and the implementation language which reads as follows: "The toxicity WLAs will be implemented in accordance with USEPA, State Board and Regional Board resolutions, **guidance** (emphasis added) and policy at the time of permit issuance or renewal."

D. Receiving Water Monitoring (Not Applicable)

E. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as a General NPDES permit for Discharges of Nonprocess Wastewater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person, by mail or by email to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order or submitted by email to

gensen.kai@waterboards.ca.gov. Comments should be addressed to the attention of Mr. Augustine Anijielo, Unit Chief, General Permitting.

To be fully responded to and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on March 16, 2020.

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: April 9, 2020
Time: 9 AM
Location: City of Agoura Hills

30001 Ladyface Court
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and NPDES Permit.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our web address is http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/logangeles where you can access to the current agenda and any changes in dates and location.

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, Title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

E. Information and Copying

The Tentative Permit and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6651.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the General NPDES Permit was invited to contact the Regional Water Board, reference this General NPDES Permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this General Permit should be directed to Gensen Kai at (213) 576-6651.

ATTACHMENT G – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-XXXX FOR DISCHARGES OF NONPROCESS WATEWATER TO SURFACE WATERS IN COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES (GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994003, SERIES NO. XXXX)

This Order was adopted on:	April 9, 2020
This Order shall become effective on:	January 8, 2021
This Order shall expire on:	January 8, 2026

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Regional Water Board have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as minor discharges.

Ordered By: _____
Renee Purdy
Executive Officer
Date: XXX, 2020

Table of Contents

Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC also authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point(s) M-xxx and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

B. This Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.

C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised March 12, 2007); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

D. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the USEPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

E. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include QA/QC data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program".

G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the State Water Board Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or
3. "Not Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

Current MLs, which are listed in Appendix A, are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000.

H. Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Appendix A to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix A;

2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 14, 1999);

3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix A;

4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix A, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,

5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Regional Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.

J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.b.4. of this MRP shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

M. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

N. For parameters that both monthly average and daily maximum limitations are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limitation, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples taken weekly if enrollee violates the monthly average effluent limitation on the month the last weekly effluent sample was taken, then the constituent must continue to be sampled weekly until compliance with the AMEL is demonstrated.. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limitation.

O. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:

1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and

3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

P. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

Q. All monitoring reports shall include the discharge limitations in the Order, tabulated analytical data, the chain of custody form, and the laboratory report (including but not limited to date and time of sampling, date of analyses, method of analysis and detection limits).

R. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective action taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

S. Before commencing a new discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for toxicity and for all the constituents listed in Fact Sheet, and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of Order No. R4-2019-XXXX.

T. In the In the event of presence of oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors, discharge shall not commence until compliance with the requirements is demonstrated. All visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.

U. If monitoring results indicate an exceedance of a limit contained in Order R4-2019-XXXX, the discharge shall be terminated and shall only be resumed after remedial measures have been implemented and full compliance with the requirements has been ascertained.

V. In addition, as applicable, following an effluent limit exceedance, the Discharger shall implement the following accelerated monitoring program:

1. Monthly monitoring shall be increased to weekly monitoring,

2. Quarterly monitoring shall be increased to monthly monitoring , and

3. Semi-annually monitoring shall be increased to quarterly.

4. Annual monitoring shall be increased to semi-annually.

If three consecutive accelerated monitoring events demonstrate full compliance with effluent limits, the Discharger may return to the regular monitoring frequency, with the approval of the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table G-1. Monitoring Points Information

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Discharge Point 1	M-001	Representative sample should be collected after treatment process, while discharging, before mixing with receiving water or other waste and/or diluting with any other water or waste.
Discharge Point 2	M-002	If more than one discharge point is authorized under the General Permit, compliance monitoring locations shall be named M-002, M-003, etc. and shall be located so as to allow collection of treated effluent after treatment and before contact with receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor the influent to the treatment system once during the Fourth Quarter of the 4th year of the permit, prior to the permit expiration, for all constituents listed in Attachment E to the Order, Screening levels for priority pollutants.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Discharge Points M-001 as specified in the following table. Representative effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment process (if any) while discharging and before contact or mixing with receiving water or other waters and/or dilution with any other water or waste.

Table G-2. Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously	[1]
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	[1]
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	[1]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Nitrogen[2]	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
TSS	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	[1]
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Benzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chromium VI	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Lead	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (and included as Appendix A of this Order), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
[2] Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Acute Toxicity	% survival	grab	annually	[1]
Attachment "E", priority pollutant scan	µg/L	Grab	Once during the fourth quarter of 4th year of the permit	[1]

Sediment Monitoring Requirements – Applicable if sediment monitoring is required in the Fact Sheet to enrollment authorization.

B. If sediment monitoring is triggered per section VIII.H of this Order, Dischargers are required to implement the following monitoring as indicated in the Table below.

C. If sediment monitoring is not triggered per section VIII.H of this Order, then Dischargers are required to implement sediment monitoring once during the 5 year life of the permit. The sediment sample shall be collected before the termination of the enrollment or expiration of the Order.

Table G-3. Sediment Monitoring Requirements

Parameters	Units	Sample Media[3]	Sampling Frequency[4]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly

[3] Sampling shall be designed to collect enough volumes of effluent so that sufficient amount of suspended solids can be collected to allow for analysis of the listed pollutants in the bulk sediment.
[4] Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year.

Parameters	Units	Sample Media[3]	Sampling Frequency[4]
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Chlordane	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
PAHs, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
PCBs, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
DDT, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The MRP requires an annual test of Acute Toxicity, which measures primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be recorded in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent samples (e.g., grab samples) by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.
2. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for discharge into freshwater and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for discharge into coastal water. If the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger have the option of using the inland silverside, *Menidia beryllina*, instead of the topsmelt. The method for topsmelt (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0) is found in USEPA's *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136), or a more recent edition. The method for Pimephales promelas is found in USEPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000 and method for Menidia beryllina is found in USEPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006, or a more recent edition.
3. Accelerated Toxicity Monitoring: If the results of the toxicity test yield a survival of less than 90%, then the frequency of analyses shall increase to monthly until at least three test results have been obtained and full compliance with effluent limitations has been demonstrated, after which the frequency of analyses shall revert to annually. Results of toxicity tests shall be included in the first monitoring report following sampling.
4. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

Chronic Toxicity

Chronic toxicity limitation is applicable as expressed in the enrollment authorization factsheet and stipulated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program

1. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity

The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge at Discharge Point xxx shall be 100 percent effluent.

2. Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test and TIE studies. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

3. Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples—at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge—in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR part 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

a. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).

b. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01).

c. A static renewal toxicity test with the green algae, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

4. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this permit's first required sample collection. The Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the algae species previously referenced. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge, during that given month. As allowed under the test method for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the Fathead minnow, a second and third sample may be collected for use as test solution renewal water as the seven-day toxicity test progresses. However, that same sample shall be used to renew both *the Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the Fathead minnow. The species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle.

Rescreening is required at least once per five (5) years. The Discharger shall rescreen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same

species is the most sensitive, then the rescreening does not need to include more than one suit of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive, or if there is ambiguity, then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests using enough collected effluent for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

5. Preparation of an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan within 90 days of the permit effective date to be ready to respond to toxicity events. The Discharger shall review and update this work plan as necessary so it remains current and applicable to the discharge. At a minimum, the work plan shall include:

a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.

b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and

c. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

6. Toxicity Identification Evaluation and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Process

a. Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). A toxicity test sample is immediately subject to TIE procedures to identify the toxic chemical(s), if a chronic toxicity test shows “Fail and % Effect value ≥50”. The Discharger shall initiate a TIE using, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.

b. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE). When a toxicant or class of toxicants is identified, a TRE shall be performed for that toxicant. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity and discuss appropriate BMPs to eliminate the causes of toxicity. No later than 30 days after the source of toxicity and appropriate BMPs and/or treatment are identified, the Discharger shall submit a TRE Corrective Action Plan to the Executive Officer for approval. At minimum, the plan shall include:

i The potential sources of pollutant(s) causing toxicity.

ii Recommended BMPs and/or treatment to reduce the pollutant(s) causing toxicity.

iii Follow-up monitoring to demonstrate that toxicity has been removed.

iv Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

v A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.

vi Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

vii The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TIE/TRE process.

viii The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

7. Reporting Toxicity Test Results

The Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:

a. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).

b. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.

Ammonia Removal

2. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Discharger must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and no other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.

a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.

b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.

c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.

d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.

3. When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent, after submitting a written request to the Regional Water Board, and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

Chlorine Removal

Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board, chlorine shall not be removed from bioassay sample.

Reporting

4. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results as required by this General Permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results with the Self-Monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.

a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.

b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit.

5. Test results for toxicity tests shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:

a. Sample date(s);

b. Test initiation date;

c. Test species;

d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);

e. Any applicable charts; and

f. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

6. The Discharger shall notify, by telephone or electronically, this Regional Water Board of any toxicity exceedance within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may

also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER (NOT APPLICABLE)

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
   a. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-Compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
   b. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements

Self-Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this General Permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall email electronic copy of SMRs to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table G-4. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuously	XXX xx, 20xx	Continuously	Submit with quarterly SMR
Hourly	XXX xx, 20xx	Hourly	Submit with quarterly SMR
Daily	XXX xx, 20xx	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with quarterly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with quarterly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through March 31	May 15
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	April 1 through June 30	August 14
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	July 1 through September 30	November 14
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	October 1 through December 31	February 14
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following XXX xx , 20xx	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Annually	January 1 following (or on) XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR
4th year of permit	Closest of October 1, 2025	October 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

b. Sample results less than the 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.

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 may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality 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.

c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

5. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs;

discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

c. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D). The Regional Board is implementing a paperless office system to reduce paper use, increase efficiency and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public and interested parties to view water quality documents. Therefore, please convert all regulatory documents, submissions, data and correspondence that you would normally submit to us as hard copies to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are less than 10 MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the address listed below. If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents please visit the Regional Board's website listed above and navigate to Paperless Office.

CRWQCB – Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attn: Information & Technology Unit

XI. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS (DMRS) (NOT APPLICABLE)

XII. OTHER REPORTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

XIII. NOTIFICATION

1. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing prior to discharge of any chemical which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

a. Name and general composition of the chemical,

b. Frequency of use,

c. Quantities to be used,

d. Proposed discharge concentrations and,

e. EPA registration number, if applicable.

No discharge of such chemical shall be made prior to obtaining the Executive Officer's approval.

2. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board via telephone and/or fax within 24 hours of noticing an exceedance above the effluent limits in Order No. R4-2020-XXXX. The Discharger shall provide to the Regional Water Board within 14 days of observing the exceedance a detailed statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with the requirements and submit a timetable for correction.

XIV. MONITORING FREQUENCIES ADJUSTMENT

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted by the Executive Officer to a less frequent basis if the Discharger makes a request and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.