CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

REGION 4, LOS ANGELES REGION

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ORDER NO. R4-2007-XXXX
NPDES NO. CA0054011

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE JOINT OUTFALL SYSTEM LOS COYOTES WATER RECLAMATION PLANT DISCHARGE TO REACH 1 OF SAN GABRIEL RIVER

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	**Joint Outfall System**
Name of Facility	**Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant, Cerritos**
Facility Address	**16515 Piuma Avenue**
	Cerritos, CA 90703
	Los Angeles County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a **major** discharge.	

The Joint Outfall System (ownership and operation of the Joint Outfall System is proportionally shared among the signatory parties to the amended Joint Outfall Agreement effective July 1, 1995. These parties include County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 15, 16,17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, and 34, and South Bay Cities Sanitation District of Los Angeles County) was formerly referred to as the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Its discharge from the point identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order.

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Tertiary treated wastewater	33º, 52', 48" N	118º, 06', 30" W	**San Gabriel River**

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	**~~July 12~~September 6, 2007**
This Order shall become effective on:	**~~September 1~~October 27, 2007**
This Order shall expire on:	**~~June 11~~August 5, 2012**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	**180 days prior to the Order expiration date**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supercedes Order No. R4-2002-0121 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) 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.

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Deborah J. Smith, Interim Executive Officer

Table of Contents

I. Facility Information 4
II. Findings 5
III. Discharge Prohibitions 11
IV. Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications 12
A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001 12
B. Reclamation Specifications 16
V. Receiving Water Limitations 16
A. Surface Water Limitations 16
VI. Provisions 19
A. Standard Provisions 19
B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements 22
C. Special Provisions 22
1. Reopener Provisions 22
2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements 24
3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention ..... 26~~25~~
4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications 27
5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) ..... 28~~27~~
6. Spill Reporting Requirements ..... 30~~29~~
7. Compliance Schedules ..... 33~~32~~
VII. Compliance Determination 33

List of Tables

Table 1. Discharger Information 1
Table 2. Discharge Location 1
Table 3. Administrative Information 1
Table 4. Facility Information 4
Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses 7
Table 6. Effluent Limitations 12
Table 7. Interim Effluent Limitations 16

List of Attachments

Attachment A – Definitions A-1
Attachment B – Map B-1
Attachment C – Flow Schematic C-1
Attachment D – Standard Provisions D-1
Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) E-1
Attachment F – Fact Sheet F-1
Attachment G – Generic Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan G-1
Attachment H. – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements H-1
Attachment J. – Pretreatment Reporting Requirements J-1

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 4. Facility Information

Discharger	Joint Outfall System
Name of Facility	Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant, Cerritos
Facility Address	16515 Piuma Avenue
	Cerritos, CA 90703
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Ann Heil, Supervising Engineer, (562) 699-7411
Mailing Address	1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
Facility Design Flow	37.5 million gallons per day

II. FINDINGS

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

A. Background. The Joint Outfall System (ownership and operation of the Joint Outfall System is proportionally shared among the signatory parties to the amended Joint Outfall Agreement effective July 1, 1995. These parties include County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 15, 16,17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, and 34, and South Bay Cities Sanitation District of Los Angeles County), formerly referred to as the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and hereinafter Discharger or Districts, is currently discharging pursuant to Order No. R4-2002-0121 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0054011. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated December 12, 2006**,** and applied for a NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 37.5 million gallons per day (mgd) of treated wastewater from Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant, hereinafter Facility. The application was deemed complete on January 18, 2007.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the "discharger" or "permittee" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

B. Facility Description. The Discharger owns and operates a Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW). The treatment system consists of primary sedimentation, activated sludge biological treatment with nitrification and denitrification, secondary sedimentation, inert media filtration, chlorination, and dechlorination. Wastewater is discharged from Discharge Point 001 (see table on cover page) to Reach 1 of the San Gabriel River, a water of the United States, within San Gabriel River Watershed. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the facility.

C. Legal Authorities. This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

D. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E, G, H and J are also incorporated into this Order.

E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100-21177.

F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations[1], 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. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at Part 133 and Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125, section 125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet.

G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. 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. This Order contains requirements, expressed as a technology equivalence requirement, more stringent than secondary treatment requirements that are necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The rationale for these requirements, which consist of tertiary treatment or equivalent requirements or other provisions, is discussed in Section IV.C.2.b.1. of the Fact Sheet.

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, 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).

H. Water Quality Control Plans. The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements 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. Beneficial uses applicable to San Gabriel River are as follows:

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

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	San Gabriel River Reach 1: Firestone Blvd to Estuary (Hydro. Unit No. 405.15)	Existing: Water contact recreation (REC-1) [2],, non-contact water recreation (REC-2) Intermittent: None Potential: Warm freshwater habitat (WARM), wildlife habitat (WILD), and municipal and domestic water supply (MUN)[3].
001	San Gabriel River Estuary (Hydro. Unit No. 405.15)	Existing: Industrial service supply (IND), navigation (NAV), water contact recreation (REC-1), non-contact water recreation (REC-2), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), estuarine habitat (EST), marine habitat(MAR), wildlife habitat (WILD), rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE), migration of aquatic organism (MIGR), and spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN) Intermittent: None Potential: Shellfish harvesting (SHELL)

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan and subsequent amendments.

The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Tables 3-1 through Tables 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were revised on April 25, 2002, by the Regional Water Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2002-011, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (Including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries and Wetlands) with Beneficial Use Designations for Protection of Aquatic Lif*e. The ammonia Basin Plan amendment was approved by the State Water Board, the Office of Administrative Law, and USEPA on April 30, 2003, June 5, 2003, and June 19, 2003, respectively. On December 1, 2005, Resolution No. 2005-014, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Early Life Stage Implementation Provision of the Freshwater Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (including enclosed bays, estuaries and wetlands) for Protection of Aquatic Life,* was adopted by the Regional Water Board. Although the revised ammonia water quality objectives may be less stringent than those contained in

[2] Access prohibited by Los Angeles County DPW in concrete-channelized areas.

[3] The potential municipal and domestic supply beneficial uses for the water body is consistent with the State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 88-63 and Regional Water Board Resolution No. 89-003; however, the Regional Water Board has only conditionally designated the MUN beneficial uses and at this time cannot establish effluent limitations designed to protect the conditional designation.

the 1994 Basin Plan, they are still protective of aquatic life and are consistent with USEPA's 1999 ammonia criteria update.

On November 30, 2006, USEPA approved the State's 2004-2006 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies with the exception of Walnut Creek for toxicity. The list (hereinafter referred to as the 303(d) list) was prepared in accordance with section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act to identify specific impaired waterbodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after the implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. This 303(d) list was amended by USEPA on March 8, 2007 to include lead and zinc for Coyote Creek and copper for San Gabriel River Estuary. The San Gabriel River and its tributaries related to this discharge are on the 303(d) list for the following pollutants/stressors, from point and non-point sources:

San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Estuary to Firestone) - Hydrologic unit 405.15
- Coliform bacteria, , and pH

San Gabriel River Estuary - Hydrologic unit 405.15
- Copper

On March 26, 2007, USEPA established TMDLs for metals and selenium for the San Gabriel River watershed. USEPA has established wet-weather waste load allocations for copper, lead, and zinc in Coyote Creek. San Gabriel River Estuary has also dry-weather waste load allocation for copper. Metals TMDLs are applied in this permit.

I. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. 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 amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

J. **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. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

K. **Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements.** Section 2.1 of the SIP provides that, based on a Discharger's request and demonstration that it is infeasible for an existing Discharger to achieve immediate compliance with an effluent limitation derived

from a CTR criterion, compliance schedules may be allowed in an NPDES permit. Unless an exception has been granted under section 5.3 of the SIP, a compliance schedule may not exceed 5 years from the date that the permit is issued or reissued, nor may it extend beyond 10 years from the effective date of the SIP (or May 18, 2010) to establish and comply with CTR criterion-based effluent limitations. Where a compliance schedule for a final effluent limitation exceeds 1 year, the Order must include interim numeric limitations for that constituent or parameter. Where allowed by the Basin Plan, compliance schedules and interim effluent limitations or discharge specifications may also be granted to time to implement a new or revised water quality objective. This Order does not include~~s~~ compliance schedules and interim effluent limitations. ~~A detailed discussion of the basis for the compliance schedule and interim effluent limitation is included in the Fact Sheet.~~

L. 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. (40 C.F.R. 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.

M. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants. This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and pH. Restrictions on BOD_5, TSS, and pH are discussed in Section IV.B. of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

This Order contains pollutant restrictions that are more stringent than applicable federal requirements and standards. Specifically, this Order includes effluent limitations for BOD and TSS that are more stringent than applicable federal standards, but that are nonetheless necessary to meet numeric objectives or protect beneficial uses. The rationale for including these limitations is explained in Section IV.B. of the Fact Sheet.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically 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 section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All 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 section 131.21(c)(1).

N. Antidegradation Policy. 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 detail in the Fact Sheet the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

O. Anti-Backsliding Requirements. Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations 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.

P. 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.

Q. 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 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.

R. Standard and Special Provisions. Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

S. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law. The provisions/requirements in subsection VI.C. of this Order are included to implement

state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

T. 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. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

U. Consideration of Public Comment. The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Discharge of wastewater at a location different from that described in this Order is prohibited.

B. The bypass or overflow of untreated wastewater or wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except as allowed in Standard Provision I.G. of Attachment D, Standard Provisions.

C. The monthly average effluent dry weather discharge flow rate from the facility shall not exceed the design capacity.

D. The Discharger shall not cause degradation of any water supply, except as consistent with State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

E. The treatment or disposal of wastes from the facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in section 13050, subdivision (l) and (m) of the CWC.

F. The discharge of any substances in concentrations toxic to animal or plant is prohibited.

G. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP:

Table 6. Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
$BOD_5$20ºC	mg/L	20	30	45	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	6,300	9,400	14,100	--	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	15	40	45	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4,700	12,500	14,100	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.5	8.5
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	--	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	3,100	--	4,700	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.3	--	--
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	31	--	--
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	~~1.1~~ 2.1 [2]	--	~~2.7~~ 4.9 [2]	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	~~340~~ 660	--	~~840~~ 1500	--	--
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	8	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	2,500	--	--	--	--
Nitrite as N	mg/L	1	--		--	--
	lbs/day[1]	310	--		--	--
Cyanide	µg/L	4.7	--	7.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1.5	--	2.2	--	--
Copper(dry weather)[3], Total Recoverable	µg/L	15	--	28	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4.7	--	8.8	--	--

[1] The mass emission rates are based on the plant design flow rate of 37.5 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow(MGD) x Concentration(mg/L) x 8.34(conversion factor) = lbs/day. During wet-weather storm events in which the flow exceeds the design capacity, the mass discharge rate limitations shall not apply, and concentration limitations will provide the only applicable effluent limitations.

[2] This is the translated effluent limitation for ammonia based on the water quality objective for ammonia in the current Basin Plan, Table 3-3 and Table 3-1, which resulted from Resolution No. 2002-011, and 2005-014 adopted by the Regional Water Board on April 25, 2002, and December 1, 2005, respectively. This effluent limitation is derived according to the Implementation Section of Resolution No. 2002-011. ~~However, this effluent limitation will not be in effect until the interim limit expires on June 11, 2012. During the interim, the interim effluent limitation in Table 7 of this Order will apply.~~

[3] Dry-weather effluent limit for this parameter will apply when the maximum daily flow in the San Gabriel River is less than 260 cfs as measured at USGS flow gauging station 11087020 , located in Reach 3 above the Whittier Narrows Dam. This gauging station is operated and maintained by the USGS.

b. **Percent Removal:** The average monthly removal of BOD 5-day 20°C and total suspended solids shall not be less than 85 percent. (Template language)

c. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 86°F**.**

d. Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life or that result in accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

e. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed an MPN or CFU of 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN or CFU of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. No sample shall exceed an MPN or CFU of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which an analysis has been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.

f. For the protection of the water contact recreation beneficial use, the wastes discharged to water courses shall have received adequate treatment, so that the turbidity of the wastewater does not exceed any of the following: (a) an average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) within a 24-hour period; (b) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) within a 24-hour period; and (c) 10 NTU at any time.

g. To protect the underlying ground water basins, pollutants shall not be present in the wastes discharged at concentrations that pose a threat to ground water quality.

h. <u>Acute Toxicity Limitation</u>

i. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:

(a) the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static renewal bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and

(b) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

ii. If either of the above requirements IV.A.1.h.i.(a) or IV.A.1.h.i.(b) is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. The Discharger shall ensure that results of a

failing acute toxicity test are received by the Discharger within 24 hours of completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 5 business days of receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with acute toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing. However, if the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

iii. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests results are less than 70% survival, the Discharger shall immediately implement Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.

iv. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in Attachment E - Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

i. <u>Chronic Toxicity Trigger and Requirements:</u>

i. The chronic toxicity of the effluent shall be expressed and reported in toxic units, where:

$$TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on test organisms, as determined by the results of a critical life stage toxicity test.

ii. There shall be no chronic toxicity in the effluent discharge.

iii. If the chronic toxicity of the effluent exceeds the monthly trigger median of 1.0 TU_c, the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated chronic toxicity testing according to the MRP (Attachment E), Section V.B.3. If any three out of the initial test and the six accelerated tests results exceed 1.0 TU_c, the Discharger shall initiate a TIE and implement the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan, as specified in the MRP (Attachment E), Section V.D.

iv. The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity monitoring as specified in the MRP (Attachment E).

~~2. Interim Effluent Limitations~~

~~a. During the period beginning October 2003 to December 2006, the Discharger has demonstrated consistent compliance with copper and cyanide. Therefore, interim effluent limitations for the above-mentioned constituents are not necessary.~~

~~b. The facility may not be able to achieve immediate compliance with the newly established ammonia objectives. Based on data since NDN was implemented by the Discharger, the Discharger is unable to immediately meet the revised Basin Plan chronic objective for ammonia. The NDN processes at the Los Coyotes WRP remove ammonia, but chloramination is used as part of the disinfection process. Chloramination results in effluent ammonia concentrations in the 1 to 2 mg/L range. Disinfection solely with free chlorine is not currently being employed due to concerns with production of trihalomethanes (THMs). Because ammonia objectives were revised after adoption of the previous discharge permit for the Los Coyotes WRP, they are considered to be new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality standards, and thus the Basin Plan authorizes issuance of a compliance schedule. The Discharger has been aware of the ammonia objectives, and has been pursuing adoption of a Site Specific Objective (SSO) for ammonia in the downstream receiving water to attain compliance with ammonia water quality objectives. A technical study in support of an SSO was completed and submitted to the Regional Board in September 2003.~~

~~On June 7, 2007, Regional Water Board adopted *Amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan-Los Angeles Region-To Incorporate Site-Specific Objectives for Select Inland Surface Waters in the San Gabriel River, Los Angeles River and Santa Clara River Watersheds.* This amendment to the Basin Plan will incorporate site-specific 30-day average objectives for ammonia along with corresponding site-specific early life stage implementation provisions for select waterbody reaches and tributaries in the Santa Clara, Los Angeles, and San Gabriel River watersheds. These site-specific 30-day average objectives and corresponding site-specific early life stage implementation provisions shall replace the previously applicable regional 30-day average objective for the affected waterbody reaches. This amendment will not change the regional one-hour average objective for these waterbodies. However, this amendment can not be implemented until the final approval of the amendment by the EPA. Once approved, this permit will be reopened to incorporate the provisions of this amendment in the permit. The application of the SSO is not considered backsliding under Exception (2) of Section 402(o)(2) of the Clean Water Act 40 CFR 122.44. In the meantime, an interim effluent monthly average limit for ammonia and maximum daily limit will apply.~~

~~During the period beginning September 1, 2007, the following interim effluent limitations in the Table below shall apply.~~

~~**Table 7. Interim Effluent Limitations**~~

~~Parameter~~	~~Units~~	~~Effluent Limitations~~				
		~~Average Monthly~~	~~Average Weekly~~	~~Maximum Daily~~	~~Instantaneous Minimum~~	~~Instantaneous Maximum~~
~~Ammonia Nitrogen~~	~~mg/L~~	~~2.0~~[4]	~~--~~	~~3.3~~[5]	~~--~~	~~--~~
	~~lbs/day~~[6]	~~630~~	~~--~~	~~1030~~	~~--~~	~~--~~

B. Reclamation Specifications

1. The production, distribution, and reuse of recycled water are presently regulated under Water Reclamation Requirements (WRR) Order No. 87-51, adopted by this Board on April 27, 1987, continued in Board Order No. 97-072, adopted on May 12, 1997. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13523, these WRRs were revised in 1997 and were readopted without change in Order No. 97-072, adopted May 12, 1997.

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in San Gabriel River:

1. For waters designated with a warm freshwater habitat (WARM) beneficial use, the temperature of the receiving water at any time or place and within any given 24-

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~~[4] Interim average monthly effluent limit is derived statistically as 95th percentile using P-Limit software based on monitoring data from October 2003 to December 2006. This limit would apply from the effective date of this permit until the ammonia SSO is implemented or until June 11, 2012 (expiration date of the permit), whichever comes first.~~

~~[5] Interim daily maximum effluent limit is derived statistically as 99th percentile using P-Limit software based on monitoring data from October 2003 to December 2006. This limit would apply from the effective date of this permit until the ammonia SSO is implemented or until June 11, 2012 (expiration date of the permit), whichever comes first.~~

~~[6] The mass emission rates are based on the plant design flow rate of 37.5 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow(MGD) x Concentration(mg/L) x 8.34(conversion factor) = lbs/day. During wet-weather storm events in which the flow exceeds the design capacity, the mass discharge rate limitations shall not apply, and concentration limitations will provide the only applicable effluent limitations.~~

hour period shall not be altered by more than 5^0F above the natural temperature (or above 70^0F if the ambient receiving water temperature is less than 60^0F) due to the discharge of effluent at the receiving water station located downstream of the discharge. Natural conditions shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

2. The pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of wastes discharged. Natural conditions shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.

4. The fecal coliform concentration in the receiving water shall not exceed the following, as a result of wastes discharged:

   a. Geometric Mean Limits

      i. E.coli density shall not exceed 126/100 mL.

      ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 mL.

   b. Single Sample Limits

      i. E.coli density shall not exceed 235/100 mL.

      ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 mL.

5. Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases in natural turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits, as a result of wastes discharged:

   a. Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%, and

   b. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 10%.

6. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of toxic substances in the receiving water that are toxic to or cause detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, or aquatic life.

7. The wastes discharged shall not cause concentrations of contaminants to occur at levels that are harmful to human health in waters which are existing or potential sources of drinking water.

8. The concentrations of toxic pollutants in the water column, sediments, or biota shall not adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of the wastes discharged.

9. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in BOD, which adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

10. Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

11. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

12. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.

13. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

14. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving waters.

15. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving waters; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.

16. The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life as a result of the wastes discharged.

17. Acute Toxicity Receiving Water Quality Objective

    a. There shall be no acute toxicity in ambient waters as a result of wastes discharged.

    b. Receiving water and effluent toxicity testing shall be performed on the same day as close to concurrently as possible.

    c. The acute toxicity of the receiving water, at the receiving water station R-4 (RSW-002 in this permit) located immediately downstream of the discharge, including mixing zone shall be such that: (i) the average survival in the undiluted receiving water for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static, static-renewal, or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival. Static-renewal bioassay tests may be used, as allowed by the most current USEPA test method, for measuring acute toxicity.

d. If the extent of the acute toxicity of the receiving water upstream of the discharge is greater than the downstream and the results of the effluent acute toxicity test comply with acute toxicity limitation, the accelerated monitoring according to Monitoring and Reporting Program, Section V.A.2.d. need not be implemented for the receiving water.

18. Chronic Toxicity Receiving Water Quality Objective

a. There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of wastes discharged.

b. Receiving water and effluent toxicity testing shall be performed on the same day as close to concurrently as possible.

c. If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water at the monitoring station immediately downstream of the discharge, exceeds the monthly median of 1.0 TUc trigger in a critical life stage test and the toxicity cannot be attributed to upstream toxicity, as assessed by the Discharger, then the Discharger shall immediately implement an accelerated chronic toxicity testing according to Monitoring and Reporting Program, Section V.B.3. If two of the six tests exceed a 1.0 TUc trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TIE and implement the Initial Investigation TRE workplan.

d. If the chronic toxicity of the receiving water upstream of the discharge is greater than the downstream and the TUc of the effluent chronic toxicity test is less than or equal to a monthly median of 1 TUc trigger, then accelerated monitoring need not be implemented.

19. The wastes discharged shall not cause the ammonia water quality objective in the Basin Plan to be exceeded in the receiving water. Compliance with the ammonia water quality objectives shall be determined by comparing the receiving water ammonia concentration to the ammonia water quality objective found in the Basin Plan. The ammonia water quality objective can also be calculated using the pH and temperature of the receiving water at the time of collection of the ammonia sample.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

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

2. **Regional Water Board Standard Provisions**
The Discharger shall comply with the Regional Water Board-specific Standard Provisions as follows:

a. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code.

b. Odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage or sludge origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site or the sewage collection system due to improper operation of facilities, as determined by the Regional Water Board, are prohibited.

c. All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, or disposal of "wastes" shall be adequately protected against damage resulting from overflow, washout, or inundation from a storm or flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.

d. Collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be operated in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.

e. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

f. The provisions of this order are severable. If any provision of this order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

g. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the CWA.

h. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the discharger is or may be subject to under Section 311 of the CWA.

i. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.

j. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation thereof.

k. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations

established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 403, and 405 of the Federal CWA and amendments thereto.

l. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.

m. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.

n. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.

o. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.

p. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.

q. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.

r. The CWC provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the CWC is subject to civil penalties of up to $5,000 per day, $10,000 per day, or $25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to $10 per gallon per day or $25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

s. Under CWC 13387, 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, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this order and is subject to a fine of not more than $25,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both. For a second conviction, such a person shall be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both.

t. The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.

u. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

   i. Name and general composition of the chemical,
   ii. Frequency of use,
   iii. Quantities to be used,
   iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
   v. USEPA registration number, if applicable.

v. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, maximum daily effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify Watershed Regulatory Section Chief at the Regional Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6616, or electronically within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:

   i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

   ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; and,

   iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliances does not stay any condition of this Order.

b. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

c. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR, Parts 122 and 124 to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed protection management approach.

d. The Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order will cause, have the potential to cause, or will contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

e. This Order may also be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR, Parts 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this Order, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity, or acquisition of newly obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

f. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR, Parts 122 to 124, to include new MLs.

g. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as an update of a water quality objective, or the adoption of a TMDL for the San Gabriel River Watershed.

h. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of the delisting of a pollutant from the 303(d) list.

i. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise the chronic toxicity effluent limitation, and/or total residual chlorine limitations, to the extent necessary, to be consistent with State Water Board precedential decisions, new policies, new laws, or new regulations.

j. This Order may be reopened to modify final effluent limits, if at the conclusion of necessary studies conducted by the Discharger, the Regional Water Board determines that dilution credits, attenuation factors, water effects ratio, site specific objectives, or metal translators are warranted. If EPA approves site-specific objectives for ammonia in downstream receiving water locations, this Order may be reopened to consider the site-specific objectives.

k. This Order may be reopened to modify effluent limits if the EPA approves a revised TMDL and Implementation Plan for Metals in the San Gabriel River. The Regional Water Board is scheduled to consider a revised TMDL and Implementation Plan for Metal s in the San Gabriel River in late 2007.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Toxicity Reduction Requirements

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the workplan within 60 days from the date in which it was received, the workplan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use USEPA manual EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance, or most current version. At a minimum, the initial investigation TRE workplan must contain the provisions in Attachment G. This workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include, at a minimum:

i. 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.

ii. A description of the facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the facility; and,

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

If the effluent toxicity test result exceeds the limitation, then the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated toxicity testing that consists of six additional tests, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. Effluent sampling for the first test of the six additional tests shall commence within 5 days of receipt of the test results exceeding the toxicity limitation.

If the results of any two of the six tests (any two tests in a 12-week period) exceed the limitation, the Discharger shall initiate a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).

If results of the implementation of the facility's initial investigation TRE workplan (as described above) indicate the need to continue the TRE/TIE, the Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 15 days of completion of the initial investigation TRE.

Detailed toxicity testing and reporting requirements are contained in Section V of the MRP, (Attachment E).

b. Treatment Plant Capacity

The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board within 90 days after the "30-day (monthly) average" daily dry-weather flow equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The Discharger's senior administrative officer shall sign a letter, which transmits that report and certifies that the discharger's policy-making body is adequately informed of the report's contents. The report shall include the following:

i. The average daily flow for the month, the date on which the peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for the day;

ii. The best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry-weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of the facilities; and

iii. A schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

This requirement is applicable to those facilities which have not reached 75 percent of capacity as of the effective date of this Order. For those facilities that have reached 75 percent of capacity by that date but for which no such report has been previously submitted, such report shall be filed within 90 days of the issuance of this Order.

c. Ammonia Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

The Discharger shall delineate the pH and temperature of the ambient receiving water conditions within 100 feet downstream from the point of discharge. A workplan describing the pH and temperature fluctuation study shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for approval within 60 days from the date of adoption of this permit. Detailed monitoring requirements are contained in Section VII.A.2 of the MRP.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order the Discharger shall submit an updated SWPPP that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements* (Attachment H). If all storm water is captured and treated on-site and no storm water is discharged or allowed to run off-site from the Facility, the Discharge shall provide certification with descriptions of on-site storm water management to the Regional Water Board.

b. Spill Contingency Plan (SCP)

Within ninety days, the Discharger is required to submit a Spill Clean-up Contingency Plan, which describes the activities and protocols, to address clean-up of spills, overflows, and bypasses of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the Discharger's collection system or treatment facilities, that reach water bodies, including dry channels and beach sands. At a minimum, the interim Plan shall include sections on spill clean-up and containment measures, public notification, and monitoring. The Discharger shall review and amend the Plan as appropriate after each spill from the facility or in the service area of the facility. The Discharger shall include a discussion in the annual summary report of any modifications to the Plan and the application of the Plan to all spills during the year.

c. Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

Reporting protocols in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E, Section X.B.4 describe sample results that are to be reported as Detected but Not Quantified (DNQ) or Not Detected (ND). Definitions for a reported Minimum Level (ML) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) are provided in Attachment A. These reporting protocols and definitions are used in determining the need to conduct a Pollution Minimization Program (PMP) as follows:

The Discharger shall be required to develop and conduct a PMP as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

i. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the reported ML; or

ii. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL.

The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a pollutant through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the 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 CWC Section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Water Board:

i. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;

ii. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;

iii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;

iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and

v. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Regional Water Board including:

(a) All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;

(b) A list of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s);

(c) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and

(d) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. Wastewater treatment facilities subject to this Order shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Chapter 3, Subchapter 14, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (Section 13625 of the California Water Code).

b. The Discharger 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.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. **Sludge Disposal Requirements**

i. All sludge generated at the wastewater treatment plant will be disposed of, treated, or applied to land in accordance with Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 503. These requirements are enforceable by USEPA.

ii. The Discharger shall ensure compliance with the requirements in SWRCB Order No. 2004- 10-DWQ, "General Waste Discharge Requirements for the Discharge of Biosolids to Land for Use as a Soil Amendment in Agricultural, Silvicultural, Horticultural and Land Reclamation Activities" for those sites receiving the Discharger's biosolids which a Regional Water Quality Control Board has placed under this general order, and with the requirements in individual Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) issued by a Regional Water Board for sites receiving the Discharger's biosolids.

iii. The Discharger shall comply, if applicable, with WDRs issued by other Regional Water Boards to which jurisdiction the biosolids are transported and applied.

iv. The Discharger shall furnish this Regional Water Board with a copy of any report submitted to USEPA, State Water Board or other Regional Water Board, with respect to municipal sludge or biosolids.

b. **Pretreatment Requirements**

i. This Order includes the Discharger's Pretreatment Program as previously submitted to this Regional Water Board. Any change to the Program shall be reported to the Regional Water Board in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer in accordance with procedures established in 40 CFR, 403.18.

ii. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act with timely, appropriate, and effective enforcement actions. The Discharger shall require industrial users to comply with Federal Categorical Standards and shall initiate enforcement actions against those users who do not comply with the standards. The Discharger shall require industrial users subject to the Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.

iii. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in Federal Regulations 40 CFR, Part 403 including, but not limited to:

(a). Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);

(b). Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;

(c). Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and

(d). Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the Pretreatment Program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3).

iv. The Discharger shall submit semiannual and annual reports to the Regional Water Board, with copies to the State Water Board, and USEPA Region 9, describing the Discharger's pretreatment activities over the period. The annual and semiannual reports shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached *Pretreatment Reporting Requirements* (Attachment J), or an approved revised version thereof. If the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this Order, the Discharger shall include the reasons for noncompliance and shall state how and when the Discharger will comply with such conditions and requirements.

v. The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all control authority pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR, Part 403, including subsequent regulatory revisions thereof. Where Part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Discharger as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Discharger shall complete the required actions within six months from the effective date of this Order or the effective date of Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Discharger shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the Regional Water Board, USEPA, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Federal Clean Water Act. The Regional Water Board or USEPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for

noncompliance with acceptable standards and requirements as provided in the Federal Clean Water Act and/or the California Water Code.

c. The Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order. As such, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 C.F.R. 122.41(e)). The Discharger must report any non-compliance (40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(6) and (7)) and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this Order (40 C.F.R. 122.41(d)). See Attachment D, subsections I.D, V.E, V.H, and I.C., and the following section (Spill Reporting Requirements) of this Order.

6. Spill Reporting Requirements

a. **Notification**

For certain spills, overflows and bypasses, the Discharger shall make notifications as required below:

i. For any spills or overflows of any volume, discharged where they are, or will probably be discharged, to waters of the State, the Discharger shall immediately notify the local health agency in accordance with the California Health and Safety Code section 5411.5. This notification shall occur no later than two hours after the knowledge of the incident.

ii. For any spills or overflows of 1000 gallons or more discharged where they are, or probably be discharged to waters of the State, the Discharger shall immediately notify the State Office of Emergency Services pursuant to Water Code section 13271. This notification shall occur no later than two hours after the knowledge of the incident.

iii. For spills, overflows or bypasses of any volume that flowed to receiving waters or entered a shallow ground water aquifer or has public exposure, the Discharger shall notify such spills to the Regional Water Board, by telephone or electronically as soon as possible but not later than two hours of knowledge of the incident. The following information shall be included in the initial notification: location; date and time of spill; volume and nature of the spill; cause(s) of the spill; mitigation measures implemented, if known at the time.

b. **Monitoring**

For certain spills, overflows and bypasses, the Discharger shall monitor as required below:

i. To define the geographical extent of spill's impact the Discharger shall obtain grab samples (if feasible, accessible, and safe) for spills, overflows or bypasses of any volume that reach receiving waters. The Discharger shall

analyze the samples for total and fecal coliforms or E. coli, and enterococcus, and relevant pollutants of concern, upstream and downstream of the point of entry of the spill (if feasible, accessible and safe). This monitoring shall be done on a daily basis from time the spill is known until the results of two consecutive sets of bacteriological monitoring indicate the return to the background level or the County Department of Health Services authorizes cessation of monitoring.

ii. The Discharger shall obtain a grab sample (if feasible, accessible, and safe) for spills, overflows or bypasses of any volume that flowed to receiving waters, ~~or~~ entered a shallow ground water aquifer, or have the potential for public exposure; and for all spills, overflows ~~and~~ or bypasses of 1,000 gallons or more ~~that have the potential public exposure~~. The Discharger shall characterize the sample for total and fecal coliforms or E. coli, and enterococcus, and analyze relevant pollutants of concern depending on the area and nature of spills or overflows if feasible, accessible and safe.

c. **Reporting**

The Regional Water Board initial notification shall be followed by:

i. A written preliminary report five working days after disclosure of the incident (submission to the Regional Water Board of the log number of the Sanitary Sewer Overflow database entry shall satisfy this requirement). Within 30 days after submitting the preliminary report, the Discharger shall submit the final written report to this Regional Water Board. (A copy of the final written report, for a given incident, already submitted pursuant to a Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Wastewater Collection System Agencies, may be submitted to the Regional Board to satisfy this requirement.) The written report shall document the information required in paragraph d. below, monitoring results and any other information required in provisions of the Standard Provisions document including corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences. The Executive Officer for just cause can grant an extension for submittal of the final written report.

ii. The Discharger shall include a certification in the annual summary report (due according to the schedule in the Monitoring and Reporting Program) that states—the sewer system emergency equipment, including alarm systems, backup pumps, standby power generators, and other critical emergency pump station components were maintained and tested in accordance with the Discharger's Preventative Maintenance Plan. Any deviations from or modifications to the Plan shall be discussed.

d. **Records**

The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spills, overflows or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its collection system or treatment plant. This record shall be made available to the Regional Water Board upon request and a spill summary shall be included in the annual summary report. The records shall contain:

i. the date and time of each spill, overflow or bypass;

ii. the location of each spill, overflow or bypass;

iii. the estimated volume of each spill, overflow or bypass including gross volume, amount recovered and amount not recovered, monitoring results as required by Section VI.C.6.b;

iv. the cause of each spill, overflow or bypass;

v. whether each spill, overflow or bypass entered a receiving water and, if so, the name of the water body and whether it entered via storm drains or other man-made conveyances;

vi. mitigation measures implemented; and,

vii. corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences.

e. **Activities Coordination**

In addition, Regional Board expects that the POTW's owners/operators will coordinate their compliance activities for consistency and efficiency with other entities that have responsibilities to implement: (i) this NPDES permit, including the Pretreatment Program, (ii) a MS4 NPDES permit that may contain spill prevention, sewer maintenance, reporting requirements and (iii) the Sanitary Sewer Overflow WDR.

f. **Consistency with Sanitary Sewer Overflows WDRs**

The Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants from point sources to surface waters of the United States unless authorized under a NPDES permit. (33 U.S.C. §§1311, 1342). The State Board adopted General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems, (WQ Order No. 2006-0003) on May 2, 2006, to provide a consistent, statewide regulatory approach to address Sanitary Sewer Overflows . The Sanitary Sewer Overflows WDR requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems to develop and implement sewer system management plans and report all Sanitary Sewer Overflows to the State Water Board's online Sanitary Sewer Overflow database.

The requirements contained in this Order in Sections VI.C.3.b, VI.C.4, and VI.C.6 are intended to be consistent with the requirements of the Sanitary Sewer

Overflow WDR. The Regional Board recognizes that there may be some overlap between the NPDES permit provisions and Sanitary Sewer Overflow WDR requirements. The requirements of the Sanitary Sewer Overflow WDR are considered the minimum thresholds (see Finding 11 of WQ Order No. 2006-0003). The Regional Board will accept the documentation prepared by the Permittees under the Sanitary Sewer Overflow WDR for compliance purposes, as satisfying the requirements in Sections VI.C.3.b, VI.C.4, and VI.C.6, provided any more specific or stringent provisions enumerated in this Order, have also been addressed.

g. The Discharger 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 raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.

~~**7.Compliance Schedules**~~

~~a. This Order establishes final effluent limitations for copper, and cyanide. Interim limits for these constituents are not necessary because the monitoring data indicate that discharger can consistently comply with the final effluent limitation. However, this Order contains interim effluent limitations and a compliance schedule for ammonia nitrogen that provides the Discharger time to bring its facility into compliance with the final effluent limit.~~

~~The provision for compliance schedule is based on the Basin Plan and expires in five years. The proposed permit allows the Discharger until June 11, 2012, to be in compliance with the final effluent limitations for ammonia nitrogen. Based on Regional Water Board's best professional judgment, this schedule is sufficient for the Discharger to achieve the final effluent limitations for the pollutants. The Discharger is required to develop and submit a Compliance Plan. The Discharger is also required to develop and implement a pollution minimization plan to ensure the Discharger achieves compliance with the final limitations within a time specified in Section IV.A.1. of this Order. An annual status report is required to inform the Regional Water Board about the progress made by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the final effluent limitations within specified time. During the interim period the Discharger is required to meet the interim limitations.~~

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section 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 Attachment 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).

B. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an AMEL, 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 "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (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.

C. 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 alleged violation, though the Discharger may 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 may 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.

If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the AMEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will have demonstrated compliance with the AMEL for each day of that month for that parameter.

If the analytical result of any single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any parameter, the Discharger shall collect up to four additional samples within the same calendar month. All analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month. The concentration of pollutant (an arithmetic mean or a median) in these samples estimated from the "Multiple Sample Data Reduction" Section above, will be used for compliance determination.

In the event of noncompliance with an AMEL, the sampling frequency for that parameter shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the AMEL has been demonstrated.

D. 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 alleged violation, though the Discharger may 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 may be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for 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.

E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger may be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

F. 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 may 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).

G. 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 may 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).

H. Six-month Median Effluent Limitation.

If the median of daily discharges over any 180-day period exceeds the six-month median effluent limitation for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger may be considered out of compliance for each day of that 180-day period

for that parameter. The next assessment of compliance will occur after the next sample is taken. If only a single sample is taken during a given 180-day period and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the six-month median, the discharger may be considered out of compliance for the 180-day period. For any 180-day period during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for the six-month median limitation.

I. Percent Removal.

The average monthly percent removal is the removal efficiency expressed in percentage across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of pollutant concentrations (C in mg/L) of influent and effluent samples collected at about the same time using the following equation:
Percent Removal (%) = $[1-(C_{Effluent}/C_{Influent})] \times 100$ %
When preferred, the Discharger may substitute mass loadings and mass emissions for the concentrations.

J. Mass and Concentration Limitations

Compliance with mass and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately with their respective limitations. When the concentration of a constituent in an effluent sample is determined to be ND or DNQ, the corresponding mass emission rate determined from that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

K. Compliance with single constituent effluent limitations

Dischargers may be considered out of compliance with the effluent limitation if the concentration of the pollutant (see Section B “Multiple Sample Data Reduction” above)in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the Reporting Level (RL).

L. Compliance with effluent limitations expressed as a sum of several constituents

Dischargers may be considered out of compliance with an effluent limitation which applies to the sum of a group of chemicals (e.g., PCB’s) if the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation. Individual pollutants of the group will be considered to have a concentration of zero if the constituent is reported as ND or DNQ.

M. Mass Emission Rate.

The mass emission rate shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Mass emission rate (lb/day)} = \frac{8.34}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

$$\text{Mass emission rate (kg/day)} = \frac{3.79}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day. 'Qi' and 'Ci' are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L), respectively, which are associated with each of the 'N' grab samples, which may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken, 'Ci' is the concentration measured in the composite sample and 'Qi' is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

The daily concentration of all constituents shall be determined from the flow-weighted average of the same constituents in the combined waste streams as follows:

$$\text{Daily concentration} = \frac{1}{Q_t}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of component waste streams. 'Qi' and 'Ci' are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L), respectively, which are associated with each of the 'N' waste streams. 'Qt' is the total flow rate of the combined waste streams.

N. Bacterial Standards and Analysis.

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.

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 fecal coliform, 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 136 (revised March 12, 2007), unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA.

4. Detection methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR 136 (revised March 12, 2007) 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. Single Operational Upset

A single operational upset (SOU) that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single violation and limits the Discharger's liability in accordance with the following conditions:

1. A single operational upset is broadly defined as a single unusual event that temporarily disrupts the usually satisfactory operation of a system in such a way that it results in violation of multiple pollutant parameters.

2. A Discharger may assert SOU to limit liability only for those violations which the Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Provision V.E.2(b) of Attachment D – Standard Provisions.

3. For purpose outside of CWC Section 13385 (h) and (i), determination of compliance and civil liability (including any more specific definition of SOU, the requirements for Dischargers to assert the SOU limitation of liability, and the manner of counting violations) shall be in accordance with USEPA Memorandum "Issuance of Guidance Interpreting Single Operational Upset" (September 27, 1989).

4. For purpose of CWC Section 13385 (h) and (i), determination of compliance and civil liability (including any more specific definition of SOU, the requirements for Dischargers to assert the SOU limitation of liability, and the manner of counting violations) shall be in accordance with CWC Section 13385 (f)(2).

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

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).

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 include~~d~~, 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 = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (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:

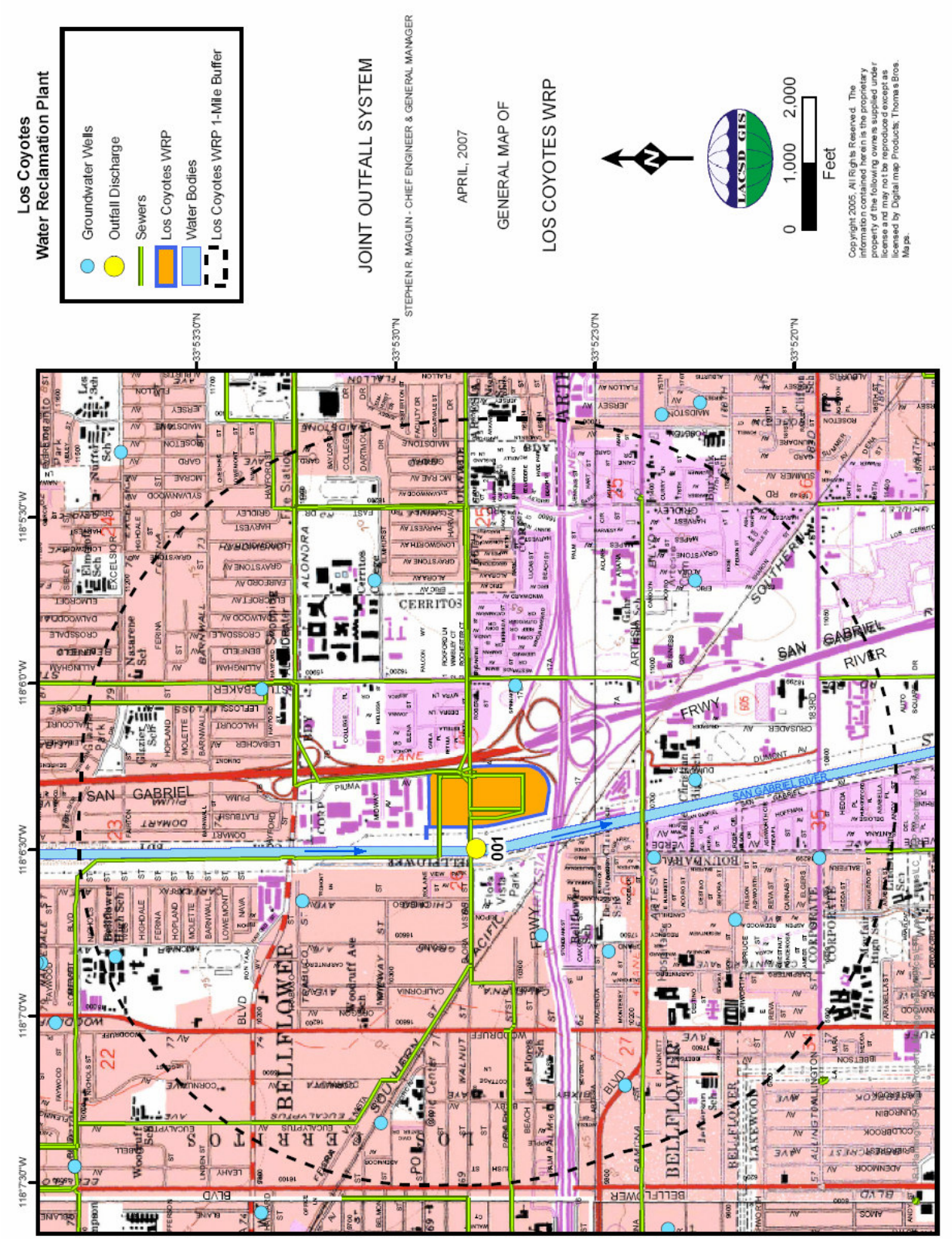
$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

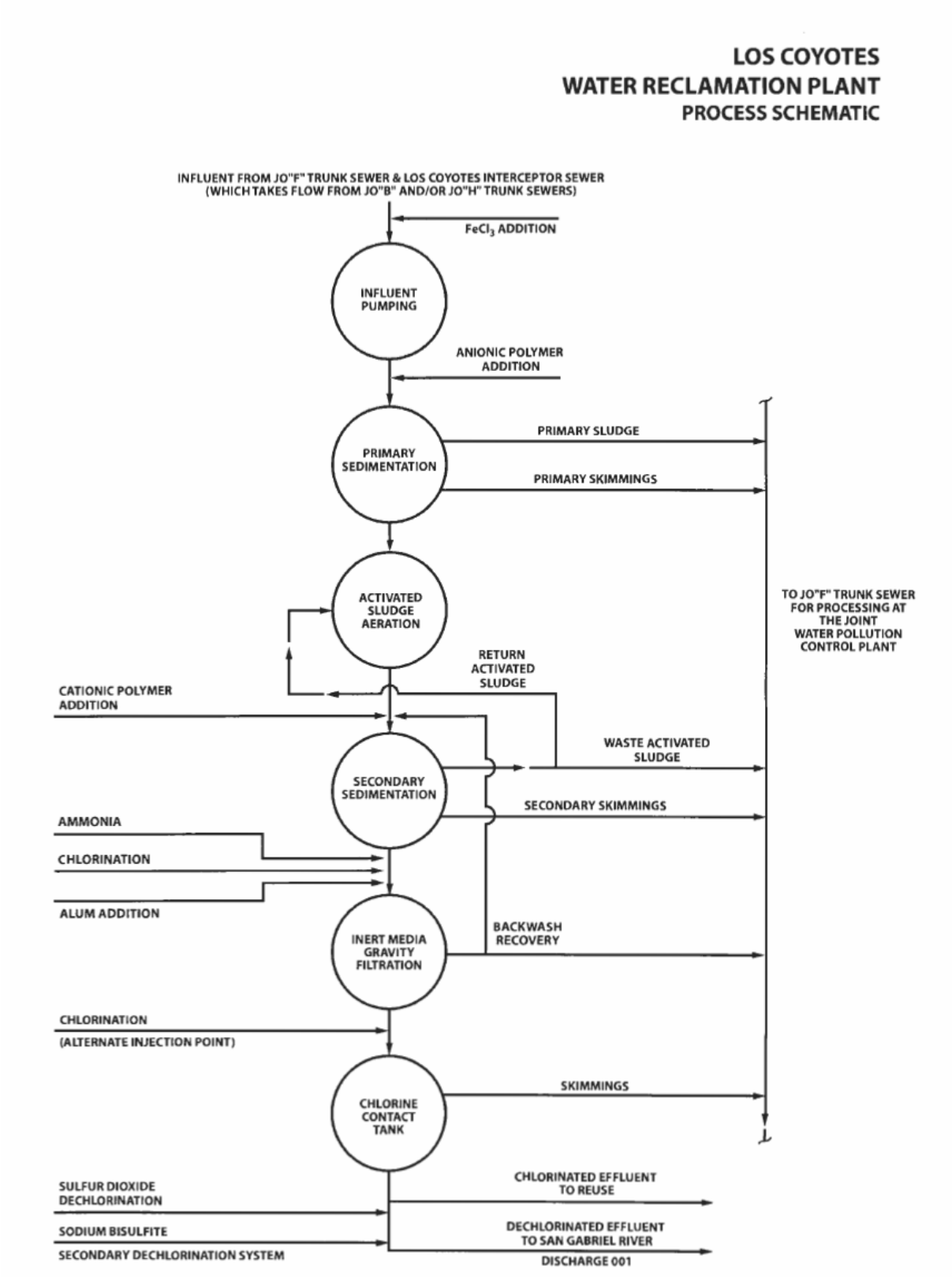
x is the observed value;
μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and
n is the number of samples.

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.)

ATTACHMENT B – MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D –STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. (40 C.F.R. 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 yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(g).)

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (40 C.F.R. 122.41(i); Wat. Code, 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. 122.41(i)(1));

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. 122.41(i)(2));

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (40 C.F.R. 122.41(i)(3)); and

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(i)(4).)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(m)(1)(i).)

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

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

3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));

   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

   c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(m)(4)(i)(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 C.F.R. 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

5. Notice

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

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 C.F.R. 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

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

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was

caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(n)(2).).

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. 122.41(n)(3)):

   a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. 122.41(n)(3)(i));

   b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

   c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

   d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(n)(4).)

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the 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 Water Code. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(3); 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(j)(4); 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 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 C.F.R. 122.41(j)(2).)

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. 122.41(j)(3)(i));

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. 122.41(j)(3)(ii));

3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. 122.41(j)(3)(iii));

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. 122.41(j)(3)(iv));

5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and

6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. 122.7(b)):

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. 122.7(b)(1)); and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the 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 C.F.R. 122.41(h); Wat. Code, 13267.)

B. 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 C.F.R. 122.41(k).)

2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 122.22(b)(1));

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

   c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. 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 and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. 122.22(c).)

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 C.F.R. 122.22(d).)

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. 122.22(l)(4).)

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

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

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall

also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):

   a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

   b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the 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 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(1)):

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

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

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

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

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

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

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

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. 122.42(b)(1)); and

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. 122.42(b)(2).)

3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. 122.42(b)(3).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (CI-5059)

Table of Contents

Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), CI-5059 ..... E-2
I. General Monitoring Provisions E-2
II. Monitoring Locations ..... E-5~~E-4~~
III. Influent Monitoring Requirements ..... E-7~~E-5~~
A. Monitoring Location INF-001 ..... E-7~~E-7~~
IV. Effluent Monitoring Requirements ..... E-7~~E-7~~
A. Monitoring Locations EFF-001A and EFF0-001B ..... E-7~~E-7~~
V. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements ..... E-10~~E-10~~
VI. Reclamation Monitoring Requirements ..... E-18~~E-18~~
VII. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Surface Water ..... E-18~~E-18~~
A. Monitoring Locations RSW-001, RSW-002, and RSW-003. ..... E-18~~E-18~~
B. Monitoring Locations RSW-005(aka USGS station 11087020) ..... E-21~~E-20~~
VIII. Other Monitoring Requirements ..... E-21~~E-20~~
A. Watershed Monitoring ..... E-21~~E-20~~
B. Tertiary Filter Treatment Bypasses ..... E-23~~E-22~~
IX. Reporting Requirements ..... E-23~~E-22~~
A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements ..... E-23~~E-22~~
B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs) ..... E-24~~E-23~~
C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) ..... E-26~~E-25~~
D. Other Reports ..... E-26~~E-25~~

List of Tables

Table 1. Monitoring Station Locations E-5
Table 2. Influent Monitoring E-7
Table 3. Effluent Monitoring E-8
Table 4a. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements E-18
Table 4b. Ammonia Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements E-20
Table 4c. TMDL Wet- and Dry-Weather Measuring E-21
Table 5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule E-24
~~Table 1. Monitoring Station Locations ..... E-5~~
~~Table 2. Influent Monitoring ..... E-7~~
~~Table 3. Effluent Monitoring ..... E-7~~
~~Table 4a. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements ..... E-18~~
~~Table 4b. TMDL Wet- and Dry-Weather Measuring ..... E-20~~
~~Table 5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule ..... E-23~~

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP), CI-5059

The Code of Federal Regulations section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (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. All samples shall be representative of the waste discharge under conditions of peak load. Quarterly effluent analyses shall be performed during the months of January, April, July, and October. Semiannual analyses shall be performed during the months of January and July. Annual analyses shall be performed during the month of August. Should there be instances when monitoring could not be done during these specified months, the Discharger must notify the Regional Water Board, state the reason why monitoring could not be conducted, and obtain approval from the Executive Officer for an alternate schedule. Results of quarterly, semiannual, and annual analyses shall be reported in the monthly monitoring report following the analysis.

B. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR 136.3, 136.4, 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. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (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.

C. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR 136.3 (revised March 12, 2007). All QA/QC analyses must be run on the same dates that samples are actually analyzed. The Discharger shall retain the QA/QC documentation in its files and make available for inspection and/or submit them when requested by the Regional Water Board. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of that documentation shall be submitted with the monthly report.

D. 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.

E. 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.

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 MRP."

G. The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Reporting Level (RL) [the applicable minimum level (ML) or reported Minimum Level (RML)] for each pollutant. The MLs are those published by the State Water Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California,* February 9, 2005, Appendix 4. The ML represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interference. When all specific analytical steps are followed and after appropriate application of method specific factors, the ML also represents the lowest standard in the calibration curve for that specific analytical technique. When there is deviation from the method analytical procedures, such as dilution or concentration of samples, other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the sample preparation. The resulting value is the reported Minimum Level.

H. The Discharger shall select the analytical method that provides a ML lower than the permit limit established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular ML is not attainable, in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR 136, and obtains approval for a higher ML from the Executive Officer, as provided for in section J. below. If the effluent limitation is lower than all the MLs in Appendix 4, SIP, the Discharge must select the method with the lowest ML for compliance purposes. The Discharger shall include in the Annual Summary Report a list of the analytical methods employed for each test.

I. The Discharger shall instruct its laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML (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. In accordance with section J. below, the Discharger's laboratory may employ a calibration standard lower than the ML in Appendix 4 of the SIP.

J. In accordance with Section 2.4.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, in consultation with the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program Manager, may establish an ML that is not contained in Appendix 4 of the SIP to be included in the discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

   a. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix 4, SIP;

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

   c. When a discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than those listed in Appendix 4;

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

e. When the discharger uses a method, which quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of the ML. Examples of such methods are 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 Resources Control Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

If there is any conflict between foregoing provisions and the State Implementation Policy (SIP), the provisions stated in the SIP (Section 2.4) shall prevail.

K. If the Discharger samples and performs analyses (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) on any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this Program using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average used in demonstrating compliance with average effluent, receiving water, etc., limitations.

L. The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spills or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its collection system or treatment plant according to the requirements in the WDR section of this Order. This record shall be made available to the Regional Water Board upon request and a spill summary shall be included in the annual summary report.

M. For all bacteriological 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 fecal coliform, 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.

a. Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR, Part 136 (revised March 12, 2007), unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by the United State Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) pursuant to 40 CFR Part 136.

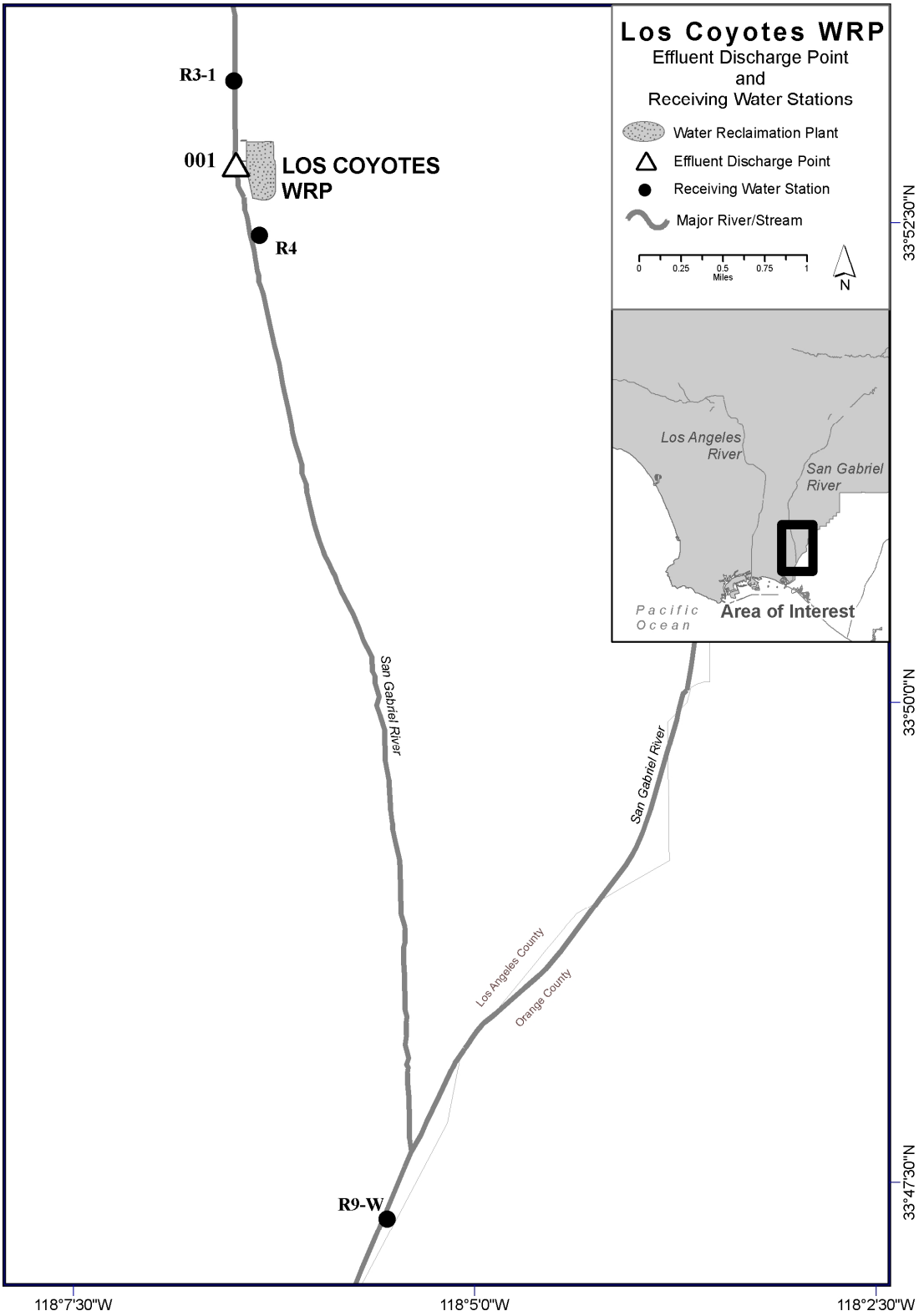
b. Detection methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR, Part 136 (revised March 12, 2007) or in the USEPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, *Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure*, or any improved method determined by the Regional Water Board to be appropriate.

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 1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description (include Latitude and Longitude when available)
Influent Monitoring Station		
--	INF-001	Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained.
Effluent Monitoring Stations		
001	EFF-001A	The effluent sampling station shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows and after the final disinfection process, where representative samples of the effluent can be obtained.
001	EFF-001B	The effluent sampling station for total residual chlorine and temperature shall be located downstream of the dechlorination process and inside the plant. The total residual chlorine and temperature limitations shall be applied to the effluent sample collected at this point.
Receiving Water Monitoring Stations		
--	RSW-001	San Gabriel River, 100 feet upstream of the Los Coyotes discharge point 001, referred to as R-3-1 in the previous Order.
--	RSW-002	San Gabriel River, at Artesia Boulevard, downstream of the Los Coyotes discharge point 001, referred to as R-4 in the previous Order
Ammonia Receiving Water Point of compliance	RSW-002A	San Gabriel River, no further than 100 feet downstream of discharge from Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant.
--	RSW-003	San Gabriel River, downstream end of the pavement lining (near Atherton Street) in the western low flow channeler, referred to as R-9 West in the previous Order
Bioassessment Monitoring Stations		
--	RSW-001	San Gabriel River, 100 feet upstream of the Los Coyotes discharge point 001, referred to as R-3-1 in the previous Order.
--	RSW-002	San Gabriel River, at Artesia Boulevard, downstream of the Los Coyotes discharge point 001, referred to as R-4 in the previous Order
--	RSW-004	San Gabriel River, at Willow Street, referred to as R-5 in the previous Order.
TMDL Wet- and Dry-Weather Measuring Station		
--	RSW-005	USGS flow gauging station 11087020 , located in Reach 3 above the Whittier Narrows Dam. This gauging station is operated and maintained by the USGS.


Los Coyotes WRP
Effluent Discharge Point
and
Receiving Water Stations
Water Reclaimation Plant
Effluent Discharge Point
Receiving Water Station
Major River/Stream
0
0.25
0.5
0.75
1
Miles
N
R3-1
001
LOS COYOTES
WRP
R4
R9-W
San Gabriel River
San Gabriel River
Los Angeles County
Orange County
Los Angeles
River
San Gabriel
River
Pacific
Ocean
Area of Interest
33°52'30"N
33°50'0"N
33°47'30"N
118°7'30"W
118°5'0"W
118°2'30"W

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Influent monitoring is required to:

- Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions.
- Assess treatment plant performance.
- Assess effectiveness of the Pretreatment Program

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor influent to the facility at INF-001 as follows:

Table 2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	mgd	recorder	continuous[1]	[1]
pH	pH unit	grab	weekly	[2]
Total suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	[2]
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	[2]
Copper	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[2]
Cyanide	mg/L	grab	quarterly	[2]
Remaining EPA priority pollutants[3] excluding asbestos	µg/L	24-hour composite/grab for VOCs and Chromium VI	semiannually	[2]

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Effluent monitoring is required to:

- Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards.
- Assess plant performance, identify operational problems and improve plant performance.
- Provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.

A. Monitoring Locations EFF-001A and EFF0-001B

1. The Discharger shall monitor the discharge tertiary-treated effluent at EFF-001A (except residual chlorine). Residual chlorine and temperature shall be monitored at EFF-001B. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter,

---

[1] Total daily flow and instantaneous peak daily flow (24-hr basis). Actual monitored flow shall be reported (not the maximum flow, i.e., design capacity).

[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or State Water Resources Control Board. For any pollutant whose effluent limitation is lower than all the minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, the analytical method with the lowest ML must be selected.

[3] Priority pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR 423.

the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level:

Table 3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
Total waste flow	mgd	recorder	continuous[4]	--
Turbidity	NTU	recorder	continuous[4]	--
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous[5]	--
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	5 days/week[6]	[7]
Total coliform	MPN/ 100mL or CFU/100ml	grab	daily	[7]
Fecal coliform	MPN/ 100mL or CFU/100ml	grab	daily	[7]
E.coli	MPN/ 100mL or CFU/100ml	grab	daily[8]	[7]
Temperature	°F	grab	daily	[7]
pH	pH units	grab	daily	[7]
Settleable solids	mL/L	grab	daily	[7]
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	daily	[7]
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	[7]
Oil and grease	mg/L	calculated	monthly	[7]
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly	[7]
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]

[4] Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:
Total waste flow – Total daily and peak daily flow (24-hr basis);
Turbidity – Maximum daily value, total amount of time each day the turbidity exceeded five turbidity units, flow-proportioned average daily value. Grab sample can be used to determine compliance with the 10 NTU limit.

[5] Total residual chlorine shall be continuously recorded. The recorded data shall be maintained by the Permittee for at least five years. The Permittee shall extract the maximum daily peak, minimum daily peak, and daily average from the recorded data and shall make available upon request of the Regional Water Board. The continuous monitoring data are not intended to be used for the compliance determination purposes.

[6] Daily grab samples shall be collected at monitoring location EFF-001B, Monday through Friday only, except for holidays. Analytical results of daily grab samples will be used to determine compliance with total residual chlorine effluent limitation. Furthermore, additional monitoring requirements as specified in section IV.A.2. shall be followed.

[7] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or State Water Resources Control Board. For any pollutant whose effluent limitation is lower than all the minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, the analytical method with the lowest ML must be selected.

[8] E. coli testing shall be conducted only if fecal coliform testing is positive. If the fecal coliform analysis results in no detection, a result of less than (<) the reporting limit for fecal coliform will be reported for E. coli.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Total nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Total phosphorus	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Orthophosphate as P	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Surfactants (CTAS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Total hardness ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	semiannually	[7]
Chronic toxicity	TUc	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Acute toxicity	% Survival	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Radioactivity (Including gross alpha, gross beta, combined radium-226 and radium-228, tritium, strontium-90 and uranium)	PCi/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	[9]
Antimony	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Beryllium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	quarterly	[7]
Chromium VI	µg/L	grab	quarterly	[7]
Copper	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	[7]
Lead	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Nickel	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Silver	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Thallium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Zinc	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	[7]
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	monthly	[7]
2,3,7,8-TCDD[10]	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	[7]

[9] Analyze these radiochemicals by the following USEPA methods: method 900.0 for gross alpha and gross beta, method 903.0 or 903.1 for radium-226, method 904.0 for radium-228, method 906.0 for tritium, method 905.0 for strontium-90, and method 908.0 for uranium.
Analysis for combined Radium-226 & 228 shall be conducted only if gross alpha results for the same sample exceed 15 pCi/L or beta greater than 50 pCi/L. If Radium-226 & 228 exceeds the stipulated criteria, analyze for Tritium, Strontium-90 and uranium.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
Remaining EPA priority pollutants[11] excluding asbestos	µg/L	24-hour composite, grab for VOCs	semiannually	[7]
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	semiannually	[7]
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	semiannually	[7]
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	grab	semiannually	[7]

2. **Total Residual Chlorine Additional Monitoring**

Continuous monitoring of total residual chlorine at EFF-001A shall serve as an internal trigger for the increased grab sampling at EFF-001B for total residual chlorine if either of the following occur, except as noted in item c:

a. Total residual chlorine concentration excursions of up to 0.3 mg/L lasting greater than 15 minutes; or

b. Total residual chlorine concentration peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting greater than 1 minute.

c. Additional grab samples need not be taken if it can be demonstrated that a stoichiometrically appropriate amount of dechlorination chemical has been added to effectively dechlorinate the effluent to 0.1 mg/L or less for peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting more than 1 minute, but not for more than five minutes.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity

1. Definition of Acute Toxicity

Acute toxicity is a measure of primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be measured in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

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[10] In accordance with the SIP, the Discharger shall conduct effluent monitoring for the seventeen 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD or dioxin) congeners in the effluent and in the receiving water Station RSW-001, located upstream of the discharge point. The Discharger shall use the appropriate Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) to determine Toxic Equivalence (TEQ). Where TEQ equals the product between each of the 17 individual congeners' (i) concentration analytical result (C_i) and their corresponding Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF_i)., (i.e., $TEQ_i = C_i \times TEF_i$). Compliance with the Dioxin limitation shall be determined by the summation of the seventeen individual TEQs, or the following equation:

$$\text{Dioxin concentration in effluent} = \sum_{1}^{17}(TEQ_i) = \sum_{1}^{17}(C_i)(TEF_i)$$

[11] Priority pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR 423.

a. The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static renewal bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and

b. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

2. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

a. **Method.** The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on 24-hour composite 100% effluent and receiving water 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*, October, 2002 (EPA-821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance.

b. **Test Species.** The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish discharges. However, if the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger may have the option of using the inland silverslide, *Menidia beryllina*, instead of the topsmelt. The method for topsmelt is found in USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, October, 2002 (EPA-821-R-02-012).

c. **Alternate Reporting.** In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity testing with the fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 96 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test, but only if the Discharger uses USEPA's October 2002 method (EPA-821-R-02-013) to conduct the chronic toxicity test.

d. **Acute Toxicity Accelerated Monitoring.** If either of the effluent or receiving water acute toxicity requirements in Section IV.A.1.h.i.(a) and (b), and Section V.A.17.c., respectively, of this Order is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. The Discharger shall ensure that results of a failing acute toxicity test are received by the Discharger within 24 hours of completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 5 business days of receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with acute toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing.

However, if the extent of the acute toxicity of the receiving water upstream of the discharge is greater than the downstream and the results of the effluent acute toxicity test comply with acute toxicity limitation, the accelerated monitoring need not be implemented for the receiving water.

e. **Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE).**

i. If the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

ii. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests results are less than 70% survival, the Discharger shall immediately implement Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan. Once the sources are identified the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the requirements.

B. **Chronic Toxicity Testing**

1. Definition of Chronic Toxicity

Chronic toxicity is a measure of adverse sub-lethal effects in plants, animals, or invertebrates in a long-term test. The effects measured may include lethality or decreases in fertilization, growth, and reproduction.

2. Chronic Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

a. **Test Methods**. The Discharger shall conduct critical life stage chronic toxicity tests on 24-hour composite 100 % effluent samples and receiving water grab samples in accordance with EPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, October 2002 (EPA-821-R-02-013) or EPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, October 2002 (EPA-821-R-02-014), or current version. The Discharger shall conduct static renewal tests in accordance with the 2002 freshwater chronic methods manual for water flea and fathead minnow. For Selenastrum, use a static non-renewal test protocol.

b. **Frequency**

i. **Screening and Monitoring**. - The Discharger shall conduct the first chronic toxicity test screening for three consecutive months in 2008. The Discharger shall conduct short-term tests with the cladoceran, water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* - survival and reproduction test), the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas* - larval survival and growth test), and the green alga (*Selenastrum capricornutum* - growth test) as an initial screening process for a minimum of three, but not to exceed, five suites of tests to account for potential variability of the effluent / receiving water. After this screening period, monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive species.

ii. **Re-screening** is required every 24 months. The Discharger shall re-screen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of re-screening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive then the re-screening does not need to include more than one suite 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 for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

iii. **Regular toxicity tests** - After the screening period, monitoring shall be conducted monthly using the most sensitive species.

c. **Toxicity Units.** The chronic toxicity of the effluent shall be expressed and reported in Chronic Toxic Units, TUc, where,

$$TUc = \frac{100}{NOEC}$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on test organisms, as determined by the results of a critical life stage toxicity test.

3. Accelerated Monitoring

If the chronic toxicity of the effluent or the receiving water downstream the discharge exceeds the monthly trigger median of 1.0 TUc, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing chronic toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 5 business days of the receipt of the result. However, if the chronic toxicity of the receiving water upstream of the discharge is greater than the downstream and the TUc of the effluent chronic toxicity test is less than or equal to a monthly median of 1 TUc trigger, then accelerated monitoring need not be implemented for the receiving water.

a. If any three out of the initial test and the six additional tests results exceed 1.0 TUc the Discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation TRE workplan.

b. If implementation of the initial investigation TRE workplan indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a temporary plant upset, etc.), then the Discharger shall return to the normal sampling frequency required in Table 3 and Table 4 of this MRP.

c. If all of the six additional tests required above do not exceed 1 TUc, then the Discharger may return to the normal sampling frequency.

d. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.

C. **Quality Assurance**

1. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).

2. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manual (EPA-821-R-02-012 and/or EPA-821-R-02-013), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days.

3. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control using culture water shall be used.

D. **Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan**

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the workplan within 60 days, the workplan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use USEPA manual EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance, or most current version. At a minimum, the TRE workplan must contain the provisions in Attachment G. This workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include, at a minimum:

1. 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.

2. A description of the facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the facility; and,

3. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor). See MRP Section V.E.3. for guidance manuals.

E. **Steps in Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)**

1. If results of the implementation of the facility's initial investigation TRE workplan indicate the need to continue the TRE/TIE, the Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 15 days of completion of the initial investigation TRE. The detailed workplan shall include, but not be limited to:

   a. Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;

   b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

   c. A schedule for these actions.

2. The following section summarizes the stepwise approach used in conducting the TRE:

   a. Step 1 includes basic data collection.

   b. Step 2 evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and selection and use of in-plant process chemicals.

   c. If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) and employment of all reasonable efforts using currently available TIE methodologies. The objective of the TIE shall be to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity.

   d. Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options.

   e. Step 5 evaluates in-plant treatment options.

   f. Step 6 consists of confirmation once a toxicity control method has been implemented.
      Many recommended TRE elements parallel source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control program best management practices (BMPs). To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of compliance with those requirements may be sufficient to comply with TRE requirements. By requiring the first steps of a TRE to be accelerated testing and review of the facility's TRE workplan, a TRE may be ended in its early stages. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to the required level. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring indicates there are no longer toxicity violations.

3. The Discharger shall initiate a TIE as part of the TRE process to identify the cause(s) of toxicity. The Discharger shall use the USEPA acute manual, chronic manual, EPA/600/R-96-054 (Phase I), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III), as guidance.

4. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing required in Section V.D. of this program, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer .

5. Toxicity tests conducted as part of a TRE/TIE may also be used for compliance, if appropriate.

6. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Board will be based, in part, on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

   a. If all the results of the six additional tests are in compliance with the chronic toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular monthly testing.

   b. If the results of any of the six accelerated tests exceeds the limitation, the Discharger shall continue to monitor weekly until six consecutive weekly tests are in compliance. At that time, the Discharger may resume regular monthly testing.

   c. If the results of two of the six tests, exceed the 1 TUc trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE.

   d. If implementation of the initial investigation TRE workplan (see item D.3, above) indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a temporary plant upset, etc.), then the Discharger shall return to the regular testing frequency.

F. **Ammonia Removal**

1. 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 not 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.

2. 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.

G. **Reporting**

The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month, as required by this permit. Test results shall be reported in Acute Toxicity Units (TUa) or Chronic Toxicity Units (TUc), as required, with the self-monitoring report (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, pursuant to Section V.A.2.d. and V.B.3., then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the Investigation occurred.

1. The full report shall be received by the Regional Water Board by the 15th day of the second month following sampling.

2. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the toxicity limit; and, (4) printout of the toxicity program (ToxCalc or CETIS).

3. Test results for toxicity tests also 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, as appropriate:

   a. sample date(s)

   b. test initiation date

   c. test species

   d. end point value(s) for each dilution (e.g. number of young, growth rate, percent survival)

e. NOEC values in percent effluent

f. TUc value(s), where $TUc = \frac{100}{NOEC}$

g. Mean percent mortality (+standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable)

h. NOEC and LOEC (Lowest Observable Effect Concentration) values for reference toxicant test(s)

i. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

4. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary that includes a summary table of toxicity data from at least eleven of the most recent samples.

5. The Discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board immediately of any toxicity exceedance and in writing 14 days after the receipt of the results of an effluent limit. The notification will describe actions 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. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The production, distribution, and reuse of recycled water are presently regulated under Water Reclamation Requirements (WRR) Order No. 87-51, adopted by this Board on April 27, 1987, continued in Board Order No. 97-072, adopted on May 12, 1997. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13523, these WRRs were revised in 1997 and were readopted without change in Order No. 97-072, adopted May 12, 1997.

VII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER

A. Monitoring Locations RSW-001, RSW-002, and RSW-003.

1. The Discharger shall monitor San Gabriel River at RSW-001, RSW-002, and RSW-003 (except RSW-002A) as follows:

Table 4a. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total flow[12]	cfs	--	monthly	--
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	[13]

[12] Some receiving water stations cannot be measured or estimated because of tidal effects near the Estuary. In this condition, total flow is not required to be reported.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	[13]
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Total coliform	MPN/100mL or CFU/100ml	grab	monthly	[13]
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL or CFU/100ml	grab	monthly	[13]
E. coli	MPN/100mL or CFU/100ml	grab	monthly[14]	[13]
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	[13]
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	grab	monthly	[13]
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Boron	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Total nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Total phosphorus	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Orthophosphate-P	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Surfactants (CTAS)	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Suspended solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Settleable solids	mL/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Total hardness ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Chronic toxicity	TUc	grab	quarterly	[13]
Acute toxicity	% Survival	grab	semiannually	[13]
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	semiannually	[13]
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	semiannually	[13]
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	semiannually	[13]
Diazinon[15]	µg/L	grab	quarterly	[13]
2,3,7,8-TCDD[16]	µg/L	grab	semiannually	[13]

[13] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or State Water Resources Control Board. For any pollutant whose effluent limitation is lower than all the minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, the analytical method with the lowest ML must be selected.

[14] E. coli testing shall be conducted only if fecal coliform testing is positive. If the fecal coliform analysis results in no detection, a result of less than (<) the reporting limit for fecal coliform will be reported for E. coli.

[15] Diazinon sampling shall be conducted concurrently with the receiving water chronic toxicity sampling.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Copper	µg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Remaining EPA priority pollutants[17] excluding asbestos	µg/L	grab	semiannually	[13]

2 The Discharger shall monitoring San Gabriel River at RSW-002A as follows:

Table 4b. Ammonia Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	[13]
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	[13]
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly	[13]
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	grab	quarterly	[13]
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	grab	quarterly	[13]

a. Toxicity Testing Requirements

i. Acute Toxicity - For this particular testing, only Fathead Minnow shall be used as test species.
ii. Chronic toxicity testing procedures shall follow the requirements described in Section V.B. of the MRP.

b. Ambient Receiving Water Requirements

The Discharger shall delineate the pH and temperature of the ambient receiving water conditions within 100 feet downstream from the point of discharge. A workplan describing the pH and temperature fluctuation study shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for approval within 60 days from the date of adoption of this permit.

3~~2~~. Receiving water samples shall not be taken during or within 48-hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the San Gabriel River-Coyotes Creek system. Sampling may be rescheduled at receiving water stations if weather and/or flow conditions

[16] In accordance with the SIP, the Discharger shall conduct effluent monitoring for the seventeen 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD or dioxin) congeners in the effluent and in the receiving water Station RSW-001, located upstream of the discharge point. The Discharger shall use the appropriate Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) to determine Toxic Equivalence (TEQ). Where TEQ equals the product between each of the 17 individual congeners' (i) concentration analytical result (C_i) and their corresponding Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF_i)., (i.e., $TEQ_i = C_i \times TEF_i$). Compliance with the Dioxin limitation shall be determined by the summation of the seventeen individual TEQs, or the following equation:

$$\text{Dioxin concentration in effluent} = \sum_{1}^{17}(TEQ_i) = \sum_{1}^{17}(C_i)(TEF_i)$$

[17] Priority pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR 423.

would endanger personnel collecting receiving water samples. The monthly monitoring report shall note such occasions.

B. Monitoring Locations RSW-005(aka USGS station 11087020)

1. The Discharger shall report the maximum daily flow at RSW-005 (USGS station 11087020), located in Reach 3 above the Whittier Narrows Dam. This station is also known as RSW-005 for the purpose of this permit. RSW-005 gauging station is operated and maintained by the USGS. This information is necessary to determine the wet- and dry-weather condition[18] of the creek as defined by San Gabriel River metals TMDL. If the gauging station is not operational, an estimated maximum daily flow may be submitted.

Table 4c~~b~~. TMDL Wet- and Dry-Weather Measuring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Maximum daily flow	cfs	recorder	daily	--

VIII. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Watershed Monitoring

The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the San Gabriel River Watershed are to:

- Determine compliance with receiving water limits;
- Monitor trends in surface water quality;
- Ensure protection of beneficial uses;
- Provide data for modeling contaminants of concern;
- Characterize water quality including seasonal variation of surface waters within the watershed;
- Assess the health of the biological community; and
- Determine mixing dynamics of effluent and receiving waters in the estuary.

1. To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, the Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the San Gabriel River, which was approved by the Regional Water Board on September 25, 2006.

2. In coordination with the Los Angeles County Public Works and other interested stakeholders in the San Gabriel River Watershed, the Discharger shall conduct instream bioassessment monitoring once a year, during the spring/summer period (unless an alternate sampling period is approved by the Executive Officer). Over

[18] The distinction between wet and dry weather conditions is based on the maximum daily flow in the San Gabriel River as measured at USGS flow gauging station 11087020 , located in Reach 3 above the Whittier Narrows Dam. This gauging station is operated and maintained by the USGS. Dry weather condition applies when the maximum daily flow is less than 260 cfs.

time, bioassessment monitoring will provide a measure of the physical condition of the waterbody and the integrity of its biological communities.

a. The bioassessment program shall include an analysis of the community structure of the instream macroinvertebrate assemblages and physical habitat assessment at the monitoring stations RSW-001, RSW-002, and RSW-004.

   This program shall be implemented by appropriately trained staff. Alternatively, a professional subcontractor qualified to conduct bioassessments may be selected to perform the bioassessment work for the Discharger. Analyses of the results of the bioassessment monitoring program, along with photographs of the monitoring site locations taken during sample collection, shall be submitted in the corresponding annual report. If another stakeholder, or interested party in the watershed subcontracts a qualified professional to conduct bioassessment monitoring during the same season and at the same location as specified in the MRP, then the Discharger may, in lieu of duplicative sampling, submit the data, a report interpreting the data, photographs of the site, and related QA/QC documentation in the corresponding annual report.

b. The Discharger must provide a copy of their Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for the Bioassessment Monitoring Program to the Regional Water Board upon request. The document must contain step-by-step field, laboratory and data entry procedures, as well as, related QA/QC procedures. The SOP must also include specific information about each bioassessment program including: assessment program description, its organization and the responsibilities of all its personnel; assessment project description and objectives; qualifications of all personnel; and the type of training each member has received.

c. Field sampling must conform to the SOP established for the California Stream Bioassessment Procedure (CSBP) or more recently established sampling protocols, such as used by the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). Field crews shall be trained on aspects of the protocol and appropriate safety issues. All field data and sample Chain of Custody (COC) forms must be examined for completion and gross errors. Field inspections shall be planned with random visits and shall be performed by the Discharger or an independent auditor. These visits shall report on all aspects of the field procedure with corrective action occurring immediately.

d. A taxonomic identification laboratory shall process the biological samples that usually consist of subsampling organisms, enumerating and identifying taxonomic groups and entering the information into an electronic format. The Regional Water Board may require QA/QC documents from the taxonomic laboratories and examine their records regularly. Intra-laboratory QA/QC for subsampling, taxonomic validation and corrective actions shall be conducted and documented. Biological laboratories shall also maintain reference collections, vouchered specimens (the Discharger may request the return of their sample voucher collections) and remnant collections. The laboratory should participate

in an (external) laboratory taxonomic validation program at a recommended level of 10% or 20%. External QA/QC may be arranged through the California Department of Fish and Game's Aquatic Bioassessment Laboratory located in Rancho Cordova, California.

3. The Executive Office of the Regional Water Board may adjust the Monitoring and Reporting Program to accommodate the watershed-wide monitoring.

B. Tertiary Filter Treatment Bypasses

1. During any day that filters are bypassed, JOS shall monitor the effluent for BOD, suspended solids, settleable solids, and oil and grease, on a daily basis, until it is demonstrated that the filter "bypass" has not caused an adverse impact on the receiving water.

2. JOS shall maintain chronological log of tertiary filter treatment process bypasses, to include the following:
   a. Date and time of bypass start and end;
   b. Total duration time; and,
   c. Estimated total volume bypassed.

3. JOS shall notify Regional Board staff by telephone within 24 hours of the filter bypass event.

4. JOS shall submit a written report to the Regional Board, according to the corresponding monthly self monitoring report schedule. The report shall include, at a minimum, the information from the chronological log. Results from the daily effluent monitoring, required by B.1. above, shall be submitted to the Regional Board as the results become available.

IX. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. 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.

3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and the 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 discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

4. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

5. Each monthly monitoring report shall include a determination of compliance with receiving water ammonia water quality objectives at RSW-002A. Any exceedances of an ammonia water quality objective shall be noted in the "Summary of Non-Compliance" section of the monitoring report.

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this 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 submit hard copy SMRs. 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 under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual 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 5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On…	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	Submit with monthly SMR
Daily	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with monthly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly 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	By the 15th day of the third month after the month of sampling
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December	June15 September 15 December 15 March 15

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On…	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
		31	
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	September 15 March 15
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	April 15

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), to the address listed below: (Please reference the reports to Compliance File No. CI-5059 for the Regional Water Board submittals to facilitate routing to the appropriate staff and file)

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attention: Information Technology Unit

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs that will satisfy federal requirements for submittal of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.

2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

Standard Mail	**FedEx/UPS/ Other Private Carriers**
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center PO Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated will not be accepted unless they follow the exact same format of EPA Form 3320-1.

D. Other Reports

1. Annual Summary Report

By April 15 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year's influent/effluent analytical results and receiving water bacterial monitoring data. The annual report shall contain graphical and tabular summaries of the monitoring analytical data. The annual report shall also

contain an overview of any plans for upgrades to the treatment plant's collection system, the treatment processes, or the outfall system. The Discharger shall submit a hard copy annual report to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the requirements described in subsection B.5 above.

Each annual monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Reasonable Potential Analysis" which discusses whether or not reasonable potential was triggered for pollutants which do not have a final effluent limitation in the NPDES permit. This section shall contain the following statement:" The analytical results for this sampling period did/ did not trigger reasonable potential." If reasonable potential was triggered, then the following information should also be provided:

a. A list of the pollutant(s) that triggered reasonable potential;
b. The Basin Plan or CTR criteria that was exceeded for each given pollutant;
c. The concentration of the pollutant(s);
d. The test method used to analyze the sample; and,
e. The date and time of sample collection.

2. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this permit, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.

3. The Regional Water Board requires the Discharger to file with the Regional Water Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:

a. Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks, and pipes should be considered.

b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.

c. Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.

d. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.