

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
 LOS ANGELES REGION**

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Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

(<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>)

**WATER QUALITY ORDER R4-2022-0272
 NPDES NUMBER CA0060577, CI NUMBER 6849**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
 FOR THE COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY, WILLIAM B. TEMPLE WATER TREATMENT
 PLANT #1**

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger:	Covina Irrigating Company
Name of Facility:	William B. Temple Water Treatment Plant #1
Facility Address:	255 West Arrow Highway Glendora, CA 91740 Los Angeles County

Table 2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point	Discharge Point Latitude (North-South)	Discharge Point Longitude (East-West)	Receiving Water
001	34.10693°	117.86828?	San Dimas Wash (lower)

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	November 10, 2022
This Order shall become effective on:	January 1, 2023
This Order shall expire on:	December 31, 2027
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a NPDES permit no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as follows:	Minor

I, Renee Purdy, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on **the date indicated above**.

Renee Purdy, Executive Officer

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1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the William B. Temple Water Treatment Plant #1 (Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections 1 and 2 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section 1 of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

2. FINDINGS

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

- 2.1. **Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge locations described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.
- 2.2. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Los Angeles 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 the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G are also incorporated into this Order.
- 2.3. **Notification of Interested Parties.** The Los Angeles Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.
- 2.4. **Consideration of Public Comment.** The Los Angeles 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.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order supersedes Order Number R4-2016-0275 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 CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Los Angeles Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- 3.1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 0.18 million gallons per day (MGD) of treated sand filter backwash to the San Dimas Wash (lower) through Discharge Point 001.

- 3.2. The discharge of wastewater at a location other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.
- 3.3. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, the San Dimas Wash (lower), or other waters of the United States, are prohibited.
- 3.4. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or a nuisance as defined by section 13050 of the Water Code.
- 3.5. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
- 3.6. Discharge of oil or any residuary product of petroleum to waters of the State, except in accordance with this Order or other provisions of division 7 of the Water Code, is prohibited.
- 3.7. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is prohibited under Water Code section 13375.
- 3.8. The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream that may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this Order or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.
- 3.9. 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 Order.
- 3.10. The discharge of trash to surface waters of the State or the deposition of trash where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State is prohibited.

4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

4.1. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

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 Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E.

Table 4. Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	AMEL	MDEL	Notes
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	20	30	a
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	lbs/day	30	45	a, b
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	---
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	15	23	b
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	---

Parameter	Units	AMEL	MDEL	Notes
Sulfide	mg/L	---	1	---
Sulfide	lbs/day	---	1.5	b
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	---
pH	s.u.	6.5 – 8.5	6.5 – 8.5	c
Aluminum	µg/L	---	1,000	---
Aluminum	lbs/day	---	1.5	b
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	---	0.1	---
Chlorine, Total Residual	lbs/day	---	0.15	b
Temperature	°F	---	80	d
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	75	---
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	lbs/day	75	113	b
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	---	750	---
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	lbs/day	---	1,126	b
Sulfate	mg/L	---	300	---
Sulfate	lbs/day	---	450	b
Chloride	mg/L	---	150	---
Chloride	lbs/day	---	225	b
Boron	mg/L	---	1	---
Boron	lbs/day	---	1.5	b
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	---	1	---
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	lbs/day	---	1.5	b
Nitrite plus Nitrate, (as N)	mg/L	---	8	---
Nitrite plus Nitrate, (as N)	lbs/day	---	12	b
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail % Effect	Pass	Pass or % Effect <50	e
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5.3	9.3	---
Copper, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.008	0.014	b
Lead, Total Recoverable (wet-weather)	µg/L	---	166	f
Lead, Total Recoverable (wet-weather)	lbs/day	---	0.25	b, f
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	5.9	11.8	---
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	lbs/day	0.009	0.18	b

Footnotes for Table 4

- a. BOD test 5 days at 20° C
- b. The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.18 MGD at Discharge Point 001 and are calculated as follows:
Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day
- c. Instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5.
- d. The effluent limitation for temperature is 80°F as an Instantaneous Maximum.
- e. The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect”. The MDEL is exceeded when a toxicity test results in a “Fail,” and the

percent effect is greater than or equal to 0.50. The Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail." The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than 1 day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in a "Fail."

- f. The wet-weather TMDL limits apply when the maximum daily flow of the San Gabriel River is equal to or greater than 260 cubic feet per second (cfs) as measured at USGS station 11085000, located at the bottom of Reach 3 just above the Whittier Narrows Dam.

End of Footnotes for Table 4

4.2. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

4.3. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water Limitations

- 5.1.1. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of the discharge. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of waste discharge. Natural conditions shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- 5.1.2. Water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5 °F above the natural temperature. At no time shall the temperature be raised above 80 °F as a result of waste discharges.
- 5.1.3. The six-week rolling geometric mean for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) shall not exceed 100 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL) or 100 most probable number (MPN) per 100 mL, calculated weekly; and the statistical threshold value (STV) of 320 cfu/100 mL or 320 MPN/100 mL for *E. coli* shall not be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner.
- 5.1.4. The dissolved oxygen content of all surface waters designated as WARM shall not be depressed below 5.0 mg/L as a result of waste discharges.
- 5.1.6. There shall be no presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
- 5.1.7. Where natural turbidity is between 0 to 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU), increases in turbidity shall not exceed 20%. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases in turbidity shall not exceed 10%.
- 5.1.8. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water are prohibited.
- 5.1.9. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances, or pesticides shall not be present in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

- 5.1.10. Toxic or other deleterious substances shall not be in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
- 5.1.11. There shall be no accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
- 5.1.12. Biostimulatory substances shall not be at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
- 5.1.13. There shall be no presence of substances that result in increases of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 5.1.14. Taste or odor-producing substances shall not be in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 5.1.15. There shall be no alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
- 5.1.16. Damage, discoloration, or the formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities, or overloading of the design capacity are prohibited.
- 5.1.17. There shall be no degradation of surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
- 5.1.18. There shall be no problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
- 5.1.19. There shall be no nuisance, or adverse effects on beneficial uses of the receiving water.
- 5.1.20. The discharge shall not adversely affect the groundwater recharge (GWR) beneficial use of the surface water, which is intended to protect groundwater quality where surface water recharges groundwater.

5.2. Groundwater Limitations—Not Applicable

6. PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

- 6.1.1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.
- 6.1.2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply:
 - a. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of wastewater and stormwater to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal stormwater

management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Los Angeles Water Board to local agencies.

- b. 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, 318, 405, and 423 of the federal CWA and amendments thereto.
- c. 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.
- d. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other wastes that constitute a condition of pollution or nuisance 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.
- e. A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
- f. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified 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 failure to disclose all relevant facts;
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- g. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this Facility and if the Facility is not staffed at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
- h. The Discharger shall file with the Los Angeles Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
- i. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the Discharger shall notify this Los Angeles Water Board of such change 30 days prior to taking effect and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Los Angeles Water Board.
- j. Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the civil liability or penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of liability or penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

- k. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to the 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. U.S. EPA registration number, if applicable.
- l. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this Facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, civil or criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
- m. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6600 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Los Angeles Water 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.
- n. The Discharger shall make diligent, proactive efforts to reduce Facility infrastructure vulnerability to current and future impacts resulting from climate change, including but not limited to extreme wet-weather events, flooding, storm surges, wildfires, and projected sea level rises when the facility is located near the ocean or discharges to the ocean.
- o. 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.
- p. The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream that may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this Order or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.

6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

6.3. Special Provisions

6.3.1. Reopener Provisions

- a. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Los Angeles Water Board may revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- d. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as part of this Order and based on the results of the RPA.
- c. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new MLs.
- d. 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 or revision of a TMDL for the San Gabriel River or tributaries thereto; or as a result of changes to applicable federal or state law, or changes to applicable California State Water Resources Control Board Plans or Policies.
- e. 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.
- f. This Order may be reopened upon submission by the Discharger of adequate information, as determined by the Los Angeles Water Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.
- g. This Order may also be reopened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR; sections 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, and endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly obtained information which would have justified

6.3.2. Special Studies, Technical Papers and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Updated Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.** The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board an updated Initial Investigation TRE workplan (1-2 pages) within **90 days** of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected in the effluent from

Discharge Point 001. See section 5.2. of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) for an overview of TRE requirements.

6.3.3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention (BMPP)**

The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board, within 90 days of the effective date of this Order:

- a. **Spill Contingency Plan (SCP).** The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board an updated SCP that includes a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site.
- b. **Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP).** The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board an updated BMPP that will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the receiving water. The BMPP shall include site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material and trash from being discharged to waters of the State. Further, the Discharger shall assure that the stormwater discharges from the Facility would neither cause, nor contribute to the exceedance of water quality standards and objectives, nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving water, and that any potential unauthorized discharges (i.e., spills) to the receiving water have been effectively prohibited. In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material and trash discharge to surface waters.

6.3.4. **Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications**

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

6.3.5. **Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan**

The Permittee shall consider the impacts of climate change as it affects the operation of the treatment facility due to extreme wet-weather events, flooding, wildfire, sea level rise, or other climate-related changes. The Permittee shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change related effects associated with facility operation, water quality and beneficial uses. The Climate Change Plan is due 12 months after the effective date of this Order.

6.3.6. **Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)—Not Applicable**

6.3.7. **Other Special Provisions—Not Applicable**

6.3.8. **Compliance Schedules—Not Applicable**

7. **COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION**

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

7.1. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML) (see Reporting Requirement 1.9. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

7.2. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents.

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, constituents reported as ND or DNQ are treated as having concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

7.3. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median

In determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order); and

7.3.1. If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median will be calculated as $= X_{(n+1)/2}$; or,

7.3.2. If the number of measurements (n) is even, then the median will be calculated as $= [X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1}]/2$, i.e. the midpoint between the n/2 and n/2+1 data points.

7.4. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "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:

7.4.1. 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.

7.3.2. 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.

7.5. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL)

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

7.6. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

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

7.7. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

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

7.8. Mass and Concentration Limitations

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

7.9. Bacterial Standards and Analyses

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

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_n)^{1/n}$$

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. 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 method used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

Detection methods used for coliforms (total, fecal and *E. coli*) and *Enterococcus* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR section 136 (revised August 28, 2017), unless alternate methods have been approved by U.S. EPA pursuant to part 136 or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA.

7.10. Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL)

If the median of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the MMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Permittee will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of

noncompliance in a 31-day month). However, an alleged violation of the MMEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing State mandatory minimum penalties. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar month, no compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to reporting violation determination.

7.11. Chronic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect from a single effluent concentration acute toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response \leq (0.75 \times Mean control response). A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.” The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) / \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$. The Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” and the “Percent (%) Effect” is $\geq 50\%$.

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:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean } (\mu) = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

where: $\sum x$ 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.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including stormwater. BMPs include structural and non-structural controls, and operation maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution-producing activities.

Bioaccumulative

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)

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)

DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dilution Credit

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.

EC25

EC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in 25 percent of the test organisms.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

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 wasteload allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays

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

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code

section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Existing Discharger

Any discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an “increasing discharger” (i.e., any existing facility with treatment systems in place for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its permitted discharge after the effective date of this Order).

Inland Surface Waters

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)

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 Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL)

For the purposes of chronic aquatic toxicity, MMEL is an effluent limitation based on a maximum of three independent toxicity tests, analyzed using the TST.

Median

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:

$$\text{median} = \frac{X_{(n+1)}}{2}$$

If n is even, then:

$$\text{median} = \frac{\frac{X_n + X_{n+1}}{2}}{2}$$

(i.e., the midpoint between the $(n/2)$ and $((n/2)+1)$)).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99 percent confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results, as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). part 136, Attachment B.

Minimum Level (ML)

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

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)

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)

USEPA method 608, reported as arochlor results, is required for monitoring data that will be used for assessing compliance with WQBELs (if applicable). PCBs as aroclors shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

USEPA proposed method 1668c, reported as 44 congener results, is requested for informational purposes to help assess concentrations in the receiving water. To facilitate interpretation of sediment/fish tissue data for TMDL development, PCB congeners whose analytical characteristics resemble those of PCB-8, 18, 28, 37, 44, 49, 52, 66, 70, 74, 77, 81, 87, 99, 101, 105, 110, 114, 118, 119, 123, 126, 128, 138, 149, 151, 153, 156, 157, 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 177, 180, 183, 187, 189, 194, 195, 201, 206 and 209 shall be reported as a sum and individually quantified (or quantified as mixtures of isomers of a single congener in co-elutions as appropriate).

Persistent Pollutants

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

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 Los Angeles 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

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 Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Los Angeles Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)

The 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, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Los Angeles 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.

Significant Storm Event

A continuous discharge of stormwater for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of storm for a minimum of three hours in a 12-hour period.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

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

$$\text{Standard Deviation } (\sigma) = \frac{\sum(X-\mu)^2}{(n-1)^{0.5}}$$

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

Statistical Threshold Value (STV)

The STV for the bacteria water quality objectives is a set value that approximates the 90th percentile of the water quality distribution of a bacterial population.

Thermal Waste

Cooling water and industrial process water used for the purpose of transporting waste heat.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

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.)

Trash

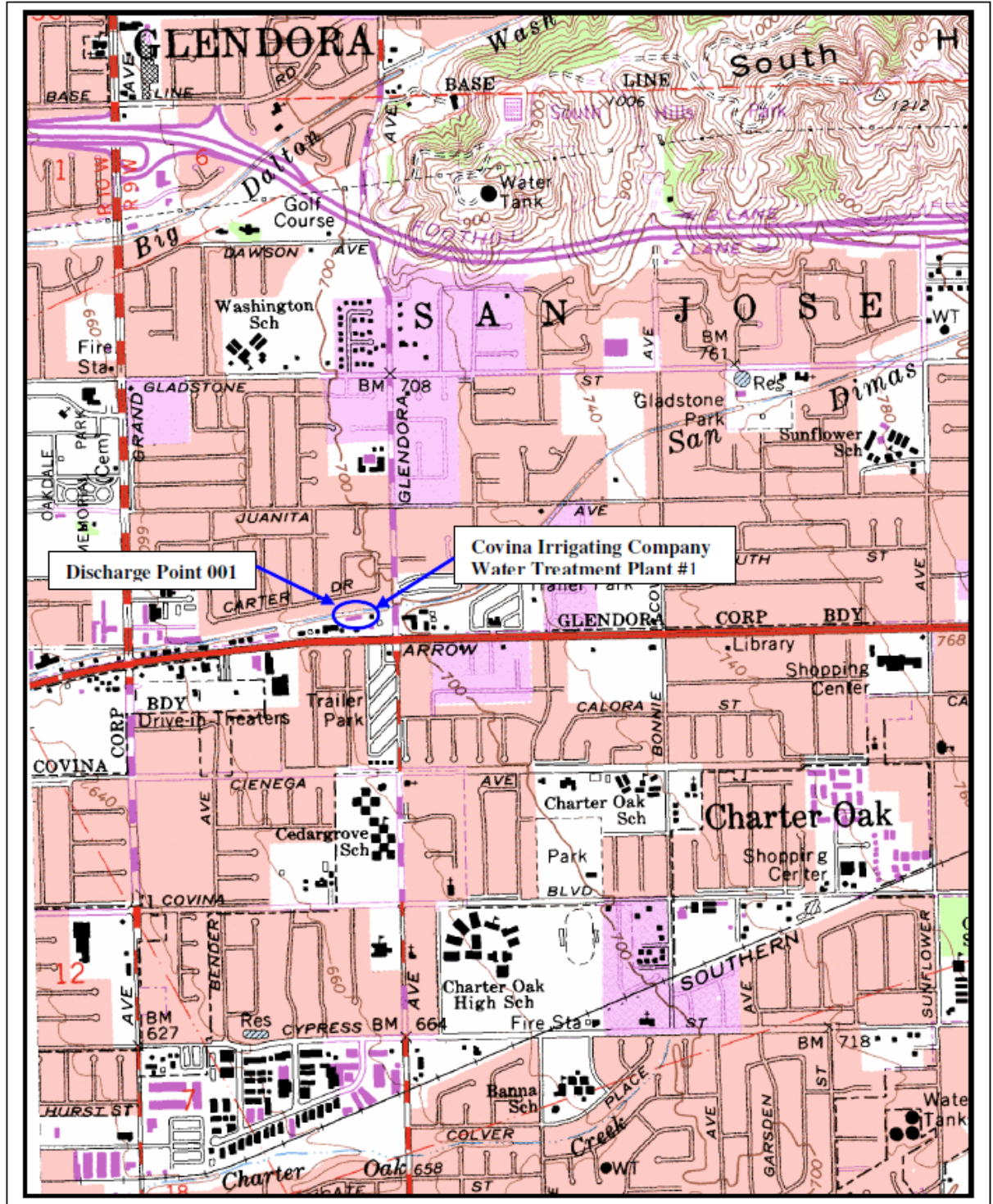
All improperly discarded solid material from any production, manufacturing, or processing operation including, but not limited to, products, product packaging, or containers constructed of plastic, steel, aluminum, glass, paper, or other synthetic or natural materials.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties</i>
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 °C
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
cfu	Colony Forming Unit
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	Water Code
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
Discharger	Covina Irrigating Company
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected but Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
ELAP	State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	William B. Temple Water Treatment Plant #1
GPD	gallons per day
IGP	Industrial General Permit
IWC	In-stream Waste Concentration
LA	Load Allocations
Los Angeles Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
lbs/day	Pounds per Day
LTA	Long-Term Average
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit

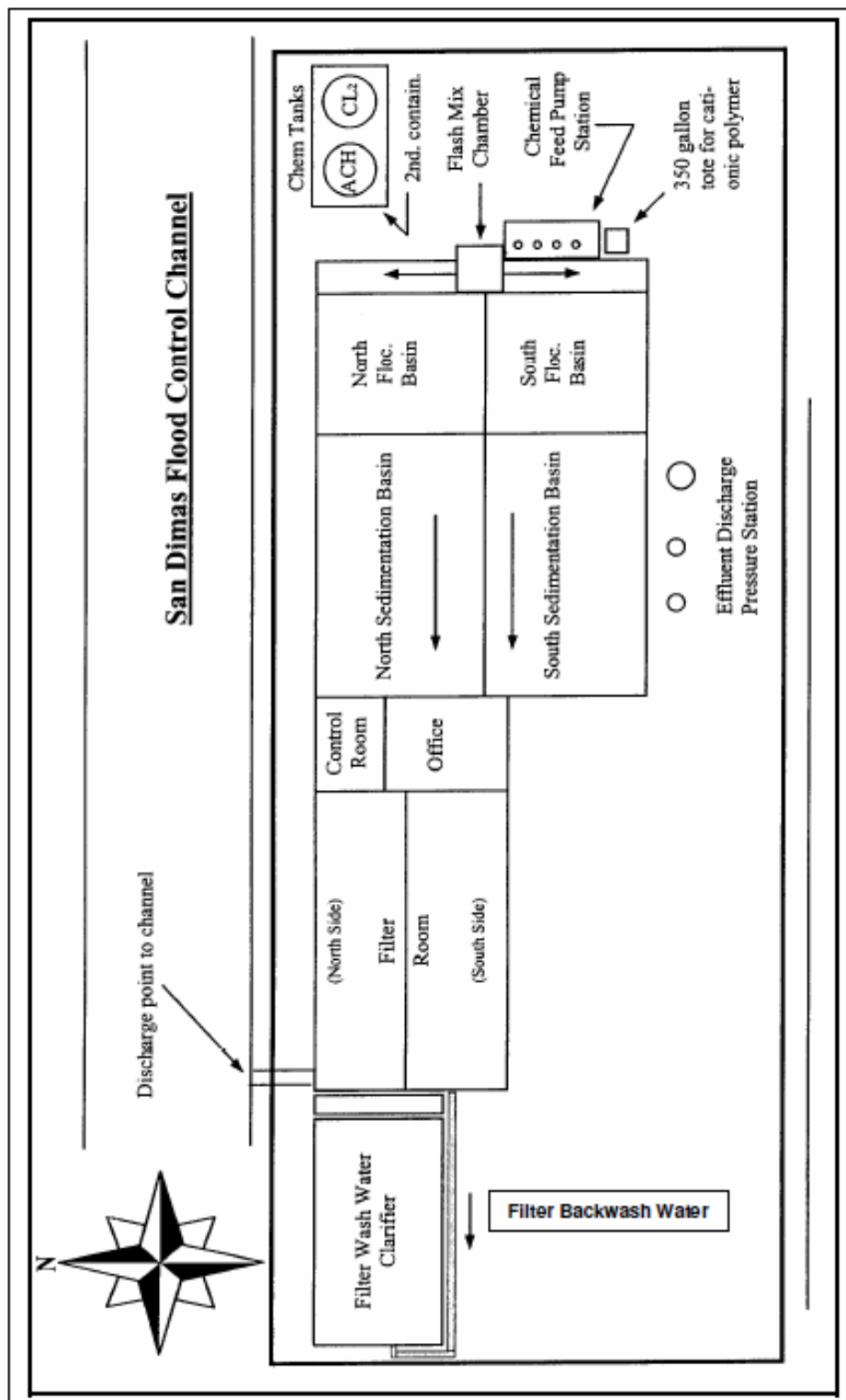
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level
mL	milliliters
MMEL	Median Monthly Effluent Limit
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
Ocean Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California</i>
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl.
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
RL	Reporting Limit
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
Sediment Quality Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality</i>
SIP	State Implementation Policy (<i>Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California</i>)
SMR	Self-Monitoring Reports
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
STV	Statistical Threshold Value
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
SWAMP	Stormwater Ambient Monitoring Program
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TBEL	Technology-based Effluent Limitation
TEF	Toxicity equivalency factors.
Thermal Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California</i>
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation

TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document (<i>Technical Support Document for Water) Quality-based Toxics Control</i> (EPA/505/2-90-001,1991)
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TST	Test of Significant Toxicity
TU _c	Chronic Toxicity Unit
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQO	Water Quality Objective
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent



COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY
WATER TREATMENT PLANT #1

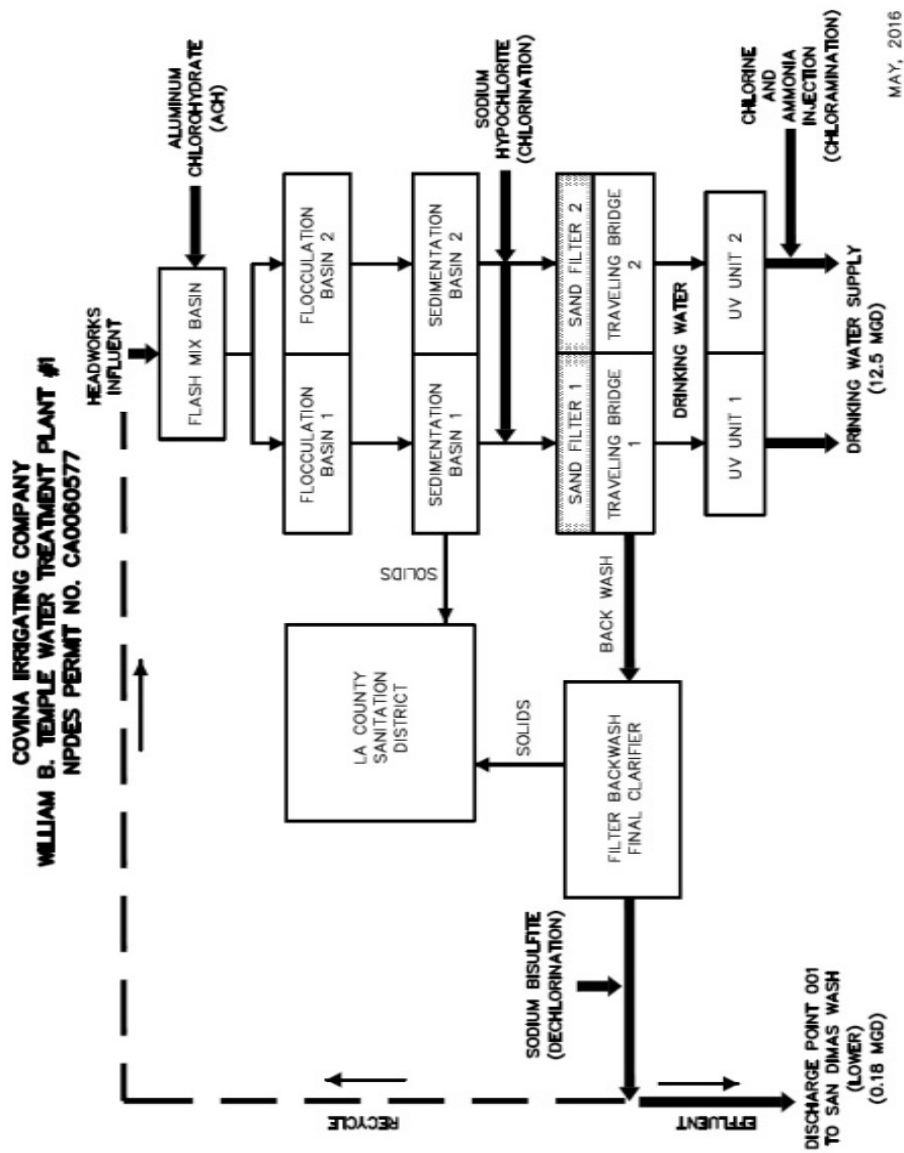
COVINA IRRIG
WILLIAM B. TE



Covina Irrigating Company Water Treatment Plant #1,
Glendora, CA
Schematic of Wastewater Flow

Attachment C – Wastewater Flow Schematic (Adopted Version: November 4, 2010)

ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

1.1. Duty to Comply

- 1.1.1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
- 1.1.2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1).)

1.2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

1.3. Duty to Mitigate

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

1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

1.5. Property Rights

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

1.6. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383):

- 1.6.1. 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 (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(B)(i); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
- 1.6.2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
- 1.6.3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and
- 1.6.4. 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. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

1.7. Bypass

1.7.1. Definitions

- a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
- b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)

1.7.2. 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 1.7.3, 1.7.4, and 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2).)

1.7.3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Los Angeles Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
- c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Los Angeles Water Board's required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

1.7.4. The Los Angeles Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3 above. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

1.7.5. Notice

- a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
- b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.5 below (24-hour notice). As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

1.8. Upset

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

1.8.1. 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 1.8.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(2).)

- 1.8.2. 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 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)):
- a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.5.2.2 below (24-hour notice) (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
 - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.3 above. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
- 1.8.3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(4).)

2. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

2.1. General

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

2.2. Duty to Reapply

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

2.3. Transfers

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

3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- 3.1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1).)
- 3.2. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to

sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

- 3.2.1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- 3.2.2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR part 136, or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 CFR §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

4.1. 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 Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2).)

4.2. Records of monitoring information shall include:

- 4.2.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
- 4.2.2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
- 4.2.3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
- 4.2.4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
- 4.2.5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
- 4.2.6. The results of such analyses. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

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

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

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

5.1. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA 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 Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order.
(40 CFR § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

5.2. Signatory and Certification Requirements

- 5.2.1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(k).)
- 5.2.2. All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. (40 CFR § 122.22(a)(1).)
- 5.2.3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 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 5.2.2 above (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3).)
- 5.2.4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.3 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 5.2.3 above must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative.
(40 CFR § 122.22(c).)
- 5.2.5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 above shall make the following certification:
“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 CFR § 122.22(d).)
- 5.2.6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – 5.2.1, 5.2.2, or 5.2.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 C.F.R § 122.22(e).)

5.3. Monitoring Reports

- 5.3.1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4).)
- 5.3.2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board. As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms must be submitted

electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 and comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

- 5.3.3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
- 5.3.4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

5.4. Compliance Schedules

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

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

5.5.1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which 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 report shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report 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.

For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (i.e., combined sewer overflow, sanitary sewer overflow, or bypass event), type of overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volume untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

As of December 21, 2023, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10. The reports shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. The Los Angeles Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not

related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

5.5.2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:

- a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
- b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.5.3. The Los Angeles Water Board may waive the above required written report on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.6. Planned Changes

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

5.6.1. 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or

5.6.2. 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).) **OR**

5.6.2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels 7.1.1). (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Los Angeles Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(2).)

5.8. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 above. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127. The Los Angeles Water Board may also require the

Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7).)

5.9. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(8).)

5.10. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 CFR section 127.2(b). U.S. EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 CFR section 127.2(c)]. U.S. EPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(9).)

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- 6.1. The Los Angeles Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- 6.2. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment

violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [section 122.41(a)(2)] [Water Code sections 13385 and 13387].

- 6.3 Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Los Angeles Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000 [40 CFR section 122.41(a)(3)].
- 6.4 The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this Order shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(5)].
- 6.5 The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [40 CFR section 122.41(k)(2)].

7. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

7.1. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 CFR § 122.42(a)):

- 7.1.1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)):
 - a. 100 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(i));
 - b. 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for 2,4 dinitrophenol and 2-methyl 4,6 dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));

- c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)); or
 - d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iv).)
- 7.1.2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)):
- a. 500 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(i));
 - b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));
 - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or
 - d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP 6849)

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code section 13383 also authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- 1.1. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point 001 (Latitude 34.10693, Longitude -117.86828) and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- 1.2. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to entering the San Dimas Wash (lower).
- 1.3. The Los Angeles Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- 1.4. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised August 28, 2017); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).
- 1.5. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water's (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, or approved by the Executive Officer, and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data with 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.
- 1.6. For any analysis performed for which no procedure is specified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed, and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- 1.7. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "*all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current U.S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP*".
- 1.8. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

- 1.8.1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
- 1.8.2. “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)” if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL but less than the ML; or,
- 1.8.3. “Not-Detected (ND)” for sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

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

Current MLs 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*, (State Implementation Policy or SIP), February 24, 2005, Appendix 4.

- 1.9. The MLs employed for effluent analyses to determine compliance with effluent limitations shall be lower than the effluent limitations established in this Order for a given parameter as per the 40 CFR parts 122 and 136; *Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting*. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.
- 1.10. The MLs employed for effluent analyses not associated with determining compliance with effluent limitations in this Order shall be lower than the lowest applicable water quality objective, for a given parameter as set forth in 40 CFR parts 122 and 136; *Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting*. Water quality objectives for parameters may be found in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan and the CTR (40 CFR section 131.38). If the ML value is not below the water quality objective, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test, the associated laboratory QA/QC procedures, reporting levels (RLs), and MDLs.

The Los Angeles Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a 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:

- 1.10.1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix 4 of the SIP;
- 1.10.2. When the Discharger and Los Angeles Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in part 136 (revised August 28, 2017);
- 1.10.3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix 4 of the SIP;

- 1.10.4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix 4 of the SIP, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
- 1.10.5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the U.S. EPA-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 Los Angeles Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.
- 1.11. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Los Angeles Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
- 1.12. Field analyses with short sample holding time such as pH, total chlorine residual, and temperature, may be performed using properly calibrated and maintained portable instruments by trained personnel acting on the Discharger's behalf, using methods in accordance with 40 CFR part 136. All field instruments must be calibrated per manufacturer's instructions. A manual containing the standard operating procedures for all field analyses, including records of personnel proficiency, training, instruments calibration and maintenance, and quality control procedures shall be maintained onsite, and shall be available for inspection by Los Angeles Water Board staff. Information including instrument calibration, time of sample collection, time of analysis, name of analyst, quality assurance/quality control data, and measurement values shall be clearly documented during each field analysis and submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board as part of the corresponding regular monitoring report.
- 1.13. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to date and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.
- 1.14. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments to ensure accuracy of measurements or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.
- 1.15. For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits are specified, and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of

noncompliance with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.

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

- Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
- Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
- Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste. If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

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

2. 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 (latitude and longitude information in Table E-1 is approximate for administrative purposes):

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
001	EFF-001	Outfall of settling basin for sand filter backwash treatment, prior to discharging into the San Dimas Wash (lower) [Latitude: 34.10693°, Longitude: -117.86828°]
Receiving water station	RSW-001	At a location in the receiving water (San Dimas Wash – lower) at least 50 feet upstream of the discharge point into the receiving water.
Gaging station	RSW-002	USGS flow gauging station 11085000, located in San Gabriel River Reach 3 above the Whittier Narrows Dam. This gauging station is operated and maintained by the USGS.
Receiving water station	RSW-003	At a location in the receiving water (San Dimas Wash – lower) within 50 feet downstream of the discharge point into the receiving water.

3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Monitoring Location EFF-001

The Discharger shall monitor the discharge of treated filter backwash water as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding minimum level:

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring at Location EFF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Flow	MGD	Flow Meter or Calculation	1/Day	a
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	b
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	b
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Quarter	b
Sulfide	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	b
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Quarter	b
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Quarter	b
Aluminum	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	b
<i>E. coli</i>	cfu/100 ml or MPN/100 ml	Grab	2/Year	b
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	Grab	1/Month	b
Temperature	°F	Meter	1/Quarter	c
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	b
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	b
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	b
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	b
Boron	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	b
Nitrite, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	b
Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	b
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail, % Effect	Grab	1/Year	d
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	b
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	b
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	b and e
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	b
Remaining Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	b, f, and g
TCDD Equivalentents	pg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term	b and h

Footnotes for Table E-2

- a. When continuous monitoring is required, the total daily flow shall be reported. Periods of no flow shall also be reported.
- b. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by the Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select a sufficiently sensitive method from the listed methods and corresponding ML necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable effluent limitations
- c. Only maximum temperatures for each calendar day shall be reported.
- d. Refer to section 5 below, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.
- e. On days when lead sampling occurs, the Discharger shall report the corresponding flow rate measured at USGS flow gauging station 11085000, located in San Gabriel River Reach 3 above the Whittier Narrows Dam, which is operated and maintained by the USGS.
- f. Priority Pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR section 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.
- g. The mercury effluent samples shall be analyzed using EPA method 1631E, per 40 CFR part 136, with a quantification level lower than 0.5 ng/L, shall be used to analyze total mercury. If an alternative method with an equivalent or more sensitive method detection limit is approved in 40 CFR part 136, the Discharger may use that method in lieu of USEPA Method 1631E.
- h. TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (ML), and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. U.S. EPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents)} = \sum(C_x \times \text{TEF}_x)$$

where: C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
 TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Congeners	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

End of Footnotes for Table E-2

5. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Chronic Toxicity

- 5.1.1. **Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity.** The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge at Discharge Point 001 is 100 percent effluent.
- 5.1.2. **Sample Volume and Holding Time.** The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. Sufficient sample volume shall also be collected for subsequent TIE studies, if necessary, at each sampling event. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.
- 5.1.3. **Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods.** If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples, at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge, in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR section 136). In no case shall these

species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

- a. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).
- b. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01).
- c. A static renewal toxicity test with the green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

5.1.4. **Species Sensitivity Screening.**

The Permittee shall conduct species sensitivity screening for chronic aquatic toxicity during the first discharge event occurring after the permit effective date. The Permittee shall collect a single effluent sample to initiate and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for a discharge. As allowed under the test method for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the *Pimephales promelas*, a second and third sample may be collected for use as test solution renewal water as the seven-day toxicity test progresses. However, that same sample shall be used to renew both the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the *Pimephales promelas*.

If the result of all three species is "Pass", then the species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be considered the most sensitive species in a given set. If only one species fails, then that species shall be considered the most sensitive species in a given set. The species that had more fails shall be considered the most sensitive species and shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle. If two or more species result in "Fail," then the species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during the three sets of species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle.

During the calendar month, toxicity tests used to determine the most sensitive test species shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL.

Rescreening is required at least once per five (5) years. The Discharger shall rescreen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species

5.1.5. **Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements.** Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below:

- a. The discharge is subject to a determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical

approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity/Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), *Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1* and Appendix B, Table B-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail." The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$. This is a t-test (formally Student's t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (i.e., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances

- b. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method, then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the subsequent discharge event.
- c. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.). Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient.
- d. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported according to EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in *Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing* (40 CFR part 136) (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000)
- e. The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

5.2 Preparation of an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation TRE work plan to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use the *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989), or the most current version, as guidance. This work plan shall describe the steps that the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At a minimum, the TRE Work Plan must describe the steps that the

Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At a minimum the work plan shall include:

- 5.2.1. 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.
- 5.2.2. 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,
- 5.2.3. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

5.3 Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

- 5.3.1. **Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Work Plan.** The Discharger shall immediately initiate a TRE and, within 15 days, submit to the Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:
 - a. Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity.
 - b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
 - c. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
- 5.3.2. **TIE Implementation.** The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, U.S. EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.
- 5.3.3. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and stormwater control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

- 5.3.4. The Discharger shall continue to conduct routine effluent monitoring for compliance determination purposes while the TIE and/or TRE is taking place. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE has begun.
- 5.3.5. The Los Angeles Water Board and U.S. EPA recognize that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.
- 5.3.6 The Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

5.4 Reporting

The Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:

- 5.4.1. The toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent (%) Effect” at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar month shall be reported on the SMR due date specified in Table E-10.
- 5.4.2. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
- 5.4.3 The statistical analysis used in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1.
- 5.4.4. TRE/TIE results. The Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.
- 5.4.5. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results for each toxicity test.
- 5.4.6. Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity related information, upon request by Los Angeles Water Board staff.

6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Monitoring Location RSW-001

Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements for RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	b
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	b
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	b
<i>E. coli</i>	cfu/100 ml or MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Year	b
TCDD Equivalents	pg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term	b and e
Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	b, c and d

Footnotes for Table E-3

- a. Receiving water pH, temperature, and hardness must be analyzed concurrent with effluent ammonia monitoring.
- b. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by the Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select a sufficiently sensitive method from the listed methods and corresponding ML necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable effluent limitations.
- c. Priority Pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR section 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.
- d. The mercury effluent samples shall be analyzed using EPA method 1631E, per 40 CFR part 136, with a quantification level lower than 0.5 ng/L, shall be used to analyze total mercury. If an alternative method with an equivalent or more sensitive method detection limit is approved in 40 CFR part 136, the Discharger may use that method in lieu of USEPA Method 1631E.
- e. TCDD equivalents as defined in Footnote h to Table E-2 above.

End of Footnotes for Table E-3

8.2. Monitoring Location RSW-002

The Discharger shall report the maximum daily flow at RSW-002 (USGS station 11085000), located in Reach 3 above the Whittier Narrows Dam. This station is also known as RSW-002 for the purpose of this permit. RSW-002 gauging station is operated and maintained by the USGS.

The stream flow data can be obtained by contacting the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works at (626) 458-5100. The data for this station is downloaded once a month with a 1-2 week processing time for the provisional data. This information is necessary to determine the wet-weather and dry-weather condition of the river, as defined in the San Gabriel River Metals TMDL. If the gauging station is not operational, an estimated maximum daily flow may be submitted. Estimates shall be noted in the report as a qualifier.

8.3. Monitoring Location RSW-003

Table E-4. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements for RSW-003

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	b
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	b
<i>E. coli</i>	cfu/100 ml or MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Year	b

Footnotes for Table E-4

- a. Receiving water pH and temperature must be analyzed concurrent with effluent ammonia monitoring.
- b. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by the Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select a sufficiently sensitive method from the listed methods and corresponding ML necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable effluent limitations.

End of Footnotes for Table E-4

9. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

- 10.1.1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
- 10.1.2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
- 10.1.3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-Compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
- 10.1.4. The Discharger shall inform the Los Angeles Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.
- 10.1.5. The Discharger shall report the results of chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section 5.1.

10.2. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

- 10.2.1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site:

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>

The CIWQS Web site will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

- 10.2.2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections 3-9. The Discharger shall submit quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. 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.
- 10.2.3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
1/Month	Permit Effective Date	First day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with next quarterly SMR
1/Quarter	First Monitoring Period following Permit Effective Date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 March 1
2/Year	First Monitoring Period following Permit Effective Date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMRs due November 1 and March 1
1/Year	First January following Permit Effective Date	January 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR due March 1

10.2.4. **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 40 CFR 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. 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 (\pm 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.

- 10.2.5. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above, section 7 of this Order and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board, 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).
- 10.2.6. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of “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:
- a. 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.
 - b. 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.
- 10.2.7. 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 waste discharge requirements; 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.

10.3. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

DMRs are U.S. EPA reporting requirements. Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to

electronic SMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the DMR website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring

10.4. Other Reports

10.4.1. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following to the Los Angeles Water Board:

- a. Initial Investigation TRE Workplan
- b. Updated Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP)
- c. Updated Spill Contingency Plan (SCP)

The BMPP, and SCP status shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of trash and pollutants in wastewater and storm water discharges from the facility are addressed. All changes or revisions to the BMPP and SCP shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board within 30 days of any revisions.

10.4.2. Within 12 months from the effective date of this Order, the Discharger is required to submit a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change related-effects associated with the Facility operation, water supplies, collection system, water quality and beneficial uses.

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section 2.2 of this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Los Angeles Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for Dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as “not applicable” have been determined not to apply to this Discharger.

1. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility:

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	4B192526001
Discharger	Covina Irrigating Company
Name of Facility	William B. Temple Water Treatment Plant #1
Facility Address	255 West Arrow Highway Glendora, CA 91740
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Steve Sherman, Field Operations Manager, 626-332-1502
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Steve Sherman, Field Operations Manager, 626-332-1502
Mailing Address	146 E. College St. P.O. Box 306 Covina, CA 91723
Billing Address	Same as above
Type of Facility	Water Supply (SIC Code 4941)
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	3
Complexity	C
Pretreatment Program	Not Applicable
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	0.180 million gallons per day (MGD)
Facility Design Flow	Same as above
Watershed	San Gabriel River Watershed
Receiving Water	San Dimas Wash (lower)
Receiving Water Type	Inland surface water

1.1. Covina Irrigating Company (Discharger, or Permittee) is the owner and operator of William B. Temple Water Treatment Plant #1 (Facility), a domestic water supply treatment plant located at 255 West Arrow Highway in Glendora, California. 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.

- 1.2. The Facility discharges treated filter backwash wastewater to the San Dimas Wash (lower), a water of the United States, a tributary to the San Gabriel River within the San Gabriel River watershed. The discharge was previously regulated by Order R4-2016-0275, which was adopted on July 14, 2016, and expired on August 31, 2021.

Regulations at 40 CFR section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. However, pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.6 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued if the discharger complies with all federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits. The Discharger complied with these requirements and the terms and conditions of Order R4-2016-0275. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit on March 2, 2021. The application was deemed complete on April 9, 2021. Los Angeles Water Board staff conducted a site visit on May 18, 2022, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions. The terms and conditions of Order R4-2016-0275 were administratively extended and remain in effect until new WDRs and NPDES permit are adopted pursuant to this Order. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger is the owner and operator of a domestic water supply treatment plant located at 255 West Arrow Highway in Glendora, CA. Approximately fifty percent of the water treated at the Facility is delivered to the City of Covina and the remaining fifty percent is distributed among five other purveyors. The Facility receives raw water via a 30-inch pipeline from the California State Water Project (SWP), a multi-purpose water storage and delivery system built, operated and maintained by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The water filtration system is designed to treat 12.5 million gallons per day (MGD) of water, and consists of a flash mix chamber, two flocculation basins, two sedimentation basins, two banks of sand filters, and disinfection. The plant is gravity-fed until the final product is pumped to the purveyors. The plant is fully automated and runs 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Staff are present onsite between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. and on call during other times.

At the headworks of the drinking water treatment plant, the supply water is disinfected with ultraviolet (UV) light and an aluminum chlorohydrate (ACH) polymer is added as a coagulant in a flash mix chamber. Following the flash mix chamber, the treatment stream splits into two parallel trains, each including north and south flocculation basins, sedimentation basins, and sand filtration basins, followed by disinfection units. Settled solids from the sedimentation basin and filter wastewater clarifier are collected and disposed of as a slurry to the Los Angeles County Sanitation District.

Sodium hypochlorite (12.5% solution) is added to the drinking water prior to entering the mono-media sand filters. The two north and south sand filtration units are within a building

and are comprised of 165 cells that are approximately 8 inches wide, and 14.5 inches deep. Following sand filtration, drinking water is further disinfected by one of two ultraviolet units, and then further disinfected by injection with chloramines (ammonia and aluminum chlorohydrate) prior to domestic water supply distribution. The entire treatment process is completed in approximately two hours.

The Facility has two separate covered chemical storage areas located in the northeastern and northwestern corners of the property. In the northeastern, the Facility stores sodium hypochlorite. In the northwestern section, the Facility stores ACH and ammonium hydroxide. Both areas are bermed.

2.1. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

Filter Backwash Wastewater

Discharges from the Facility consist of treated sand filter backwash. Filter backwashing dislodges debris that accumulates on the filter, which assists with maintaining the proper flow through the filters. The sand filters are backwashed six times per day by a traveling bridge. The bridge cleans one cell at a time, approximately 45 seconds per cell. The entire cleaning process is completed in approximately two hours. The backwash pumps and mechanics are located on the travelling bridge structure, with one bridge/backwash unit for each row of sand filter. The backwash pump has a design rate of 180 gallons per minute.

Filter backwash is conveyed to a one-stage clarifier (i.e., sedimentation basin that is approximately 15' x 40' x 6') to remove additional solids. Water that exits the clarifier collects in a vault where sodium bisulfite is added for dechlorination. Prior to 2014, treated backwash was discharged entirely to the San Dimas Wash. In 2014, the Facility installed a filter backwash recycling system consisting of three pumps that direct the wastewater back to the plant headwaters after dechlorination. Under normal operating conditions the Facility currently recycles all filter backwash water. In the event that recycling cannot occur due to the need to perform maintenance or repairs, manage influent flow, or upon the failure of two of the three pumps then up to 0.18 million gallons per day (MGD) of dechlorinated filter backwash water is discharged to the San Dimas Wash (lower) through Discharge Point 001. The last discharge to the receiving water occurred in December 2019.

Historically source water came primarily from the Morris and San Gabriel Reservoirs on the San Gabriel River. That water was of higher quality and less turbidity than the current source water that comes primarily from the SWP via Silverwood Lake. DWR also adds copper sulfate as an algacide to the SWP water. It is not feasible for the Facility to treat for copper at the maximum coagulant load and therefore the change in source water led to copper violations in the effluent. To address this issue the Discharger installed the filter backwash water recycling pumps discussed above to virtually eliminate the need to discharge.

2.2. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The Facility proposes to discharge up to 0.180 million gallons per day (MGD) of treated sand filter backwash water through Discharge Point 001 (Latitude: 34.10693°, Longitude: -117.86828°) to the San Dimas Wash (lower). The San Dimas Wash (lower) is tributary to Big Dalton Wash, which is tributary to Walnut Creek Wash, which is tributary to San Gabriel River Reach 3 above the Whittier Narrows Dam. Therefore, the San Dimas Wash (lower) is a tributary to the San Gabriel River, and both are waters of the United States in the San Gabriel River watershed.

2.3. Summary of Existing Requirements and SMR Data

Order R4-2016-0275 included effluent limitations for several pollutants for discharges from Discharge Point 001. The following table summarizes maximum daily effluent limitations (MDEL), average monthly effluent limitations (AMEL) and representative monitoring data for the period of September 2016 through June 2022:

Table F-2. Maximum Effluent Monitoring Results

Pollutant	Units	MDEL	AMEL	Highest Reported Concentration
pH	s.u.	6.5 -- 8.5	---	7.6 – 8.3
Temperature	° F	86	---	81
BOD 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	30	20	3
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	3.3
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	ND
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	50	19
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	750	---	280
Turbidity	NTU	75	50	3.2
Chronic Toxicity	TST	Pass or % Effect <50	Pass	Pass
Aluminum	µg/L	1,000	---	1,100
Boron, Total Recoverable	mg/L	1	---	0.16
Chloride	mg/L	150	---	85
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	0.1	---	0.05
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	1	---	0.03
Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	1.5	---	0.93
Sulfate	mg/L	300	---	69
Sulfide, Total (as S)	mg/L	1	---	ND
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	5.3	7
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	8.6	3.8	0.49
Chlorodibromo-methane	µg/L	68	34	31

2.4. Compliance Summary

The Discharger experienced two violations for the effluent limitations contained in Order R4-2016-0275 for the period of 2016-2022 as follows:

Table F-3. Summary of Compliance History

Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Pollutant	Limitation Value	Reported Value	Units
09/12/2016	3rd Qtr 2016	MDEL	Aluminum	1,000	1,100	µg/L
08/24/2018	3rd Qtr 2018	AMEL	Copper	5.3	7	µg/L

Los Angeles Water Board Enforcement I Unit staff evaluated the violation for aluminum. Aluminum is categorized as a Group 1 Pollutant. Because the concentration exceeded the limit by less than 40 percent, the violation was not a “serious violation”. (Wat. Code §13385(h).) Additionally, the daily discharge volume was sufficiently below the permitted maximum daily discharge volume so that the mass-based daily effluent limit was not exceeded. Given the prior compliance history, the violation was also not a chronic violation that would result in mandatory minimum penalty. (Wat. Code §13385(i).) The Facility uses aluminum-based coagulant as pre-treatment chemical. Following the violation, the Facility reduced the coagulant dose to avoid further violations.

While the 2018 monitoring result for copper was in compliance with the maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) of 14 µg/L, it was in violation of the average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) of 5.3 µg/L. Enforcement Unit I staff classified the violation for copper as a “serious violation” per Water Code section 13385(h) and issued Settlement Offer No. R4-2020-0021 on March 17, 2020, which assessed a mandatory minimum penalty (MMP) of \$3,000. The Discharger submitted payment for the MMP on February 3, 2021.

2.5. Planned Changes

The Discharger does not anticipate any changes to the Facility during the term of this Order.

3. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

3.1. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 of the Order subject to the WDRs in this Order.

3.2. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from CEQA. See also *County of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, 1007.

3.3. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans

3.3.1. Water Quality Control Plan. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region* (hereinafter Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives (WQO), and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. Beneficial uses applicable to the San Dimas Wash (lower) are as follows:

Table F-4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	San Dimas Wash (lower)	<p><u>Existing:</u> Wildlife Habitat (WILD), and Preservation of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (RARE). <u>Intermittent:</u> Groundwater recharge (GWR); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); wildlife habitat (WILD); water contact recreation (REC-1); non-contact water recreation (REC-2) (note a) <u>Potential:</u> Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN)* (note b)</p>

Footnotes for Table F-4

- a. Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department in the concrete-channelized areas.
- b. The potential municipal and domestic supply (MUN) beneficial use for San Dimas Wash (lower) is consistent with the Sources of Drinking Water Policy (page 5-13 of the Basin Plan). However, the Los Angeles Water Board has only conditionally designated the MUN beneficial use as indicated by the “*” in anticipation of further evaluation. Therefore, the Los Angeles Water Board is not establishing effluent limitations based on the conditionally designated potential MUN use at this time.

End of Footnotes for Table F-4

3.3.2. High Flow Suspension. On July 10, 2003, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted a Basin Plan amendment to suspend recreational beneficial uses in engineered channels during unsafe weather conditions (Resolution Number 2003-010). The High Flow Suspension became effective on November 2, 2004. The High Flow Suspension applies to water contact recreational activities associated with the swimmable goal as expressed in the federal CWA section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use, non-contact water recreation involving incidental water contact regulated under the REC-2 use, and the

associated bacteriological objectives set to protect those activities. Water quality objectives set to protect (1) other recreational uses associated with the fishable goal as expressed in the federal CWA section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use and (2) other REC-2 uses (e.g., uses involving the aesthetic aspects of water) shall remain in effect at all times for water bodies to which the High Flow Suspension applies. The High Flow Suspension applies on days with rainfall greater than or equal to ½ inch and the 24 hours following the end of the ½-inch or greater rain event, as measured at the nearest local rain gauge, using local Doppler radar, or using widely accepted rainfall estimation methods. The High Flow Suspension only applies to engineered channels, defined as inland, flowing surface water bodies with a box, V-shaped or trapezoidal configuration that have been lined on the sides and/or bottom with concrete. The San Dimas Wash (lower) has been identified by the Los Angeles Water Board as a water body to which the High Flow Suspension applies (Basin Plan Table 2-1a).

3.3.3. Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries in California – Part 3 Bacteria Provisions (Bacteria Provisions).

On August 7, 2018, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution Number 2018-0038, *“Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California—Bacteria Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy and an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California”* (Bacteria Provisions). The Bacteria Provisions: (1) establish a beneficial use definition of limited water contact recreation (LREC-1); (2) establish new statewide numeric water quality objectives for bacteria to protect primary contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial use; (3) include implementation elements; and (4) create a water quality standards variance framework under provisions established by the U.S. EPA. The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the regulatory action on February 4, 2019. On March 22, 2019 U.S. EPA approved the Bacteria Provisions and they became effective. The Bacteria Provisions state that total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) established before the effective date of the provisions remain in effect. The San Gabriel River Bacteria TMDL was approved by the State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA on November 17, 2015, April 14, 2016, and June 14, 2016, respectively. As discussed in section 3.4.2 below, the San Gabriel River Bacteria TMDL is applicable to San Dimas Wash.

3.3.4. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR). U.S. EPA 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, U.S. EPA adopted the CTR, which is codified in 40 CFR section 131.38. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants applicable to all surface waters in California. This Order implements the applicable water quality objectives in the NTR and CTR.

- 3.3.5. **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 U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Los Angeles Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA 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.
- 3.3.6. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16 ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California"). Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16. Requirements of this Order implement federal and state antidegradation policies as described in section 4.4.2 of this Fact Sheet.
- 3.3.7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. Requirements of this Order implement federal anti-backsliding requirements as described in section 4.4.1 of this Fact Sheet.
- 3.3.8. **Endangered Species Act Requirements.** 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, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 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, including protecting rare, threatened, or endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable federal and state Endangered Species Acts.
- 3.3.9. **Trash Amendments.** The State Water Board adopted the "*Amendment to the Ocean Plan and Part I Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for*

Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California” (Trash Amendments) through Resolution Number 2015-0019, which was approved by OAL on December 2, 2015 and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on January 12, 2016. The Trash Provisions established a narrative water quality objective and a prohibition on the discharge of trash, to be implemented through permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402(p), waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements.

The Trash Amendments apply to all surface waters of the State, with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board where trash or debris Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Provisions. There are no trash TMDLs applicable to this Facility. Consistent with the Trash Amendments, this Order includes a prohibition for discharges of trash to waters of the State.

- 3.3.10. **Mercury Provisions.** The State Water Board adopted “*Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California- Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions*” (Mercury Provisions) through Resolution 2017-0027, which was approved by OAL on June 28, 2017, and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on July 14, 2017. The Mercury Provisions are implemented through NPDES permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402, waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements. The Provisions included specific implementation provisions for individual non-stormwater NPDES permits for municipal and industrial dischargers; stormwater discharges regulated by Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits and the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (CAS000001 or Industrial General Permit); as well as stormwater from mine site remediation sites; dredging activities; wetland projects and nonpoint source discharges.

In section IV.D.2(e)(2), the Mercury Provisions authorize the Los Angeles Water Board, as the permitting authority, to exempt certain dischargers from some or all of the provisions of section IV.D.2 if the Los Angeles Water Board finds that the discharge has no reasonable potential with respect to the applicable Mercury Water Quality Objectives. The Reasonable Potential Analysis specified in the Mercury Provisions IV.D.2(c) deviates from the SIP procedure and uses the annual average during the calendar year to “account for the long-term nature of the methylmercury bioaccumulation process”. Mercury has not been detected in the effluent from this Facility. Therefore, this Order does not establish effluent limitations for mercury based on the Mercury Provisions. However, this Order continues to include monitoring requirements for mercury in the effluent and receiving water with the new detection limit of 0.5 ng/L, which the Mercury Provisions specify as a quantification limit for the water samples.

3.4. Impaired Water Bodies on the CWA section 303(d) List

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Los Angeles Water Board develops and adopts Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) that specify waste load allocations (WLA) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The U.S. EPA approved the 2020 - 2022 California Integrated Report (CWA Section 303(d) List and 305(b) Report) (2022 303(d) List) on May 11, 2022. The CWA section 303(d) list can be found at the following link:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_quality_assessment/2020_2022_integrated_report.html.

Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles Region do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2022 303(d) List and have been scheduled for TMDL development. The Facility discharges into the San Dimas Wash (lower) which is tributary to Big Dalton Wash, Walnut Creek Wash, and San Gabriel River Reach 3. San Dimas Wash (lower) and Big Dalton Wash are not included on the 2022 303(d) List. The 2022 303(d) List classifies Walnut Creek Wash as impaired. The pollutants of concern include: pH, indicator bacteria, and benthic community effects. The 2022 303(d) List classifies San Gabriel River Reach 3 as impaired. The pollutants of concern include indicator bacteria. San Gabriel River Reach 3 was included on previous 303(d) lists as impaired for lead. Downstream reaches of the San Gabriel River are included on the 2022 303(d) List as impaired for lead. Therefore, the Facility is subject to TMDL requirements for lead as discussed below.

3.4.1. **San Gabriel River Metals TMDL:** On March 26, 2007 the USEPA established the “*Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals and Selenium, San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries*” (San Gabriel River Metals TMDL). According to Table 2-9, Summary of dry-weather and wet-weather impairments in the San Gabriel River Metals TMDL, San Gabriel River Reach 3, including San Dimas Wash, has only wet-weather allocations for lead.

On June 6, 2013, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted Resolution R13-004, amending the Basin Plan to incorporate an Implementation Plan for the San Gabriel River Metals TMDL. This implementation plan was approved by the State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and USEPA on March 4, 2014, October 13, 2014, and May 11, 2017, respectively. The Implementation Plan for the San Gabriel River Metals TMDL describes the implementation procedures and regulatory mechanisms to provide reasonable assurance that water quality standards will be met. The Implementation Plan requires permit writers to translate WLAs into effluent limits by applying the SIP procedures. In this Order, Los Angeles Water Board staff translated WLAs into effluent limitations by applying SIP procedures, and included effluent limitations for lead during wet-weather.

3.4.2. **San Gabriel River, Estuary and Tributaries Indicator Bacteria TMDL:** On June 10, 2015 the Los Angeles Water Board adopted the “*Total Maximum Daily Load for Indicator Bacteria in the San Gabriel River, Estuary and Tributaries*” (San Gabriel River Bacteria TMDL). The San Gabriel River Bacteria TMDL was approved by the State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA on November 17, 2015, April 14, 2016, and June 14, 2016, respectively. The San Gabriel River Bacteria TMDL states that individual NPDES permit dischargers are not expected to be a significant source of bacteria and only assigns WLAs to NPDES-permitted dischargers with existing bacteria effluent limits at the time of TMDL adoption. Since this Facility did not have existing effluent limits for bacteria at the time of TMDL adoption, no WLAs were assigned for this Facility. However, the San Gabriel River Bacteria TMDL requires a reasonable potential analysis during the permitting process to determine if effluent limits are needed. Based on monitoring reports submitted from September 2016 through June 2022 all monitored values were reported as non-detect for *E. coli*. (The last discharge event occurred in December 2019.) Thus, this Order does not establish effluent limits for bacteria. However, receiving water bacteria limitations are included based on the Bacteria Provisions. Monitoring requirements for *E. coli* are retained in this Order.

3.5. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

3.5.1 **Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.** On March 7, 2017, the State Water Board adopted a resolution in recognition of the challenges posed by climate change that requires a proactive approach to climate change in all State Water Board actions, including drinking water regulation, water quality protection, and financial assistance (Resolution No. 2017-0012). The resolution lays the foundation for a response to climate change that is integrated into all State Water Board actions, by giving direction to the State Water Board divisions and encouraging coordination with the Los Angeles Water Boards. On May 10, 2018, the Los Angeles Water Board also adopted “A Resolution to Prioritize Actions to Adapt to and Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change on the Los Angeles Region’s Water Resources and Associated Beneficial Uses” (Resolution No. R18-004). The resolution summarizes the steps taken so far to address the impacts of climate change within the Los Angeles Water Board’s programs and lists a series of steps to move forward. These include the identification of potential regulatory adaptation and mitigation measures that could be implemented on a short-term and long-term basis by each of the Los Angeles Water Board’s programs to take into account, and assist in mitigating where possible, the effects of climate change on water resources and associated beneficial uses. This Order contains provisions to require planning and actions to address climate change impacts in accordance with both the State and Los Angeles Water Boards’ resolutions.

The Permittee shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan (Climate Change Plan) and submit the Climate Change Plan to the Los Angeles Water Board for the Executive Officer’s approval no later than 12 months after the effective date of this Order. The Climate Change Plan

shall include an assessment of short- and long-term vulnerabilities of the facility and operations as well as plans to address vulnerabilities of collection systems, facilities, treatment systems, and outfalls for predicted impacts in order to ensure that facility operations are not disrupted, compliance with permit conditions is achieved, and receiving waters are not adversely impacted by discharges. Control measures shall include, but are not limited to, emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigations to ameliorate climate-induced impacts including, but not limited to, changing influent and receiving water quality and conditions, as well as the impact of rising sea level (where applicable), wildfires, storm surges and back-to-back severe storms that are expected to become more frequent.

4. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

Order R4-2016-0275 developed a list of pollutants of concern based on constituents commonly found in water treatment plant backwash, constituents for which the receiving water is listed as impaired and other constituents identified as pollutants of concern in prior permits. The USEPA *Drinking Water Treatment Plant Residuals Management Technical Report* (December 2011, EPA 820-R-11-003) identifies, among other constituents, pH, temperature, TSS, settleable solids, turbidity, BOD, and oil and grease, as pollutants commonly regulated in backwash operations. These constituents are therefore pollutants of concern.

The Discharger operates a domestic water supply treatment plant that treats and filters water primarily from the State Water Project and occasionally from the Morris and San Gabriel Reservoirs on the San Gabriel River. The raw source water entering the headworks via a 30-inch pipe may contain copper, chloride and sulfate. As a result, these constituents are also considered pollutants of concern.

Chemical additions commonly used in the preparation and treatment of drinking water may also be pollutants of concern. After the raw water intake, aluminum chlorohydrate (ACH) polymer is added as a coagulant in the flash mixer. Sodium hypochlorite is added after the sedimentation process for chlorination. As a result, there is a potential for aluminum and residual chlorine to be present in the discharge of the filter backwash water. According to U.S EPA's Guidance Manual entitled, *Filter Backwash Recycling Rule* (December 2002), total and dissolved manganese is expected in the discharge of filter backwash at drinking water facilities (*Appendix F: Characteristics of Spent Filter Backwash Water, Table F-1*).

Therefore, aluminum, residual chlorine and manganese are also considered pollutants of concern.

Constituents that are regulated in the Basin Plan, including TMDLs, the CTR, or that have been detected in the effluent, such as chlorodibromomethane, are also considered pollutants of concern. Because the multitude of chemicals in the discharge may in combination have toxic effects, chronic toxicity is also considered a pollutant of concern.

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. Section 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if in establishing technology-based permit limitations on a case-by-case basis, limitations based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production. The limitations, however, must ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment. This Order includes mass-based effluent limitations, where appropriate, to comply with Section 122.45(f)(1).

4.1. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharge Prohibitions in this Order are based on the federal CWA, the CFR, the Basin Plan, the Water Code, the State Water Board's plans and policies, U.S. EPA guidance and regulations, and the previous permit provisions. This Order includes a prohibition on discharges of trash consistent with the statewide Trash Provisions. The discharge prohibitions included in this Order are consistent with the requirements set for other dischargers within the Los Angeles Region that are regulated by NPDES permits.

4.2. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

4.2.1. Scope and Authority

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

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

- a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best existing performance by well-operated facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.
- b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.

- c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test. The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.
- d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards (40 C.F.R. 122.29). The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

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

4.2.2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

National ELGs have not been developed for discharges from drinking water supply and treatment facilities.

Order R4-2016-0275 included technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) based on BPJ for BOD, oil and grease, TSS, settleable solids, sulfide, and turbidity. As discussed in Section 4 above these pollutants have been identified as pollutants of concern. In issuing the previous Order, the Los Angeles Water Board appropriately considered the treatment technology of settling. The numeric concentration-based limitations for BOD, oil and grease, settleable solids, TSS, turbidity, and sulfide are consistent with technology-based limitations included in other Orders within the State for similar types of discharges. In addition, the limitations for these pollutants are equal to the numeric limitations in the general permit for non-process wastewater (Order No R4-2020-0055, General NPDES permit No. CAG994003). Pursuant to state and federal antibacksliding regulations, this Order retains effluent limitations for these pollutants as technology-based effluent limitations.

Table F-5. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations

Pollutant	Units	AMEL	MDEL
BOD	mg/L	20	30
BOD	lbs/day (note a)	30	45
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
Oil and Grease	lbs/day (note a)	15	23
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3
TSS	mg/L	50	75
TSS	lbs/day (note a)	75	113
Sulfide	mg/L	---	1
Sulfide	lbs/day (note a)	---	1.5
Turbidity	NTU	50	75

Footnotes for Table F-5

- a. The mass-based limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.18 MGD at Discharge Point 001 and are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Flow (MGD)} \times \text{Concentration (mg/L)} \times 8.34 \text{ (conversion factor)} = \text{lbs/day}$$

End of Footnotes for Table F-5

4.3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

4.3.1. Scope and Authority

CWA Section 301(b) and 40 CFR 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.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) of 40 CFR requires 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) U.S. EPA 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). If applicable, WQBELs must also be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of TMDL WLAs.

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

Order R4-2016-0275 included effluent limitations for aluminum based on Title 22 primary maximum contamination levels (MCLs). This was due to the downstream intermittent groundwater recharge (GWR) beneficial use in the San Gabriel River. Due to the low volume and infrequency of the discharge it is not expected to have any significant impact on the quality of groundwater. Nonetheless, the effluent limitations for aluminum were carried over to this Order to consistently be protective of applicable beneficial uses.

The specific procedures for determining reasonable potential and, if necessary, for calculating WQBELs are contained in U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001, 1991) (TSD) for stormwater discharges and in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Plan or SIP) for non-stormwater discharges. Hence, in this Order, the SIP methodology is used to evaluate reasonable potential for the discharge of filter backwash water to the San Dimas Wash (lower) through Discharge Point 001.

4.3.2. **Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives**

The Los Angeles Water Board adopted a Basin Plan that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to the San Dimas Wash (lower) are summarized in section 3.3.1 of this Fact Sheet. The discharges go to the San Dimas Wash (lower). The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to San Dimas Wash (lower) and downstream receiving waters.

Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to these waterbodies. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with 40 CFR section 131.38(c)(3): freshwater criteria apply at salinities of 1 part per thousand (ppt) and below at locations where this occurs 95 percent or more of the time. The salinity in the San Dimas Wash (lower) is below 1 ppt. Therefore, the CTR criteria for freshwater is the applicable criteria to protect the beneficial uses.

Some CTR criteria for metals are dependent on the hardness of the receiving water. The Discharger monitored for hardness in the receiving water during the term of Order R4-2016-0275. The median hardness was 100 mg/L, therefore a hardness value of 100 mg/L was applied to the CTR criteria for metals.

As discussed in section 3.4.4. above, the San Gabriel River Metals TMDL includes a wet-weather WLA for lead that applies to this discharge. Therefore, the WLA for lead is applied as the applicable water quality criteria for this discharge.

The table below summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objectives for priority pollutants detected in concentrations above the reporting limit (RL) in the

effluent discharged from Discharge Point 001 evaluated based on data submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board from 2016 to 2022. Estimated values for monitoring results detected above the method detection limit (MDL) but below the RL (flagged as “detected, but not quantified” or “DNQ”) were not considered as they were not deemed specific enough to determine reasonable potential.

Table F-6. Applicable Water Quality Criteria for Priority Pollutants

CTR Number	Constituent	Selected Criteria (µg/L)	CTR Acute Criteria (µg/L)	Title 22 Primary MCLs (µg/L)	TMDL WLAs (µg/L)
1	Antimony	6	4,300	6	---
2	Arsenic	10	150	10	---
4	Cadmium	2.5	2.5	5	---
5b	Chromium VI	10	10	---	---
6	Copper	9.3	9.3	---	---
7	Lead (wet weather)	166	3.2	---	166
9	Nickel	52	52	100	---
13	Zinc	120	120	---	---
23	Dibromochloromethane	34	34	---	---
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	46	---	---
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.5	6.5	---	---
68	Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5.9	5.9	---	---

4.3.3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, the Los Angeles Water Board conducts a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. If there is an applicable TMDL-based WLA, then WQBELs are developed using the WLA pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B). Otherwise, the Los Angeles Water Board analyzes effluent and receiving water data and identifies the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration (B) in the receiving water for each constituent. To determine reasonable potential, the MEC and the B are then compared with the applicable water quality criteria and objectives (C) contained in the CTR, NTR, and/or the Basin Plan. For all pollutants that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard in the receiving water, numeric WQBELs are required.

Section 1.3 of the SIP provides the procedures for determining reasonable potential to exceed applicable water quality criteria and objectives. The SIP specifies three triggers to complete an RPA:

Trigger 1 – if $MEC \geq C$, a limit is needed.

Trigger 2 – If the background concentration $B > C$ and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limit is needed.

Trigger 3 – If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, or other applicable factors indicate that a WQBEL is required.

Sufficient effluent and receiving water data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

The RPA was performed using data collected by the Discharger at Monitoring Location EFF-001 during the effective term of Order R4-2016-0275 (from 2016 through 2022). Based on the RPA, the pollutant that demonstrates reasonable potential is Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate. The table below summarizes results from the RPA. Only pollutants that were detected in the effluent are included in the table. Chlorodibromomethane did not demonstrate reasonable potential so the effluent limitation from Order R4-2016-0275 has been removed in this Order. Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate demonstrated reasonable potential, so a new effluent limit is established in this Order. Note that while lead did not demonstrate reasonable potential with regard to CTR criteria during dry-weather, a wet-weather effluent limitation is nonetheless established based on the TMDL WLA. Note also that while copper did not demonstrate reasonable potential it remains a pollutant of concern as it may be present in the source water and the Discharger has historically experienced violations for copper. Therefore, reasonable potential is established based on Trigger 3 above.

Table F-7. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis (Discharge Point 001)

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C)	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC)	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B)	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
1	Antimony	6	0.61	---	No	MEC<C
2	Arsenic	10	6.2	---	No	MEC<C
4	Cadmium	2.5	0.05	---	No	MEC<C
5b	Chromium VI	10	0.21	---	No	MEC<C
6	Copper	9.3	7.0	2.3	Yes	Trigger 3
7	Lead (wet weather)	166	0.49	0.27	Yes	TMDL
9	Nickel	52	2.0	1.4	No	MEC<C
13	Zinc	120	6.9	5.1	No	MEC<C
23	Chlorodibromomethane	34	9.5	0.67	No	MEC<C
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.5	0.23	---	No	MEC<C
68	Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5.9	5.9	---	Yes	MEC>C

4.3.4. WQBEL Calculations

If reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one or more of the three procedures contained in Section 1.4 of the SIP. These procedures include:

- i. If applicable and available, use of the WLA established as part of a TMDL.
- ii. Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).
- iii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Los Angeles Water Board.

In this Order, no dilution credit is being allowed. However, in accordance with the reopener provision in section 6.3.1.5. in the Order, this Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger of adequate information to establish appropriate dilution credits or a mixing zone, as determined by the Los Angeles Water Board.

The process for developing these limits is in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP. Two sets of AMEL and MDEL values are calculated separately, one set for the protection of aquatic life and the other for the protection of human health. The AMEL and MDEL limitations for aquatic life and human health are compared, and the most restrictive AMEL and the most restrictive MDEL are selected as the WQBEL.

Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL for Copper

Step 1: For each constituent requiring an effluent limit, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criterion, determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

$$ECA = C + D(C-B) \quad \text{when } C > B, \text{ and}$$

$$ECA = C \quad \text{when } C \leq B,$$

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

D = The dilution credit, and

B = The ambient background concentration

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

$$ECA = C$$

For copper the applicable ECAs are:

$$ECA_{acute} = 9.33 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$ECA_{chronic} = 9.33 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 2: For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times \text{Multiplier}_{acute}$$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6. For copper there are 28 samples, and the CV is calculated as follows:

$$CV = \text{Standard Deviation} / \text{Average} = 1.17 / 3.12 = 0.37$$

For copper, the following data were used to develop the acute LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

Number of Samples	CV	ECA Multiplier _{acute}	ECA Multiplier _{chronic}
28	0.37	0.46	0.66

$$LTA_{acute} = 9.3 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.46 = 4.29 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = 9.3 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.66 = 6.17 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 3: Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

$LTA = \text{most limiting of } LTA_{\text{acute}} \text{ or } LTA_{\text{chronic}}$

For copper, the most limiting LTA was the LTA_{chronic}

$LTA_{\text{cyanide}} = LTA_{\text{chronic}} = 4.29 \mu\text{g/L}$

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as Maximum Daily Effluent Limit (MDEL) or Average Monthly Effluent Limit (AMEL). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the CV of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times AMEL_{\text{multiplier } 95}$

$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times MDEL_{\text{multiplier } 99}$

For copper the following data were used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for effluent limitations using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

Number of Samples per Month	CV	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}	Multiplier _{AMEL 95}
4	0.37	2.17	1.33

$AMEL = 4.29 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.33 = 5.7 \mu\text{g/L}$

$MDEL = 4.29 \mu\text{g/L} \times 2.17 = 9.3 \mu\text{g/L}$

Step 5: For the ECA based on human health, set the AMEL equal to the $ECA_{\text{human health}}$:

$AMEL_{\text{human health}} = ECA_{\text{human health}}$

For copper:

$AMEL_{\text{human health}} = 1,300 \mu\text{g/L}$

Step 6: Calculate the MDEL for human health by multiplying the AMEL by the ratio of Multiplier_{MDEL} to the Multiplier_{AMEL}. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated ratios to be used in this calculation based on the CV and the number of samples.

$MDEL_{\text{human health}} = AMEL_{\text{human health}} \times (\text{Multiplier}_{\text{MDEL}} / \text{Multiplier}_{\text{AMEL}})$

For copper:

$MDEL_{\text{human health}} = 1,300 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.63 = 2,120 \mu\text{g/L}$

Step 7: Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health as the WQBEL for the Order. For copper the AMEL and MDEL for aquatic life apply.

AMEL = 5.7 µg/L

MDEL = 9.3 µg/L

Order R4-2016-0275 established an AMEL for copper of 5.3 µg/L and an MDEL for copper of 14 µg/L. To satisfy anti-backsliding requirements the more stringent calculated values for both AMEL and MDEL are selected in this Order as follows:

AMEL = 5.3 µg/L

MDEL = 9.3 µg/L

4.3.4. **WQBELs Based on Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives**

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

Aluminum. In December 2011, USEPA published the *Drinking Water Treatment Plant Residuals Management Technical Report*, which summarized information USEPA collected to assess drinking water treatment plant (WTP) discharges of treatment residuals to surface water. Based on data presented in the report (p. 9-14) water treatment plants that employ coagulation and filtration may exhibit effluent aluminum concentrations that are greater than the California primary MCL (MCL) of 1,000 µg/L. The Basin Plan water quality objective for chemical constituents includes, by reference, the MCL for aluminum (Basin Plan Table 3-8). The Discharger uses a polymer containing aluminum chlorohydrate (ACH) in the water treatment process. As discussed in section 3.3.1. above, the San Dimas Wash (lower) has a beneficial use of GWR; therefore, Order R4-2016-0275 established a maximum daily effluent limitation based on the MCL to protect the downstream intermittent GWR beneficial use. This Order retains the effluent limitation for aluminum.

Ammonia. The Basin Plan establishes that ammonia concentrations in inland surface waters characteristic of freshwater shall not exceed the water quality objectives (WQOs) calculated for the appropriate instream conditions per U.S. EPA's most recent guidance document, "1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia". The San Dimas Wash (lower) is not designated for COLD or MIGR beneficial uses and therefore the one-hour average concentration for ammonia-N (mg/L) is pH-dependent per Table 3-1 of the Basin Plan. This Order establishes monitoring requirements for pH and ammonia-N to assess the potential for the discharge from the Facility to exceed the WQOs for ammonia.

Bacteria. As noted in section 3.4.2 above, effluent limitations for bacteria are not included in this Order due to no reasonable potential and no WLAs under the San Gabriel River Bacteria TMDL. Monitoring requirements for *E. coli* are retained in this Order.

Chlorine, Total Residual. The Basin Plan requires that chloride residual shall not be present in surface water discharges at concentrations that exceed 0.1 mg/L and shall not persist in receiving waters at any concentration that causes impairment of beneficial uses. Order R4-2016-0275 established an MDEL for total residual chlorine equal to 0.1 mg/L and that limitation is retained in this Order.

Temperature. The Basin Plan establishes a Water Quality Objective (WQO) for temperature that is applicable to inland surface waters with WARM beneficial use designation such as the San Dimas Wash (lower). The applicable WQO states:

“For waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5 °F above the natural temperature. At no time shall these WARM-designated waters be raised above 80 °F as a result of waste discharges.”

This Order establishes effluent limitations for temperature based on Basin Plan objectives.

TDS, Sulfate, Chloride, Boron and Nitrogen. Water quality objectives for these pollutants specific to San Gabriel River tributaries are established in the Basin Plan in Table 3-10. Order R4-2016-0275 established effluent limitations for TDS, sulfate, chloride, boron and nitrogen and they are retained in this Order.

4.3.5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxics amounts” objective while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction and growth.

The Basin Plan includes a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota.

In June 2010, U.S. EPA published a guidance document titled *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, June 2010), in which they recommend the following: “Permitting authorities should consider adding the TST approach to their implementation procedures for analyzing valid WET data for their current NPDES WET Program.” The TST approach is another statistical option for analyzing valid WET test data. Use of the TST approach does not result in any changes to EPA’s WET test methods. Section 9.4.1.2 of U.S. EPA’s *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to*

West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms (EPA/600/R-95/0136, 1995), recognizes that, “the statistical methods recommended in this manual are not the only possible methods of statistical analysis.” The TST approach can be applied to acute (survival) and chronic (sublethal) endpoints and is appropriate to use for both freshwater and marine EPA WET test methods.

The TST’s null hypothesis for chronic toxicity is:

H_0 : Mean response (IWC in % effluent) \leq 0.75 mean response (Control).

This Order includes monitoring requirements for chronic toxicity. Results obtained from the chronic toxicity test are analyzed using the TST approach and an acceptable level of chronic toxicity is demonstrated by rejecting the null hypothesis and reporting “Pass” or “P”. Chronic toxicity results are expressed as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect”. Since no dilution is allowed, the chronic toxicity IWC for Discharge Point 001 is 100 percent effluent.

4.4. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

4.4.1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 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. All effluent limitations for Discharge Point 001 in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order R4-2016-0275 with the exception of those discussed below.

Section 402(o)(2)(B) states that effluent limitations may be less stringent in instances when information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance. The maximum observed effluent concentrations for lead (dry-weather) and chlorodibromomethane were less than the applicable water quality criteria and were less than the maximum effluent concentration during the during the previous permit cycle. Monitoring reports submitted from September 2016 through June 2022 were evaluated for reasonable potential in accordance with SIP procedures. The last discharge event occurred in December 2019. The results based on this recent data indicated there was no reasonable potential for detected concentrations of lead (dry-weather) or chlorodibromomethane to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality objective and that there was a decrease in the amount of lead (dry-weather) and chlorodibromomethane discharged to the receiving water from the Facility. Therefore, removal of these effluent limitations is appropriate and consistent with CWA section 402(o)(2)(B)(i) and the revision complies with the protocol established to determine if an effluent limitation is required.

In addition, removal of these effluent limitations is allowed pursuant to CWA Section 303(d)(4)(B). The receiving water into which the effluent discharges is an

attainment water for lead (dry-weather) and chlorodibromomethane. Stated another way, the quality of the water equals or exceeds levels necessary to protect the designated uses, and it meets water quality standards for these pollutants. Further, the revision is consistent with antidegradation policies, as set forth below. Relaxation of the effluent limitation will not result in a violation of any applicable criteria or water quality objective. Thus, the revision is justified under both CWA section 402(o) and section 303(d)(4)(B). Nonetheless, this Order retains effluent monitoring for these pollutants, in accordance with the SIP.

4.4.2. Antidegradation Policies

40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16. Resolution 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan and the SIP implement, and incorporate by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. Compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge.

The final effluent limitations in this Order hold the discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or degradation. As discussed in Section 4.4.1. above, the removal of the effluent limitations for lead (dry-weather) and chlorodibromomethane will not allow degradation of the receiving water because the detected concentrations of lead (dry-weather) and chlorodibromomethane did not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above water quality objectives. Further, the permitted discharge is not a new discharge, and this Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow. This Order also does not allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. This Order retains monitoring requirements for these pollutants. The final limitations in this Order, which include concentration-based and mass-based limitations, hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not adversely impact the beneficial uses or degrade the water quality of the San Dimas Wash (lower), and are developed consistent with applicable effluent criteria, the protocol established to calculate effluent limitations and state regulations. The cumulative effect of all effluent limitations and other requirements included in this Order is to ensure that applicable water quality objectives of the receiving water will be attained, thereby protecting the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

4.4.3. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. 40 CFR § 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be

expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if, in establishing technology-based permit limitation on a case-by-case basis, limitations based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production.

Mass-based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = \text{flow rate (MGD)} \times 8.34 \times \text{effluent limitation (mg/L)}$$

where: Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (lbs/day)

 Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)

 Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

4.4.4. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by U.S. EPA on May 18, 2000. Most beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA” pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by U.S. EPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4.5. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Table F-8. Summary of Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	AMEL	MDEL	Notes	Basis (note g)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	20	30	a	BPJ, PO
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	lbs/day	30	45	a, b	BPJ, PO
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	---	BPJ, PO
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	15	23	b	BPJ, PO
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	---	BPJ, PO
Sulfide	mg/L	---	1	---	BPJ, PO

Parameter	Units	AMEL	MDEL	Notes	Basis (note g)
Sulfide	lbs/day	---	1.5	b	BPJ, PO
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	---	BPJ, PO
pH	s.u.	6.5 – 8.5	6.5 – 8.5	c	BP
Aluminum	µg/L	---	1,000	---	BP, PO
Aluminum	lbs/day	---	1.5	b	BP, PO
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	---	0.1	---	BP, PO
Chlorine, Total Residual	lbs/day	---	0.15	b	BP, PO
Temperature	°F	---	80	d	BP
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	75	---	BPJ, PO
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	lbs/day	75	113	b	BPJ, PO
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	---	750	---	BP, PO
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	lbs/day	---	1,126	b	BP, PO
Sulfate	mg/L	---	300	---	BP, PO
Sulfate	lbs/day	---	450	b	BP, PO
Chloride	mg/L	---	150	---	BP, PO
Chloride	lbs/day	---	225	b	BP, PO
Boron	mg/L	---	1	---	BP, PO
Boron	lbs/day	---	1.5	b	BP, PO
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	---	1	---	BP, PO
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	lbs/day	---	1.5	b	BP, PO
Nitrite plus Nitrate, (as N)	mg/L	---	8	---	BP, PO
Nitrite plus Nitrate, (as N)	lbs/day	---	12	b	BP, PO
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail % Effect	Pass	Pass or % Effect <50	e	BP, PO
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5.3	9.3	---	CTR, SIP
Copper, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.008	0.014	b	CTR, SIP
Lead, Total Recoverable (wet-weather)	µg/L	---	166	f	TMDL
Lead, Total Recoverable (wet-weather)	lbs/day	---	0.25	f, b	TMDL
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	5.9	11.8	---	CTR, SIP
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	lbs/day	0.009	0.18	b	CTR, SIP

Footnotes for Table F-8

- a. BOD test 5 days at 20° C
- b. The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.18 MGD at Discharge Point 001 and are calculated as follows:
Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day
- c. Instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5.
- d. The effluent limitation for temperature is 80°F as an Instantaneous Maximum.
- e. The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect”. The MDEL is exceeded when a toxicity test results in a “Fail,” and the percent effect is greater than or equal to 0.50. The Median Monthly Effluent Limitation

(MMEL) shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail.” The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than 1 day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in a “Fail.”

- f. The wet-weather TMDL limits apply when the maximum daily flow of the San Gabriel River is equal to or greater than 260 cubic feet per second (cfs) as measured at USGS station 11085000, located at the bottom of Reach 3 just above the Whittier Narrows Dam.
- g.
 - BP: Basin Plan
 - PO: Prior Order Number R4-2016-0275
 - TMDL: San Gabriel River Metals TMDL
 - CTR: California Toxic Rule
 - SIP: State Implementation Policy

End of Footnotes for Table F-8

4.6. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

4.7. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

4.8. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

5. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The receiving water limitations in the proposed Order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and statewide water quality control plans. As such, they are a required part of the proposed Order.

5.1. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. These water quality objectives include the requirement to maintain high-quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (40 CFR section 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution Number 68-16. Numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to surface waters within the Los Angeles Region, including the San Dimas Wash (lower) are also included in the Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries Plan, including the provisions related to Bacteria, Trash Control and Mercury. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water.

6. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 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.

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 CFR establish conditions that apply to all state-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits

either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) of 40 CFR allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 CFR section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 CFR sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

6.2. Special Provisions

6.2.1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR part 123 and are also carried over from Order R4-2016-0275. The Los Angeles Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Los Angeles Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

6.2.2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan. This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions, which establishes minimum toxicity control requirements for implementing the narrative toxicity objective for aquatic life protection established in the basin plans of the State of California.

6.2.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP). This Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement a BMPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment, to ensure that unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (i.e. spills) do not occur at the Facility.

Spill Contingency Plan (SCP). This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a SCP to control the discharge of pollutants. The SCP shall include a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. This provision is included in this Order to minimize and control the amount of pollutants discharged in case of a spill.

6.2.4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan: The Permittee shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change related effects associated with facility operation, water quality and beneficial uses.

6.2.5. Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) —Not Applicable

6.2.6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

6.2.7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

7. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 308 and 40 CFR sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code section 13383 also authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

7.1. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable

7.2. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge is required as established in the MRP (Attachment E) and as required in the SIP. Once-per-discharge event monitoring has been established for those pollutants where effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001. This monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations and to provide data for evaluating reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives during future permit reissuances.

Monitoring for all other priority pollutants without corresponding effluent limitations shall be conducted once per year during the permit term. Data generated from this monitoring is necessary for evaluating reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives contained in the SIP during future permit reissuances.

7.3. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. This Order requires annual monitoring for chronic toxicity which is a more stringent measure of the aggregate toxic properties of the discharge than acute toxicity. For this permit, chronic toxicity in the discharge is evaluated using U.S. EPA's 2010 TST statistical approach.

7.4. Receiving Water Monitoring

7.4.1. Surface Water

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the upstream receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Los Angeles Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants, *E. coli*, and ammonia at Monitoring Location RSW-001. Additionally, the Discharger must analyze pH, temperature, hardness, and salinity of the upstream receiving

water at the same time as the samples are collected for analysis of priority pollutants and ammonia.

7.4.2. **Groundwater – Not Applicable**

7.5. **Other Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable**

8. **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The Los Angeles Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, Los Angeles Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

8.1. **Notification of Interested Parties**

The Los Angeles Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through email and public notice.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Los Angeles Water Board's website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>.

8.2. **Written Comments**

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process electronically at losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy to thomas.siebels@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Los Angeles Water Board, the written comments were due at the Los Angeles Water Board office by **5:00 p.m. on October 17, 2022**.

8.3. **Public Hearing**

The Los Angeles Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: November 10, 2022
Time: 9:00 AM
Location: TBD

Additional information about the location of the hearing and options for participating will be available 10 days before the hearing. Any person desiring to receive future notices about any proposed Board action regarding this Discharger, please contact Thomas Siebels at thomas.siebels@waterboards.ca.gov, to be included on the e-mail list.

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Los Angeles Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

8.4. **Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements**

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

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100
Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a water quality petition for review, see:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

8.5. **Information and Copying**

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Los Angeles Water Board by calling 213-576-6600.

The tentative WDRs, comments received and response to comments are also available on the Los Angeles Water Board's website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/tentative_orders/index.shtml

8.6. **Register of Interested Persons**

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Los Angeles Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

8.7. **Additional Information**

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Thomas Siebels at thomas.siebels@waterboards.ca.gov.

COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY
WILLIAM B. TEMPLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT #1

ORDER R4-2022-0272
NPDES NO. CA0060577

Attachment G
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Effluent Limitations Calculations
Covina Irrigating Company, William B. Temple Water Treatment Plant #1

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTD Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)			Human Health for consumption of:	REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)					RPA Result Noting Limit?									
					Saltwater	C-chronic = C/C x tot	Water & C-acute = C/C x tot		Organisms	Lowest C of TRBLS, WQBEL	MEC >= MEC	Tier 1 - Need Further Action?	B Available (Y/N)?		Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND enter the min detection limit (MDS) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B exceeded max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDS>?2	Tier 3 -other info. ?				
1	Antimony	ug/L		0.67		6.00	4330.00																
2	Arsenic	ug/L		0.033		4.00	Narrative																
3	Beryllium	ug/L		0.05		5.00	Narrative																
4	Cadmium	ug/L		0.05		5.00	Narrative																
5a	Chromium (VI)	ug/L		0.21		206.99	Narrative																
5b	Chromium (III)	ug/L		0.21		930.00	Narrative																
6	Copper	ug/L		0.37		1300.00	Narrative																
7	Lead	ug/L		0.49		2.00	Narrative																
8	Mercury	ug/L		0.017		2.00	Narrative																
9	Nickel	ug/L		2		100.00	Narrative																
10	Selenium	ug/L		0.14		50.00	Narrative																
11	Silver	ug/L		0.052		2.00	Narrative																
12	Sulfur	ug/L		0.16		2.00	Narrative																
13	Zinc	ug/L		0.16		2.00	Narrative																
14	Cyanide	ug/L		2.7		150.00	Narrative																
15	Absorbance	Fibers/L		No Criteria																			
16	TCDD Equivalents	ug/L		0																			
17	Azoxynitrile	ug/L		2.2		750	Narrative																
18	Chloroethane	ug/L		0.28		1.0	Narrative																
19	2-Chloroethanol	ug/L		0.32		360.00	Narrative																
20	Bromodifluoromethane	ug/L		0.33		0.50	Narrative																
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L		0.33		0.50	Narrative																
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L		0.21		21000	Narrative																
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L		9.5		34.00	Narrative																
24	Chloroethane	ug/L		No Criteria																			
25	2-Chloroethanol	ug/L		No Criteria																			
26	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	ug/L		No Criteria																			
27	Dibromodifluoromethane	ug/L		13		46	Narrative																
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L		No Criteria																			
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L		0.24		99	Narrative																
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L		0.39		3.20	Narrative																
31	1,2-Dichloroethylene	ug/L		0.18		38	Narrative																
32	1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/L		0.33		30.00	Narrative																
33	5-Bromoisobutylene	ug/L		No Criteria																			
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L		0.17		3000	Narrative																
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L		No Criteria																			
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L		0.25		1600	Narrative																
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L		0.18		11	Narrative																
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L		0.27		81	Narrative																
39	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.22		26.85	Narrative																
40	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L		No Criteria		140000	Narrative																
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L		No Criteria																			
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L		0.25		42	Narrative																
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L		0.37		81	Narrative																
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L		0.33		525	Narrative																
45	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.28		400	Narrative																
46	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.33		400	Narrative																
47	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L		0.3		2300	Narrative																
48	4-B-nitro-2-ethyl (aka 2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	ug/L		1.7		765	Narrative																
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L		1.2		14000	Narrative																
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L		No Criteria																			
51	3-Nitrophenol	ug/L		No Criteria																			
52	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L		No Criteria																			
53	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L		0.19		8.2	Narrative																
54	Phenol	ug/L		0.18		4900000	Narrative																
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L		0.23		6.5	Narrative																
56	Arenaphthene	ug/L		0.38		2700	Narrative																
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L		No Criteria		110000	Narrative																
58	Acenaphthylene	ug/L		0.34		3.7	Narrative																
59	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L		0.34		0.0064	Narrative																
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L		0.49		0.049	Narrative																
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L		0.49		0.049	Narrative																
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L		0.49		0.049	Narrative																
63	Benzo(g)Fluoranthene	ug/L		0.49		0.049	Narrative																
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L		0.49		0.049	Narrative																
65	Benzo(a)Fluoranthene	ug/L		No Criteria																			
66	Benzo(a)Fluoranthene	ug/L		No Criteria																			
67	Benzo(a)Fluoranthene	ug/L		0.27		1.4	Narrative																
68	Benzo(a)Fluoranthene	ug/L		0.36		170000	Narrative																
69	Benzo(a)Fluoranthene	ug/L		0.6		5.9	Narrative																
70	4-Bromophenyl Ethyl Ether	ug/L		No Criteria																			
71	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L		0.18		5200	Narrative																

Final RPA output (Perm Attach)

Page 1 of 4

Adopted November 10, 2022

Attachment G
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Effluent Limitations Calculations
Covina Irrigating Company, William B. Temple Water Treatment Plant #1

CTR#	Parameters	Reason	HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS				AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS						LIMITS					
			AMEL hh = C th O multiplier only	MEBL/AMEL multiplier	ECA acute multiplier (0.7)	LTA acute multiplier	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic multiplier	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL multiplier 98	MEBL hq/life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Recommendation			
1	Antimony	MEC-C & B=C																
2	Arsenic	MEC-C & B=C																
3	Beryllium	MEC-C & B=C																
4	Cadmium	MEC-C & B=C																
5a	Chromium (VI)	MEC-C & B=C																
5b	Chromium (III)	MEC-C & B=C																
6	Copper	MEC-C & B=C	1.63															
7	Lead	MEC-C & B=C																
8	Mercury	MEC-C & B=C																
9	Nickel	MEC-C & B=C																
10	Selenium	MEC-C & B=C																
11	Silver	MEC-C & B=C																
12	Vanadium	MEC-C & B=C																
13	Zinc	MEC-C & B=C																
14	Cyanide	MEC-C & B=C																
15	Asbestos	No Criteria																
16	TCDD Equivalents	MEC-C & B=C																
17	Arylonitrile	MEC-C & B=C																
18	Benzo(a)anthracene	MEC-C & B=C																
19	Benzo(a)pyrene	MEC-C & B=C																
20	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	MEC-C & B=C																
21	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	MEC-C & B=C																
22	Chlorobenzene	MEC-C & B=C																
23	Chlorobromomethane	MEC-C & B=C																
24	Chloroethane	MEC-C & B=C																
25	Chloroethylenedioxybenzene	MEC-C & B=C																
26	Chloroethylenedioxybenzene	MEC-C & B=C																
27	Dibromomethane	MEC-C & B=C																
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	MEC-C & B=C																
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	MEC-C & B=C																
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	MEC-C & B=C																
31	1,2-Dichloroethylene	MEC-C & B=C																
32	Dibromodiphenyl ether	MEC-C & B=C																
33	Diethylstilbestrol	MEC-C & B=C																
34	Methyl Bromide	No effluent data & no B																
35	Methyl Chloride	No Criteria																
36	Methylene Chloride	MEC-C & B=C																
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	MEC-C & B=C																
38	Tetrachloroethylene	MEC-C & B=C																
39	1,1,1,1-Tetrafluoroethane	MEC-C & B=C																
40	1,2-Dibromoethane	No effluent data & no B																
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No Criteria																
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	MEC-C & B=C																
43	Trichloroethylene	MEC-C & B=C																
44	Vinyl Chloride	MEC-C & B=C																
45	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane	MEC-C & B=C																
46	2-Chlorophenol	MEC-C & B=C																
47	2,4-Dichlorophenol	MEC-C & B=C																
48	4-Ethylphenol	MEC-C & B=C																
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	MEC-C & B=C																
50	2-Nitrophenol	MEC-C & B=C																
51	3-Nitrophenol	No Criteria																
52	4-Nitrophenol	No Criteria																
53	Perfluorobiphenyl	MEC-C & B=C																
54	Phenol	MEC-C & B=C																
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	MEC-C & B=C																
56	Acenaphthene	MEC-C & B=C																
57	Acenaphthylene	MEC-C & B=C																
58	Acenaphthylene	MEC-C & B=C																
59	Benzo(a)anthracene	MEC-C & B=C																
60	Benzo(a)fluoranthene	MEC-C & B=C																
61	Benzo(a)pyrene	MEC-C & B=C																
62	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	MEC-C & B=C																
63	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	MEC-C & B=C																
64	Benzo(g)perylene	MEC-C & B=C																
65	Benzo(i)perylene	MEC-C & B=C																
66	Benzo(j)fluoranthene	MEC-C & B=C																
67	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	MEC-C & B=C																
68	Benzo(l)fluoranthene	MEC-C & B=C																
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	MEC-C	5.9	2.01	11.83652													
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	MEC-C & B=C																

Attachment G
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Effluent Limitations Calculations
Covina Irrigating Company, William B. Temple Water Treatment Plant #1

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)		Human Health for consumption of:		REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)						RPA Result Not Limited			
					C acute = CIC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & Organisms	Organisms	Lowest C of TRB, 10 ⁻⁶	MEC >= MWC	Tier 1 - Need MTR	B Available (Y/N)	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all B is NO, is MDC-SP?		Enter the pollutant B exceeds max conc (ug/L)	If all data points NO Enter the min detection limit (MDC) (ug/L)	If B.C. effluent limit required
71	2-Chloroacetic acid	ug/L		No Criteria			42300	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L		0.049				0.049	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
73	Chrysene	ug/L		0.049				0.049	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
74	Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L		0.57			600	0.57	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.57			800	0.57	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
76	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.57			2500	0.57	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
77	1,4-Dioxane	ug/L		0.28			2500	0.28	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.077				0.077	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
79	Diallyl Phthalate	ug/L		0.15			120000	0.15	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L		0.18			2900000	0.18	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
81	Di-n-butyl Phthalate	ug/L		0.24			12000	0.24	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L		0.18			9.10	0.18	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
83	Di-n-butyl Phthalate	ug/L		No Criteria				No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
84	Di-n-butyl Phthalate	ug/L		No Criteria				No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
85	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L		0.29			0.54	0.29	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L		0.21			370	0.21	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
87	Fluorene	ug/L		0.35			14000	0.35	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L		0.47			0.00077	0.47	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
89	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L		0.47			30	0.47	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L		0.47			30	0.47	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
91	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L		0.13			178.0	0.13	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L		0.049			0.049	0.049	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
93	Isophorone	ug/L		0.21			600	0.21	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
94	Naphthalene	ug/L		No Criteria				No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L		0.38			1900	0.38	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
96	Nitrofluorene	ug/L		0.41			8	0.41	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
97	Nitroindole	ug/L		0.26			140	0.26	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
98	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L		0.19			16	0.19	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
99	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L		No Criteria				No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
100	Pyrene	ug/L		0.25			11000	0.25	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L		No Criteria				No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
102	Acetaminophen	ug/L		0.00714			0.00714	0.00714	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
103	Acetaminophen	ug/L		0.00714			0.00714	0.00714	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
104	Acetaminophen	ug/L		0.00714			0.00714	0.00714	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
105	Acetaminophen	ug/L		0.00714			0.00714	0.00714	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
106	Acetaminophen	ug/L		0.00714			0.00714	0.00714	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
107	Chlordane	ug/L		No Criteria				No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
108	4,4'-DDE	ug/L		0.00059			0.00059	0.00059	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
109	4,4'-DDE (limited to DDT)	ug/L		0.00059			0.00059	0.00059	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
110	4,4'-DDE (limited to DDT)	ug/L		0.00059			0.00059	0.00059	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
111	Dieldrin	ug/L		0.00014			0.00014	0.00014	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L		0.002			240	0.002	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L		0.002			240	0.002	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L		0.006			81	0.006	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
115	Endrin	ug/L		0.003			0.81	0.003	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
116	Endrin Alderhyde	ug/L		0.003			0.81	0.003	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
117	Endrin Alderhyde	ug/L		0.003			0.81	0.003	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L		0.00011			0.00011	0.00011	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
118-123	PCBs sum(2)	ug/L		0.00017			0.00017	0.00017	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No
126	Toxaphene	ug/L		0.00075			0.00075	0.00075	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	No Criteria	0.00	No

Notes:
Ud = Undetermined due to lack of data
Uc = Undetermined due to lack of CTR Water Quality Criteria
C = CTR Water Quality Criteria
B = Background receiving water data

COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY
WILLIAM B. TEMPLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT #1

ORDER R4-2022-0272
NPDES NO. CA0060577

Attachment G
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Effluent Limitations Calculations
Covina Irrigating Company, William B. Temple Water Treatment Plant #1

CTR#	Parameters	Reason	HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS				AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS						LIMITS				
			AMEL hh = ECA = C th O only	MEDEL/AMEL multiplier	MEDEL hh	ECA acute multiplier (0.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier P5	AMEL multiplier P5	AMEL multiplier P9	MEDEL hh	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MEDEL	Recommendation
71	2-Chloroacetaldehyde	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria															No Limit
73	Chrysene	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
74	Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
76	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
77	1,4-Dioxane	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
79	Diethyl Phthalate	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
81	Di-n-butyl Phthalate	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
83	Di-n-octyl Phthalate	No Criteria															No Limit
84	Di-n-octyl Sebacate	No Criteria															No Limit
85	1,2-Dichloroethane	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
86	Fluorene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
87	Fluorene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
88	Hexachlorobenzene	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
91	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
93	Isophthalene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria															No Limit
95	Nitrobenzene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
96	N,N-Dimethylamine	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
97	N,N-Dimethylethanolamine	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
98	N,N-Diisopropylamine	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
99	Phenanthrene	No Criteria															No Limit
100	Pyrene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No Criteria															No Limit
102	Acridin	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
103	Benzo(a)Pyrene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
104	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
105	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
106	Benzo(a)Anthracene	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
107	Chlordane	No Criteria															No Limit
108	4,4'-DDE	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C & B=C															No Limit
109	4,4'-DDE (limited to DDT)	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
110	4,4'-DDE (limited to DDT)	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
111	Dieldrin	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
112	alpha-Erdoxulian	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
113	beta-Erdoxulian	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
115	Endrin	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
116	Endrin Alderlyde	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
117	Endrin Disopropyl Ether	MEC-C & B is ND															No Limit
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
119-124	PCBs sum(12)	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit
125	Toxaphene	UD, effluent ND, MCL-C, and B is ND															No Limit

Notes:
Ud = Undetermined due to lack of data
U = Undetermined due to lack of CTR V
C = CTR V
B = Background receiving water data