

Item No. 8

September 13, 2013

ERRATA SHEET

CHANGES TO TENTATIVE ORDER NO. R8-2013-0017

NPDES No. CA8000027

Renewal of Waste Discharge and Producer/User Reclamation Requirements
for Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Regional Water Reclamation Facility,
Riverside County

(Language deleted is ~~strike through~~)

(Language added is **bold and underlined**)

Monitoring and Reporting Program Page E-8:

Table 3. Influent Monitoring Requirements

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Sampling & Analysis (See I.13., above)	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Recorder/Totalizer	Continuous	
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Recorder	"	See Section I.2., above
pH	pH units	"	"	"
BOD ₅	mg/L	Composite	Daily	"
Total Suspended Solids	"	"	"	"
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN)	mg/L	Composite	Monthly	
Ammonia-Nitrogen	"	Grab	"	"
Total Nitrogen	"	Composite	"	"
Total Phosphorous	"	Composite	"	"
Total Dissolved Solids	"	Composite	"	"
Volatile organic portion of EPA Priority Pollutants ¹ (See Attachment G)	µg/L	Grab	Monthly <u>Annually</u>	"
Remaining EPA Priority Pollutants ² (See Attachment G)	"	Composite	"	"

¹ EPA priority pollutants are those remaining volatile organic pollutants listed in Attachment G which are not specifically listed in this monitoring program table.

² Remaining EPA priority pollutants are those pollutants listed in Attachment G which are not volatile organics and pollutants not specifically listed in this monitoring program table.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region

September 13, 2013

ITEM: *8

SUBJECT: Renewal of Waste Discharge Requirements for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Regional Water Reclamation Facility, Order No. R8-2013-0017, NPDES No. CA8000027

DISCUSSION:

See attached Fact Sheet

RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt Order No. R8-2013-0017, NPDES No. CA8000027 as presented.

COMMENT SOLICITATION:

Comments were solicited from the Discharger and the agencies and interested parties listed below. Responses to comments received are included in the attached Fact Sheet.

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District-John Vega, General Manager
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District-Norris Brandt, Assistant General Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (WTR-5) – Peter Kozelka, Ph.D
U.S. Army District, Los Angeles, Corps of Engineers - Regulatory Branch
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Carlsbad
State Water Resources Control Board, Office of the Chief Counsel – David Rice
State Department of Fish and Game, Ontario
California Department of Health Services, San Diego – Steve Williams
Riverside County Environmental Health Services – Sandy Bunchek
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District – Jason Uhley
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority – Celeste Cantu
Santa Ana River Dischargers Association
Inland Empire Waterkeeper - Mandy Revell
Orange County Water District - Nira Yamachika
Orange County Coastkeeper - Garry Brown
Lawyers for Clean Water c/o San Francisco Baykeeper
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Staff Report

Order No. R8-2013-0017, NPDES No. CA8000027

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ORDER NO. R8-2013-0017
NPDES NO. CA8000027

WASTE DISCHARGE AND WATER RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE
ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
RIVERSIDE COUNTY

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

Table 1. Discharger/Facility Information

Discharger/Operator	Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
Name of Facility	Regional Water Reclamation Facility
Facility Location	14980 Strickland Avenue
	Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
	Riverside County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.	

The discharge by the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District from the discharge points identified below in Table 2 is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 2. Discharge Locations and Recycled Water Use Areas

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point (Latitude)	Discharge Point (Longitude)	Receiving Water
001	Up to 8 mgd of Tertiary treated wastewater	33° 41'5.20 "	117°20'34.20 4."	Temescal Creek, Gunerson Pond and Constructed Wetlands, Warm Springs Valley Ground Water Management Zone (GMZ), and Lee Lake GMZ
002	Up to 8 mgd of Tertiary treated wastewater	33°40'50.51"	117°19'54.61"	Lake Elsinore
003	Tertiary treated wastewater for reclamation uses	Various	Various	Warm Springs Valley GMZ
004	Up to 8 mgd of Tertiary treated wastewater	33° 41'2.84"	117°20'30.62"	Emergency Discharge to Temescal Creek Flood Control Channel, Warm Springs Valley Ground Water Management Zone (GMZ), and Lee Lake GMZ
S-001	Storm Water	33°41'4.00"	117°20'32.96"	Temescal Creek, Gunerson Pond and Constructed Wetlands, Warm Springs Valley Ground Water Management Zone (GMZ), and Lee Lake GMZ
S-002	Storm Water	33°40'59.33"	117°20'26.92"	"
S-003	Storm Water	33°40'57.13"	117°20'23.74"	"
S-004	Storm Water	33°40'55.64"	117°20'21.89"	"

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	September 13, 2013
This Order shall become effective on:	October 1, 2013
This Order shall expire on:	September 30, 2018
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	March 25, 2018

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supersedes and rescinds Order No. R8-2005-0003 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Kurt V. Berchtold, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, on September 13, 2013.

Kurt V. Berchtold, Executive Officer

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I. DISCHARGER/FACILITY INFORMATION

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

Table 4. Discharger/Facility Information

Discharger	Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
Discharger Contact	John Vega, General Manager; (951) 674-3146
Mailing Address	P.O. Box 3000, Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
Facility	Regional Water Reclamation Facility
Facility Contact	Brian Dickinson, Director of Operations, (951) 674-3146 ext. 8200
Facility Location	14980 Strickland Ave. Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
Facility Design Flow	8 mgd of tertiary treatment

II. FINDINGS

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

A. Background. The Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (hereinafter Discharger, EVMWD or District) owns and operates the EVMWD Regional Water Reclamation Facility (RWRF or Facility). The RWRF discharges tertiary treated and disinfected wastewater to Temescal Creek and Lake Elsinore. The Facility also produces recycled water which is used for landscape irrigation at the treatment plant. The Discharger is currently regulated by Order No. R8-2005-0003, NPDES No. CA8000027, which expired on March 1, 2010. However, the Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on October 26, 2009. Since the Discharger filed a timely application for renewal of its permit, the terms and conditions of Order No. R8-2005-0003 have been automatically continued and remain in effect until new Waste Discharge Requirements, which also serve as an NPDES permit, are adopted pursuant to this Order.

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

B. Facility Description. The Discharger owns and operates the Regional Water Reclamation Facility, a publicly owned treatment works. The RWRF currently produces approximately 5.3 MGD of disinfected tertiary treated water. Treated wastewater is discharged to Temescal Creek and Lake Elsinore. The District also uses a minor amount of recycled water for landscape irrigation at the plant.

- C. Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Reclamation Requirements, issued pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the California Water Code (CWC) commencing with Section 13260. This Order also serves as an NPDES permit pursuant to Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the CWC for point source discharges from this Facility to surface waters.
- D. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and, thus constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through K are also incorporated into this Order.
- E. Pretreatment Requirements.** The Discharger has established an approved regional pretreatment program. The approved pretreatment program and its components and control mechanisms, among others, are hereby made an enforceable condition of this Order.
- F. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under Water Code Section 13389, this action to adopt waste discharge requirements that will serve as a NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21100 through 21177.
- G. Technology-based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 CFR¹ 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 discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR Part 133 and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR 125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

¹ Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations

H. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. This Order contains requirements, expressed as a technology equivalence requirement, more stringent than secondary treatment requirements that are necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The rationale for these requirements, which consist of tertiary treatment requirements, is discussed in the Fact Sheet.

40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

I. Water Quality Control Plans. The Regional Water Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) that became effective on January 24, 1995. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters in the Santa Ana Region addressed through the plan.

More recently, the Basin Plan was amended significantly to incorporate revised boundaries for groundwater subbasins, now termed "management zones", new nitrate-nitrogen and TDS objectives for the new management zones, and new nitrogen and TDS management strategies applicable to both surface and ground waters. This Basin Plan Amendment was adopted by the Regional Water Board on January 22, 2004. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the Amendment on September 30, 2004 and December 23, 2004, respectively. EPA approved the surface water standards components of the N/TDS Amendment on June 20, 2007.

In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established State policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Based on the criteria specified in the State Water Board Resolution, the Basin Plan specifies that Temescal Creek and downstream reaches, as well as valley tributaries, are excepted from the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use.

As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), beneficial uses applicable to Temescal Creek and contiguous Groundwater Management Zones are as follows:

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001, 004	Temescal Creek	<u>Present or Potential:</u> Warm freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened or endangered species; water contact recreation ² ; and non-contact water recreation. Excepted from municipal and domestic supply
	Warm Springs Valley GMZ and Lee Lake GMZ	<u>Present or Potential:</u> Municipal Supply, Industrial supply, Industrial Process Supply, and Agricultural supply
002	Lake Elsinore	<u>Present or Potential:</u> Water Contact Recreation, Non-contact water recreation, Warm water aquatic habitat, and Wildlife habitat Excepted from municipal and domestic supply
003	Warm Springs Valley Groundwater Management Zone	<u>Present or Potential:</u> Municipal Supply, Industrial Supply, Industrial Process Supply, and Agricultural supply

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

J. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR). USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

² Access prohibited on some portions by Riverside County Flood Control.

- K. State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
- L. State General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems.** The State Water Board issued General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 (General Order), on May 2, 2006, requiring public agencies that own sanitary sewer systems, comprised of more than one mile of pipes or sewer lines, to enroll for coverage under the General Order. The General Order requires agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans (SSMPs) and report all sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). This Order requires the Discharger to continue its enrollment under the General Order.
- M. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised State and Tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR 131.21, 65 FR 24641, April 27, 2000). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
- N. Antidegradation Policy.** 40 CFR 131.12 requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy, where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

- O. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order. Therefore, this Order conforms to the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA.
- P. Endangered Species Act.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.
- Q. Monitoring and Reporting.** Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. 40 CFR 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement State and federal requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.
- R. Biosolids Requirements.** On February 19, 1993, the USEPA issued a final rule for the use and disposal of sewage sludge, 40 CFR, Part 503. This rule requires that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. The State of California has not been delegated the authority to implement this program, therefore, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the implementing agency. However, this Order includes Biosolids monitoring requirements.
- S. Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.
- T. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State law.** The provisions/requirements in sections IV.B and V.B of this Order are included to implement State law only. These provisions are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

U. Notification of Interested Parties. The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.

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

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. The discharge of wastewater at a location or in a manner different from those described in this Order is prohibited.
- B. The bypass or overflow of untreated wastewater or wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except as allowed in Standard Provision I. G. of Attachment D, Federal Standard Provisions.
- C. The discharge of any substances in concentrations toxic to animal or plant life is prohibited.
- D. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Points 001, 002, and 004

Unless otherwise specified hereinafter, compliance with the following effluent limitations shall be measured at monitoring location M-001, M-002, and M-004 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E).

1. Effluent Limitations

Except as specified in Effluent Limitation IV.A.2., below, the Discharger shall comply with the following:

a. Physical/Biological/Chemical Limitations:

Table 6. Effluent Limitations at DP-001, DP-002, and DP-004

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	20	30	--
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	20	30	--
Ammonia-Nitrogen	mg/L	4.5	--	--

b. Percent Removal:

The average monthly percent removal of BOD 5-day 20°C and total suspended solids shall not be less than 85 percent.

c. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):

- 1) The 12-month running average TDS concentration of the discharge at DP-001 shall not exceed 700 mg/L, unless the Discharger demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Regional Board's Executive Officer that:

- a) Discharges in excess of the TDS limit are due to the quality of water supply sources utilized in the Discharger's service area, and that all reasonable steps, as agreed upon by the Executive Officer, have been taken to ensure that the best quality supplies are obtained and utilized in the Discharger's service area; and/or
 - b) Discharges in excess of the TDS limits are due to chemical additions in the treatment process needed to meet waste discharge requirements, and the Discharger has taken all steps to optimize chemical additions so as to minimize the increases; and
 - c) The Discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Executive Officer, to offset discharges in excess of the TDS limit³.
- 2) The 12-month running average TDS concentration of the discharge at DP-001 shall not exceed the 12-month flow weighted running average TDS concentration in the water supply by more than 250 mg/L, unless the Discharger demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Regional Board's Executive Officer that TDS discharges in excess of the 250 mg/l mineral increment are due solely to chemical additions in the treatment process needed to meet waste discharge requirements, and the Discharger has taken all steps to optimize chemical additions so as to minimize the TDS increases.
- d. Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN):

The 12-month running average Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) concentration of the discharge from DP-001 shall not exceed 13 mg/L, unless the Discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Executive Officer, to offset TIN discharges in excess of the TIN limits.

³ The Discharger submitted a TDS Offset Plan dated October 2, 2011, and a Revised TDS Offset Plan dated June 24, 2013, which have been approved by the Executive Officer on January 27, 2012 and July 3, 2013. The Discharger shall implement this approved TDS Offset Plan, and any subsequent changes approved by the Executive Officer, as a condition of this Order. Compliance with the TDS Offset Plan provides an acceptable offset for TDS discharges in excess of the 700 mg/L limit. TDS Offsets are not required for discharges at DP-002 because there is not a reasonable potential for the discharge to exceed the water quality objective for TDS of 2000 mg/L for Lake Elsinore.

e. Total Nitrogen (TN):

The 12-month running average Total Nitrogen (TN) concentration of the discharge from DP-002 shall not exceed 1 mg/L, and the 5 year running average mass of TN discharged to the Lake shall not exceed 16,372 pounds/year, unless the Discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Regional Water Board or its Executive Officer, to offset TN discharges in excess of the TN limits. The Regional Board has approved an Offset Plan for TN discharged to Lake Elsinore that includes the operation of a Lake Aeration and Mixing project. The Discharger shall operate the Lake Aeration and Mixing Project for sufficient time to provide the required offsets for TN discharged to the Lake in excess of the TN limits.

f. Total Phosphorous (TP):

The 12-month running average Total Phosphorous (TP) concentration of the discharge from DP-002 shall not exceed 0.5 mg/L, and the 5 year running average mass limit for TP discharged to the Lake shall not exceed 8,186 pounds/year, unless the Discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Executive Officer, to offset TP discharges in excess of the TP limits. The Regional Board has approved an Offset Plan for TP discharged to Lake Elsinore that includes the operation of a Lake Aeration and Mixing project. The Discharger shall operate the Lake Aeration and Mixing Project for sufficient time to provide the required offsets for TP discharged to the Lake in excess of the TP limits.

g. Disinfected Tertiary Treated Wastewater:

The discharge at DP-001, DP-002, and DP-004 shall at all times be a filtered and subsequently disinfected wastewater and shall meet the following limitations:

- 1) Turbidity: When filtration is through natural undisturbed soils or a bed of filter media, the turbidity of the filter effluent shall not exceed any of the following:
 - a) Average of 2 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) within any 24-hour period;
 - b) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time in any 24-hour period; and
 - c) 10 NTU more than one minute in any 24-hour period

- 2) Disinfection: The discharge shall meet the following:
- a) When a chlorine disinfection process is utilized following filtration, a CT (the product of total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the same point) value of not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter shall be provided at all times, with a modal contact time⁴ of at least 90 minutes⁵, based on peak dry weather design flow⁶.
 - b) When a disinfection process combined with the filtration process is utilized, the combined process shall demonstrate inactivation and/or removal of 99.999 percent of the plaque-forming units of F-specific bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater. A virus that is at least as resistant to disinfection as polio virus may be used for purposes of the demonstration.
 - c) Where ultraviolet (UV) disinfection is solely used for disinfection, UV disinfection shall meet the requirements specified in the Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidelines for Drinking Water and Water Reuse, published by the National Water Research Institute, Second Edition, unless otherwise approved by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). The Discharger shall fully implement the January 2012 "UV Operations Plan for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility", as approved by CDPH on January 24, 2012.
- 3) Coliform: The disinfected wastewater shall meet the following:
- a) The median concentration of total coliform bacteria measured in the disinfected effluent shall not exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 2.2 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters (ml) utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days.
To comply with the limit, the 7-day median MPN must not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters on any day during the week. However, only one violation is recorded for each calendar week, even if the 7-day median MPN value is greater than 2.2 for more than one day in the week.
 - b) The number of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed an MPN of 23 total coliform bacteria per 100 ml in more than one sample in any 30-day period.

⁴ Modal contact time and CT shall be calculated based on the minimum one-hour average value in a 24-hr period.

⁵ The modal contact time requirement is applicable unless the receiving water provides at least a 1:1 dilution. The receiving water considered here shall exclude upstream POTW effluent flow.

⁶ "Peak Dry Weather Flow" means the arithmetic mean of the maximum peak flow rates sustained over some period of time (for example three hours) during the maximum 24-hour dry weather period. Dry weather period is defined as period of little or no rainfall.

- c) No total coliform bacteria sample shall exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 ml.

4.) pH:

The pH of the discharge at DP-001, DP-002, and DP-004 shall be maintained between 6.5 to 8.5 pH units. Compliance with pH limits shall be determined as follows:

- a) The total time during which the pH is outside the range of 6.5-8.5 pH units shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and
- b) No individual excursion from the above range shall exceed 60 minutes.

2. Toxicity Requirements for DP-001, DP-002 and DP-004

There shall be no acute or chronic toxicity in the discharge nor shall the discharge cause any acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water. All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations which are toxic to, or which produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or indigenous aquatic life. This Order contains no numeric limitation for toxicity. However, the Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity monitoring.

The Discharger shall implement the accelerated monitoring as specified in Attachment E when the result of any single chronic toxicity test of the effluent exceeds 1.0 TUc.

B. Recycled Water Specifications – Discharge Point 003

Unless otherwise specified hereinafter, compliance with the following limitations shall be measured at monitoring location REC-001 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E).

1. The Discharger shall comply with the following limitations for the production and use of recycled water supplied for landscape irrigation, or other similar uses:
 - a. Physical/Biological Limitations:

Table 7. Recycled Water Effluent Limitations at DP 003

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	20	30
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	20	30

- b. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

- 1) The 12-month running average TDS constituent concentration shall not exceed 700 mg/L, unless the Discharger demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Regional Board's Executive Officer that:
 - a. Discharges in excess of the TDS limit is due to the quality of water supply sources utilized in the Discharger's service area, and that all reasonable steps, as agreed upon by the Executive Officer, have been taken to ensure that the best quality supplies are obtained and utilized in the Discharger's service area; and/or
 - b. Discharges in excess of the TDS limits are due to chemical additions in the treatment process needed to meet waste discharge requirements, and the Discharger has taken all steps to optimize chemical additions so as to minimize the increases; and
 - c. The Discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Executive Officer, to offset TDS discharges in excess of the 700 mg/L limit.

- 2) The 12-month running average TDS concentration shall not exceed the 12-month flow weighted running average TDS concentration in the water supply by more than 250 mg/L, unless discharges in excess of the 250 mg/L TDS mineral increment are due to chemical additions in the treatment process needed to meet waste discharge requirements, and the Discharger has taken all steps to optimize chemical additions so as to minimize the TDS increases.
- c. Recycled water, as described in Section 60307(a) of Division 4, Chapter 3, Title 22, California Code of Regulations, supplied for irrigation of food crops, parks and playground, school yards, residential landscaping and other irrigation uses not specified in Section 60304(a) of Division 4, Chapter 3, Title 22, California Code of Regulations or not prohibited in other Sections of the California Code of Regulations shall at all times be adequately oxidized, filtered, and disinfected tertiary treated wastewater and shall meet the following limitations:
- 1) Turbidity: When filtration is through natural undisturbed soils or a bed of filter media, the turbidity of the filter effluent shall not exceed any of the following:
 - a) Average of 2 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) within any 24-hour period;
 - b) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time in any 24-hour period; and
 - c) 10 NTU more than one minute in any 24-hour period.
 - 2) Disinfection: The Discharger shall comply with the following:
 - a) When a chlorine disinfection process is utilized followed by filtration, a CT (the product of total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the same point) value of not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter at all times with a modal contact time of at least 90 minutes, based on peak dry weather design flow; shall be provided.
 - b) When a disinfection process combined with the filtration process is utilized, the combined process shall demonstrate inactivation and/or removal of 99.999 percent of the plaque-forming units of F-specific bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater. A virus that is at least as resistant to disinfection as polio virus may be used for purposes of the demonstration.
 - c) Where ultraviolet (UV) disinfection is solely used for disinfection, UV disinfection shall meet the requirements specified in the Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidelines for Drinking Water and Water Reuse, published by the National Water Research Institute, Second Edition, unless otherwise approved by the CDPH.

- 3) Coliform: The Discharger shall comply with the following:
- a) The average weekly⁷ concentration of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 2.2 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters (ml).
 - b) The number of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed an MPN of 23 total coliform bacteria per 100 ml in more than one sample in any 30-day period.
 - c) No total coliform bacteria sample shall exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 ml.
- d. Recycled water supplied for irrigation of food crops where the edible portion is produced above ground and not contacted by the recycled water shall at all times be adequately oxidized and disinfected so that the average weekly⁷ total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 2.2 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample.
- e. Recycled water supplied for the uses listed below shall be an oxidized and disinfected water so that:
- 1) The average weekly⁷ total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 23 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed. To comply with the limit, the 7-day median MPN must not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters on any day during the week. However, only one violation is recorded for each calendar week, even if the average weekly⁷ MPN value is greater than 23 for more than one day in the week, and
 - 2) The number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 240 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period.
 - 3) The uses are:
 - a) Industrial boiler feed, nonstructural fire-fighting, backfill consolidation around nonpotable piping, soil compaction, mixing concrete, dust control on roads and streets, cleaning roads, sidewalks and outdoor work areas and industrial process water that will not come into contact with workers.

⁷ To comply with the average weekly limit, the 7-day median MPN must not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters on any day during the week. However, only one violation is recorded for each calendar week, even if the 7-day median MPN value is greater than 2.2 for more than one day in the week.

- b) Irrigation of cemeteries, freeway landscaping, restricted access golf courses, ornamental nursery stock and sod farms where access by the general public is restricted, pasture for animals producing milk for human consumption, and any nonedible vegetation where access is controlled so that irrigated area cannot be used as if it were part of a park, playground or school yard.
- f. Recycled water supplied for uses specified in Sections 60304 and 60307 of Title 22 where filtration is provided pursuant Section 60301.320(a) and coagulation is not used as part of the treatment process, shall at all times comply with the following:
- 1) The turbidity of the influent to the filters is continuously measured and the influent turbidity does not exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes and never exceeds 10 NTU;
 - 2) The filter effluent turbidity shall not exceed 2 NTU; and;
 - 3) Should the filter influent turbidity exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes, chemical addition shall be automatically activated if available, if not, the wastewater shall be diverted.
2. The Discharger shall be responsible for assuring that recycled water is delivered and utilized in conformance with this Order and the recycling criteria contained in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Sections 60301 through 60355, California Code of Regulations. The Discharger shall conduct periodic inspections of the facilities of the recycled water users to monitor compliance by the users with this Order.
3. Prior to distribution of recycled water to any user, the Discharger shall establish and enforce the Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Users, governing the design and construction of recycled water use facilities and the use of recycled water in accordance with the uniform statewide recycling criteria established pursuant to California Water Code Section 13521.
- a. Use of recycled water by the Discharger shall be consistent with its Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use.
 - b. Any revisions made to the Rules and Regulations shall be subject to the review of the Regional Water Board, the California Department of Public Health, and the County Environmental Health Department. The revised Rules and Regulations or a letter certifying that the Discharger's Rules and Regulations contain the updated provisions in this Order, shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 60 days of adoption of this Order by the Regional Water Board.

4. The Discharger shall, periodically review and update as necessary its program to conduct compliance inspections of recycled water reuse sites. Inspections shall determine the status of compliance with the Discharger's Rules and Regulations for Recycled Water Use.
5. The storage, delivery, or use of recycled water shall not individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, result in a pollution or nuisance, or adversely affect water quality, as defined in the California Water Code
6. Prior to delivering recycled water to any new user, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board, the California Department of Public Health and the Riverside County Environmental Health Department a report containing the following information for review and approval:
 - a. The specific boundaries of the proposed use site area, including a map showing the location of each facility, drinking water fountain, and impoundment to be used.
 - b. The average number of persons estimated to be served at each use site area on a daily basis.
 - c. The person or persons responsible for operation of the recycled water system at each use area.
 - d. The specific use to be made of the recycled water at each use area.
 - e. The methods to be used to assure that the installation and operation of the recycled system will not result in cross connections between the recycled water and potable water piping systems. This shall include a description of the pressure, dye or other test methods to be used to test the system.
 - f. Plans and specifications which include following:
 1. Proposed piping system to be used.
 2. Pipe locations of both the recycled and potable systems.
 3. Type and location of the outlets and plumbing fixtures that will be accessible to the public.
 4. The methods and devices to be used to prevent backflow of recycled water into the potable water system.
 5. Plan notes relating to specific installation and use requirements.

7. The Discharger shall submit a Title 22 Engineering Report for review and approval by the California Department of Health Services prior to the use of reclaimed water at proposed reclaimed water use sites. The Engineering Report shall comply with California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 3.
8. The use of recycled water at new use sites shall only commence after the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) grants final approval for such use. The Discharger shall provide the Regional Water Board with a copy of the CDPH approval letter within 30 days of the approval notice.
9. The Discharger shall require each user of recycled water to designate an on-site supervisor responsible for the operation of the recycled water distribution system within the recycled water use area. The supervisor shall be responsible for enforcing this Order, prevention of potential hazards, the installation, operation and maintenance of the distribution system, maintenance of the distribution and irrigation system plans in "as-built" form, and for the distribution of the recycled wastewater in accordance with this Order.
10. Recycled water shall at all times be maintained within the property lines of any user. There shall be no direct or indirect discharge of recycled water into drainage systems that could affect surface water quality standards.
11. The Discharger shall fully implement the January 2012 "UV Operations Plan for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility", as approved CDPH on January 24, 2012.

C. Stormwater Discharge Specifications

1. Stormwater⁸ discharges shall not:
 - a. Cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards contained in the Basin Plan, or in the State or Federal regulations.
 - b. Cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.
 - c. Contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.
 - d. Adversely impact human health or the environment.
 - e. Result in noncompliance with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies on storm water discharges into storm drain systems or other courses under their jurisdiction.

⁸ Stormwater means stormwater runoff and surface runoff and drainage.

2. Stormwater discharges from this Facility shall comply with the Stormwater Requirements in Attachment J.
3. The Discharger must update and implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for the Facility in accordance with Attachment J.

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

1. Receiving water limitations are based upon water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in Lake Elsinore, Temescal Creek, or in downstream Reaches of the Santa Ana River:
 - a. Coloration of the receiving waters, which causes a nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
 - b. Deposition of oil, grease, wax or other materials in the receiving waters in concentrations which result in a visible film or in coating objects in the water, or which cause a nuisance or affect beneficial uses.
 - c. An increase in the amounts of suspended or settleable solids in the receiving waters, which will cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of controllable water quality factors.
 - d. Taste or odor-producing substances in the receiving waters at concentrations, which cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
 - e. The presence of radioactive materials in the receiving waters in concentrations, which are deleterious to human, plant or animal life.
 - f. The depletion of the dissolved oxygen concentration below 5.0 mg/l.
 - g. The temperature of the receiving waters to be raised above 90°F (32°C) during the period of June through October, or above 78°F (26°C) during the rest of the year.
 - h. The concentration of pollutants in the water column, sediments, or biota to adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. The discharge shall not result in the degradation of inland surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

2. The discharge of wastes shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board, as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder.
3. Pollutants not specifically mentioned and limited in this Order shall not be discharged at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic resources to levels, which are harmful to human health.
4. The discharge shall not contain constituent concentrations of mercury that will result in the bioaccumulation of methylmercury in fish flesh tissue greater than 0.3 milligram methylmercury/kilogram. (See also Section VI.C.1.e. and VI.C.2.a, below).

B. Groundwater Limitations

1. The discharge of waste or use of recycled water shall not cause the underlying groundwater to be degraded, to exceed water quality objectives, unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. 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, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
 - b. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, discharge limitations (e.g., maximum daily effluent limitation), or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board. All noncompliance that may have an immediate impact on human health or the environment shall be reported by telephone (951) 782-4130 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, and/or email within 24 hours. The email notifications allow for proper documentation and can help to outline the issue that has occurred, unless the Regional 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.

- c. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the CWC.
- d. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.
- e. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following.
 - 1) Violation of any terms or conditions of this Order;
 - 2) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts, or;
 - 3) In addition to any other grounds specified herein, this Order may be modified or revoked at any time if, on the basis of any data, the Regional Water Board determines that continued discharges may cause unreasonable degradation of water quality.
- f. If an effluent standard or discharge prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge, and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for that pollutant in this Order, this Order may be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the effluent standard or discharge prohibition.
- g. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a Report of Waste Discharge at least 180 days before making any material change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1) Adding a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or adding a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the waste.
 - 2) Significantly changing the disposal method or location, such as changing the disposal to another drainage area or water body.
 - 3) Significantly changing the method of treatment.
 - 4) Increasing the treatment plant design capacity beyond that specified in this Order.

- h. The provisions of this Order are severable, and if any provision of this Order, or the application of any provision of this Order to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Order, shall not be affected thereby.
- i. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at the site so that it is available to site operating personnel at all times. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its content.
- j. The Discharger shall optimize chemical additions needed in the treatment process to meet waste discharge requirements so as to minimize total dissolved solid increases in the treated wastewater.
- k. Collected screenings, sludge, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
- l. If the Discharger demonstrates a correlation between the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total organic carbon (TOC) concentrations in the effluent to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, compliance with the BOD limits contained in this Order may be determined based on analyses of the TOC of the effluent.
- m. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facility presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.
- n. The treatment facilities shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.
- o. The Discharger shall file a written report with the Regional Board within ninety (90) days after the average dry-weather waste flow for any month equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of the waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The Discharger's senior administrative officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the policy making body is adequately informed about it. The report shall include:
 - 1. Average daily flow for the month, the date on which instantaneous peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for the day.
 - 2. The Discharger's best estimate of when the average daily dry-weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of the treatment and/or disposal facilities.

3. The Discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and/or other steps needed to provide additional capacity for the waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order. This monitoring and reporting program may be modified by the Executive Officer at any time during the term of this Order, and may include an increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of the monitoring or the number and size of samples to be collected. Any increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of the monitoring or the number and size of samples to be collected may be reduced back to the levels specified in the original monitoring and reporting program at the discretion of the Executive Officer.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a. This Order will be reopened to address any changes in State or federal statutes, plans, policies or regulations that would affect the quality requirements for the discharges.
- b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for pollutants determined to be present in the discharge in concentrations that pose a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to violations of water quality objectives.
- c. This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 CFR 122 and 124, to include the appropriate conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity based on newly available information, or to implement any EPA-approved new State water quality standards applicable to effluent toxicity.
- d. 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.

- e. This Order may be reopened to include an appropriate bioaccumulation based effluent limit for mercury if test results (as required in Attachment E of this Order) show that the concentration levels of methylmercury in the fish tissue are at or above 0.3 milligrams per kilogram.
- f. This Order may be reopened to incorporate appropriate biosolids requirements if the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Board are given the authority to implement regulations contained in 40 CFR 503.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. Within 60 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer of its continued involvement with the comprehensive mercury investigation program currently being conducted by a group of Santa Ana River system dischargers. If the Discharger discontinues its involvement with this comprehensive program, the Discharger shall, within 60 days of that date, submit for the approval of the Executive Officer its plan for the annual testing of mercury levels in fish flesh samples collected from the Santa Ana River, upstream of, at, and downstream of the point of the discharge point. Upon approval, the Discharger shall implement the plan.
- b. Toxicity Reduction Requirements.
 - 1) Within 60 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger shall develop an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (IITRE) work plan that describes the steps the Discharger intends to follow if required by Toxicity Reduction Requirement 2), below. The work plan shall include at a minimum:
 - a) A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes/sources of the exceedance, effluent variability, and/or efficiency of the treatment system in removing toxic substances. This shall include a description of an accelerated chronic toxicity testing program.
 - b) A description of the methods to be used for investigating and maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices.
 - c) A description of the evaluation process to be used to determine if implementation of a more detailed TREATIE is necessary.
 - 2) The Discharger shall implement the IITRE work plan whenever the results of chronic toxicity tests of the effluent exceed:
 - a) A two month median value of 1.0 TUc for survival or reproduction endpoint or,
 - b) Any single test value of 1.7 TUc for survival endpoint.

- 3) Within 60 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger shall develop a detailed Toxicity Reduction Evaluation and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TRE/TIE) work plan that shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if the implemented IITRE fails to identify the cause of, or to rectify, the toxicity.

 - 4) The Discharger shall use as guidance, at a minimum, EPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial), EPA/600/4-89-001A (municipal), EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III) to identify the cause(s) of toxicity. If during the life of this Order the aforementioned EPA manuals are revised or updated, the revised/updated manuals may also be used as guidance. The detailed TRE/TIE work plan shall include:
 - a) Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
 - b) Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - c) A schedule for these actions.

 - 5) The Discharger shall implement the TRE/TIE workplan if the IITRE fails to identify the cause of, or rectify, the toxicity, or if in the opinion of the Executive Officer the IITRE does not adequately address an identified toxicity problem.

 - 6) The Discharger shall assure that adequate resources are available to implement the required TRE/TIE.
- c. Within 60 days of the effective date of this Order the Discharger shall submit, to the Executive Officer for approval, a Lake Monitoring Program and a TN and TP Offset Demonstration Program, for discharges of TN and TP to Lake Elsinore in excess of the limits in this Order and to demonstrate compliance with the required offsets. The monitoring program shall propose and implement monitoring of conditions in the Lake that are necessary for the Lake Aeration/Mixing to be effective in reducing TN and TP, and to demonstrate that the aeration/mixing project provides the required offsets for discharges of TN and TP to the Lake in excess of the effluent limitations in this Order. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring and offset demonstration program upon approval of the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall submit annual reports that demonstrate compliance with the offset requirements for TN and TP in this Order.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Pollutant Minimization Program

- 1) The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:
 - a) A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the RL; or
 - b) A sample result is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL.
- 2) The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Water Board:
 - a) An annual review and annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;
 - b) Annual monitoring for the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;
 - c) Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
 - d) Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and
 - e) An annual status report to be sent to the Regional Water Board that includes:
 - (1) All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
 - (2) A list of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s);
 - (3) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
 - (4) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

- a. The Discharger's wastewater treatment plant shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 14, California Code of Regulations.
- b. The Discharger shall provide safeguards to assure that should there be reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the Discharger will comply with the requirements of this Order.
- c. The Discharger shall update as necessary, the "Operation and Maintenance Manual (O&M Manual)" which it has developed for the treatment facility to conform to latest plant changes and requirements. The O&M Manual shall be readily available to operating personnel onsite. The O&M Manual shall include the following:
 - 1) Description of the treatment plant table of organization showing the number of employees, their duties and qualifications, and plant attendance schedules (daily, weekends and holidays, part-time, etc.). The description should include documentation that the personnel are knowledgeable and qualified to operate the treatment facility so as to achieve the required level of treatment at all times.
 - 2) Detailed description of safe and effective operation and maintenance of treatment processes, process control instrumentation and equipment.
 - 3) Description of laboratory and quality assurance procedures.
 - 4) Process and equipment inspection and maintenance schedules.
 - 5) Description of safeguards to assure that, should there be reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the Discharger will be able to comply with requirements of this Order.
 - 6) Description of preventive (fail-safe) and contingency (response and cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. These plans shall identify the possible sources (such as loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit failure, process equipment failure, tank and piping failure) of accidental discharges, untreated or partially treated waste bypass, and polluted drainage.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities

a. Sewer Collection System Requirements:

The Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order. As such, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR 122.41(e)). The Discharger must report any non-compliance (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) and (7)) and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this Order (40 CFR 122.41(d)). See the Order at Standard Provision VI.A.2.b. and Attachment D, sections I.D, V.E, V.H, and I.C.

Furthermore, the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Collection System Agencies (Order No. 2006-0003 DWQ) contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. While the Discharger must comply with both Order No. 2006-0003 DWQ and this Order, the General Collection System WDR more clearly and specifically stipulates requirements for operation and maintenance and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. The Discharger and other governmental agencies that are discharging wastewater into the facility are required to obtain enrollment for regulation under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

b. Biosolids Disposal Requirements

- 1) Collected screenings, sludge, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with State Water Resources Control Board and California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's joint regulations (Title 27) of the California Code of Regulations and approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
- 2) The use and disposal of biosolids shall comply with existing Federal and State laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards included in 40 CFR 503.
- 3) Any proposed change in biosolids use or disposal practice from a previously approved practice should be reported to the Executive Officer and USEPA Regional Administrator at least 90 days in advance of the change.
- 4) The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or biosolids use or disposal that has the potential of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

c. Pretreatment Program

- 1) The Discharger shall update as necessary and implement an acceptable pretreatment program.

- 2) The Discharger shall update as necessary the appropriate contractual agreements with all governmental agencies⁹. The contractual agreements shall give the Discharger the authority to implement and enforce the USEPA approved pretreatment program within the sewer service areas of the treatment facility. The Discharger shall assure that any other steps necessary to provide this implementation and enforcement authority (e.g. adoption of ordinances, etc.) are taken by all governmental agencies. If a governmental agency has an USEPA approved pretreatment program for any portion of the service area of the treatment facility, the Discharger's pretreatment program shall contain provisions ensuring that that governmental agency's program is implemented. In the event that any agency discharging to the Discharger's facility fails to effectively implement its individual USEPA approved pretreatment program, the Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved program within that agency's service area.

- 3) The Discharger shall ensure that the pretreatment programs for all contributory agencies discharging to the Discharger's treatment facility are implemented and enforced. The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR 403, including any subsequent regulatory revisions to Part 403. Where Part 403 or subsequent revisions place mandatory actions upon the Discharger as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Discharger shall submit for approval of the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer, a schedule for implementation of the required actions and shall implement the approved schedule. The schedule for implementation shall be submitted within six months from the date that such mandatory actions are established. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Discharger shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines and other remedies by the USEPA, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the CWA, as amended (33 USC 1351 et seq.). The USEPA or the Regional Water Board may also initiate enforcement action against an industrial user (IU) for non-compliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the CWA.

- 4) The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not limited to:
 - a) Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
 - b) Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
 - c) Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2);

⁹ Member agencies and sewerage agencies discharging wastewater into the facility.

- d) Publish a list of significant non-compliance as required by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii); and
 - e) Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3).
- 5) The following wastes shall not be introduced into the treatment works:
- a) Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;
 - b) Wastes which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but, in no case, wastes with a pH lower than 5.0 unless the works are designed to accommodate such wastes;
 - c) Wastes at a flow rate and/or pollutant discharge rate which is excessive over relatively short time periods so that there is a treatment process upset and subsequent loss of treatment efficiency;
 - d) Solid or viscous wastes in amounts that would cause obstruction to the flow in sewers or otherwise interfere with the proper operation of the treatment works.
- 6) The Discharger shall ensure compliance with any existing or future pretreatment standard promulgated by USEPA under Section 307 of the CWA or amendments thereto for any discharge to the municipal system.
- 7) 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.
- 8) The Discharger shall require each user not in compliance with any pretreatment standard to submit periodic notice (over intervals not to exceed nine months) of progress toward compliance with applicable toxic and pretreatment standards developed pursuant to the CWA or amendments thereto. The Discharger shall forward a copy of such notice to the Regional Water Board and to the USEPA Regional Administrator.

6. Compliance Schedules

The Discharger shall comply with the June 24, 2013 Revised TDS Offset Plan and Schedule for the Regional WRF for implementation of the TDS Offset Plan approved by the Executive Officer.

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. General.

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

B. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

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

C. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).

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

D. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

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

E. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

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

F. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger may be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample may 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).

G. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an AMEL for priority pollutants, and non-priority pollutants, and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

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

H. 12-Month Running Average Effluent Limitation.

Compliance with the 12-month running average limits under Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications IV.A.1.c., IV.A.1.d, and IV.B.1.b. shall be determined by the arithmetic mean of the last twelve monthly averages.

I. TDS Increment Limit.

Compliance with Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications IV.A.1.c.2. and IV.B.1.b.2 may be determined by comparing the flow weighted TDS quality of the influent or secondary effluent to the flow weighted TDS water supply quality.

J. Priority Pollutants.

The Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with an effluent limitation if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation.

1. Compliance determination shall be based on the reporting level selected from minimum level (ML)¹⁰ specified in Attachment "I" of this Order, unless an alternative reporting level is approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. When there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the Discharger shall select the ML value that is below the calculated effluent limitation, and use its associated analytical method, listed in Attachment "I" of this Order. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation, then the Regional Water Board will select as the reporting level the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method.
2. When determining compliance with an average monthly limit and more than one sample result is available in a month, 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, reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

¹⁰ *Minimum level is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable 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.*

- 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. If a sample result, or the arithmetic mean or median of multiple sample results, is below the reporting level, and there is evidence that the priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and the Discharger conducts a pollutant minimization program (PMP)¹¹ the Discharger shall not be deemed out of compliance.

K. Compliance Determination

Compliance determinations shall be based on available analyses for the time interval associated with the effluent limitation. Where only one sample analysis is available in a specified time interval (e. g., monthly or weekly average), that sample shall serve to characterize the discharge for the entire interval. If quarterly sample results show noncompliance with the average monthly limit and that sample result is used for compliance determinations for each month of the quarter, then three separate violations of the average monthly limit shall be deemed to have occurred.

Compliance with a single effluent limitation which applies to a group of chemicals (e.g., PCBs), based on a single sample shall be determined by considering the concentrations of individual members of the group to be zero if the analytical response for the individual chemical falls below the method detection limit (MDL) for that chemical.

¹¹ 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.

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:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \mu = \Sigma x / n$$

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

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

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

Best Management Practices (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 storm water. BMPs include structural and non-structural controls, and operation and maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution producing activities.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Infeasible means not capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.

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

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

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

Maximum Daily Flow is the maximum flow sample of all samples collected in a calendar day.

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

MEC: Maximum Effluent Concentration.

Median is the middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, revised as of May 14, 1999.

Monthly Averages is 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. For TDS and TIN determination, the monthly averages shall be flow weighted.

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

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

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost-effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to CWC Section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements. The following reporting protocols and definitions are used in determining the need to conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP). Reporting protocols in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E, Section X.B.4 describe sample results that are to be reported as Detected but Not Quantified (DNQ) or Not Detected (ND). Definitions for a Minimum Level (ML) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) are provided in Attachment A. A Reporting Level (RL) is the ML associated with an analytical method selected by the Discharger that is authorized for monitoring effluent limitations under this Order.

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 SWRCB or RWQCB.

Process Optimization means minor changes to the existing facility and treatment plant operations that optimize the effectiveness of the existing treatment processes.

Public Entity includes the federal government or a state, county, city and county, city, district, public authority, or public agency.

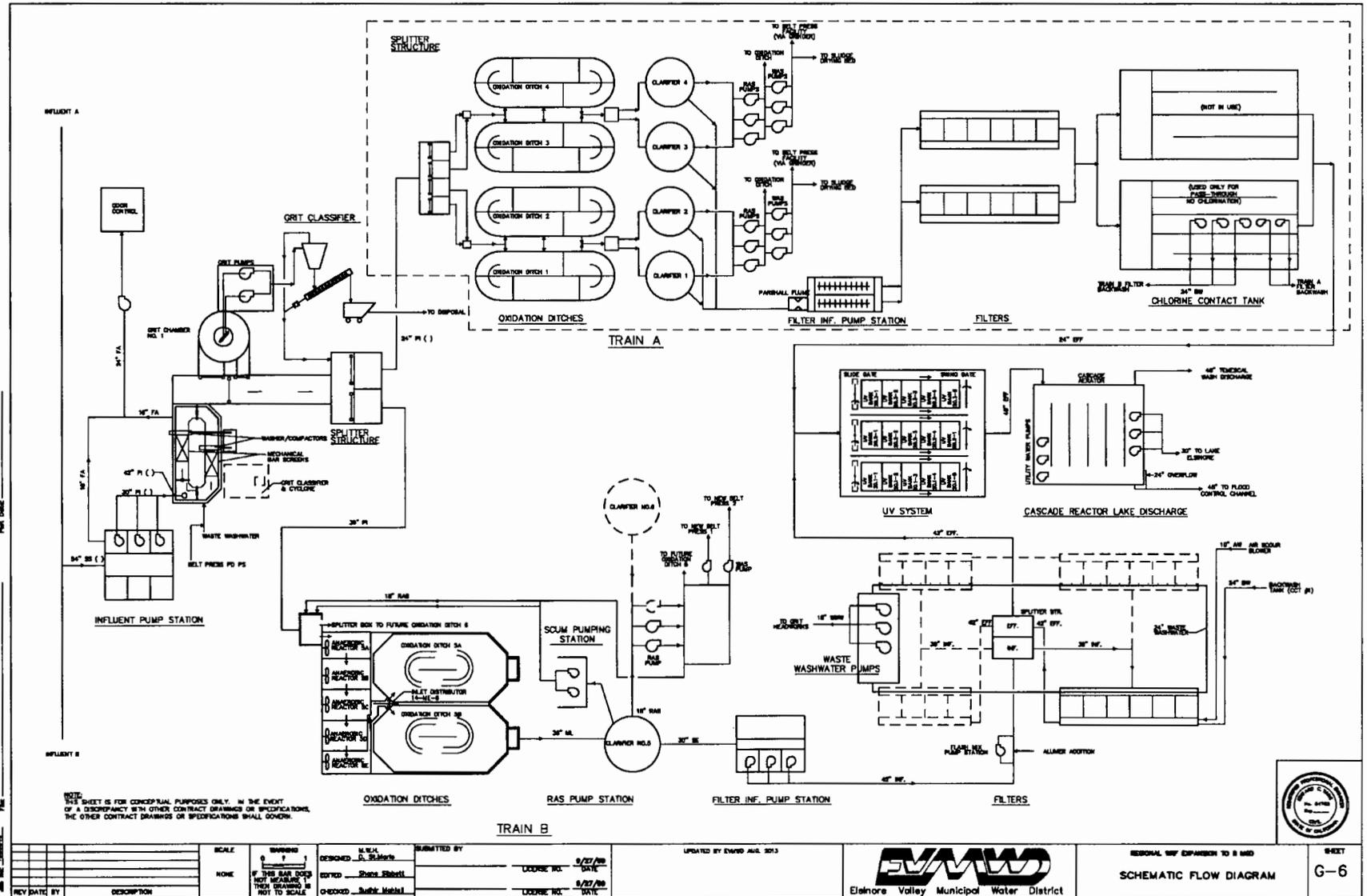
Reporting Level (RL) is the ML corresponding to an approved analytical method for reporting a sample result that is selected either from Appendix 4 of the SIP by the Regional Water Board in accordance with Section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with Section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is 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.

Source of Drinking Water is any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a RWQCB basin plan.

ATTACHMENT B – EVMWD REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY LOCATION



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC EVMWD RWRf



REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

SCALE	BARBING	DESIGNED BY	M.E.H.	SUBMITTED BY		UPDATED BY	EVMWD AUG. 2013
NONE	IF THIS SHEET DOES NOT BARBING IS NOT TO SCALE						



REGIONAL WRF EXPANSION TO 8 MGD	SHEET
SCHEMATIC FLOW DIAGRAM	G-6

ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

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

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

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

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [40 CFR §122.41(i)] [CWC 13383(c)]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [40 CFR §122.41(i)(1)];
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [40 CFR §122.41(i)(2)];
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [40 CFR §122.41(i)(3)];
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [40 CFR §122.41(i)(4)].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

- a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [40 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)].

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below [40 CFR §122.41(m)(2)].
3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [40 CFR §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)(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)(B)]; and
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(C)].
4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(ii)].
5. Notice
 - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(i)].
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice) [40 CFR Section 122.41(m)(3)(ii)].

H. Upset

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

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [40 CFR Section 122.41(n)(2)].
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [40 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)(i)];
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) [40 CFR Section 122.41(n)(3)(iii)]; and
 - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iv)].
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [40 CFR §122.41(n)(4)].

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

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

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- A.** Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [40 CFR §122.41(j)(1)].
- B.** Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(j)(4)] [40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv)].

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

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

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(i)];
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
3. The date(s) analyses were performed [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iii)];
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iv)];
5. The analytical techniques or methods used [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
6. The results of such analyses [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(vi)].

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

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

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

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

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [40 CFR Section 122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [40 CFR Section 122.22(a)(3)].
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above [40 CFR Section 122.22(b)(1)];

- b. The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) [40 CFR Section 122.22(b)(2)]; and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board [40 CFR Section 122.22(b)(3)].
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR Section 122.22(c)].
 5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

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

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)].
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or SWRCB for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(i)].
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii)].

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

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(i)].
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)]:
 - 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)].
3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(iii)].

F. Planned Changes

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

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

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(ii)].
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(iii)].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

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

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

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

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following [40 CFR Section 122.42(b)]:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants [40 CFR Section 122.42(b)(1)]; and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order [40 CFR Section 122.42(b)(2)].
3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW [40 CFR Section 122.42(b)(3)].

Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program

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Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program

California Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement the state and federal regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

1. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "*Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*" (American Public Health Association).
2. All laboratory analyses shall be performed in accordance with test procedures under 40 CFR 136 "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), unless otherwise specified in this MRP. In addition, the Regional Water Board and/or EPA, at their discretion, may specify test methods that are more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136. (See also I.6., below)
3. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Public Health in accordance with the provision of Water Code Section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports, or EPA or at laboratories approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
4. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.
5. In conformance with federal regulations 40 CFR 122.45(c), analyses to determine compliance with the effluent limitations for metals shall be conducted using the total recoverable method. For Chromium (VI), the dissolved method in conformance with 40 CFR 136 may be used to measure compliance with the Chromium (VI) limitation.

6. For effluent monitoring:

- a. The Discharger shall require its testing laboratory to calibrate the analytical system down to the minimum level (ML)¹ specified in Attachment "H" for priority pollutants, unless an alternative minimum level is approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. When there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the discharger shall use the ML values, and their associated analytical methods listed in Attachment "H" that are below the effluent limitation. For analysis of priority pollutants without effluent limitations, the Discharger shall use an ML value that is below the trigger values listed in Attachment "I". If no ML value is below the effluent limitation, or the trigger value listed in Attachment "I", then the lowest ML and associated analytical method shall be used. Any internal quality control data associated with the sample must be reported when requested by the Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board will reject the quantified laboratory data if quality control data is unavailable or unacceptable.
- b. The discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:
 - 1) Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
 - 2) Sample results less than the reported ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's current Method Detection Limit (MDL)², shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or "DNQ." The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.
 - 3) Sample results not detected above the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "not detected" or "ND."
- c. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board reports necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations in this Order and shall follow the chemical nomenclature and sequential order of priority pollutant constituents shown in Attachment "G" – Priority Pollutant Lists. The Discharger shall report with each sample result:
 - 1) The minimum level achieved by the testing laboratory; and

¹ Minimum level is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable 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.

² MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analytical concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B.

- 2) The laboratory's current MDL, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136.
 - d. For receiving water monitoring and for those priority pollutants without effluent limitations, the Discharger shall require its testing laboratory to quantify constituent concentrations to the lowest achievable MDL as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136. In situations where the most stringent applicable receiving water objective (freshwater or human health (consumption of organisms only), as specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 131.38³ is below the minimum level value specified in Attachment "H" and the Discharger cannot achieve an MDL value for that pollutant below the ML value, the Discharger shall submit justification why a lower MDL value cannot be achieved. Justification shall be submitted together with monthly monitoring reports.
7. For non-priority pollutants monitoring, all analytical data shall be reported with identification of practical quantitation levels and with method detection limits, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136.
8. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per month, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study.
9. For every item of monitoring data where the requirements are not met, the monitoring report shall include a statement discussing the reasons for noncompliance, the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by letter when compliance with the time schedule has been achieved.
10. The Discharger shall assure that records of all monitoring information are maintained and accessible for a period of at least five years (this retention period supercedes the retention period specified in Section IV.A. of Attachment D) from the date of the sample, report, or application. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or by the request of the Regional Water Board at any time. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - a. The information listed in Attachment D- IV Standard Provisions – Records, subparagraph B. of this Order;
 - b. The laboratory which performed the analyses;
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

³

See Federal Register/ Vol. 65, No. 97 / Thursday, May 18, 2000 / Rules and Regulations.

- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - e. The modification(s) to analytical techniques or methods used;
 - f. All sampling and analytical results, including
 - 1) Units of measurement used;
 - 2) Minimum reporting level for the analysis (minimum level, practical quantitation level (PQL));
 - 3) Results less than the reporting level but above the method detection limit (MDL);
 - 4) Data qualifiers and a description of the qualifiers;
 - 5) Quality control test results (and a written copy of the laboratory quality assurance plan);
 - 6) Dilution factors, if used; and
 - 7) Sample matrix type.
 - g. All monitoring equipment calibration and maintenance records;
 - h. All original strip charts from continuous monitoring devices;
 - i. All data used to complete the application for this Order; and,
 - j. Copies of all reports required by this Order.
 - k. Electronic data and information generated by the Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) System.
11. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.
12. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. In the event that continuous monitoring equipment is out of service for greater than a 24-hour period, the Discharger shall obtain a representative grab sample each day the equipment is out of service. The Discharger shall correct the cause(s) of failure of the continuous monitoring equipment as soon as practicable. In its monitoring report, the Discharger shall specify the period(s) during which the equipment was out of service and if the problem has not been corrected, shall identify the steps which the Discharger is taking or proposes to take to bring the equipment back into service and the schedule for these actions.
13. Monitoring and reporting shall be in accordance with the following:
- a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
 - b. The monitoring and reporting of influent, effluent, and sludge shall be done more frequently as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order and or as specified in this Order.

- c. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
- d. A "grab" sample is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- e. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual grab samples obtained over the specified sampling period. The volume of each individual grab sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The compositing period shall equal the specific sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.
- f. Daily samples shall be collected on each day of the week.
- g. Monthly samples shall be collected on any representative day of each month.
- h. Semi-annual samples shall be collected in January and July.
- i. Annual samples shall be collected in accordance with the following schedule:

Table 1. Annual Sampling Schedule

Year	Annual Samples
2013	October
2014	January
2015	April
2016	July
2017	October
2018	January

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table 2. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description	Latitude	Longitude
--	M-INF	RWRF influent at the headworks	33°40'59.92"	117°20'34.98"
001	M-001	Discharge to Temescal Creek	33°41'5.20"	117°20'34.2"
002	M-002	Discharge to Lake Elsinore	33°40'50.51"	117°19'54.61"
003	REC-001	Recycled Water used at plant	Various	Various
004	M-004	Emergency discharge to Temescal Creek Flood Control Channel	33°41'2.84"	117°20'30.62"
S-001	SW-001		33°41'4.00"	117°20'32.96"
S-002	SW-002		33°40'59.33"	117°20'26.92"
S-003	SW-003		33°40'57.13"	117°20'23.74"
S-004	SW-004		33°40'55.64"	117°20'21.89"

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Sampling station(s) shall be established for the points of inflow to the treatment plant. The sampling station(s) shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative sample(s) of the influent of the treatment plant can be obtained.
2. The Discharger shall monitor the influent to the facility at Monitoring Location M-INF 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 3. Influent Monitoring Requirements

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Sampling & Analysis (See I.13., above)	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Recorder/Totalizer	Continuous	
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Recorder	"	See Section I.2., above
pH	pH units	"	"	"
BOD ₅	mg/L	Composite	Daily	"
Total Suspended Solids	"	"	"	"
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN)	mg/L	Composite	Monthly	
Ammonia-Nitrogen	"	Grab	"	"
Total Nitrogen	"	Composite	"	"
Total Phosphorous	"	Composite	"	"
Total Dissolved Solids	"	Composite	"	"
Volatile organic portion of EPA Priority Pollutants ⁴ (See Attachment G)	µg/L	Grab	"	"
Remaining EPA Priority Pollutants ⁵ (See Attachment G)	"	Composite	"	"

⁴ EPA priority pollutants are those remaining volatile organic pollutants listed in Attachment G which are not specifically listed in this monitoring program table.

⁵ Remaining EPA priority pollutants are those pollutants listed in Attachment G which are not volatile organics and pollutants not specifically listed in this monitoring program table.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The Discharger shall monitor the wastewater discharged from Discharge Points 001, 002, and 004 at Monitoring Locations M-001, M-002, and M-004 as follows:

Table 4. Effluent Monitoring at M-001, M-002, and M-004

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Sampling & Analysis (See Section I.13., above)	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Recorder/ Totalizer	Continuous	---
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Recorder	"	See Section I.2., above
pH	pH units	"	"	"
Turbidity ⁶	NTU	"	"	"
BOD ₅	mg/L	Composite	Daily	See Section I.2., above
Total Suspended Solids	"	"	"	"
Coliform Organisms	MPN per 100 mL	Grab	"	"
Ammonia-Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab	"	"
Total Dissolved Solids	"	Composite	Monthly	"
Total Hardness	"	"	"	"
Total Inorganic Nitrogen	"	"	"	"
Nitrate Nitrogen	"	"	"	"
Total Nitrogen	"	"	"	"
Total Phosphorous	"	"	"	"
Toxicity	TUc	"	"	See Section V., below
Volatile organic portion of EPA Priority Pollutants (See Attachment "G")	"	Grab	Annually (See Section IV.2., below)	See Sections I.2. and I.6., above
Remaining EPA Priority Pollutants (See Attachment "G")	"	Composite	"	"

⁶ Turbidity analysis shall be continuous, performed by a continuous recording turbidimeter. Compliance with the daily average operating filter effluent turbidity shall be determined by averaging the levels of recorded turbidity taken at a minimum of four-hour intervals over a 24-hour period. The results of the daily average turbidity determinations shall be reported monthly.

2. The monitoring frequency for those priority pollutants that are detected during the required annual monitoring at a concentration greater than the concentration specified for that pollutant⁷ in Attachment I shall be accelerated to quarterly. To return to the monitoring frequency specified, the Discharger shall request and receive approval from the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer or designee.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

1. The Discharger shall conduct critical life stage chronic toxicity testing in accordance with Method 1002.0 - Survival and Reproduction test for water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as specified in "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms", Fourth Edition, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2002, Cincinnati, Ohio (October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013).
2. The Discharger shall establish procedures to ensure that the toxicity testing laboratory notifies the discharger of the results of toxicity testing within twenty-four hours of completing such tests.
3. The Discharger shall increase the frequency of chronic toxicity testing to every two weeks whenever any test result exceeds 1.0 TUc. The first test under the accelerated schedule shall be conducted within two weeks of receiving notice of the test which exceeds 1.0 TUc, and every two weeks thereafter. The discharger may resume the regular test schedule when two consecutive chronic toxicity tests result in 1.0 TUc, or when the results of the Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation conducted by the discharger have adequately addressed the identified toxicity problem.
4. The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms. Fourth Edition. EPA-821-R-02-013.

⁷ For those priority pollutants without specified criteria values, accelerated monitoring is not required.

5. Results for both survival and reproduction endpoints shall be reported in TU_c, where $TU_c = 100/NOEC$ or $100/IC_p$ or EC_p (p is the percent effluent). The no observed effect concentration (NOEC) is the highest concentration of toxicant to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test, that causes no observable adverse effect on the tests organisms (e.g., the highest concentration of toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significant different from the controls). The inhibition concentration (IC) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a given percent reduction in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (the EPA Interpolation Method). The effective concentration (EC) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a given percent reduction in quantal biological measurement (e.g., larval development, survival) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., probit).

6. Additional Testing Requirements

- a. A series of at least five dilutions and a control will be tested. The series shall be within 60% to 100% effluent concentration.
- b. If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with reference toxicants shall be conducted. Where organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicants shall also be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity test (e.g., same test duration, etc.).
- c. If either of the reference toxicant test or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the manual⁸, then the discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days or as soon as the discharger receives notification of failed tests.
- d. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or lab water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control, using culture water shall also be used.

⁸ Refers to USEPA Manual "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms. 4th Edition. October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013."

7. Quality Assurance/Control:

- a. A quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program shall be instituted to verify the results of the effluent toxicity monitoring program. The QA/QC program shall include but shall not be limited to the following: (1) Selection of an independent testing laboratory; (2) Approval by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer or Executive Officer's designee of the independent testing laboratory; (3) Once during the year, the Discharger shall split samples with the independent laboratory for conducting chronic toxicity testing; (4) Results from the independent laboratory shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board and the Discharger for evaluation; (5) The discharger shall review the test acceptability criteria in accordance with the EPA test protocols, EPA/600/4-91/002.
 - b. Results from the independent laboratory of the annual QA/QC split samples are to be used for Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) purposes only and not for purposes of determining compliance with other requirements of this Order.
8. The use of alternative methods for measuring chronic toxicity may be considered by the Executive Officer on a case-by-case basis. The use of a different test species, in lieu of conducting the required test species may be considered/approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer on a case-by case basis upon submittal of the documentation supporting the Discharger's determination that a different species is more sensitive and appropriate.
9. Reporting: Results of all toxicity testing conducted within the month following the reporting period shall be submitted monthly in accordance with "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms", third edition, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1994, Cincinnati, Ohio (July 1994, EPA/600/4-91/002). The report shall include a determination of the median value of all chronic toxicity testing results conducted during the two previous months.
10. Whenever an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation is conducted, the results of the evaluation shall be submitted upon completion. In addition, monthly status reports shall be submitted as part of the Discharger's monitoring report for the previous month.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS - NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECYCLED WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring for Discharge Point 003

1. The Discharger shall monitor recycled water at REC-001 only when there is no effluent flow from DP-001. If monitoring is conducted at M-001 at the same time, then only the flow rate shall be measured at REC-001.

Table 8. Reclamation Monitoring at REC-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling & Testing Frequency (See Section I.13., above)	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	mgd	Recorder/Totalizer	Continuous	---
pH	pH units	Recorder	"	"
Turbidity	NTU	"	"	"
BOD ₅	mg/L	Composite	Daily	See Section I.2., above
Total Suspended Solids	"	"	"	"
Coliform Organisms	MPN per 100 mL	Grab	"	"
Total Inorganic Nitrogen	"	Composite	Monthly	"
TDS	"	"	"	"

B. Monitoring Users

Whenever recycled water is supplied to a user, the user's name, the dates and volumes of recycled water use, the location(s) of use (including the name of the groundwater management zone underlying the recycled water use site), and the type of use (e.g. irrigation, industrial, etc.) shall be recorded on a permanent log. A summary report of water use by groundwater management zone for the previous calendar year shall be submitted Regional Water Board by March 1 of each year.

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Regional Monitoring for Fish Flesh Testing

Unless otherwise directed by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, the Discharger shall implement the approved plan for the annual sampling and testing of mercury levels in fish flesh samples collected from the Santa Ana River. The frequency of monitoring and submission of reports shall be as stipulated in the approved plan.

IX. Other Monitoring Requirements

A. Lake Elsinore Monitoring - TN/TP Offset Demonstration

Every quarter, the Discharger shall monitor Lake Elsinore according to the approved Lake Monitoring Program and TN/TP Offset Demonstration Program submitted pursuant to Provision VI.C.2.c. of Order No. R8-2013-0017. The monitoring data shall demonstrate that offsets for all discharges of TN and TP in excess of the permit limits are being achieved. The Discharger shall report a running balance of the TN and TP discharges compared to the TN/TP offset removal. If offsets are not occurring during the quarterly monitoring period, the quarterly report shall so state and identify when the offset will be achieved. The TN/TP Offset Demonstration shall be submitted by the end of each quarter following the quarter when the monitoring is conducted.

B. TDS Offset Demonstration

Every quarter, the Discharger shall demonstrate that offsets for all discharges of TDS in excess of the permit limits are being achieved, according to the approved TDS Offset Plan. The Discharger shall report a running balance of the TDS discharges compared to the TDS offset removal. If offsets are not occurring during the quarterly monitoring period, the quarterly report shall so state and identify when the offset will be achieved.

D. Biosolids Monitoring

1. Biosolids monitoring shall be conducted as follows:

Table 13. Biosolids Monitoring Requirements

Biosolids Monitoring	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Sampling & Testing
Priority Pollutants	mg/kg	Grab	Semi-annually
Moisture Content (% solid)	%	"	Quarterly

2. The Discharger shall maintain a permanent log of solids hauled away from the treatment facilities for use/disposal elsewhere, including the date hauled, the volume or weight (in dry tons), type (screening, grit, raw sludge, biosolids), application (agricultural, composting, etc.), and destination. This information shall be reported quarterly.

E. Stormwater Monitoring – See Attachment K

F. Water Supply Monitoring

1. At least once per month a sample of each source of the water supplied to the sewer area shall be obtained and analyzed for total dissolved solids.
2. Monthly reports shall be submitted stating the amount (in percentage or acre-feet) supplied to the sewer area from each source of water and the resulting flow-weighted water supply quality for total dissolved solids.

G. Pretreatment Monitoring and Reporting

1. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board and the EPA Region 9, a quarterly compliance status report. The quarterly compliance status reports shall cover the periods January 1 - March 31, April 1 - June 30, July 1 - September 30, and October 1 - December 31. Each report shall be submitted by the end of the month following the quarter, except that the report for October 1 - December 31 may be included in the annual report. This quarterly reporting requirement shall commence for the first full quarter following issuance of this Order. The reports shall identify:
 - a. All significant industrial users (SIUs) which violated any standards or reporting requirements during that quarter;
 - b. The violations committed (distinguish between categorical and local limits);
 - c. The enforcement actions undertaken; and

- d. The status of active enforcement actions from previous periods, including closeouts (facilities under previous enforcement actions which attained compliance during the quarter).
2. Annually, the Discharger shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board, the State Water Board and the USEPA Region 9 describing the pretreatment activities within the service area during the previous year. In the event that any control authority within the service area is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this Order or their approved pretreatment program (such as due to industrial user discharges, interjurisdictional agency agreement implementation issues, or other causes,) then the Discharger shall also include the reasons for non-compliance and state how and when the Discharger and the control authority shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover operations from July 1 through June 30 of each fiscal year and is due on September 1 of each year. The report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:
 - a. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the POTW's influent and effluent wastewaters for those pollutants which are known or suspected to be discharged by industrial users (IUs) as identified by EPA under Section 307(a) of the CWA. The summary will include the result of annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants⁹ detected in the full scan. The Discharger shall also provide any influent or effluent monitoring data for non-priority pollutants that the Discharger believes may be causing or contributing to interference or pass-through, or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto.
 - b. A discussion of any upset, interference, or pass-through incidents at the treatment plant (if any), which the Discharger knows or suspects were caused by IUs of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the following:
 - 1) The reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken, and, if known, the name and address of the IU(s) responsible.
 - 2) A review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent pass through, interference or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.

- c. A complete and updated list of the Discharger's significant industrial users (SIUs), including names, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code(s) and addresses, and a list of any SIU deletions and/or additions. The Discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The SIU list shall identify the SIUs subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations more stringent than Federal Categorical Standards and those which are not subject to local limits.

- d. A list or table characterizing the industrial compliance status of each SIU, including:
 - 1) SIU name;
 - 2) Industrial category;
 - 3) The type (processes) of wastewater treatment in place;
 - 4) Number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
 - 5) Number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
 - 6) Whether all needed certifications (if allowed) were provided by SIUs which have limits for total toxic organics;
 - 7) Federal and Regional Standards violated during the year, reported separately;
 - 8) Whether the SIU at any time in the year was in Significant Noncompliance (SNC)¹⁰, as defined by 40 CFR 403.12 (f)(2)(vii); and
 - 9) A summary of enforcement actions against the SIU taken during the year, including the type of action, final compliance date, and amount of fines assessed/collected (if any). Proposed actions, if known, should be included.
 - 10) Number of inspections conducted at each SIU during the year.

- e. A compliance summary table which includes:
 - 1) SIU's which were in SNC at any time during the year;
 - 2) The total number of SIUs which are in SNC with pretreatment compliance schedules during the year;
 - 3) The total number of notices of violation and administrative orders issued against SIUs during the year;
 - 4) The total number of civil and criminal judicial actions filed against SIUs during the year;
 - 5) The number of SIUs which were published as being in SNC during the year; and
 - 6) The number of IUs from which penalties were collected during the year.

¹⁰ SNC is determined at the beginning of each quarter based on data of the previous six months.

- f. A short description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to changes concerning:
 - 1) The program's administrative structure;
 - 2) Local industrial discharge limitations;
 - 3) Monitoring program or monitoring frequencies;
 - 4) Legal authority or enforcement policy;
 - 5) Funding mechanisms; and
 - 6) Resource requirements and/or staffing levels.
 - g. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.
 - h. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public.
 - i. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.
- 3. The cumulative number of industrial users that the Discharger has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports and the cumulative number of industrial user responses.
 - 4. The Discharger shall submit the quarterly compliance status reports and the annual pretreatment report to USEPA Region 9, the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

- 1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
- 2. Any internal quality control data associated with the sample must be reported when requested by the Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board will reject the quantified laboratory data if quality control data is unavailable or unacceptable.
- 3. Discharge monitoring data shall be submitted in a format acceptable by the Regional Water Board. Specific reporting format may include preprinted forms and/or electronic media. The results of all monitoring required by this Order shall be reported to the Regional Water Board, and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this order.
- 4. The Discharger shall tabulate the monitoring data to clearly illustrate compliance and/or noncompliance with the requirements of the Order.

5. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board reports necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations in this Order and shall follow the chemical nomenclature and sequential order of priority pollutant constituents shown in Attachment G – Priority Pollutant Lists. The Discharger shall report with each sample result:
 - a. The minimum level achieved by the testing laboratory; and
 - b. The laboratory's current MDL, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136.
 - c. For those priority pollutants without effluent limitations, the Discharger shall require its testing laboratory to quantify constituent concentrations to the lowest achievable MDL as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136. In situations where the trigger value listed in Attachment I is below the minimum level value specified in Attachment H and the Discharger cannot achieve an MDL value for that pollutant below or equal to the ML value, the Discharger shall submit justification why a lower MDL value cannot be achieved. Justification shall be submitted together with monthly monitoring reports.
6. For every item of monitoring data where the requirements are not met, the monitoring report shall include a statement discussing the reasons for noncompliance, and of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by letter when compliance with the time schedule has been achieved.
7. The reports for June and December shall include a roster of plant personnel, including job titles, duties, and level of State certification for each individual.
8. The Discharger shall report monitoring results for specific parameters in accordance with the following table:

Table 14. Reporting Requirements

Parameter	Measurement
Flow	Daily Total
pH	Daily High and Daily low
Electrical Conductivity	Daily Maximum
Turbidity	Daily Maximum

9. The Discharger shall file a written report with the Regional Water Board within ninety (90) days after the average dry-weather waste flow for any month equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of the waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The Discharger's senior administrative officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the policy making body is adequately informed about it. The report shall include:
 - a. Average daily flow for the month, the date on which the instantaneous peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for the day.
 - b. The Discharger's best estimate of when the average daily dry-weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of the treatment facilities.
 - c. The Discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for the waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) electronically 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 directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program. Additionally, the Discharger shall report in the SMR the results of any special studies, acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, PMP, and Pollution Prevention Plan required by Special Provisions – VI.C. of this Order. The Discharger shall submit monthly, quarterly, and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table 15. Monitoring and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date ¹¹
Continuous	The effective date of this Order	All	Submit with monthly SMR
Daily	The effective date of this Order	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with monthly SMR
Weekly	The effective date of this Order	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit date if that date is first day of the month	1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of the second month following the reporting period, submit as monthly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following permit effective date	January 1 through March 31, samples are collected in January; April 1 through June 30; samples are collected in April; July 1 through September 30; samples are collected in July; October 1 through December 31; samples are collected in October	First day of the second month following the reporting period, submit with monthly SMR
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following permit effective date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	First day of the second month following the reporting period, submit with monthly SMR
Annually	The effective day of this Order	1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month (See Section I.13.j, above)	April 1
Pretreatment Annual Report	July 1, 2012	July 1 through June 30	September 1

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Minimum Level (ML) 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 ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- b. Sample results less than the ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ.
- c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

¹¹ Should the due date fall on a weekend or holiday, the due date shall be extended to the next work day.

- d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit USEPA Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

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

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1), or exact copy.

D. Other Reports

The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, PMP, and Pollution Prevention Plan required by Special Provisions – VI.C. of this Order. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date in compliance with SMR reporting requirements described in subsection X.B.3 above.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F: FACT SHEET

As described in Section II 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. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as "not applicable" are fully applicable to this Discharger.

I. DISCHARGER/FACILITY INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Facility.

Table 1. Discharger/Facility Information

WDID	8 330112001
Discharger/Operator	Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
Discharger Legally Responsible Officer	John Vega, General Manager
Mailing Address	P.O. Box 3000, Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
Name of Facility	Regional Water Reclamation Facility
Facility Address	14980 Strickland Ave. Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
Facility Contact	Brian Dickinson, Director of Operations, (951) 674-3146 ext.8200
Billing Address	Same as Mailing Address
Type of Facility	POTW
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	Y
Reclamation Requirements	Y
Facility Design Flow	8 million gallons per day (mgd)
Permitted Flow	8 mgd

- A. Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (hereinafter Discharger, or EVMWD) is the owner and operator of the EVMWD Regional Water Reclamation Facility (RWRF). The RWRF is a publicly owned treatment works that produces tertiary treated water, which is discharged to Temescal Creek and Lake Elsinore.

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

- B. The Discharger currently treats approximately 5.3 mgd of mainly domestic sewage at the RWRF. The design capacity of the RWRF is 8 mgd.
- C. The discharge is currently regulated under Order No. R8-2005-0003, NPDES No. CA800027. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of the NPDES permit on October 26, 2009. Although Order No. R8-2005-0003 expired on March 1, 2010, the terms and conditions of the Order have been automatically continued and remain in effect until new Waste Discharge Requirements, which will also serve as an NPDES permit, are adopted pursuant to this Order, since the Discharger submitted a timely application for renewal of the permit.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

1. Service Area

The Discharger's service area includes the Cities of Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake, as well as unincorporated areas within Riverside County. The facility receives and treats domestic wastewater generated within the Discharger's service area. The majority of the wastewater is generated from residential areas. Raw sewage from the Discharger's Railroad Canyon WRF is also discharged to the RWRF during times of slow demand for recycled water from the Railroad Canyon facility.

2. EVMWD Regional Water Reclamation Facility Design Characteristics

Following screening and grit removal, the RWRF has two treatment trains using oxidation ditches for secondary treatment. Trains A and B provide primary and secondary wastewater treatment processes, and the flows are combined for disinfection with UV light before discharge. Both treatment trains provide a modified extended aeration secondary treatment process that also provides Total Nitrogen removal. Train A has alum addition for the removal of Total Phosphorous (TP), while Train B removes TP with an anaerobic/oxic biological process. After each train tertiary filtration is provided prior to combining flows from Train A and B for UV disinfection.

Attachment B shows the location of the Facility.

Attachment C is a flow schematic of the treatment system.

3. Biosolids Handling Practices

Waste Activated sludge from the District's Railroad Canyon WRF are discharged to the RWRF. Septage from septic tanks within the District's service area is also accepted at the RWRF for treatment.

Biosolids treatment at the RWRF consists of belt presses and drying beds.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

1. Discharge Points for Surface Discharge

Tertiary treated wastewater is discharged to Temescal Creek at DP-001 and DP-004, and to Lake Elsinore at DP-002.

The District has committed to supply 0.5 mgd to the Gunerson Pond and the constructed wetlands, just north (downstream) of the plant. Gunerson Pond is contiguous with Temescal Creek. The pond and constructed wetlands are mitigation for the building of a levee across Lake Elsinore, and the reclaimed water provided by the Discharger is needed to maintain the beneficial uses of these constructed wetlands. The Discharger meets its commitment to supply water to Gunerson Pond by discharging at least 0.5 mgd of treated wastewater to Temescal Creek, which is then diverted from the Creek shortly downstream of DP-001 into the Pond.

Under normal operations and non-rain/flood conditions, the District plans to discharge up to 7.5 mgd of tertiary treated wastewater from the RWRF to Lake Elsinore to maintain lake levels. This Order allows the District to discharge up to 8 mgd to Temescal Creek and/or Lake Elsinore.

2. Discharge Points for Land Disposal

There is no direct discharge to land from the RWRF. There are indirect discharges to the Warm Springs Valley and Lee Lake Ground Water Management Zones from the surface water discharges to Temescal Creek and Gunerson Pond.

3. Discharge Points for Recycling Water Reuse

Currently, recycled water from the RWRF only is used for landscape irrigation at the facility. Future plans call for recycled water from the RWRF to be delivered to the Discharger's recycled water distribution system, which will serve a significant portion of the Discharger's service area. The point of delivery of recycled water from the RWRF has been designated as DP-003

4. Stormwater Discharge Point

Stormwater runoff from the facility is discharged at four locations, designated as S-001, S-002, S-003, and S-004.

C. Summary of Previous Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

Effluent Limitations/Discharge Specifications contained in the previous Order No. R8-2005-0003 for discharges from the RWRF at Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location No. M-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are as follows:

Table 2: Summary of Existing Effluent Limits and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data From Jan. 2006 to Dec. 2011		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum	Highest Average Monthly	Highest Average Weekly	Highest Daily Maximum
Biological Oxygen Demand	mg/L	20	30		6.4		7.1
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	20	30		2.5		12
Total Coliform	Mpn/100 ml	23	2.2	240	33.5	136	900
Turbidity	NTU	2 (average in 24-hrs.)		10	<2	<2	10
pH	pH Units			6.5 to 8.5	7.5		8
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L(running 12-mo. Ave)	700			805		
TDS Increment	mg/L(running 12-mo. Ave)	250 above water supply			392		
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (DP001)	mg/L(running 12-mo. Ave)	13			8.5		
Total Nitrogen (DP002)	mg/L(running 12-mo. Ave)	1			3.4		
Total Phosphorous (DP002)	mg/L(running 12-mo. Ave)	0.5			0.5		1.2
Copper	ug/L	35		70	7.3		7.3
Cyanide	ug/L	4.2		8.5	<5	<5	<5
Ammonia (DP001)	mg/L	4.5			3		3
Toxicity	TUc	1.0			1.0		1.0

III. COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

Based on a review of effluent monitoring data submitted by the Discharger for the period from 2006 through 2012, the discharge from the RWRf has been in compliance with the requirements of Order No. R8-2005-0003, except for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). A mandatory minimum penalty was assessed to the Discharger in February 2012 for 56 TDS violations that occurred between January 2006 and June 2011. The Discharger has improved the water supply quality to the service area and has maintained compliance with the TDS limits since that time.

As noted above, the Discharger violated TDS limits for 56 times between 2006 and 2011. The Discharger has committed to offset the amount of salt discharged over the limit, as well as any future exceedances of the limit in accordance with a plan and schedule submitted by the Discharger on October 5, 2011, entitled "Proposed Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Offset Plan for EVMWD's Regional WRF". The Discharger committed to conduct a study to "assess the need for TDS offset and identify conceptual alternatives". Following the study, the Discharger committed to complete capital facility design, if necessary, and to begin construction as per an approved schedule. The TDS Offset plan further provides that the Discharger will begin providing offsets and eliminate the TDS offset backlog (for the January 2006 through June 2011 violations, as well as any exceedances of the limit since that time). These commitments and schedules have been included as an enforceable provision of this Order.

As shown in Table 2 above, the discharge has been in excess of the effluent limitation for Total Nitrogen (TN) in discharges to Lake Elsinore. The average TN since 2005 was approximately 3.4 mg/L, or 2.4 mg/L in excess of the effluent limitation of 1 mg/L. There have also been sporadic exceedances of the limitation for Total Phosphorous (TP). The Discharger, together with the City of Lake Elsinore, has installed and operated a Lake Aeration and Mixing System designed to increase dissolved oxygen and reduce TN and TP in the Lake, in order to offset the discharges of TN and TP in excess of the permit limits.

The Discharger has submitted a report entitled, "Nitrogen Offsets Produced by Artificial Water Column Mixing by Aeration Bubble Plumes in Lake Elsinore, California" (Alex Horne, December 3, 2012), and a report entitled "Phosphorous Suppression Due to Artificial Aeration-Mixing in Lake Elsinore" (Alex Horne, July 12, 2011), which demonstrate that the discharges of TN and TP in excess of the effluent limitations have been offset by the operation of the Lake Aeration and Mixing System. According to the reports, there has been an increase in dissolved oxygen in the Lake, from 2.2 mg/L (2002-2006 without aeration mixing) to 3.5 mg/L (2010-2011 with aeration/mixing), as the result of the operation of the aeration/mixing system. This increased dissolved oxygen facilitated the reduction of TN and TP in the Lake that more than offset the discharges in excess of the limits for TN and TP. The aeration/mixing system reduced TN (as ammonia) by 60-77% and TP by 42%, when compared to the period (2002-2006) when the aeration/mixing system was not yet operational. There was an annual average of 53 tonnes (approximately 116,000 pounds) less TN than if the aeration/mixing system had not been installed. "The measured P-reduction for aeration-mixing in 2010 was 33,634 lbs/y and that added in the makeup water was 4,108 lbs/y."

IV. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with Section 13370) and Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and. 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 shall also serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from the WRWF to surface waters.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code Section 13389, this action to adopt waste discharge requirements that serve as an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq. (County of Los Angeles v. California State Water Resources Control Board (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, mod. (Nov. 6, 2006, B184034) 50 Cal.Rptr.3d 619, 632-636.)

C. State Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plans

The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana Basin (hereinafter Basin Plan) that became effective on January 24, 1995. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63 (Sources of Drinking Water Policy) requires that, with certain exceptions, the Regional Water Board assign the municipal and domestic water supply use to water bodies. Based on the exception criteria specified in Resolution No. 88-63, the Regional Water Board excepted Reach 5 (starting from Orange Avenue in Redlands) of the Santa Ana River and downstream reaches, Temescal Creek, and Lake Elsinore from the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use.

On January 22, 2004, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R8-2004-0001, amending the Basin Plan to incorporate revised boundaries for groundwater subbasins, now termed "management zones", new nitrate-nitrogen and TDS objectives for the new management zones, and new nitrogen and TDS management strategies applicable to both surface and ground waters. The State Water Board and Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the N/TDS Amendment on September 30, 2004 and December 23, 2004, respectively. Accordingly, these waste discharge requirements implement relevant, groundwater-related components of the N/TDS Amendment. Specifically, the total dissolved solids (TDS) and total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) limitations established in this Order are based on the amended Basin Plan.

As previously discussed, the WRWF discharges wastewater from three discharge points. The designated beneficial uses of receiving waters affected by the discharge are as follows:

Table 3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001, 004	Temescal Creek	<u>Present or Potential:</u> Warm freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened or endangered species; water contact recreation ¹ ; and non-contact water recreation. Excepted from municipal and domestic supply
	Warm Springs Valley GMZ and Lee Lake GMZ	<u>Present or Potential:</u> Municipal Supply, Industrial supply, Industrial Process Supply, and Agricultural supply
002	Lake Elsinore	<u>Present or Potential:</u> Water Contact Recreation, Non-contact water recreation, Warm water aquatic habitat, and Wildlife habitat Excepted from municipal and domestic supply
003	Warm Springs Valley Groundwater Management Zone	<u>Present or Potential:</u> Municipal Supply, Industrial supply, Industrial Process Supply, and Agricultural supply

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

¹ Access prohibited on some portions by Riverside County Flood Control.

2. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR)

USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

3. State Implementation Policy

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

4. Alaska Rule

On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 C.F.R. § 131.21, 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000)). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

5. Antidegradation Policy

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

All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as those in prior waste discharge requirements for the Facility. Based on data currently available, discharges in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order should not result in a lowering of water quality and are therefore consistent with antidegradation provisions.

However, there is limited data available to determine the impact of the discharge on the quality of down gradient groundwater management zones. The Discharger has committed to conduct a study to determine this impact. This Order may be reopened if it is determined that more restrictive limits are necessary to protect water quality.

6. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require 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. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order. Therefore, this Order conforms to the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA.

7. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. 40 CFR 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement State and federal requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

8. Pretreatment

This Order contains requirements for the implementation of an effective pretreatment program pursuant to Section 307 of the Federal Clean Water Act; 40 CFR, Parts 35 and 403; and/or Section 2233, Title 23, California Code of Regulations. The Discharger has established an approved regional pretreatment program. The Discharger has an approved pretreatment program, with is an enforceable condition of this Order.

9. Biosolids

On February 19, 1993, the USEPA issued a final rule for the use and disposal of sewage sludge, 40 CFR, Part 503. This rule requires that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. The State of California has not been delegated the authority to implement this program; therefore, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the implementing agency. However, this Order includes Biosolids monitoring requirements.

D. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations - Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS FOR SURFACE WATER DISCHARGES – DP-001, DP-002, AND DP-004

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; 40 CFR 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards, and 40 CFR 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

The discharge prohibitions are based on the Federal Clean Water Act, Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance and regulations, and the previous waste discharge requirements, Order No. R8-2005-0003, and are consistent with the discharge prohibitions set for other discharges regulated by waste discharge requirements adopted by the Regional Water Board.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 CFR122.44 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 discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR Part 133 and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR125.3.

Regulations promulgated in 40 CFR 125.3(a)(1) require technology-based effluent limitations for municipal dischargers to be placed in waste discharge requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards or Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) established the minimum performance requirements for POTWs [defined in Section 304(d)(1)]. Section 301(b)(1)(B) of that Act requires that such treatment works must, as a minimum, meet effluent limitations based on secondary treatment as defined by the USEPA Administrator. Based on this statutory requirement, USEPA developed secondary treatment regulations, which are specified in 40 CFR Part 133. These technology-based regulations apply to all municipal wastewater treatment plants and identify the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

The WRWF meets the technology-based regulations for the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of BOD₅, total suspended solids and removal rate as summarized in the Table below. These effluent limitations are applicable for discharges to Discharge Point 001 under 20:1 dilution conditions.

Table 4. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Secondary Treatment

Constituent	Average Weekly (mg/L)	Average Monthly (mg/L)	Average Monthly Removal Rate %
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day 20°C	45	30	85
Total Suspended Solids	45	30	85

As noted in section V.C.2.d., below, tertiary treatment is required to protect beneficial uses of Lake Elsinore for discharges to Discharge Point 002 and Temescal Creek for discharges to Discharge Point 001 when 20:1 dilution conditions are not present. During these conditions, the technology-based limits, which are based on BPJ for levels achievable with tertiary treatment, are summarized in the Table below are applicable.

Table 5. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Tertiary Treatment

Constituent	Average Weekly (mg/L)	Average Monthly (mg/L)	Average Monthly Removal Rate %
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day 20°C	30	20	85
Total Suspended Solids	30	20	85

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

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

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

- a. **The Basin Plan.** Table 3, above, lists the beneficial uses of Temescal Creek, and Lake Elsinore. The Basin Plan specifies narrative and numeric water quality objectives for all inland surface waters, including Temescal Creek and the Santa Ana River. Some of those applicable to these receiving waters are listed in the following table.

Table 6. Examples of Basin Plan Surface Water Quality Objectives

Constituents	Basis for Limitations
Ammonia Nitrogen	Ammonia dissociates under certain conditions to the toxic un-ionized form. Thus, ammonia discharges to surface water pose a threat to aquatic life and instream beneficial uses, as well as to the beneficial uses of affected groundwater. The Basin Plan specifies total ammonia and un-ionized ammonia objectives and an effluent limit of 4.5 mg/L for discharges to Temescal Creek, listed in Table 5-6.
Hydrogen Ion (pH)	Hydrogen Ion (pH) is a measure of the Hydrogen Ion concentration in the water. Extreme pH levels can have adverse effects on aquatic biota and can corrode pipes and concrete. The Basin Plan specifies that the pH in inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5, nor raised above 8.5 as a result of controllable water quality factors.
Total Dissolved Solids	The Basin Plan specifies a wasteload allocation of 700 mg/L for Total Dissolved Solids for discharges from the RWRf that may affect the Santa Ana River
Total Inorganic Nitrogen	The Basin Plan specifies a wasteload allocation of 13 mg/L for Total Inorganic Nitrogen for discharges from the RWRf that may affect the Santa Ana River
Total Nitrogen	The Basin Plan specifies a wasteload allocation of 1.0 mg/L and 7442 kg/yr (5-year running average) for Total Nitrogen for discharges from the RWRf to Lake Elsinore.
Total Phosphorous	The Basin Plan specifies a wasteload allocation of 0.5 mg/L and 3721 kg/yr (5-year running average) for Total Phosphorus for discharges from the RWRf to Lake Elsinore.

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.45(d), there may be instances in which the basis for a limit for a particular continuous discharge may be impracticable to be stated as a maximum daily, average weekly, or average monthly effluent limitation. The Regional Water Board has determined that it is not practicable to express TDS and TIN effluent limitations as average weekly and average monthly effluent limitations because the TDS and TIN objectives in the Basin Plan were established primarily to protect the underlying groundwater. Consequently, a 12-month average period is more appropriate.

- b. **TDS and TIN Limits.** As noted above, the TDS and TIN limits in this order are based on a waste load allocation (WLA) that protects the Santa Ana River. It is assumed that the WLA is also protective of the Warm Springs, Lee Lake and downgradient GMZs, as a significant amount of the water discharged to Temescal Creek recharges those GMZs. This Order requires the Discharger to implement a TDS Offset Plan (discussed above), with an objective of collecting sufficient data to confirm that the TDS and TIN limits which are based on the Santa Ana River WLA are, in fact, protective of those GMZs. This Order may be reopened if it is found that more restrictive limits are necessary to protect the GMZs. There is no limit for TDS for discharges to Lake Elsinore because there is no reasonable potential for the discharge to cause an exceedance of the the water quality objective for TDS in the lake of 2000 mg/L.

- c. **NTR, CTR and SIP.** The National Toxics Rule, California Toxics Rule, and State Implementation Policy specify numeric objectives for toxic substances and the procedures whereby these objectives are to be implemented. The procedures include those used to conduct reasonable potential analysis to determine the need for effluent limitations for priority and non-priority pollutants.
- d. **Requirement to Meet Title 22, Tertiary Treatment.** Article 3, Section 60305 of Title 22, Chapter 3, "Use of Recycled water for impoundments" of the California Code of Regulations specifies that recycled water used as a source of supply in a nonrestricted recreational impoundment shall be at all times an adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered wastewater (tertiary treated). The degree of treatment specified represents an approximately 5-log reduction in the virus content of the water. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has determined that this degree of virus removal is necessary to protect the health of people using these impoundments for water contact recreation. The CDPH has developed wastewater disinfection guidelines ("Wastewater Disinfection for Health Protection", Department of Health Services, Sanitary Engineering Branch, February 1987) for discharges of wastewater to surface waters where water contact recreation (REC-1) is a beneficial use. The disinfection guidelines recommend the same treatment requirements for wastewater discharges to REC-1 waters as those stipulated in Title 22 for supply of recycled water to nonrestricted recreational impoundments, since the public health risks under both scenarios are analogous. The disinfection guidelines are based on sound science and are widely used as guidance to assure public health and beneficial use protection.

Neither Temescal Creek nor Lake Elsinore are "nonrestricted recreational impoundments," nor is "recycled water²" being used as a supply source to these receiving waters, pursuant to the definitions in Title 22. The Creek and Lake are used for water contact recreation and, accordingly, are designated REC-1 (water contact beneficial use). People recreating in the Creek and/or Lake face an exposure similar to those coming in contact with recycled water in an impoundment. Therefore, to protect the water contact recreation beneficial use and to prevent nuisance and health risk, it is necessary and appropriate to require the same degree of treatment for wastewater discharges to the River as would be required for the use of recycled water in a nonrestricted recreational impoundment. Thus, this Order specifies requirements based on tertiary or equivalent treatment.

² As defined in the Reclamation Criteria, recycled water means water which, as a result of treatment of domestic wastewater, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs for Priority Pollutants

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducted a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the Order. The Regional Water Board analyzed effluent data to determine if a pollutant in a discharge has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard. For all parameters that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers criteria from the CTR, and when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan. For hardness dependent metals, a fixed hardness value, which is based on the 5th percentile of effluent hardness measurements, is used to facilitate the determination of compliance. The decision to use the 5th percentile of effluent hardness measurements is based on previous practice resulting from the Santa Ana River Use Attainability Analysis conducted in 1994 and a recent special study conducted by the State Water Board staff.

Sufficient 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 Regional Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

The RPA was performed for the priority pollutants for which effluent data were available. The RPA showed that no WQBELs for priority pollutants are warranted at this time.

4. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

This Order does not specify WET limits but requires chronic toxicity monitoring.

D. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for DP-001, DP-002 and DP-004

1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order. Effluent limits for Copper and Free Cyanide are excluded in this Order as there was no reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives, based on effluent data collected during the last five years.

2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

Discharges in conformance with the requirements of this Order will not result in a lowering of water quality and therefore conform to antidegradation requirements specified in Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the federal antidegradation policy at 40 CFR 131.12.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. Apart from certain surface water standards changes resulting from the N/TDS Basin Plan amendment that do not materially affect the quality requirements for the discharges regulated by this Order, all beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for DP 001, DP 002, and DP-004

Table 7. Summary of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits for DP 001, DP-002 and DP-004

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Max Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	4.5	--	--	--	--	BP
TDS	mg/L	700	--	--	--	--	BP
TIN	mg/L	13	--	--	--	--	BP
pH	Std. unit	--	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP
Coliform	MPN	--	2.2	--	--	--	Title 22

Notes: BP= Basin Plan, Title 22= Section 60305, Article 3, Chapter 3, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations

Table 8. Summary of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits for DP 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	5-Year Average	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	4.5	--	--	--	--	BP
TN	mg/L	--	--	1*	--	--	
TN	lbs/yr	700	--	16,372	--	--	BP
TP	mg/L			0.5*			
TP	lbs/yr		--	8,186	--	--	BP
pH	Std. unit	--	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP
Coliform	MPN	--	2.2 Median of last 7 days	--	--	--	Title 22

Notes: BP= Basin Plan, Title 22= Section 60305, Article 3, Chapter 3, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations
 *12 month Running Average

VI. RATIONALE FOR RECYCLED WATER SPECIFICATIONS – DP-003

1. Section 13523 of the California Water Code provides that a Regional Water Board, after consulting with and receiving the recommendations from the CDPH and any party who has requested in writing to be consulted, and after any necessary hearing, shall prescribe water reclamation requirements for water which is used or proposed to be used as recycled water, if, in the judgment of the Board, such requirements are necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare. Section 13523 further provides that such requirements shall include, or be in conformance with, the statewide uniform water recycling criteria established by the CDPH pursuant to California Water Code Section 13521.
2. Reclamation specifications in the proposed Order are based upon the recycling criteria contained in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Sections 60301 through 60355, California Code of Regulations, and the California Water Code Section 13521.

3. Summary of Reclamation Effluent Limitations:

Table 9. Summary of Reclamation Effluent Limitations at DP-003

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
BOD ₅	mg/L	20	30	--	--	--	BPJ**
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	20	30	--	--	--	BPJ
TDS	mg/L	700					BP
Coliform	MPN/100 mL	--	2.2 median in 7 days	--	--	--	Title 22
Turbidity	NTU	--	--	2*	10	--	Title 22

Notes: BP= Basin Plan, Title 22= Section 60305, Article 3, Chapter 3, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations

*24-hour average maximum

** Best Professional Judgement

4. The current recycled water use area overlies the Warm Springs GMZ. Generally, the water quality objectives listed in Table 5-3 of the Basin Plan are the basis for TDS limits. However, there are insufficient groundwater data to establish TDS/TIN objectives for the Lee Lake GMZ. As noted above, the TDS and TIN limits in this order are based on a waste load allocation (WLA) that protects the Santa Ana River. It is assumed that the WLA is also protective of the Warm Springs GMZ and downgradient GMZs, as a significant amount of the water discharged to Temescal Creek recharges those GMZs. This Order requires the Discharger to implement a TDS Offset Plan (discussed above), with an objective of collecting sufficient data to establish water quality objectives for the Warm Springs GMZ and downgradient GMZs and to confirm that the TDS and TIN limits which are based on the Santa Ana River WLA are, in fact, protective of those GMZs. This Order may be reopened if it is found that more restrictive limits are necessary to protect the GMZs.

5. This Order does not specify a nitrogen limit for recycled water when it is used for irrigation, since it is assumed that all of the nitrogen will be used by plants and the lack of nitrogen in the water that percolates beyond the root zone will not adversely affect water quality.

VI. STORMWATER DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS – S-001, S-002, S-003, S-004

On April 17, 1997, the State Board adopted the General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001. This General Permit implements the Final Regulations (40 CFR 122, 123, and 124) for storm water runoff published on November 16, 1990 by EPA in compliance with Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act. Industrial facilities, including POTW sites, are required to obtain NPDES Permits for storm water discharges. Accordingly, this Order incorporates requirements for the discharge of storm water from the facility to surface waters based on those specified in Order No. 97-03-DWQ, or most recent adopted Order.

VII. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

The surface water receiving water limitations in this Order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan.

B. Groundwater

Not applicable at this time. However, this Order may be reopened if it is found that the receiving water limitations are not protective of underlying groundwater.

VIII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. 40 CFR 122.48 also requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

This Order carries forward the RWRFs influent monitoring requirements without change. Influent monitoring is required to help assess treatment plant performance.

B. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharges in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Pollutants to be monitored include all pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified. Further, in accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring is required for all priority pollutants defined by the CTR, for which criteria apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established, to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard.

This Order modifies the monitoring requirements specified in previous Orders and adds monitoring requirements. This Order also requires the Discharger to conduct accelerated monitoring for those priority pollutants that are detected in the annual analyses, when triggered by the values in Attachment I-Triggers for Monitoring Priority Pollutants.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) tests provide an indicator for potential adverse effects on 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 test implements the narrative "no toxics in toxic amounts" criterion. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a shorter time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

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

In addition to the Basin Plan requirements, Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters. Therefore, in accordance with the SIP, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct chronic toxicity testing. In addition, the Order establishes thresholds that when exceeded requires the Discharger to conduct accelerated toxicity testing and/or conduct toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) studies.

This Order requires the Discharger to conduct chronic toxicity testing of the effluent on a monthly basis for discharges to Temescal Creek. The Order also requires the Discharger to conduct an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (IITRE) program when either the two-month median of toxicity test results exceeds 1 TUc or any single test exceeds 1.7 TUc for survival endpoint. Based on the results of this investigation program and at the discretion of the Executive Officer, a more rigorous Toxicity Reduction Evaluation/Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TRE/TIE) may be required. A re-opener provision is included in the Order to incorporate a chronic toxicity effluent limitation if warranted by the toxicity test results.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

- 1. Surface Water-Not Applicable**
- 2. Groundwater – Not Applicable**

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Lake Elsinore Monitoring - TN/TP Offset Demonstration

Lake monitoring requirements are necessary to assess compliance with the Discharger's approved TN and TP Offset Demonstration Program.

2. TDS Offset Demonstration

This monitoring is necessary to assess compliance with the Discharger's approved TDS Offset Program.

3. Biosolids Monitoring

This Order continues the monitoring requirements specified in previous Orders, with minor modification.

4. Storm Water Monitoring

This Order specifies Storm Water Monitoring and Reporting Requirements that are based on the State Water Resources Control Board's Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order 97-03-DWQ.

5. Water Supply Monitoring

The Discharger is required to collect a sample of each source of water supplied and analyze for total dissolved solids. The result of this monitoring will enable the Discharger to show compliance with TDS limitations in the Order.

6. Pretreatment Monitoring

These monitoring and reporting requirements are established pursuant EPA 40 CFR 403 regulations

IX. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42, are provided in Attachment D.

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

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

The reopener provisions are based on 40 CFR 122.44(c) and 123. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. This Order requires the Discharger to submit a report that details the manner in which sampling, monitoring and reporting will be performed as required in the Order. This is a standard requirement for all POTW dischargers within the Region.
- b. This Order requires the Discharger to develop procedures to conduct Toxicity Identification and Reduction Evaluations. This provision is based on the SIP, Section 4, Toxicity Control Provisions.

Comments made by EPA were related to the Pretreatment Requirements in the Draft Order, and compliance with the offset requirements for discharges of TN and TP to Lake Elsinore in excess of the permit limits. In response, a description of the TN and TP offsets has been added to the Compliance Summary section of the Fact Sheet, above. The pretreatment requirements EPA recommended are already part of the Order, just in a different format. Therefore no significant changes were made.

Comments submitted on the Draft Order by WRCAC relate mainly to the Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for TN and TP given to EVMWD and Load Allocations (LAs) for TN for the agricultural land owners, as part of the TMDL adopted by the Regional Board for Lake Elsinore. Since these comments relate mainly to the TMDL, the WLAs and LAs, and do not make any recommendations for changes to the Draft Order, no changes were made to the Draft Order in response to these comments.

C. Public Hearing

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

Date: September 13, 2013
Time: 9:00 A.M.
Location: Loma Linda City Council Chambers
25541 Barton Road
Loma Linda, CA

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our web address <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana> where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Water Board's action to the following address:

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

E. Information and Copying

Documents related to this Order, including comments received, are on file and may be inspected at the Regional Water Board's office at any time between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (951) 782-4130.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding this Order should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this order, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to Ken Theisen at (951) 320-2028.

ATTACHMENT G - EPA PRIORITY POLLUTANT LIST

EPA PRIORITY POLLUTANT LIST		
Metals	Acid Extractibles	Base/Neutral Extractibles (continuation)
1. Antimony	45. 2-Chlorophenol	91. Hexachloroethane
2. Arsenic	46. 2,4-Dichlorophenol	92. Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene
3. Beryllium	47. 2,4-Dimethylphenol	93. Isophorone
4. Cadmium	48. 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	94. Naphthalene
5a. Chromium (III)	49. 2,4-Dinitrophenol	95. Nitrobenzene
5b. Chromium (VI)	50. 2-Nitrophenol	96. N-Nitrosodimethylamine
6. Copper	51. 4-Nitrophenol	97. N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine
7. Lead	52. 3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	98. N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
8. Mercury	53. Pentachlorophenol	99. Phenanthrene
9. Nickel	54. Phenol	100. Pyrene
10. Selenium	55. 2, 4, 6 – Trichlorophenol	101. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
11. Silver	Base/Neutral Extractibles	Pesticides
12. Thallium	56. Acenaphthene	102. Aldrin
13. Zinc	57. Acenaphthylene	103. Alpha BHC
Miscellaneous	58. Anthracene	104. Beta BHC
14. Cyanide	59. Benzidine	105. Delta BHC
15. Asbestos (not required unless requested)	60. Benzo (a) Anthracene	106. Gamma BHC
16. 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (TCDD)	61. Benzo (a) Pyrene	107. Chlordane
Volatile Organics	62. Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	108. 4, 4' - DDT
17. Acrolein	63. Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	109. 4, 4' - DDE
18. Acrylonitrile	64. Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	110. 4, 4' - DDD
19. Benzene	65. Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	111. Dieldrin
20. Bromoform	66. Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	112. Alpha Endosulfan
21. Carbon Tetrachloride	67. Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	113. Beta Endosulfan
22. Chlorobenzene	68. Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	114. Endosulfan Sulfate
23. Chlorodibromomethane	69. 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	115. Endrin
24. Chloroethane	70. Butylbenzyl Phthalate	116. Endrin Aldehyde
25. 2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	71. 2-Chloronaphthalene	117. Heptachlor
26. Chloroform	72. 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	118. Heptachlor Epoxide
27. Dichlorobromomethane	73. Chrysene	119. PCB 1016
28. 1,1-Dichloroethane	74. Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	120. PCB 1221
29. 1,2-Dichloroethane	75. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	121. PCB 1232
30. 1,1-Dichloroethylene	76. 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	122. PCB 1242
31. 1,2-Dichloropropane	77. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	123. PCB 1248
32. 1,3-Dichloropropylene	78. 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	124. PCB 1254
33. Ethylbenzene	79. Diethyl Phthalate	125. PCB 1260
34. Methyl Bromide	80. Dimethyl Phthalate	126. Toxaphene
35. Methyl Chloride	81. Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	
36. Methylene Chloride	82. 2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
37. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	83. 2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
38. Tetrachloroethylene	84. Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	
39. Toluene	85. 1,2-Dipenylhydrazine	
40. 1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	86. Fluoranthene	
41. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	87. Fluorene	
42. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	88. Hexachlorobenzene	
43. Trichloroethylene	89. Hexachlorobutadiene	
44. Vinyl Chloride	90. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	

ATTACHMENT H – MINIMUM LEVELS

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

Table 1- VOLATILE SUBSTANCES¹	GC	GCMS
Acrolein	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromomethane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2
Dichlorobromomethane	0.5	2
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichloropropylene (volatile)	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide (<i>Bromomethane</i>)	1.0	2
Methyl Chloride (<i>Chloromethane</i>)	0.5	2
Methylene Chloride (<i>Dichloromethane</i>)	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
Tetrachloroethylene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
Trichloroethylene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2

Selection and Use of Appropriate ML Value:

ML Selection: When there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the discharger may select any one of those ML values, and their associated analytical methods, listed in this Attachment that are below the calculated effluent limitation for compliance determination. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation, then the discharger shall select the lowest ML value, and its associated analytical method, listed in the PQL Table.

ML Usage: The ML value in this Attachment represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interferences. Assuming that all method-specific analytical steps are followed, the ML value will also represent, after the appropriate application of method-specific factors, the lowest standard in the calibration curve for that specific analytical technique. Common analytical practices sometimes require different treatment of the sample relative to calibration standards.

Note: chemical names in parenthesis and italicized is another name for the constituent.

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

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

Table 2 – Semi-Volatile Substances²	GC	GCMS	LC
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1	
2 Chlorophenol	2	5	
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5	
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2	
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5	
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5	
2- Nitrophenol		10	
4- Nitrophenol	5	10	
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	5	1	
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10	
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2
Anthracene		10	2
Benzidine		5	
Benzo (a) Anthracene (1,2 Benzanthracene)	10	5	
Benzo(a) pyrene (3,4 Benzopyrene)		10	2
Benzo (b) Flouranthene (3,4 Benzofluoranthene)		10	10
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5	
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1	
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2	
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5	
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10	
2-Chloronaphthalene		10	
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5	
Chrysene		10	5
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2	
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10	
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5	
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5	
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10	
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1	
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05
Fluorene		10	0.1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5	
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5	

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

Table 2 - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenol ³	1	1		50
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Pyrene		10	0.05	

Table 3– INORGANICS⁴	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAAs	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1000
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1000
Cyanide								5	

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

³ Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

⁴ The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

Table 4- PESTICIDES – PCBs⁵	GC
Aldrin	0.005
alpha-BHC (<i>a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane</i>)	0.01
beta-BHC (<i>b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane</i>)	0.005
Gamma-BHC (<i>Lindane; g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane</i>)	0.02
Delta-BHC (<i>d-Hexachloro-cyclohexane</i>)	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
4,4'-DDT	0.01
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDD	0.05
Dieldrin	0.01
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.02
Beta-Endosulfan	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

Techniques:

GC - Gas Chromatography

GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

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

LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography

FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption

GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption

HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption

CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption

ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma

ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry

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

DCP - Direct Current Plasma

COLOR - Colorimetric

⁵ The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

ATTACHMENT I – TRIGGERS FOR MONITORING PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

	CONSTITUENT	µg/L
1	Antimony	7
2	Arsenic	75
3	Beryllium	--
4	Cadmium	3.7
5a	Chromium III	120
5b	Chromium VI	5.5
6	Copper	14.2
7	Lead	12.2
8	Mercury	0.026
9	Nickel	30
10	Selenium	2.5
11	Silver	11.2
12	Thallium	2.8
13	Zinc	70
14	Cyanide	2.6
15	Asbestos	--
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	0.00000007
17	Acrolein	160
18	Acrylonitrile	0.03
19	Benzene	0.6
20	Bromoform	2.2
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.13
22	Chlorobenzene	340
23	Chlorodibromomethane	0.22
24	Chloroethane	--
25	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	--
26	Chloroform	--
27	Dichlorobromomethane	0.28
28	<i>1,1-Dichloroethane</i>	5
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.19
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.029
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.26
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	5
33	<i>Ethylbenzene</i>	0.3
34	Methyl Bromide	24
35	Methyl Chloride	--
36	Methylene Chloride	2.4
37	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.085

	CONSTITUENT	µg/L
38	Tetrachloroethylene	0.4
39	<i>Toluene</i>	0.15
40	<i>1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene</i>	10
41	<i>1,1,1-Trichloroethane</i>	200
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.3
43	Trichloroethylene	1.35
44	<i>Vinyl Chloride</i>	0.5
45	2-Chlorophenol	60
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	46.5
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	270
48	2-Methy-4,6-Dinitrophenol	6.7
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	35
50	2-Nitrophenol	--
51	4-Nitrophenol	--
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	--
53	Pentachlorophenol	0.14
54	Phenol	10500
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1.05
56	Acenaphthene	600
57	Acenaphthylene	--
58	Anthracene	4800
59	Benzidine	0.00006
60	Benzo (a) anthracene	0.0022
61	Benzo (a) pyrene	0.0022
62	Benzo (b) fluoranthene	0.0022
63	Benzo (g,h,i) pyrene	--
64	Benzo (k) fluoranthene	0.0022
65	Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) methane	--
66	Bis (2-Chloroethyl) ether	0.016
67	Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	700
68	Bis (2-ethyhexyl) phthalate	0.9
69	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	--
70	Butyl benzyl phthalate	1500
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	850
72	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	--
73	Chrysene	0.0022
74	Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene	0.0022
75	<i>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</i>	0.6

See notes below for italicized constituents.

ATTACHMENT I. -Continued

	CONSTITUENT	µg/L
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	200
77	<i>1,4-Dichlorobenzene</i>	<u>5</u>
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	0.02
79	Diethyl phthalate	11,500
80	Dimethyl phthalate	156,500
81	Di-N-butyl phthalate	1,350
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.055
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	--
84	Di-N-octyl phthalate	--
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.02
86	Fluoranthene	150
87	Fluorene	650
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00038
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.22
90	<i>Hexachlorocyclopentadiene</i>	<u>50</u>
91	Hexachloroethane	0.95
92	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	0.0022
93	Isophorone	4.2
94	<i>Naphthalene</i>	<u>17</u>
95	Nitrobenzene	8.5
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.00035
97	N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	0.0025
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	2.5
99	Phenantrene	--

	CONSTITUENT	µg/L
100	Pyrene	480
101	<i>1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene</i>	5
102	Aldrin	0.00007
103	BHC Alpha	0.0020
104	BHC Beta	0.007
105	BHC Gamma	0.010
106	BHC Delta	--
107	Chlordane	0.00029
108	4,4-DDT	0.0003
109	4,4-DDE	0.0003
110	4,4-DDD	0.00042
111	Dieldrin	0.00007
112	Endosulfan Alpha	0.028
113	Endosulfan Beta	0.028
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	55
115	Endrin	0.018
116	Endrin Aldehyde	0.38
117	Heptachlor	0.00011
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00005
119	PCB 1016	0.000085
120	PCB 1221	0.000085
125	PCB 1260	0.000085
126	Toxaphene	0.00037

Notes:

1. For constituents not shown italicized, the values shown in the Table are fifty percent of the most stringent applicable receiving water objectives (freshwater or human health (consumption of water and organisms) as specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 131.38¹).
2. For constituents shown bold and italicized, the values shown in the Table are based on the California Department of Health Services maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or Notification Level. Notification Level based trigger is underlined.
3. For hardness dependent metals, the hardness value used is 120 mg/L and for pentachlorophenol, the pH value used is 7.5 standard units

¹ See Federal Register/ Vol. 65, No. 97 / Thursday, May 18, 2000 / Rules and Regulations.

ATTACHMENT J – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. Implementation Schedule

The storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for this facility shall be fully implemented and updated, as necessary, so as to assure its efficacy in a timely manner.

2. Objectives

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage). To achieve these objectives, dischargers should consider the five phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A, below.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the various needs of the facility. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to the facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

3. Planning and Organization

a. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for SWPPP implementation, revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in the Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment K of this Order). The SWPPP shall clearly identify the storm water pollution prevention related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member.

b. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. The discharger shall review all local, state, and federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this Order. The SWPPP must identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures. As examples, dischargers whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, the discharger whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

4. Site Map

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-1/2 x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, the discharger may provide the required information on multiple site maps. The following information shall be included on the site map:

- a. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.
- b. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
- c. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
- d. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section 6.a.(4)., below, have occurred.
- e. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

5. List of Significant Materials

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

6. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

- a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in Section 4.e., above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

1) Industrial Processes

Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the processes (manufacturing or treatment), cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

2) Material Handling and Storage Areas

Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

3) Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.

4) Significant Spills and Leaks

Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 CFR, Parts 110, 117, and 302).

The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spills or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this Order.

5) Non-Storm Water Discharges

The discharger shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

All non-storm water discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-storm water discharges and associated drainage area.

Non-storm water discharges that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions of this Order are prohibited. (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, rinse water, wash water, etc.). The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

6) Soil Erosion

Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

- b. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B below. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with Section 8, below.

7. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

- a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in Section 6, above, to determine:
 - 1) Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and
 - 2) Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The discharger shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.
- b. The discharger shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

The discharger is required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in Section 8., below.

8. Storm Water Best Management Practices

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections 6 and 7, above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

The discharger shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

- a. **Non-Structural BMPs:** Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. The discharger should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see Section 8.b, below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:
- 1) **Good Housekeeping:** Good housekeeping generally consist of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.
 - 2) **Preventive Maintenance:** Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.
 - 3) **Spill Response:** This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.
 - 4) **Material Handling and Storage:** This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.
 - 5) **Employee Training:** This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (a) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (b) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (c) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.
 - 6) **Waste Handling/Recycling:** This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.
 - 7) **Record Keeping and Internal Reporting:** This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.
 - 8) **Erosion Control and Site Stabilization:** This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.
 - 9) **Inspections:** This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant

sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.

- 10) Quality Assurance: This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.
- b. Structural BMPs: Where non-structural BMPs as identified in Section 8.a, above, are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:
 - 1) Overhead Coverage: This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.
 - 2) Retention Ponds: This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc., that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.
 - 3) Control Devices: This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.
 - 4) Secondary Containment Structures: This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.
 - 5) Treatment: This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc., that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

9. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The discharger shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

- a. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.
- b. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- c. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of

equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.

- d. An evaluation report that includes, (1) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (2) the date(s) of the evaluation, (3) necessary SWPPP revisions, (4) schedule, as required in Section 10.e, below, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (5) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (6) a certification that the discharger is in compliance with Order No. R8-2013-00???. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the discharger is not in compliance with this order. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Attachment D, Standard Provisions, Section V Reporting, Subsection B. Signatory and Certification Requirements.

10. SWPPP General Requirements

- a. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request by a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.
- b. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the discharger when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the discharger shall submit a SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the discharger shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.
- c. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (1) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (2) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (3) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.
- d. The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a discharger determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Order.

- e. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement by the deadlines specified in this Order, due to proposed significant structural changes, the discharger shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (1) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (2) provides justification for a time extension, (3) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (4) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. The discharger shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.

- f. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

TABLE A

**FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING
INDUSTRIAL
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS**

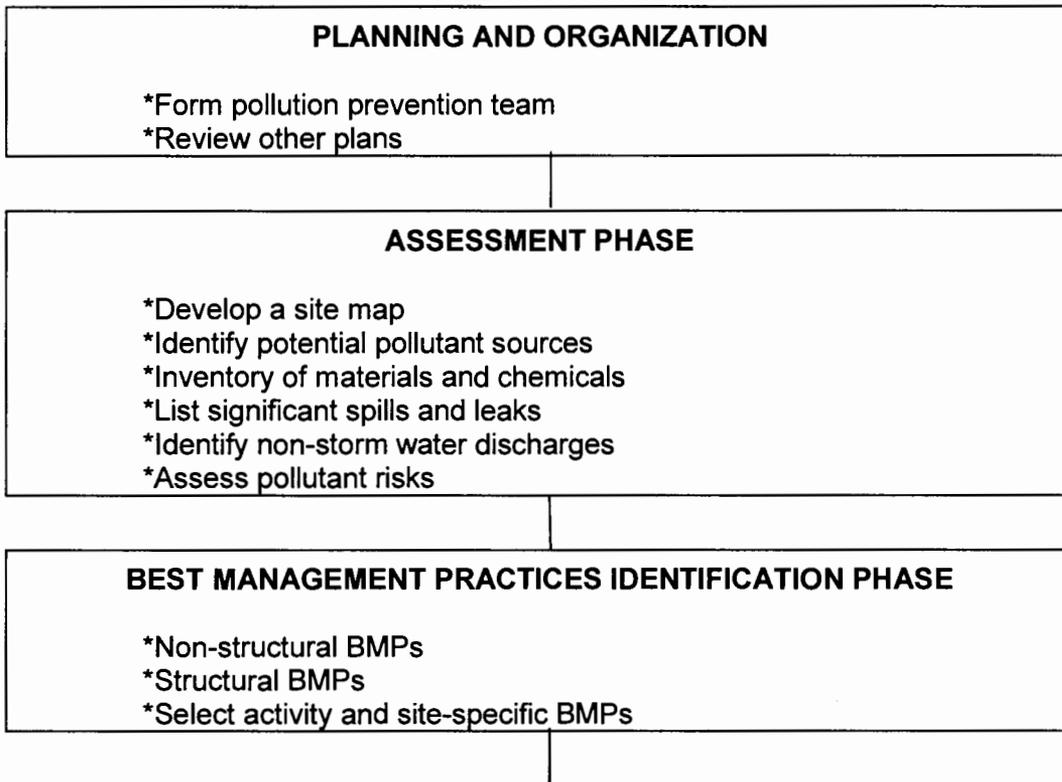


TABLE A
FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING
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STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

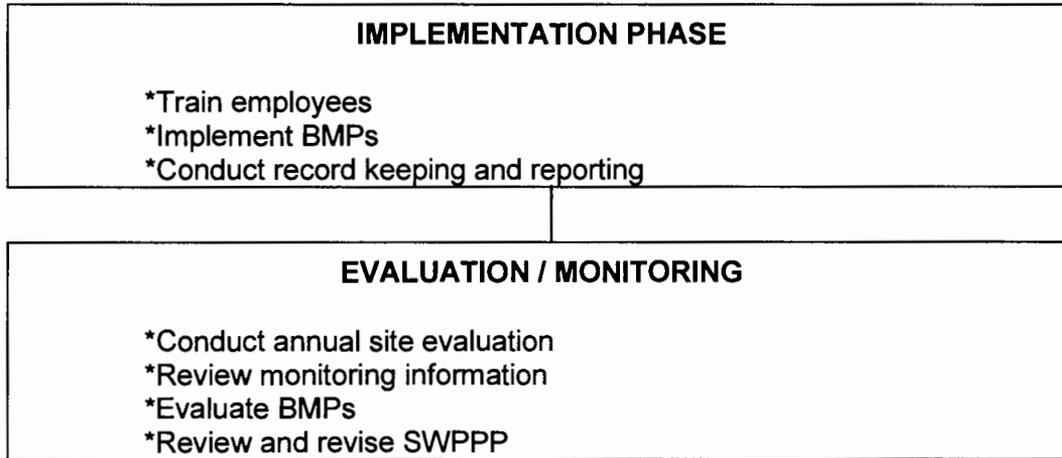


TABLE B EXAMPLE ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SUMMARY				
AREA	ACTIVITY	POLLUTANT SOURCE	POLLUTANT	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
Vehicle & equipment fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery	Fuel oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use spill and overflow protection - Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area - Cover fueling area - Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area - Implement proper spill prevention control program - Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to prevent tank and line leaks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur - Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.
		Spills caused by topping off fuel oil	Fuel oil	

TABLE B				
EXAMPLE				
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SUMMARY				
		Hosing or washing down fuel area	Fuel oil	
		Leaking storage tanks	Fuel oil	
		Rainfall running off fueling areas, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area	Fuel oil	

ATTACHMENT K – STORMWATER MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Implementation Schedule

The Discharger shall continue to implement the existing Stormwater monitoring program and implement any necessary revisions to the Stormwater monitoring program in a timely manner. The Discharger may use the monitoring results conducted in accordance with its existing Stormwater monitoring program to satisfy the pollutant/parameter reduction requirements in Section 5.c., below, and Sampling and Analysis Exemptions and Reduction Certifications in Section 10, below.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the monitoring program are to:

- a. Ensure that storm water discharges are in compliance with waste discharge requirements specified in this Order.
- b. Ensure practices at the facility to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges are evaluated and revised to meet changing conditions.
- c. Aid in the implementation and revision of the SWPPP required by Attachment J, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan..
- d. Measure the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs) to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Much of the information necessary to develop the monitoring program, such as discharge locations, drainage areas, pollutant sources, etc., should be found in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The facility's monitoring program shall be a written, site-specific document that shall be revised whenever appropriate and be readily available for review by employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

3. Non-Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

- a. The discharger shall visually observe all drainage areas within their facility for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges;
- b. The discharger shall visually observe the facility's authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources;

- c. The visual observations required above shall occur quarterly, during daylight hours, on days with no storm water discharges, and during scheduled facility operating hours¹. Quarterly visual observations shall be conducted in each of the following periods: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December. The discharger shall conduct quarterly visual observations within 6-18 weeks of each other.
- d. Visual observations shall document the presence of any discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, etc., as well as the source of any discharge. Records shall be maintained of the visual observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Attachment J, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

4. Storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

- a. With the exception of those facilities described in Section 4.d., below, the discharger shall visually observe storm water discharges from one storm event per month during the wet season (October 1-May 30). These visual observations shall occur during the first hour of discharge and at all discharge locations. Visual observations of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time of release.
- b. Visual observations are only required of storm water discharges that occur during daylight hours that are preceded by at least three (3) working days² without storm water discharges and that occur during scheduled facility operating hours.
- c. Visual observations shall document the presence of any floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, and source of any pollutants. Records shall be maintained of observation dates, locations observed, observations, and response taken to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Attachment J.

¹ "Scheduled facility operating hours" are the time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, but excluding time periods where only routine maintenance, emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

² Three (3) working days may be separated by non-working days such as weekends and holidays provided that no storm water discharges occur during the three (3) working days and the non-working days.

- d. The discharger with storm water containment facilities shall conduct monthly inspections of their containment areas to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard. Records shall be maintained of the inspection dates, observations, and any response taken to eliminate leaks and to maintain adequate freeboard.

5. Sampling and Analysis

- a. The discharger shall collect storm water samples during the first hour of discharge from (1) the first storm event of the wet season, and (2) at least one other storm event in the wet season. All storm water discharge locations shall be sampled. Sampling of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time the stored or contained storm water is released. The discharger that does not collect samples from the first storm event of the wet season are still required to collect samples from two other storm events of the wet season and shall explain in the "Annual Stormwater Report" (see Section 12, below) why the first storm event was not sampled.
- b. Sample collection is only required of storm water discharges that occur during scheduled facility operating hours and that are preceded by at least (3) three working days without storm water discharge.
- c. The samples shall be analyzed for:
 - 1) Total suspended solids (TSS) pH, specific conductance, and total organic carbon (TOC). Oil and grease (O&G) may be substituted for TOC;
 - 2) Toxic chemicals and other pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the discharger may eliminate the pollutant from future sample analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again;
 - 3) The discharger is not required to analyze a parameter when either of the two following conditions are met: (a) the parameter has not been detected in significant quantities from the last two consecutive sampling events, or (b) the parameter is not likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges in significant quantities based upon the discharger's evaluation of the facilities industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and SWPPP; and
 - 4) Other parameters as required by the Regional Water Board.

6. Sample Storm Water Discharge Locations

- a. The discharger shall visually observe and collect samples of storm water discharges from all drainage areas that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.
- b. If the facility's storm water discharges are commingled with run-on from surrounding areas, the discharger should identify other visual observation and sample collection locations that have not been commingled by run-on and that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.
- c. If visual observation and sample collection locations are difficult to observe or sample (e.g., sheet flow, submerged outfalls), the discharger shall identify and collect samples from other locations that represent the quality and quantity of the facility's storm water discharges from the storm event.
- d. The discharger that determines that the industrial activities and BMPs within two or more drainage areas are substantially identical may either (1) collect samples from a reduced number of substantially identical drainage areas, or (2) collect samples from each substantially identical drainage area and analyze a combined sample from each substantially identical drainage area. The discharger must document such a determination in the annual Stormwater report.

7. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions

The discharger is required to be prepared to collect samples and conduct visual observations at the beginning of the wet season (October 1) and throughout the wet season until the minimum requirements of Sections 4. and 5., above, are completed with the following exceptions:

- a. The discharger is not required to collect a sample and conduct visual observations in accordance with Section 4 and Section 5, above, due to dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding, electrical storm, etc., when storm water discharges begin after scheduled facility operating hours or when storm water discharges are not preceded by three working days without discharge. Visual observations are only required during daylight hours. The discharger that does not collect the required samples or visual observations during a wet season due to these exceptions shall include an explanation in the "Annual Stormwater Report" why the sampling or visual observations could not be conducted.

- b. The discharger may conduct visual observations and sample collection more than one hour after discharge begins if the discharger determines that the objectives of this section will be better satisfied. The discharger shall include an explanation in the "Annual Stormwater Report" why the visual observations and sample collection should be conducted after the first hour of discharge.

8. Alternative Monitoring Procedures

The discharger may propose an alternative monitoring program that meets Section 2, above, monitoring program objectives for approval by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. The discharger shall continue to comply with the monitoring requirements of this section and may not implement an alternative monitoring plan until the alternative monitoring plan is approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. Alternative monitoring plans are subject to modification by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.

9. Monitoring Methods

- a. The discharger shall explain how the facility's monitoring program will satisfy the monitoring program objectives of Section 2, above. This shall include:
 - 1) Rationale and description of the visual observation methods, location, and frequency;
 - 2) Rationale and description of the sampling methods, location, and frequency; and
 - 3) Identification of the analytical methods and corresponding method detection limits used to detect pollutants in storm water discharges. This shall include justification that the method detection limits are adequate to satisfy the objectives of the monitoring program.
- b. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment (including the discharger's own field instruments for measuring pH and Electro-conductivity) shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All laboratory analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order or by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. All metals shall be reported as total recoverable metals or unless otherwise specified in this Order. With the exception of analysis conducted by the discharger, all laboratory analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. The discharger may conduct their own sample analyses if the discharger has sufficient capability (qualified employees, laboratory equipment, etc.) to adequately perform the test procedures.

10. Sampling and Analysis Exemptions and Reductions

A discharger who qualifies for sampling and analysis exemptions, as described below in Section 10.a.(1) or who qualifies for reduced sampling and analysis, as described below in Section 10.b., must submit the appropriate certifications and required documentation to the Regional Water Board prior to the wet season (October 1) and certify as part of the annual Stormwater report submittal. A discharger that qualifies for either the Regional Water Board or local agency certification programs, as described below in Section 10.a.(2) and (3), shall submit certification and documentation in accordance with the requirements of those programs. The discharger who provides certification(s) in accordance with this section are still required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements. The discharger shall prepare and submit their certification(s) using forms and instructions provided by the State Water Board, Regional Water Board, or local agency or shall submit their information on a form that contains equivalent information. The discharger whose facility no longer meets the certification conditions must notify the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer (and local agency) within 30 days and immediately comply with Section 5., Sampling and Analysis requirements. Should a Regional Water Board (or local agency) determine that a certification does not meet the conditions set forth below, the discharger must immediately comply with the Section 5., Sampling and Analysis requirements.

a. Sampling and Analysis Exemptions

A discharger is not required to collect and analyze samples in accordance with Section 5., above, if the discharger meets all of the conditions of one of the following certification programs:

1) No Exposure Certification (NEC)

This exemption is designed primarily for those facilities where all industrial activities are conducted inside buildings and where all materials stored and handled are not exposed to storm water. To qualify for this exemption, the discharger must certify that their facilities meet all of the following conditions:

- a) All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted.
- b) All authorized non-storm water discharges have been identified and addressed in the SWPPP.
- c) All areas of past exposure have been inspected and cleaned, as appropriate.
- d) All significant materials related to industrial activity (including waste materials) are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.

- e) All industrial activities and industrial equipment are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges.
- f) There is no exposure of storm water to significant materials associated with industrial activity through other direct or indirect pathways such as from industrial activities that generate dust and particulates.
- g) There is periodic re-evaluation of the facility to ensure conditions (a), (b), (d), (e), and (f) above are continuously met. At a minimum, re-evaluation shall be conducted once a year.

2) Regional Water Board Certification Programs

The Regional Water Board may grant an exemption to the Section 5. Sampling and Analysis requirements if it determines a discharger has met the conditions set forth in a Regional Water Board certification program. Regional Water Board certification programs may include conditions to (a) exempt the discharger whose facilities infrequently discharge storm water to waters of the United States, and (b) exempt the discharger that demonstrate compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order.

3) Local Agency Certifications

A local agency may develop a local agency certification program. Such programs must be approved by the Regional Water Board. An approved local agency program may either grant an exemption from Section 5. Sampling and Analysis requirements or reduce the frequency of sampling if it determines that a discharger has demonstrated compliance with the terms and conditions of the Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ which was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on April 17, 1997.

b. Sampling and Analysis Reduction

- 1) A Discharger may reduce the number of sampling events required to be sampled for the remaining term of this Order if the Discharger provides certification that the following conditions have been met:
 - a) The Discharger has collected and analyzed samples from a minimum of six storm events from all required drainage areas;

- b) All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted;
 - c) The Discharger demonstrates compliance with the terms and conditions of the Order No. R8-2013-0017 for the previous two years (i.e., completed Annual Stormwater Reports, performed visual observations, implemented appropriate BMPs, etc.);
 - d) The Discharger demonstrates that the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants; and
 - e) Conditions (b), (c), and (d) above are expected to remain in effect for a minimum of one year after filing the certification.
- 2) Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Board, the Discharger shall collect and analyze samples from two additional storm events during the remaining term of this Order. The Discharger shall collect samples of the first storm event of the wet season.

11. Records

Records of all storm water monitoring information and copies of all reports (including the Annual Stormwater Reports) required by this Order shall be retained for a period of at least five years. These records shall include:

- a. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and or measurements;
- c. Flow measurements or estimates;
- d. The date and approximate time of analyses;
- e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- f. Analytical results, method detection limits, and the analytical techniques or methods used;
- g. Quality assurance/quality control records and results;
- h. Non-storm water discharge inspections and visual observations and storm water discharge visual observation records (see Sections 3. and 4., above);
- i. Visual observation and sample collection exception records (see Section 5.a, 6.d, 7, and 10.b.(2), above);

- j. All calibration and maintenance records of on-site instruments used;
- k. All Sampling and Analysis Exemption and Reduction certifications and supporting documentation (see Section 10);
- l. The records of any corrective actions and follow-up activities that resulted from the visual observations.

12. Annual Report

The Discharger shall submit an Annual Stormwater Report by July 1 of each year to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board and to the local agency (if requested). The report shall include a summary of visual observations and sampling results, an evaluation of the visual observation and sampling and analysis results, laboratory reports, the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report required in Section 9. of Attachment J of this Order, an explanation of why a facility did not implement any activities required by this Order (if not already included in the Evaluation Report), and records specified in Section 11., above. The method detection limit of each analytical parameter shall be included. Analytical results that are less than the method detection limit shall be reported as "ND". The Annual Stormwater Report shall be signed and certified in accordance with Attachment D, Federal Standard Provisions, Section V-Reporting, Subsection B. Signatory and Certification requirements of this Order. The discharger shall prepare and submit their Annual Stormwater Reports using the annual report forms provided by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board or shall submit their information on a form that contains equivalent information.

13. Watershed Monitoring Option

Regional Water Boards may approve proposals to substitute watershed monitoring for some or all of the requirements of this section if the Regional Water Board finds that the watershed monitoring will provide substantially similar monitoring information in evaluating compliance with the requirements of this Order.

ITEM *8: Renewal of Waste Discharge Requirements for the Elsinore Valley
Municipal Water District, Regional Water Reclamation Facility,
Order No. R8-2013-0017, NPDES No. CA8000027

COMMENT LETTERS AND EMAILS



Western Riverside County Agriculture Coalition

August 17, 2013

Mr. Gary Stewart
Chief of Permitting and Compliance
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501

**RE: ORDER NO. R8-2013-0017, NPDES NO. CA8000027
WASTE DISCHARGE AND WATER RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY**

Dear Mr. Stewart:

The Western Riverside County Agricultural Coalition (WRCAC) has reviewed the draft permit. We have concerns with the draft permit and are submitting comments to address the proposed Total Phosphorous (TP) and Total Nitrogen (TN) limits in the draft permit for the Waste Discharge and Reclamation Requirements for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Regional Water Reclamation Facility, Order No. R8-2013-0017.

In March 2004, the agricultural and dairy operators in the San Jacinto watershed formed a coalition called the Western Riverside County Agriculture Coalition (WRCAC) to address environmental concerns. WRCAC works with the agriculture operators, dairy owners and has the support of Milk Producers Council, Western United Dairymen, the San Jacinto Basin Resource Conservation District, Eastern Municipal Water District, Nuevo Water, Riverside County Farm Bureau and other support entities.

In January of 2006, WRCAC agreed to be the lead agency for the TMDL implementation process, on behalf of private property owners that own designated agricultural land, at the request of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. WRCAC agreed to be that single voice in the TMDL implementation process.

WRCAC is actively involved with its members in addressing the Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL, assisting in the development of the dairy permit language for both the San Jacinto and Chino dairies, development of the RWQCB's Conditional Waiver for Agricultural Discharges (CWAD) Program, development of new innovative technologies and implementation of the Integrated Regional Dairy Management Plan (IRDMP).

The Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) owns and operates the EVMWD Regional Water Reclamation Facility (RWRF). The RWRF currently produces approximately 5.3 MGD of disinfected tertiary treated water. Treated wastewater is discharged to Temescal Creek and to Lake Elsinore for lake replenishment. This permit requests a discharge permit to treat up to 8.0 MGD of Tertiary treated wastewater and to discharge this treated wastewater to Temescal Creek and Lake Elsinore.

A significant portion of existing treated recycled water supply, about 93%, is used to replenish Lake Elsinore.

In 2004, the Regional Board adopted a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) to control nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations in Lake Elsinore. The Regional Board also adopted numeric targets for Total Phosphorous and Total Nitrogen concentrations in Lake Elsinore. The indicator Final Target Concentration to be obtained by 2020 for Total Phosphorus Annual average is no greater than 0.10 mg/L. The Total Nitrogen Annual average is no greater than 0.75 mg/L. These chemical targets were intended to ensure compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative water quality objectives that prohibit the discharge of substances that cause excessive algae growth or other nuisance conditions in Lake Elsinore.

The permit proposes Total Phosphorus (TP) deliveries shall not exceed 0.5mg/L with a 5 year running average mass limit for TP discharged to the Lake not to exceed 8,186 pounds/year, unless the Discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Executive Officer, to offset TP discharges in excess of the TP limits.

The permit also proposes Total Nitrogen (TN) deliveries shall not exceed 1.0 mg/L with a 5 year running average mass limit for TN to the lake not to exceed 16,372 pounds/year, unless the Discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Executive Officer, to offset TN discharges in excess of the TN limits.

Further, we note that it is the intent of EVMWD to add additional recycled water in the future to the lake to further enhance stated benefits for improving water quality, fisheries, reduction in fish kills and reduced frequency for algae blooms. A concern is that additional recycled water may impact the ability of upstream dischargers to effectively comply with the TMDL nutrient targets because additional TP and TN loads will be added to the lake. We understand that the intent of the permit is to require that TP deliveries be limited to 0.5 mg/L or 8,186 pounds/year, whichever is more stringent. Also, the permit will require TN deliveries to be limited to 1.0 mg/L or 16, 372 pounds/year, whichever is more stringent.

Data collected to date by the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force indicates that there may already be a disconnect between current nutrient allowable loads and the TMDL response targets. Recycled water is a source of nutrients, however, there may be secondary benefits of recycled water in terms of reduced fish kills and reduced algal blooms. It is important to note that the data demonstrating the measurable benefits of adding recycled water to Lake Elsinore have not been determined. It is very important that the impacts from nutrient sources (TP and TN) in recycled water discharged to the lake should be reflected in the EVMWD permit as the discharger of the source.

From this perspective it is the responsibility of the Regional Board to work with the TMDL stakeholders to support regional solutions that provide for achievable water quality standards in the lake outcomes (response targets). These outcomes must also recognize that these interventions continually move the lake to an artificial state, which is very different and potentially better than the natural condition.

Recycled water, aeration and mixing the water column and use of other non-traditional management actions may allow for achieving beneficial uses that would not be possible through the regulation of nutrients alone. However, we also recognize how important it is that additional data must be collected to bear out these beliefs.

WRCAC supports the requirement that EVMWD shall submit, a Lake Monitoring Program and a TN and TP Offset Demonstration Program, for recycled water discharges to Lake Elsinore in excess of the established limits for TN and TP.

WRCAC is concerned that the proposed permit concentrations for TP and TN in recycled water are significantly higher than in lake targets. As a result, WRCAC members and other upstream dischargers are required to take additional load reductions to make up the difference necessary to achieve the numeric targets for TP and TN for Lake Elsinore.

As a matter of fact, there would not be the need for a nitrogen reduction load allocation for Lake Elsinore without recycled water additions to the lake.

We understand that the addition of recycled water is necessary to stabilize lake levels, address historic water rights agreements, improve the local economy and support a healthy fishery. More than 8,000 pounds PER YEAR of TP and over 16,000 pounds PER YEAR of TN are added to Lake Elsinore, a waterbody that without the recycled water would have no TN TMDL. It begs the question: Will we as stakeholders ever meet TMDL compliance? Does recycled water improve or reduce water quality in the lake? Recycled water additions and the nutrient mitigation aeration and mixing system must be operated efficiently and optimally to reduce water quality impacts to WRCAC and other upstream members of the Task Force.

WRCAC is providing these comments to address member concerns that current and future recycled water discharges remain consistent with the requirements of the current TMDL so as to ensure that discharges do not contribute to further beneficial use impairment caused by additional nutrient enrichment to Lake Elsinore and to ensure that WRCAC members will not be required to accept additional regulatory nutrient load reductions in the future. There are many significant challenges with the current TMDL, including the pros and cons of discharging EVMWD's recycled water into the lake and the actual benefits realized by the City of Lake Elsinore and EVMWD vs. other stakeholders in the watershed. WRCAC members would also hope that future improvements in wastewater treatment technology would allow for reduced nutrient loading to the lake from recycled water deliveries in the future.

Finally, it is important to note that by permitting the discharge of recycled water into Lake Elsinore it assures the continued long term loading of nutrients and salts into the lake. EVMWD has the responsibility to comply with all requirements of this Permit. The monitoring program required in the draft permit will determine the effectiveness of the Lake Aeration and Mixing System in reducing TP and TN. Time will tell if this will be an effective offset or not for discharges of TP and TN in recycled water inputs into the Lake in excess of the effluent limitations in the Order.

Sincerely,



Bruce Scott
Chairman, WRCAC

Board of Directors
Phil Williams, President
Andy Morris, Vice President
Judy Guglielmana, Treasurer
Harvey R. Ryan, Director
W. Ben Wicke, Director



General Manager
John D. Vega
District Secretary
Terese Quintanar
Legal Counsel
Best Best & Krieger

EVMWD will provide reliable, cost-effective, high quality water and wastewater services that are dedicated to the people we serve.

August 26, 2013

Mr. Gary Stewart
Chief of Planning and Compliance
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501

**Subject: Order No. R8-2013-0017, NPDES No. CA8000027
Waste Discharge and Water Reclamation Requirements for
the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Regional WRF**

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) appreciates working with the Regional Board and all our fellow stakeholders in the San Jacinto River Watershed as we continue to protect and improve the quality of water resources within the watershed.

We have reviewed the August 17, 2013 letter from the Western Riverside County Agriculture Coalition (WRCAC) commenting on the proposed order regulating our Regional Water Reclamation Facility (Regional WRF) operation and have some clarifications and observations we submit below.

As stormwater regulations have become significantly more stringent over the last decade or more, many public agencies and private businesses, including agriculture, have struggled to find ways to add stormwater compliance to their limited budgets. WRCAC has done an admirable job of corralling a large number of agricultural operations in the watershed into a unified effort toward compliance. While it continues to struggle to involve all of the agricultural operators and to pay its full share of the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force efforts, it has also taken on some significant independent actions toward compliance beyond the task force. We applaud WRCAC for their exemplary efforts.

A point by point analysis of WRCAC's August 17 letter is not necessary because many of the issues are actually related to the TMDL compliance efforts rather than EVMWD's proposed order, but there are a few areas that warrant discussion.

The use of recycled water to rejuvenate Lake Elsinore has been discussed in the watershed for about twenty years or more. After a great deal of community involvement, research, preparation, and expense, in 2007 EVMWD began to voluntarily introduce most of its high quality recycled water from its Regional WRF to Lake Elsinore. The EVMWD Board made a

commitment on behalf of its ratepayers to forego the water's use for irrigation to instead attempt to improve the health of Lake Elsinore through lake level stabilization.

Since 2007, EVMWD has added almost eleven feet of water depth to the lake. If that water had not been released into the lake, as of today, the lake would be less than a quarter-full, with only about a 5-foot average depth, and the natural evaporation continuing while everyone hopes for rain. At that depth, the algae and sediment concentrations can choke what life is left in the lake. It is likely that without the recycled water, the lake would be in a worse state than it is today. So, it only makes sense to renew EVMWD's permit to release recycled water to Lake Elsinore.

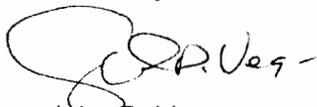
EVMWD recognizes that most water resources that could be used to replenish Lake Elsinore, including recycled water, contain nutrients, specifically nitrogen and phosphorus compounds. Therefore, EVMWD, in partnership with other agencies in the watershed, has been taking and will continue to take measures to mitigate the nutrients that are added to Lake Elsinore in its recycled water. It is prudent for the Regional Board to require a monitoring program to demonstrate the effectiveness of those measures. And indeed such a program is required in the proposed order. EVMWD has already begun developing that program, even in advance of consideration of the proposed order by the Regional Board.

In the WRCAC letter, there is an assertion that if recycled water were not introduced to Lake Elsinore that there would be no need for a Total Nitrogen TMDL. We don't believe that is borne out by the extensive work completed over the last decade in the San Jacinto River watershed, but it is a question that would best be addressed by the TMDL Task Force. It seems difficult to draw the conclusion that any watershed in Southern California with vital agricultural production over the last century and burgeoning urban development continuing into the next would not be challenged with nutrient loading issues. Again, that would be best addressed in the TMDL Task Force venue. If it is correct, then all stakeholders, including EVMWD, could benefit from the lower than expected loads.

In the time since the TMDL Task Force was formed, EVMWD has contributed well over \$1 million toward the Task Force effort for the various studies, monitoring, and action plans. That does not include the other millions of dollars we have spent on recycled water for lake stabilization and the related mitigation measures, such as the aeration and mixing system. We look forward to working with our watershed partners, including WRCAC, as we jointly address new challenges we face in the protection of our water and environmental resources.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Norris Brandt at 951/674-3146.

Sincerely,



John D. Vega
General Manager

cc: Pat Boldt, WRCAC
Bruce Scott, WRCAC

Theisen, Ken@Waterboards

From: Kozelka, Peter <Kozelka.Peter@epa.gov>
Sent: Monday, August 12, 2013 12:46 PM
To: Theisen, Ken@Waterboards
Cc: Stewart, Gary@Waterboards
Subject: RE: Elsinore Valley MWD's NPDES renewal
Attachments: EPA pretreatment_program_implementation_permit_conditions_2013.pdf

Hello Ken – Here are some comment based on my review of the proposed renewal of EVMUD's permit.

1. Please update the pretreatment language in the Order to reflect contents in attached document. Section 5. (C) pretreatment
2. Factsheet compliance history discusses TDS violations, but it appears to omit discussion of TN discharge results (3.4 mg/L) to be elevated to the effluent limit (1.0 mg/L), based on 12 mos. running average. Please review relevant data and include discussion/clarification on this matter.
3. EVMUD has stormwater discharges as part of its permit. Several references are made to State-wide General permit for SW discharges, isn't the applicable General Permit more recent than 1997 version cited here?

Feel free to call me to discuss these comments or related matters further.

respectfully,
Peter Kozelka, Ph.D.
Water Division, NPDES permits
EPA Region 9
San Francisco, CA 94105
phone (415) 972-3448
415-947-3545 fax

From: Theisen, Ken@Waterboards [<mailto:Ken.Theisen@waterboards.ca.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 9:16 AM
To: Kozelka, Peter
Subject: RE: Elsinore Valley MWD's NPDES renewal

Hi again Peter, I figured out how to get a copy from the server. Please see attached July 1 version of the EVMWD RWRF draft Order.

Let me know if you have problems with the attachment

Ken

From: Kozelka, Peter [Kozelka.Peter@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 8:52 AM
To: Theisen, Ken@Waterboards
Subject: RE: Elsinore Valley MWD's NPDES renewal

Hello Ken – thx for your reply. You may have sent something on Monday however we were having major computer system issues on that day so anything could have happened to it.



RON CHAPMAN, MD, MPH
Director & State Health Officer

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency
California Department of Public Health



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor

August 20, 2013

Ken Theisen
Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region
3737 Main St., Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3339

Dear Mr. Theisen:

**ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, SYSTEM NO. 3390012
REVIEW OF DRAFT ORDER NO. R8-2013-0017**

The Department has reviewed draft Order R8-2013-0017 for the renewal of waste discharge and water reclamation requirements for Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District's Regional Water Reclamation Facility, and provides the following comments:

1. The Department had previously reviewed the installed UV treatment system, and the Department's comments and findings regarding the operational conditions of the UV treatment system were presented to the Board per letter dated June 8, 2009 (attached). The recommended permit conditions should be included in the Board Order, and described in Attachment F – Fact Sheet, and other sections of the Order, as appropriate.
2. The UV disinfection process monitoring parameters should be included in the following tables in Attachment E - Monitoring and Reporting Program:
 - a. Section IV – Effluent Monitoring Requirements, Table 4;
 - b. Section VII - Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements, Table 8
3. Section IV.A.1(g)(1)(c) and Section IV.B.1(c)(1)(c) should be modified to state: "10 NTU at any time.", per Title 22, Section 60301.320(a)(2)(C).
4. Section IV.A.1(g)(3)(a) should be modified to state: "...utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analysis have been completed.", per Title 22, Section 60301.230(b).
5. Section IV.B.1(c)(2)(c) should be modified to state: "...Research Institute, Third Edition, and approved by the CDPH."
6. Section IV.B.1(c)(3)(a), footnote 7, should be modified to state: "To comply with the average weekly limit, the median MPN utilizing the bacteriological results of

Mr. Theisen
August 20, 2013
Page 2 of 2

the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, must not exceed 2.2 per...", per Title 22, Section 60301.230(b).

7. Section IV.B.1(d) – we could not find the reference to Footnote 9. Please clarify.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Jing Chao or me at (619) 525-4834.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Steven Williams". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

J. Steven Williams, P.E.
District Engineer

Enclosure: (1) June 8, 2009 letter regarding the UV validation study results and findings



MARK B HORTON, MD, MSPH
Director

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency
California Department of Public Health



ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
Governor

June 8, 2009

Gerard Thibeault
Executive Officer
Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region
3737 Main St., Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3339

Dear Mr. Thibeault:

**ELSINORE VALLEY MWD - RECLAMATION, SYSTEM NO. 3390012
REGIONAL WRF – UV SYSTEM VALIDATION REPORT (CDPH PROJ. 714)**

The Department has reviewed the "Elsinore Valley MWD Regional Water Reclamation Facility Ultraviolet (UV) System Validation Report" (MWH, December 2008) submitted by Ms. Joan Oppenheimer of MWH Americas, Inc. with letter dated February 5, 2009. The Report contains the bioassay results of the on-site testing that was conducted between July and September 2008 at the Regional WRF. The UV system testing was conducted in accordance with a Department approved protocol and per the "Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidelines for Drinking Water and Water Reuse" (National Water Research Institute/AWWA Research Foundation, NWRI, May 2003).

It is recognized that, at present, the microbiological water quality standard (median 2.2 MPN/100mL (7-day) not to exceed 23 MPN/100mL in any sample) is not adequate in and of itself to ensure the microbiological water quality objective is being met. In addition to the microbiological water quality standard, the UV system must be operated to ensure a continuous UV dose delivery of a 100 mJ/cm² for media filters or achieve a minimum 4.0 log inactivation (LI).

The following comments are based on the equipment cited in the report. No equivalents or substitutions will be accepted without a demonstration of equivalent disinfection performance.

1. Since the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) Regional WRF plant uses a media filter, the UV system must be operated to deliver a minimum UV dose of 100 mJ/cm² at all times.
2. A unique, site-specific UV dose equation for the EVMWD UV3000 was developed for calculating UV dose and should be specified as a permit provision.
3. The EVMWD UV3000 UV system has three channels, with dimensions summarized in Table 1 of the Report. Channels 1 and 2 have a 120-bulb array

per bank, and Channel 3 has a 400-bulb array per bank configuration. Therefore, the hydraulic characteristics and ability to inactivate MS-2 was re-validated for each size of channel.

4. An on-site check-point bioassay using seeded MS2 was conducted over a range of flows to determine the bank with the poorest performance. This worst case bank was used during validation testing, documenting virus disinfection performance of the plant UV system compared to the standards found in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, and the results were submitted to the Department for acceptance.
5. Validation testing for Channel 2 used bank 5 and was performed at flows of 1.5 MGD, 2.25 MGD and 3.4 MGD. Validation testing for Channel 3 also used bank 5 and was performed at flows of 3.5 MGD, 5.25 MGD, 7.9 MGD and 11.8 MGD.
6. The Department has identified the following issues in the UV System Validation Report:
 - a. UV collimated beam tests were conducted for the worst bank testing at "65% UVT" and at "actual UVT". Linear regression equations were developed for the dose response curves. The equations show that the collimated beam dose response curves do not achieve 4.0 log inactivation (LI) at 100 mJ/cm². The equation at 65% UVT is $LI = 0.0297 \times dose + 0.7846$. At 100 mJ/cm², $LI = 3.75$. A dose of 108.3 mJ/cm², is required to achieve a 4.0 log inactivation. The rest of the testing is based upon predicting UV dose using the collimated beam linear regression equations. Therefore, to compensate for this shortfall, an "uncertainty of collimated beam testing" correction factor of 0.92 should be applied to the UV dose equations. It will be designated as UCB = 0.92.
 - b. Tests were conducted on Channel 2 and the report assumes Channel 1 will provide the same performance since it has the same dimensions. This assumption was approved by the Department for this UV Validation Study. Should EVMWD make any modifications to the channels or the upstream intake and flow splitting channel that may affect the velocity profile and hydraulics of the channels, the UV system must be revalidated.
 - c. The maximum water level of the channels were not discussed. This should be clarified.
 - d. The UV Lamp Sleeve Fouling Factor (LSFF) was not discussed in the Report, so the default LSFF of 0.8 must be used (NWRI, 2003). Should EVMWD choose to define a site-specific LSFF, EVMWD must submit the testing plan to the Department for review and approval.
 - e. The Lamp Aging Factor (LAF) is not discussed in the Report, so the default LAF of 0.5 must be used (NWRI, 2003). Should EVMWD choose to define a site-specific EOLL, EVMWD must submit the testing plan to the Department for review and approval.

- f. Analysis and incorporation of these results in development of a site-specific UV dose equation has the following issues:
- 1) For the small channel, tests were conducted at only three flow rates and the curves developed using multi-linear regression (MLR) are not well defined (see Figures 9 & 10).
 - 2) For the small channel, one of the three tests predicted unusually high doses as shown in Figure 9. To compensate, MWH made the adjustments in Table 13 and Figure 10.
- g. To address the uncertainties of the validation tests and fit of the multi-linear regression (MLR) equation for the small channel, an additional dose response correction factor UDR should be incorporated in the site-specific UV dose equation for the small channel. Analyzing the predicted 75th percentile UV dose versus the measured 75th percentile UV dose, the UDR can be developed to adjust the MLR equations. For the small channel, UDR = 0.85

EVMWD PERMIT FOR TROJAN 3000

The Department is making the following recommendations to the Regional Water Quality Control Board:

- a. Since the EVMWD plant uses a media filter, the UV system must be operated to deliver a minimum UV dose of 100 mJ/cm² at all times.
- b. Power must be at 100% capacity.
- c. The equations to be used as part of the automatic UV disinfection control system for calculating UV dose and should be specified as a permit provision. They are:
 - 1) For the small channels #1 and #2,

$$\text{Dose} = (\text{UCB}) * (\text{UDR}) * (\text{LSFF}) * (\text{LAF}) * 10^{-3.24 - 1.15 * \log \text{Flow} + 3.31 * \log \text{UVT}}$$

Where:

Dose = Delivered UV dose per bank (mJ/cm²);

UCB = Uncertainty of collimated beam testing = 0.92

UDR = Uncertainty of dose response curve = 0.85

LSFF = Lamp Sleeve Fouling Factor = 0.8, default

LAF = Lamp Aging Factor (End of Lamp Life Factor) = 0.5, default

UVT = % UV transmittance at 254 nm (%);

Flow = Flow rate per lamp [gallons per minute (gpm)/lamp], with gpm/lamp calculated as gpm divided by the number of lamps in one bank;

- 2) For the large channel #3,

$$\text{Dose} = (\text{UCB}) * (\text{LSFF}) * (\text{LAF}) * 10^{0.23 - 0.14 * \log \text{Flow} + 0.88 * \log \text{UVT}}$$

Where:

Dose = Delivered UV dose per bank (mJ/cm^2);

UCB = Uncertainty of collimated beam testing = 0.92

LSFF = Lamp Sleeve Fouling Factor = 0.8, default

LAF = Lamp Aging Factor (End of Lamp Life Factor) = 0.5, default

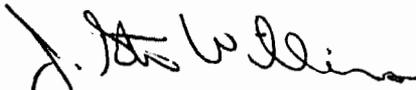
UVT = % UV transmittance at 254 nm (%);

Flow = Flow rate per lamp [gallons per minute (gpm)/lamp], with gpm/lamp calculated as gpm divided by the number of lamps in one bank;

- d. The Trojan 3000 plus low-pressure high-output (LPHO) UV disinfection system reactor is limited to the following operational parameter ranges:
 - 1) Permit flow between 1.5 and 11.8 MGD.
 - 2) Minimum UVT = 64%
 - 3) Minimum one of the five banks in redundant standby mode.
 - 4) The water level in the Trojan reactor is maintained below the maximum value of 24 inches small channels #1 & #2; and 48 inches large channel #3
- e. Flow meters and UVT monitors must be properly calibrated to ensure proper disinfection.
- f. UVT meter must be inspected and checked against a reference bench-top unit weekly to document accuracy.
- g. If the on-line analyzer UVT reading varies from the bench-top spectrophotometer UVT reading by 2% or more, the on-line UVT analyzer must be recalibrated by a procedure recommended by the manufacturer.
- h. Flow meters measuring the flow through each UV channel must be verified to determine accuracy at least monthly via checking the flow reading against other flow determination methods.
- i. The facility should be operated in accordance with an approved operations plan, which specifies clearly the operational limits and responses required for critical alarms.

The UV System Validation Report states that the UV Operating Plan will be submitted to the Department for review and approval. We look forward to receiving and reviewing the Operating Plan as the next step in our review of this project. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Jing Chao or me at (619) 525-4834.

Sincerely,



J. Steven Williams, P.E.
District Engineer

Mr. Thibeault
June 8, 2009
Page 5 of 5

cc: Najah Amin, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana
Region, 3737 Main St., Suite 500, Riverside, CA 92501-3339

Sudhir Mohleji, Ph.D., P.E., Senior Civil Engineer, Elsinore Valley Municipal
Water District, P.O. Box 3000, Lake Elsinore, CA 92530

Joan Oppenheimer, Vice President, Applied Research Department, MWH
Americas, Inc., 300 N. Lake Ave., Suite 1200, Pasadena, CA 91101

County of Riverside, Department of Environmental Health

File – Correspondence

Barry Talbot
30197 Gulf Stream Drive
Canyon Lake, Ca 92587
951.244.8231
barrytalbot@earthlink.net



September 3, 2013

Mr. Gary Stewart
Chief of Planning and Compliance
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501

Subject: Order No. R8-2013-0017, NDPES No. CA8000027
Waste Discharge and Water Reclamation Requirements for the Elsinore
Valley Municipal Water District Regional WRF.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Now as a private citizen living in the San Jacinto Watershed and a resident of the City of Canyon Lake, I am writing to express concerns about the effects on Lake Elsinore of the discharge of recycled water. Recycled water with total phosphorus amounts not to exceed 0.5mg/L with a 5 year running average mass limit of TP not to exceed 8,186 pounds/year,(unless the discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Executive Officer), to offset TP discharges in excess of TP limits, will exceed 2020 targets for the Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force . The final target for Total Phosphorus to be obtained by 2020 (annual average) is no greater than 0.10 mg/L. Phosphorus can cause algae growth or other nuisance conditions in Lake Elsinore. The recycled water released into Lake Elsinore by EVMWD exceeds the 2020 target for TP by 0.40 mg/L.

The permit proposes Total Nitrogen amounts not to exceed 1.0 mg/L with a five year running average mass limit for TN to the lake not to exceed 16,372 pounds/year, (unless the discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Executive Officer), to offset the TN dischargers in excess of the TN limits. This amount, too, exceeds the 2020 target for TN for the LE/CL TMDL Task Force. The Final Target for Total Nitrogen, average annually, is 0.75 mg/L. The recycled water emitted by EVMWD into the lake exceeds the 2020 target by 0.25 mg/L.

The LE/CL TMDL Task Force is tasked with reducing the TP and the TN in Lake Elsinore by 2020. It seems to me that allowing these exceedents to occur for five years, when serious action would then be necessary, is not only making the job of the TMDL much more difficult for Lake Elsinore, but brings the potential crisis barely three years

from the 2020 deadline. That may not be enough time to reverse the damage to Lake Elsinore.

A further challenge to the TMDL would be the use of aeration in Lake Elsinore which was intended to assist in lowering the TN. The axial pumps have not been fully utilized since the inception of the aeration system. First, there were noise issues, which were somewhat corrected. Last year, it was discovered through the report of Dr. Alex Horne, that the load had not been reduced and that the axial pumps should be running 2500 hours per year, in the summer months. The SARWQCB has not received reports of the hours of operation for several years. This year, the axial pumps have not operated enough hours so far, to reach 2500 hours of operation. This challenge is not part of the permit requirements, but is part of the issue as to whether the load can be reduced to compliance by 2020.

If EVMWD did not discharge any recycled water into Lake Elsinore, Nitrogen levels would be in compliance. Data has shown that there was 26,153 kg/yr. of assimilative capacity for TP (-6,840 kg/yr. for TP). Is there any way to condition the EVMWD proposed permit to be within the TMDL waste load allocations? Otherwise the TMDL Task Force will have to find measures to reduce the load at a cost to stakeholders. The impacts of this EVMWD permit will have far-reaching effects on the stakeholders of the TMDL Task Force, with a dwindling time frame to get Lake Elsinore into compliance. Maximum effectiveness of all projects implemented on Lake Elsinore must be adequately monitored and maintained.

I thank you for your consideration of my concerns and for your efforts to improve water quality in the San Jacinto River Watershed and in Lake Elsinore.

Respectfully,



Barry Talbot
Former Mayor
City of Canyon Lake



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR



MATTHEW RODRIGUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board

September 5, 2013

Mr. Barry Talbot
30197 Gulf Stream Drive
Canyon Lake, CA 92587

TENTATIVE ORDER NO. R8-2013-0017, NPDES CA8000027, WASTE DISCHARGE AND WATER RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

Dear Mr. Talbot:

Thank you for your comments on the subject Tentative Order.

You are requesting that the discharge from EVMWD to Lake Elsinore be held to the numeric targets that apply to the Lake, itself, and not to the discharges to the Lake. The Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) establishes Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for EVMWD's discharge and other point source discharges to Lake Elsinore and Load Allocations (LAs) for non-point sources of nutrients that, together, are designed to ensure compliance with the numeric targets that you cite. The proposed Order implements the TMDL and WLAs assigned to EVMWD's discharge.

Your comments relate mainly to the numeric targets, WLAs for TN and TP that were assigned to EVMWD, and LAs for TN for the non-point sources, as part of the TMDL adopted by the Regional Board for Lake Elsinore. Since these comments propose changes to the TMDL, the WLAs and LAs, and do not make any recommendations for changes to the Draft Order, no changes were made to the Draft Order in response to these comments.

Please feel free to contact me at (951)-782-3238 or madackapara@waterboards.ca.gov, or Gary Stewart of my staff at (951) 782-4379 or gstewart@waterboards.ca.gov, if you have any further questions or comments regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "mjadackapara".

Michael J. Adackapara
Division Chief

CAROLE H. BESWICK, CHAIR | KURT V. BERCHTOLD, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

3737 Main St., Suite 500, Riverside, CA 92501 | www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana



CITY OF MURRIETA

September 4, 2013

Mr. Gary Stewart
Chief of Planning and Compliance
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501

RE: Order No. R8-2013-0017, NPDES No. CA800027 Waste Discharge and Water Reclamation Requirements for the EVMWD Regional Water Reclamation Facility, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Stewart,

The City of Murrieta has recently read the WCRAC letter dated August 17, 2013 and the EVMWD permit comment letter. We have concerns that EVMWD is being allowed to discharge recycled water into the Lake Elsinore above the LE/CL TMDL limits of all other stakeholders. It is possible that this discharge will hinder the stakeholders from meeting the Regional Board TMDL requirements for Total Phosphorus (TP) and Total Nitrogen (TN) load reductions. Additionally, the proposed waste discharge permit would use up most of all the pollutant loading of Nitrogen and Phosphorus. Thus by issuing the permit, the Regional Board is essentially granting the available pollutant loading to EVMWD.

We realize that the discharge permit does not directly address the recycled water TMDL issues of concern but it must address the tremendous loads of TP and TN added to the lake. The discharge permit proposes TP deliveries shall not exceed 0.5mg/L with a 5 year running average mass limit for TP discharged to the Lake not to exceed 8,186 pounds/year, unless the Discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Executive Officer, to offset TP discharges in excess of the TP limits. It also proposes TN deliveries shall not exceed 1.0 mg/L with a 5 year running average mass limit for TN to the lake not to exceed 16,372 pounds/year, unless the Discharger implements a plan, with the approval of the Executive Officer, to offset TN discharges in excess of the TN limits.

Murrieta is a tiny tributary to Lake Elsinore and it is likely that Murrieta's pollutant loading for nitrogen could be more easily met if, the Regional Board does not grant EVMWD most of the available pollutant load capacity. And if the TMDL is out of compliance, then the risk could have been shifted from EVMWD to the stakeholders.

If EVMWD did not discharge any recycled water into the lake, Nitrogen levels would be in TMDL compliance. Past data showed that there was 26,153 kg/yr of natural assimilative capacity for nitrogen and no natural assimilative capacity (-6,840 kg/yr) for Phosphorous. But Phosphorus can be treated much more economically with Alum. Whereas; treatment of Nitrogen requires a more expensive solutions such as aeration.

EVMWD and the City of Lake Elsinore have asked the stakeholders to submit a “buy in” proposal for the aeration and recycled water delivery systems in Lake Elsinore. Hope Smyth was present at this meeting and appeared to be visibly upset by this. Preliminary numbers have put this figure as high as \$1,000,000.

The aeration system is required as an offset for EVMWD to add recycled water to Lake Elsinore. The benefits are clearly to the City of Lake Elsinore and EVMWD. It is extremely unfair for EVMWD to charge the stakeholders for discharging their waste water while using up the available pollutant loading.

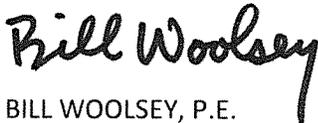
I’m curious to see if this item will be discussed at the next RWQCB meeting or will it be on the consent calendar? Murrieta could support the discharge permit if, the Regional Board added the following conditions:

- Allow only their prorata or fair share of pollutant loading discharged into Lake Elsinore.
- Alternatively, not charge the stakeholders for their compliance (water delivery and aeration) with discharge concentration under the TMDL limits. Be responsible for their discharge if, it is later found that it contributed to the stakeholders being out compliance for their TMDL.
- Provide stakeholders copies of all water sampling and testing within 30-days.
- Provide the stakeholders with copies of the operational logs for the axial flow pump and aeration system within 30-days.

These are clearly issues of concern that many stakeholders like the City of Murrieta have with regards to this discharge permit and the impacts of the EVMWD permit recycled water additions to Lake Elsinore. I’m sorry for sending this comment letter so late and am willing to discuss this at the Regional Board meeting if necessary, in order to get the above into the record.

Respectfully,

CITY OF MURRIETA



BILL WOOLSEY, P.E.
CIVIL ENGINEER ASSOCIATE

CC: Bob Moehling, City Engineer

Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board

September 5, 2013

Bill Woolsey P.E., Civil Engineer Associate
City of Murrieta
1 Town Square
Murrieta, CA 92562

TENTATIVE ORDER NO. R8-2013-0017, NPDES CA8000027, WASTE DISCHARGE AND WATER RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

Dear Mr. Woolsey:

Thank you for your comments on the subject Tentative Order.

You are requesting that the nutrient levels in the discharge of recycled water from Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) to Lake Elsinore be held to the wasteload allocation (WLA) for other stakeholders. Please note that the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Lake Elsinore establishes WLAs for EVMWD's discharge and other point source discharges and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources of nutrients that, together, are designed to ensure compliance with the numeric targets that you cite. The proposed Order implements the TMDL and the WLA assigned to EVMWD's discharge.

1. You requested that the proposed Order only allow EVMWD's prorated or fair share of pollutant loading discharged to Lake Elsinore. As stated above, the proposed Order does this by restricting EVMWD's discharge to the WLA that was assigned to the discharge by the Regional Board through the adoption of the TMDL.
2. You requested that the proposed Order require that EVMWD "not charge the stakeholders for their compliance (water delivery and aeration) with discharge concentration under the TMDL limits." This is an issue that is outside the bounds of the waste discharge requirements in question and deals with the overall implementation of the TMDL. The proposed Order implements the WLAs assigned to EVMWD and does not address the LAs assigned to other dischargers into the Lake. Any request for changes to the TMDLs and consequently the WLAs or LAs must be dealt within the TMDL framework. Federal regulations require that the effluent limits in NPDES permits be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of approved TMDLs/WLAs.

The proposed Order cannot be used to change the TMDL, WLAs or LAs, but instead must implement the TMDL and WLAs.

3. You requested that the proposed Order be changed to require EVMWD to provide copies of all water sampling and testing results to the TMDL stakeholders within 30 days. The proposed Monitoring and Reporting Program requires EVMWD to submit monitoring data in electronic format to the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS), within 30 days after the month in which the data are collected. The data in CIWQS are available to the public.
4. You also requested that EVMWD be required to provide the stakeholders with copies of the operational logs for the axial flow pump and aeration system within 30 days. We will be working with EVMWD to ensure these data are reported to CIWQS and, thus, be made available to the public.

As indicated above, your comments relate mainly to the numeric targets, WLAs, LAs that are part of the TMDL adopted by the Regional Board for Lake Elsinore. Since these comments propose changes to the TMDL, the WLAs and LAs, and do not make any recommendations for changes to the proposed Order, no changes were made to the Order in response to these comments.

Your comments and this response will be provided to the Regional Board prior to their consideration of the proposed Order.

Please feel free to contact me at (951) 782-3238 or madackapara@waterboards.ca.gov, or Gary Stewart of my staff at (951-782-4379 or gstewart@waterboards.ca.gov if you have any further questions or comments regarding this matter.

Sincerely,



Michael J. Adackapara
Division Chief



September 5, 2013

Gary Stewart, Senior WRCE
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
3737 Main Street, Suite-500
Riverside, CA 92501

RE: Support Renewal of WDRs & NPDES Permit for Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District's Discharge of Tertiary Treated Reclaimed Water to Lake Elsinore

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Lake Elsinore is the largest natural freshwater lake in southern California. This region is characterized by floods and droughts. On an annualized average, the Lake loses approximately 9,000 gallons per minute to evaporation, which resulted in a dry lakebed in the 1950s. In contrast, the Lake and surrounding communities have experienced serious flood events during the last century.

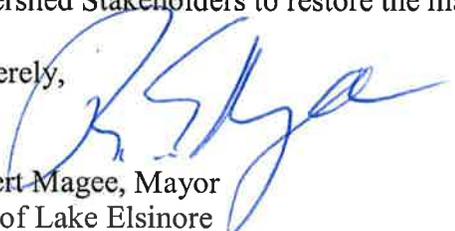
In the 1990s, a consortium of Federal, State, Regional and Local agencies came together to construct improvements and add recycled water to Lake Elsinore to normalize the peaks & valleys of lake elevations. The importance of stabilizing the lake elevation for flood control, recreation and economic development cannot be overstated. In addition, scientific studies (Anderson, M.A. 2006) also show that water quantity & quality go hand in hand on Lake Elsinore.

The Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force, which consists of all major stakeholders in the Lake Elsinore/San Jacinto River Watershed, prepared an "In-Lake Sediment Nutrient Reduction Plan for Lake Elsinore". This multifaceted plan included limiting nutrients in the watershed to the maximum extent practicable, lake aeration, fisheries management and lake-level stabilization with recycled water to achieve the water quality targets. This TMDL Task Force Plan was adopted by the SARWQCB in 2007.

Supplementing the Lake with water, such as low nutrient reclaimed water, is fundamental to the long-term restoration of Lake Elsinore. Therefore, the City of Lake Elsinore supports renewing EVMWD's permit for reclaimed water addition to the Lake.

The City of Lake Elsinore looks forward to working with the SARWQCB, EVMWD and Watershed Stakeholders to restore the many beneficial uses of Lake Elsinore.

Sincerely,


Robert Magee, Mayor
City of Lake Elsinore

951.674.3124

130 S. MAIN STREET

LAKE ELSINORE, CA 92530

WWW.LAKE-ELSINORE.ORG