



Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Francisco Bay Region

1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400, Oakland CA 94612
(510) 622-2300 • Fax (510) 622-2460
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay>



Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

ORDER NO. R2-2010-0074 NPDES NO. CA0037958

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Novato Sanitary District
Name of Facility	Novato Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant, and its associated sewage collection system
Facility Address	500 Davidson St., Novato CA 94945, Marin County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.	

Discharges from the Novato Wastewater Treatment Plant at the discharge point identified below are subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order.

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Secondary Treated Municipal Wastewater	38° 03' 36" N	122° 29' 24" W	San Pablo Bay

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	May 12, 2010
This Order shall become effective on:	July 1, 2010
This Order shall expire on:	June 30, 2015
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date

I, Bruce H. Wolfe, 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, San Francisco Bay Region, on May 12, 2010.

Bruce H. Wolfe, Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

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

Table 4. Facility Information

Discharger	Novato Sanitary District
Name of Facility	Novato Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant and its associated sewage collection system
Facility Address	500 Davidson St., Novato CA 94945, Marin County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Beverly James, Manager - Engineer, (415)892-1694
Mailing Address	500 Davidson St., Novato CA 94945
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Facility Design Flow	Existing Novato Plant: 6.55 million gallons per day (mgd) (average dry weather flow), 9 mgd (secondary treatment capacity) Upgraded Novato Plant: 7.05 mgd (average dry weather flow) after Tasks in Provision VI.C.4.c are completed, 47 mgd (secondary treatment wet weather capacity)
Service Area	City of Novato and adjacent areas
Service Population	60,000

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (hereinafter the Regional Water Board), finds:

A. Background. The Novato Sanitary District (hereinafter, the Discharger) is currently discharging under Order No. R2-2004-0093, as amended by Order No. R2-2008-0026, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0038806. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated June 30, 2009, and applied for an NPDES permit reissuance to discharge treated wastewater from its Novato Wastewater Treatment Plant to waters of the State and the United States. The Discharger is also subject to the requirements of Order No. R2-2007-0077 (NPDES Permit No. CA0038849), which establishes requirements regarding discharges of mercury to San Francisco Bay. Order No. R2-2007-0077 is unaffected by this Order.

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

B. Facility Description and Discharge Location

1. **Existing Facility Description.** The Discharger owns and operates the Novato Wastewater Treatment Plant (Novato Plant), its associated sewage collection system, and one effluent discharge outfall to San Pablo Bay, adjacent to the former Hamilton Air Force Base. The Novato Plant treats wastewater from a primarily residential area serving the City of Novato and adjacent areas with a current population of about 60,000.

The Discharger currently also operates the Ignacio Wastewater Treatment Plant (Ignacio Plant), located at 445 Bel Marin Keys Blvd., Novato, as a roughing plant; treated wastewater from the Ignacio Plant is conveyed to the Novato Plant for further treatment.

Treatment processes at the Novato Plant include influent pumping, influent screening, flow measurement and grit removal, primary clarification, activated sludge secondary treatment in the three existing circular aeration basins and two circular secondary clarifiers, ammonia removal through the existing bio-tower, chlorination (with sodium hypochlorite), and dechlorination (with sodium bisulfite) at the existing dechlorination facility about ½ mile east of the Ignacio Plant.

Treatment processes at the Ignacio Plant include primary clarification, biofiltration, subsequent clarification, and nitrification.

The Discharger's wastewater collection system collects and transports wastewater flows to the plants through a series of gravity sewers and interceptors, pump stations, and force mains, designed to handle peak wet weather flows. The Discharger's wastewater collection system includes approximately 200 miles of sewer lines and 38 wastewater pump stations.

- 2. Discharge Description.** The Novato Plant has an average dry weather flow (ADWF) design capacity of 6.55 mgd and can treat up to 9 mgd with full secondary treatment. When influent flow exceeds the secondary treatment capacity of the Novato Plant, flows above 9 mgd and up to 16 mgd receive primary treatment, gravity filtration and disinfection, and flows exceeding 16 mgd receive gravity filtration and chlorine disinfection. These flows are blended with secondary treated wastewater prior to discharge. From January 2006 through April 2009, the average and daily maximum flow rates from the Novato Plant were 5.3 and 22.96 mgd.

The Ignacio Plant has an ADWF design capacity of 2.02 mgd and a peak wet weather flow design capacity of 4.04 mgd. From January 2006 through March 2008, the average and daily maximum flow rates from the Ignacio Plant were 1.89 and 7.75 mgd.

The Discharger completed additional engineering analyses, an Environmental Impact Report, and an antidegradation analysis for facility construction to increase the ADWF at the Novato Plant to 7.05 mgd. This Order authorizes this capacity increase after the Discharger completes construction and the tasks specified in Provision VI.C.4.c of this Order. The facility improvements will result in all treatment occurring at the Novato Plant. The upgraded Novato Plant (discussed below) will provide secondary treatment for 47 mgd wet weather flow. There will be no blending at the upgraded Novato Plant. When construction is complete, influent flows currently conveyed to the Ignacio Plant will be rerouted to the Novato Plant, and the Ignacio Plant will be decommissioned.

- 3. Discharge Location.** From September 1 through May 31, treated effluent can be discharged from the Novato Plant to the intertidal zone of San Pablo Bay at Discharge Point 001 through a multipoint diffuser located approximately 950 feet offshore. The diffuser is submerged at the +1 foot mean lower low water tidal elevation. At lower tidal elevations, the outfall is exposed, and the distance from the end of the diffuser to the San Pablo Bay water line can range from 1000 to 3500 feet. During these times of lower tidal elevation, the discharge does not receive an initial dilution of 10:1, and is therefore classified as a shallow water discharge.

From June 1 through August 31, discharge to San Pablo Bay is prohibited; effluent is discharged to storage ponds and used for sprinkler irrigation of 820 acres of Discharger-controlled pasturelands or to a tertiary Recycled Water Treatment Facility before irrigation of a golf course.

- 4. Treatment Facilities Upgrade Project.** The Discharger is currently undergoing a major multi-year Treatment Facilities Upgrade Project, at a cost of approximately \$90 million, which it expects to complete by 2011. The Upgrade Project will result in all of the Discharger's wastewater treatment capabilities being consolidated at its Novato Plant. In the interim, the Discharger operates the existing Novato Plant as the main wastewater treatment plant, with its other treatment facility, the Ignacio Plant, being operated mainly as a roughing plant, pending the completion of the Upgrade Project and decommissioning of the Ignacio Plant.

As of this time, the Discharger has completed construction of the Ignacio transfer pump station; Ignacio conveyance force main; waste activated sludge thickening process with two gravity belt thickeners; a new influent pump station; a new headworks facility with two mechanical filter screens and a manual bar rack for influent screening; parshall flumes for influent flow measurement; two grit basins each with a mechanical grit vortex system; a new primary clarifier; two aeration basins, including its blower systems; two secondary clarifiers; RAS/WAS pump station; UV disinfection facility; effluent pump station and auxiliary facilities.

The remaining construction is scheduled to be completed as below:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| June 30, 2010 | Complete two other aeration basins. |
| December 31, 2010 | Complete second primary clarifier, and second primary digester. |
| June 30, 2011 | Place all treatment plant improvements into operation. |
- 5. Reclamation Activities.** The Discharger's reclamation system includes two storage ponds with a combined storage capacity of 180 million gallons, a wildlife marsh pond, an irrigation pump station, and 820 acres of irrigation pasture and delivery of treated wastewater to a tertiary Water Treatment Facility. Regional Water Board Order No. 92-065 establishes limitations and conditions regarding the reclamation uses of treated wastewater, which apply to the Discharger's reclamation system. Although the discharge prohibition includes three summer months, the Discharger typically reclaims wastewater for irrigation five or more months per year. An average of 48 percent of the Discharger's treated wastewater was used for recycled water applications over the last two years. This permit allows discharge from the storage ponds to San Pablo Bay during the discharge season, upon meeting the requirements specified in Provision VI.C.2.e.
 - 6. Biosolids Management.** Solids handling at the Novato Plant includes the new gravity belt waste activated sludge thickening, anaerobic digestion of primary sludge and thickened waste activated sludge in the existing primary digester, and removal of digested sludge to storage at the sludge lagoons at the Discharger's reclamation site. Sludge is treated at the Ignacio Plant through primary anaerobic digestion followed by thickening in storage ponds. Thickened sludge from both plants is land applied at a 14.4-acre dedicated land disposal site located near the reclamation area.

7. **Storm Water Discharge.** The Discharger is not required to be covered under the State Water Board's statewide NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities (NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001) because all storm water flows in contact with equipment or sewage at the plants and the pump stations serving the plants is collected and directed to the headworks of the plants for treatment.

Attachment B provides a map of the area around the both treatment plants. Attachment C provides flow schematics of the treatment plants.

- C. **Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402 and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to CWC article 4, chapter 4, division 7 (commencing with section 13260).
- D. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for requirements of the Order, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the findings for this Order. Attachments A through E, and G through H, are also incorporated into this Order.
- E. **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under CWC section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from Chapter 3 of CEQA.
- F. **Technology-Based Effluent Limitations.** CWA Section 301(b) and NPDES regulations at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at 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 133. Further discussion of the technology-based effluent limitation development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).
- G. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs).** CWA section 301(b) and NPDES regulations at 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.

NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandate 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, 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 (WQC), 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).

H. Water Quality Control Plan. *The Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin* (the Basin Plan) is the Regional Water Board’s master water quality control planning document. It designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives (WQOs) for waters of the State, including surface and groundwater. It also includes implementation programs to achieve WQOs. The Basin Plan was duly adopted by the Regional Water Board and approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), USEPA, and the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan specifically identifies the receiving water for this discharge, San Pablo Bay.

The Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, which establishes State policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Because of marine influence in San Pablo Bay, total dissolved solids levels in San Pablo Bay exceed 3,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and thereby meet an exception to State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63. The MUN designation is therefore not applicable to San Pablo Bay.

The Basin Plan beneficial uses for San Pablo Bay are listed in the table below.

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Uses
001	San Pablo Bay	Industrial Service Supply (IND) Ocean, Commercial, and Sport Fishing (COMM) Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL) Estuarine Habitat (EST) Fish Migration (MIGR) Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) Fish Spawning (SPWN) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Water Contact Recreation (REC1) Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC2) Navigation (NAV)

The State Water Board’s *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries—Part 1, Sediment Quality* became effective on August 25, 2009. This plan integrates three lines of evidence (sediment toxicity, benthic community condition, and sediment chemistry) to determine if sediment-dependent biota and human health are protected from exposure to toxic pollutants in sediment. The plan focuses on benthic communities in enclosed bays and estuaries, and supersedes other narrative sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions in other water quality control plans to the extent that they apply to sediment quality in bays and estuaries.

I. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR). USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About 40 criteria in the NTR apply 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 applied in the State. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain WQC for priority pollutants.

- J. State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria USEPA promulgated through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
- K. Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements.** The State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2008-0025 on April 15, 2008, titled “Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits.” Under limited circumstances, this policy allows the Regional Water Board to grant a compliance schedule based on a discharger’s request and demonstration that it is infeasible to comply immediately with certain effluent limits. This policy became effective on August 27, 2008, superseding the Basin Plan’s compliance schedule policy. This Order does not contain a compliance schedule or any interim effluent limit for any constituent.
- L. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes. [65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000), codified at 40 CFR 131.21]. Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
- M. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS). Derivation of these technology-based limitations is discussed in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). This Order’s technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum applicable federal technology-based requirements. This Order also contains BOD and TSS effluent limitations for the discharges during May, September, and October more stringent than the minimum technology-based requirements as necessary to meet water quality standards.
- WQBELs have been derived to implement WQOs that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the WQOs have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and WQOs contained in the Basin Plan were approved under State law and submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any WQOs 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 the purposes of the CWA” pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(c)(1).
- N. Antidegradation Policy.** NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 131.12 require 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, which incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law and requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies.

- O. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** CWA sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) and 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.
- 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 applicable State and federal law pertaining to threatened and endangered species.
- Q. Monitoring and Reporting.** NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP, Attachment E) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.
- R. 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 apply under 40 CFR 122.42. The Discharger must also comply with the Regional Standard Provisions provided in Attachment G. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. The attached Fact Sheet (Attachment F) provides rationale for the special provisions.
- S. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** None of the requirements in this Order are included to implement State law only.
- T. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F) provides details of the notification.
- U. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F) provides details of the public hearing.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supersedes Order Nos. R2-2004-0093 and R2-2008-0026, except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in CWC Division 7 (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.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A.** Discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in this Order is prohibited.
- B.** The bypass of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited, except as provided for in the conditions stated in Subsections I.G.2 and I.G.4 of Attachment D of this Order.

Blended wastewater is biologically treated wastewater blended with wastewater that has been diverted around biological treatment units or advanced treatment units. This Order conditionally approves blended discharges from the existing Novato Plant, but not the new upgraded plant scheduled to be completed by December 31, 2010. This new plant is designed to eliminate the need for blending. The approval for the existing plant is granted under the bypass conditions stated in 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4). Blended discharge from the existing Novato Plant is allowed only when (1) the Discharger's peak wet weather influent flow volumes exceed the capacity of the secondary treatment unit of 9 mgd, and (2) the discharge complies with the effluent and receiving water limitations contained in the Order. Furthermore, the Discharger shall operate its facility as designed and in accordance with the Operation and Maintenance Manual for the facility. This means it shall optimize storage and use of equalization units, and shall fully utilize the biological treatment units and advanced treatment units, if applicable. The Discharger shall report incidents of blended effluent discharges in routine monitoring reports, and shall conduct monitoring of this discharge as specified in the attached MRP (Attachment E).

- C.** The average dry weather effluent flow, measured at monitoring station A-002 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E), shall not exceed 6.55 mgd. Actual average dry weather flow shall be determined for compliance with this prohibition over three consecutive dry weather months each year. Upon satisfaction of the requirements in section VI.C.4.c of this Order and Executive Officer approval, the maximum allowable average dry weather discharge rate shall increase to 7.05 mgd.
- D.** Any sanitary sewer overflow that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited.
- E.** Discharge to San Pablo Bay is prohibited during the dry weather period from June 1 through August 31 unless the Discharger submits a request for discharge and that request is approved by the Executive Officer. In the event of high wastewater flows resulting from an early or late season storm, the Discharger, after considering the feasibility of reclamation and use of the storage ponds, shall notify the Regional Water Board case manager by phone or email of the need to discharge to San Pablo Bay immediately upon making the determination that such a discharge is necessary, and provide information justifying the request. If circumstances prevent the case manager's consideration and response to the request within the time frame necessary, the Discharger may at its discretion discharge some or all of the effluent to San Pablo Bay for the duration of the elevated

flow event. The Discharger then shall submit a report within five business days from the date of the discharge. In the report, the Discharger shall fully explain the need to discharge to San Pablo Bay during the dry season and shall provide information regarding the total volume of flow discharged, and duration of discharge. In accordance with the attached MRP (Attachment E), discharge quality shall be reported in the monthly self-monitoring report for that period.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations for Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants – Discharge Point 001

1. Effluent Limitations during November 1 through April 30

During the period of November 1 through April 30, the Discharger shall comply with the following effluent limitations in Table 6 at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location E-002 (and at W-004 for storage ponds discharge), as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E).

Table 6. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001 (November through April)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30	45	---	---	---
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	---	---	---
BOD and TSS percent removal ^[1]	%	85 (minimum)	---	---	---	---
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	20	---	---
pH ^[2]	s.u.	---	---	---	6.5	8.5

Unit Abbreviations:

mg/L = milligrams per liter
s.u. = standard units

Footnotes to Table 6:

- [1] **85 Percent Removal.** The arithmetic mean of the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅, 20°C) and total suspended solids values (TSS), by concentration, for effluent samples collected in each calendar month shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of the respective values, by concentration, for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.
- [2] **pH.** If the Discharger monitors pH continuously, pursuant to 40 CFR 401.17, the Discharger shall be in compliance with the pH limitation specified herein, provided that both of the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and (ii) no individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

2. Effluent Limitations during May, September, and October

During the period of May, September, and October, the Discharger shall comply with the following effluent limitations in Table 7 at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location E-002 (and at W-004 for storage ponds discharge), as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E). These effluent limitations also apply for emergency discharges during June 1 and August 31, consistent with Prohibition III.E.

Table 7. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001 (May, September, and October)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD ₅	mg/L	15	30	---	---	---
TSS	mg/L	10	20	---	---	---
BOD and TSS percent removal ^[1]	%	85 (minimum)	---	---	---	---
Oil and Grease	mg/L	5	---	15	---	---
pH ^[2]	s.u	---	---	---	6.5	8.5

Unit Abbreviations:

mg/L = milligrams per liter
s.u. = standard units

Footnotes to Table 7:

- [1] 85 Percent Removal. The arithmetic mean of the BOD₅ and TSS, by concentration, for effluent samples collected in each calendar month shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of the respective values, by concentration, for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.
- [2] pH. If the Discharger monitors pH continuously, pursuant to 40 CFR 401.17, the Discharger shall be in compliance with the pH limitation specified herein, provided that both of the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and (ii) no individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

- 3. Enterococcus Bacteria:** The discharge at Discharge Point 001 shall meet the following limitation of bacteriological quality, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location E-002 (and at W-004 for storage ponds discharge):

The 30-day geometric mean shall not exceed 35 enterococcus colonies per 100 milliliters (mL).

- 4. Fecal Coliform Bacteria:** Discharges at Discharge Point 001 shall meet the following limitations of bacteriological quality, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location E-002 (and at W-004 for storage ponds discharge):

(1) The median fecal coliform value shall not exceed 140 MPN/100mL, and

(2) The 90th percentile fecal coliform value shall not exceed 430 MPN/100mL.

Compliance shall be determined based on a minimum of five consecutive samples equally spaced over a 30-day period.

- 5. Total Chlorine Residual:** During times when chlorination is used for disinfection, discharges at Discharge Point 001 shall meet the following limitation for total chlorine residual, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location E-003 (and at W-004 when discharging from the storage ponds):

Instantaneous maximum of 0.0 mg/L.

The Discharger may elect to use a continuous on-line monitoring system(s) for measuring flows, chlorine, and sulfur dioxide dosage (including a safety factor) and concentration to prove that chlorine residual exceedances are false positives. If convincing evidence is provided, Regional Water Board staff may conclude that false positive chlorine residual exceedances are not violations of the effluent limitation.

B. Effluent Limitations for Toxic Substances – Discharge Point 001

The Discharger shall comply with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001 with compliance determined at Monitoring Location E-002 (and at W-004 for storage ponds discharge), as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E).

Table 8. Effluent Limitations for Toxic Pollutants

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations ^[1]	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Copper	µg/L	6.9	13
Cyanide	µg/L	6.6	15
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	4.4	8.8
Dioxin-TEQ	µg/L	1.4 x 10 ⁻⁸	2.8 x 10 ⁻⁸
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00014	0.00028
Total Ammonia	mg/L	6.0	21

Unit Abbreviations:

µg/L = micrograms per liter
mg/L = milligrams per liter

Footnotes to Table 8:

- [1] a. Limitations apply to the average concentration of all samples collected during the averaging period (daily = 24-hour period; monthly = calendar month)
- b. All limitations for metals are expressed as total recoverable metals.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity

1. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

- a. Representative samples of the effluent at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at E-003 (at E-002 once the new plant is complete and at W-004 for storage ponds discharge) as described in the MRP (Attachment E), shall meet the following limits for acute toxicity. Bioassays shall be conducted in compliance with Section V.A of the MRP (Attachment E.)
 - (1) An eleven (11) – sample median value of not less than 90 percent survival; and
 - (2) An eleven (11) – sample 90th percentile value of not less than 70 percent survival.
- b. These acute toxicity limitations are further defined as follows:

- (1) **11-sample median.** A bioassay test showing survival of less than 90 percent represents a violation of this effluent limit, if five or more of the past ten or less bioassay tests show less than 90 percent survival.
 - (2) **11-sample 90th percentile.** A bioassay test showing survival of less than 70 percent represents a violation of this effluent limit, if one or more of the past ten or less bioassay tests show less than 70 percent survival.
- c. Bioassays shall be performed using the most up-to-date USEPA protocol and the most sensitive species as specified in writing by the Executive Officer based on the most recent screening test results. Bioassays shall be conducted in compliance with “Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater and Marine Organisms,” currently 5th Edition (EPA-821-R-02-012), with exceptions granted to the Discharger by the Executive Officer and the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) upon the Discharger’s request with justification.

2. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity

- a. There shall be no chronic toxicity in the discharge as discharged. Chronic toxicity is a detrimental biological effect of growth rate, reproduction, fertilization success, larval development, or any other relevant measure of the health of an organism population or community.

Compliance with this limit shall be determined by analysis of indicator organisms and toxicity tests. Compliance shall be measured at E-002 as described in the MRP (Attachment E.)

- b. The Discharger shall comply with the following tiered requirements based on results from representative samples of the effluent at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at E-002 as described in the MRP (Attachment E), meeting test acceptability criteria and Section V.B of the MRP (Attachment E.)
- (1) Conduct routine monitoring.
 - (2) Conduct accelerated monitoring after exceeding a three-sample median of 1 chronic toxicity unit (TUc¹) or a single-sample maximum of 2 TUc or greater.
 - (3) Return to routine monitoring if accelerated monitoring does not exceed the “trigger” in (2), above.
 - (4) If accelerated monitoring confirms consistent toxicity in excess of either “trigger” in (2), above, initiate toxicity identification evaluation/toxicity reduction evaluation (TIE/TRE) procedures in accordance with Provision VI.C.2.d.

¹ A TUc equals 100 divided by the no observable effect level (NOEL). The NOEL is determined from IC, EC, or NOEC values. These terms, their usage, and other chronic toxicity monitoring program requirements are defined in more detail in the MRP (Attachment E).

- (5) Return to routine monitoring after appropriate elements of TRE workplan are implemented and either the toxicity drops below the “trigger” levels in (2), above, or based on the results of the TRE, the Executive Officer authorizes a return to routine monitoring.
- c. The Discharger shall monitor chronic toxicity using the test species and protocols specified in MRP Section V.B (Attachment E). The Discharger shall also perform chronic toxicity screening phase monitoring as described in Appendix E-1 of the MRP (Attachment E). Chronic toxicity screening phase requirements, critical life stage toxicity tests, and definitions of terms used in the chronic toxicity monitoring are identified in the MRP Appendices E-1 and E-2 of the MRP. In addition, bioassays shall be conducted in compliance with the most recently promulgated test methods, “Short-Term Methods For Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms,” currently fourth edition (EPA-821-R-02-013); “Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms,” currently third edition (EPA-821-R-02-014); and “Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms,” currently second Edition (EPA/600/4 91/003), with exceptions granted by the Executive Officer and the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) upon the Discharger’s request and justification.

D. Land Discharge Specifications

Not Applicable.

E. Reclamation Specifications

Water reclamation requirements for this Discharger are established by Regional Water Board Order No. 92-065.

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on WQOs contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharges shall not cause the following in the receiving water:

1. The discharge of waste shall not cause the following conditions to exist in waters of the State at any place:
 - a. Floating, suspended, or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foams;
 - b. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths to the extent that such deposits or growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses;
 - c. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;

- d. Visible, floating, suspended, or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin; and
 - e. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities that cause deleterious effects on wildlife, waterfowl, or other aquatic biota, or that render any of these unfit for human consumption, either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
2. The discharge of waste shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in waters of the State at any place within 1 foot of the water surface:
- a. Dissolved Oxygen 5.0 mg/L, minimum

Furthermore, the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80% of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation. When natural factors cause concentrations less than that specified above, the discharge shall not cause further reduction in ambient dissolved oxygen concentrations.
 - b. Dissolved Sulfide Natural background levels
 - c. pH The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5. The discharge shall not cause changes greater than 0.5 pH units in normal ambient pH levels.
 - d. Nutrients Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
3. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any particular water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board as required by the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to CWA section 303, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board may revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

B. Groundwater Limitations

Not Applicable.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

- 1. Federal Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with Federal Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
- 2. Regional Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with all applicable items of the Regional Standard Provisions, and Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Supplement to Attachment D) for NPDES Wastewater Discharge Permits (Attachment G), including amendments thereto.

B. MRP Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP (Attachment E), and future revisions thereto, including applicable sampling and reporting requirements in the standard provisions listed in VI.A above.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

The Regional Water Board may modify or reopen this Order prior to its expiration date in any of the following circumstances as allowed by law:

- If present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharges governed by this Order have or will have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, or will cease to have, adverse impacts on water quality or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
- If new or revised WQOs or total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) come into effect for the San Francisco Bay Estuary and contiguous water bodies (whether statewide, regional, or site-specific). In such cases, effluent limitations in this Order will be modified as necessary to reflect updated WQOs and waste load allocations in TMDLs. Adoption of effluent limitations contained in this Order is not intended to restrict in any way future modifications based on legally adopted WQOs or TMDLs, or as otherwise permitted under federal regulations governing NPDES permit modifications.
- If translator, dilution, or other water quality studies provide a basis for determining that a permit condition should be modified.
- If receiving water does not meet promulgated ammonia objectives.
- If State Water Board precedential decisions, new policies, new laws, or new regulations on chronic toxicity or total chlorine residual become available.
- If an administrative or judicial decision on a separate NPDES permit or WDRs addresses requirements similar to this discharge.
- Or as otherwise authorized by law.

The Discharger may request permit modification based on any of the circumstances described above. In any such request, the Discharger shall include an antidegradation and antibacksliding analysis.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Effluent Characterization for Selected Constituents

The Discharger shall continue to monitor and evaluate the discharge from Discharge Point 001 (measured at E-002 or E-003) for the constituents listed in the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) according to the sampling frequency specified in the attached MRP (Attachment E). Compliance with this requirement shall be achieved in accordance with the specifications stated in the Regional Standard Provisions.

The Discharger shall evaluate on an annual basis if concentrations of any constituents increase over past performance. The Discharger shall investigate the cause of any increase. The investigation may include, but need not be limited to, an increase in the effluent monitoring frequency, monitoring of internal process streams, and monitoring of influent sources. This requirement may be satisfied through identification of these constituents as “pollutants of concern” in the Discharger’s Pollutant Minimization Program, described in Provision VI.C.3, below. The Discharger shall provide a summary of the annual evaluation of data and source investigation activities in the annual self-monitoring report.

The Discharger shall submit a final report that presents all these data to the Regional Water Board no later than 180 days prior to the Order expiration date. The final report shall be submitted with the application for permit reissuance.

b. Ambient Background Receiving Water Study

The Discharger shall collect or participate in collecting background, receiving water monitoring data for priority pollutants that are required to perform a reasonable potential analysis and to calculate effluent limitations. Data for conventional water quality parameters (pH, salinity, and hardness) shall be sufficient to characterize these parameters in the receiving water at a point after the discharge has mixed with the receiving waters. This provision may be met through participation in the Collaborative Bay Area Clean Water Agencies (BACWA) Study or a similar ambient monitoring program for San Francisco Bay, such as the Regional Monitoring Program. This Order may be reopened, as appropriate, to incorporate effluent limits or other requirements based on Regional Water Board review of these data.

The Discharger shall submit, or cause to have submitted on its behalf, a final report that presents all such data to the Regional Water Board 180 days prior to expiration of this Order. This final report shall be submitted with the application for permit reissuance.

c. Receiving Water Ammonia Study

The Discharger shall collect receiving water monitoring data for water quality parameters (pH, salinity, temperature, and total ammonia, etc.) that shall be sufficient to characterize total and un-ionized ammonia in the receiving water, which includes, but not limited to, diurnal, seasonable variations.

Table 9. Tasks and Schedule for Ambient Total Ammonia Study

Tasks	Schedule
<p>a. Submit a study plan to evaluate the effects of ammonia discharges on the receiving water. The study plan shall include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sampling locations (effluent and receiving water, at an accessible near-field background location of San Pablo Bay beyond the influence of the discharge), • sampling and analysis protocols, • sampling parameters (including, at a minimum, pH, salinity, temperature, hardness, and total ammonia), • data interpretation models and other methods to be used (representing conservative, reasonable worst case conditions), and • implementation schedule. 	<p>Within 90 days of permit effective date</p>
<p>b. Begin implementation of the study plan developed for Task (a).</p>	<p>Upon Executive Officer's approval or within 45 days after submitting the study plan.</p>
<p>c. Submit annual progress report, including all sampling results of the previous year, and any updates of the original plan, if applicable.</p>	<p>Annually with the Self-Monitoring report due February 1.</p>
<p>d. Submit a final report that presents all the data and analysis results acceptable to the Executive Officer.</p>	<p>No later than 180 days prior to the Order expiration date. This final report shall be submitted with the Report of Waste Discharge for permit reissuance.</p>

d. Chronic Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

- (1) The Discharger shall prepare a generic TRE work plan within 90 days of the effective date of this Order to be ready to respond to toxicity events. The Discharger shall review and update the work plan as necessary so that it remains current and applicable to the discharge and discharge facilities.
- (2) Within 30 days of exceeding either trigger for accelerated monitoring, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board a TRE work plan, which should be the generic work plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event after consideration of available discharge data.

- (3) Within 30 days of the date of completion of the accelerated monitoring tests observed to exceed either trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE in accordance with a TRE work plan that incorporates any and all comments from the Executive Officer.
- (4) The TRE shall be specific to the discharge and be in accordance with current technical guidance and reference materials, including USEPA guidance materials. The TRE shall be conducted as a tiered evaluation process, such as summarized below:
 - (a) Tier 1 consists of basic data collection (routine and accelerated monitoring).
 - (b) Tier 2 consists of evaluation of optimization of the treatment process, including operation practices and in-plant process chemicals.
 - (c) Tier 3 consists of a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE).
 - (d) Tier 4 consists of evaluation of options for additional effluent treatment processes.
 - (e) Tier 5 consists of evaluation of options for modifications of in-plant treatment processes.
 - (f) Tier 6 consists of implementation of selected toxicity control measures, and follow-up monitoring and confirmation of implementation success.
- (5) The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer consistent toxicity (complying with requirements of Section IV.C.2 of the Order).
- (6) The objective of the TIE shall be to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity. All reasonable efforts using currently available TIE methodologies shall be employed.
- (7) As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the source(s) and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with chronic toxicity evaluation parameters.
- (8) Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts of source control, pollution prevention and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of complying with requirements or recommended efforts of such programs may be acceptable to comply with TRE requirements.
- (9) The Regional Water Board recognizes that chronic toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of chronic toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Regional Water Board will be based in part on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

e. Reclamation Pond Operation and Discharge from Storage Ponds

The Discharger has constructed and maintains reclamation storage ponds for storage of treated wastewater for reclamation. From June 1 through August 31 (and typically longer), the District diverts effluent into the storage ponds for sprinkler irrigation of 820 acres of Discharger-controlled pasturelands or to a tertiary Recycled Water Treatment Facility for irrigation of a golf course, which are used for beef cattle grazing and irrigated hay production. Discharges of treated wastewater to the storage ponds may also happen during other times throughout the year.

The Discharger may discharge from these storage ponds any surplus water not used for reclamation at Discharge Point 001 if the discharge meets all of the requirements of this Order. Monitoring requirements for discharging water held in the storage ponds are specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E).

The Discharger shall maintain its existing sediment control plan for the storage ponds. The present mechanical layout of the pumping intake lines shall provide adequate silt control measures. The suction point shall lie two (2) feet above the bottom of the ponds. There shall be no sediment drawn from the bottom of the ponds, e.g., by establishing a minimum draw down point of four (4) feet pond elevation.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Minimization Program

- a.** The Discharger shall continue to improve, in a manner acceptable to the Executive Officer, its existing Pollutant Minimization Program to promote minimization of pollutant loadings to the treatment plant and therefore to the receiving waters.
- b.** The Discharger shall submit an annual report, acceptable to the Executive Officer, no later than February 28 of each calendar year. Each annual report shall include at least the following information:
 - i. A brief description of the treatment plant, treatment plant processes and service area.*
 - ii. A discussion of the current pollutants of concern.* Periodically, the discharger shall analyze its own situation to determine which pollutants are currently a problem and which pollutants may be potential future problems. This discussion shall include the reasons why the pollutants were chosen.
 - iii. Identification of sources for the pollutants of concern.* This discussion shall include how the Discharger intends to estimate and identify sources of the pollutants. The Discharger shall also identify sources or potential sources not directly within the ability or authority of the Discharger to control, such as pollutants in the potable water supply and air deposition.
 - iv. Identification of tasks to reduce the sources of the pollutants of concern.* This discussion shall identify and prioritize tasks to address the

Discharger's pollutants of concern. The Discharger may implement tasks themselves or participate in group, regional, or national tasks that will address its pollutants of concern. The Discharger is strongly encouraged to participate in group, regional, or national tasks that will address its pollutants of concern whenever it is efficient and appropriate to do so. A time line shall be included for the implementation of each task.

- v. *Outreach to employees.* The Discharger shall inform employees about the pollutants of concern, potential sources, and how they might be able to help reduce the discharge of these pollutants of concern into the treatment facilities. The Discharger may provide a forum for employees to provide input.
- vi. *Continuation of Public Outreach Program.* The Discharger shall prepare a public outreach program to communicate pollution prevention to its service area. Outreach may include participation in existing community events such as county fairs, initiating new community events such as displays and contests during Pollution Prevention Week, conducting school outreach programs, conducting plant tours, and providing public information in newspaper articles or advertisements, radio or television stories or spots, newsletters, utility bill inserts, and web site. Information shall be specific to the target audiences. The Discharger shall coordinate with other agencies as appropriate.
- vii. *Discussion of criteria used to measure Program's and tasks' effectiveness.* The Discharger shall establish criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of its Pollution Minimization Program. This shall also include a discussion of the specific criteria used to measure the effectiveness of each of the tasks in sections VI.C.3. b.iii, iv, v, and vi.
- viii. *Documentation of efforts and progress.* This discussion shall detail all of the Discharger's activities in the Pollution Minimization Program during the reporting year.
- ix. *Evaluation of Pollutant Minimization Program's and tasks' effectiveness.* This Discharger shall use the criteria established in section VI.C.3. b.vii. to evaluate the Program's and tasks' effectiveness.
- x. *Identification of specific tasks and time schedules for future efforts.* Based on the evaluation, the Discharger shall detail how it intends to continue or change its tasks in order to more effectively reduce the amount of pollutants to the treatment plant, and subsequently in its effluent.

c. Pollutant Minimization Program for Pollutants with Effluent Limitations

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program as further described below when there is evidence that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent

above an effluent limitation (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) and either:

- i. A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the RL; or
- ii. A sample result is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using SIP definitions.

d. Pollutant Minimization Program Submittals for Pollutants with Effluent Limitations

If triggered by the reasons in c, above, the Discharger's Pollutant Minimization Program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Water Board:

- i. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutants, which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling, or alternative measures approved by the Executive Officer when it is demonstrated that source monitoring is unlikely to produce useful analytical data;
- ii. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutants in the influent to the wastewater treatment system, or an alternative measures approved by the Executive Officer, when it is demonstrated that influent monitoring is unlikely to produce useful analytical data;
- iii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable priority pollutants in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
- iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutants, consistent with the control strategy; and
- v. The annual report required by section VI.C.3.b above, shall specifically address the following items:
 1. All Pollutant Minimization Program monitoring results for the previous year;
 2. A list of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutants;
 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. Reliability Status Report

As part of reviewing requests for exceptions to Basin Plan Discharge Prohibition 1, the Regional Water Board will evaluate the reliability of the Discharger's system in preventing inadequately treated wastewater from being discharged into the receiving waters. The Discharger shall submit a Reliability Status Report, or an update to the Report, annually to the Regional Water Board for review by February 1 each year. The Reliability Status Report shall be updated as necessary.

- (1) The Discharger shall maintain a Reliability Status Report for the Discharger's wastewater facilities, which will allow the Regional Water Board to evaluate the reliability of the Discharger's system in preventing inadequately treated wastewater from being discharged into the receiving waters. Inadequately treated wastewater includes overflows from the collection system and wastewater that bypasses any portion of the treatment at the treatment facility. The Reliability Status Report shall be maintained in usable condition and be available for reference and use by all relevant personnel.
- (2) The Discharger shall regularly review, revise, or update, as necessary, the Reliability Status Report to ensure that the document remains useful and relevant to current equipment and operational practices. Reviews shall be conducted annually, and revisions or updates shall be completed as necessary. For any significant changes in treatment facility equipment or operation practices, relevant revisions shall be completed as soon as practicable.
- (3) The Discharger shall provide the Executive Officer, upon request, a summary describing the current status of its Reliability Status Report, including any recommended or planned actions and an estimated time schedule for these actions. The Discharger shall also include, in each annual self-monitoring report, a description or summary of review and evaluation procedures and changes to its Reliability Status Report.

b. Ignacio Plant Operation

Until the Ignacio Plant ceases receiving wastewater, the Discharger shall operate the Ignacio Plant as required by this Order, e.g., appropriate supervision and staffing, follow all applicable operation and maintenance manuals, contingency policy, standard operation procedures, etc., to ensure proper operation and safety.

The Discharger shall report the Ignacio Plant's operation status to the Regional Water Board within 90 days of permit adoption. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board of the dates when the Ignacio Plant is completely decommissioned.

c. Design Flow Capacity Increase

Upon completion of facility upgrades, the Discharger shall submit the following documentation for Executive Officer approval prior to allowing an increase in the maximum allowable permitted dry weather flow rate from 6.55 mgd to 7.05 mgd.

- (1) An Engineering Analysis that supports the capacity determination of 7.05 mgd;
- (2) Certification that the treatment facilities and outfall have been constructed as designed and are available for use; and
- (3) Updates to the Operations and Maintenance Manual and to the Contingency Plan that include the new treatment and outfall facilities.

5. Special Provisions for POTWs

a. Pretreatment Program

- (1) The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program in accordance with federal Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR 403), pretreatment standards promulgated under CWA Sections 307(b), 307(c), and 307(d), pretreatment requirements specified under 40 CFR 122.44(j), and the requirements in Attachment H, "Pretreatment Requirements." The Discharger's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Enforcement of National Pretreatment Standards of 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
 - ii. Implementation of its pretreatment program in accordance with legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the General Pretreatment regulations (40 CFR 403) and its approved pretreatment program;
 - iii. Submission of reports to USEPA, the State Water Board, and the Regional Water Board, as described in Attachment H "Pretreatment Requirements."
 - iv. Evaluate the need to revise local limits under 40 CFR 403.5(c)(1); and within 180 days after the effective date of this Order, submit a report acceptable to the Executive Officer describing the changes with a plan and schedule for implementation. To ensure no significant increase in the discharge of copper, and thus compliance with antidegradation requirements, the Discharger shall not consider eliminating or relaxing local limits for copper in this evaluation.
- (2) The Discharger shall implement its approved pretreatment program and the program shall be an enforceable condition of this Order. If the Discharger fails to perform the pretreatment functions, the Regional Water Board, the State Water Board, or USEPA may take enforcement actions against the Discharger as authorized by the CWA.

b. Biosolids Management Practices Requirements

- (1) All sludge treatment, processing, storage or disposal activities under the Discharger's control shall be in compliance with current State and federal regulations.
- (2) Sludge shall not be applied to the dedicated disposal site between October 30 and May 1 unless prior written authorization is obtained from the Executive Officer.
- (3) Sewage sludge disposed of at the storage lagoons and dedicated disposal site shall be limited to sewage sludge generated by the Discharger and sludge from North Marin Water District's water treatment facility unless an exception is authorized by the Executive Officer.
- (4) Disposal of sludge in the dedicated disposal site shall not adversely impact beneficial uses of the groundwater or Novato Creek.
- (5) The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board in writing of any significant changes in its sludge disposal practices.
- (6) The treatment, processing, storage, or disposal of sludge conducted by the Discharger shall not create a condition of pollution or nuisance as defined in CWC Section 13050(l) and (m).
- (7) The treatment, processing, storage, or disposal of sludge by the Discharger shall not cause waste material to be discharged to, or deposited in, waters of the State. Pondered water or runoff from the disposal area shall not be discharged to adjacent land or ditches discharging to surface waters. Sludge storage facilities shall be operated and maintained in such a manner as to provide adequate protection from surface runoff, erosion, or other conditions, which would cause drainage from the waste materials to escape from the storage facility sites.
- (8) Disposal of municipal wastewater solids by surface disposal and operation of a surface disposal site is regulated by USEPA under regulations at 40 CFR 503 (Standards for the Use and Disposal of Sewage Sludge.) Waste discharge requirements for sludge disposal are waived under the condition that the Discharger complies with all provisions of 40 CFR 503. As required by CWC Section 13269, the Regional Water Board finds this waiver is not against the public interest, as the activity is adequately regulated by federal regulations at 40 CFR 503.
- (9) The Discharger is required to submit an annual report to USEPA regarding its sewage sludge disposal practices in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 503. The Discharger shall submit a copy of this report to the Regional Water Board by February 28 for the previous calendar year.

c. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Sewer System Management Plan

The Discharger's collection system is part of the facility that is subject to this Order. As such, the Discharger shall properly operate and maintain its collection system (Attachment D, Standard Provisions - Permit Compliance, subsection I.D). The Discharger shall report any noncompliance (Attachment D, Standard Provision - Reporting, subsections V.E.1 and V.E.2) and mitigate any discharge from the Discharger's collection system in violation of this Order (Attachment D, Standard Provisions - Permit Compliance, subsection I.C).

The General Waste Discharge Requirements for Collection System Agencies (Order No. 2006-0003 DWQ) has requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. While the Discharger must comply with both the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Collection System Agencies (General Collection System WDRs) and this Order, the General Collection System WDRs more clearly and specifically stipulates requirements for operation and maintenance and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows.

Implementation of the General Collection System WDRs requirements for proper operation and maintenance and mitigation of spills will satisfy the corresponding federal NPDES requirements specified in Attachment D (as supplemented by Attachment G) of this Order. Following notification and reporting requirements in the General Collection System WDRs will satisfy NPDES reporting requirements specified in Attachment D (as supplemented by Attachment G) of the Order for sewage spills from the collection system upstream of the Plant boundaries. Attachments D and G of this Order specify reporting requirements for unauthorized discharges from anywhere within the Plant downstream of the Plant boundaries.

The Discharger should note that Attachments D and G of this Order specify reporting requirements for unauthorized discharges from anywhere within the WWTP downstream of the WWTP boundaries.

6. Other Special Provisions

a. Copper Action Plan

The Discharger shall implement pretreatment, source control, and pollution prevention for copper in accordance with the following tasks and time schedule.

Table 10. Copper Action Plan

Task	Compliance Date
<p>(1) Review Potential Copper Sources The Discharger has submitted an inventory of potential copper sources to the treatment plant.</p>	<p>Already completed.</p>
<p>(2) Implement Copper Control Program The Discharger has submitted a plan for and begun implementation of a program to reduce copper discharges identified in Task 1. The Discharger shall continue to implement the tasks as specified in the submitted plan.</p>	<p>On-going.</p>
<p>(3) Implement Additional Measures If the Regional Water Board notifies the Discharger that the three-year rolling mean copper concentration of the receiving water exceeds 3.0 µg/L, the Discharger shall evaluate the effluent copper concentration trend. If the trend is increasing, within 90 days of the notification, the Discharger shall develop and begin implementation of additional measures to control copper discharges.</p>	<p>Begin implementation of additional measures within 90 days of notification.</p>
<p>(4) Studies to Reduce Copper Pollutant Impact Uncertainties. The Discharger shall submit a study plan and schedule to conduct, or cause to be conducted, technical studies to investigate possible copper sediment toxicity and technical studies to investigate sublethal effects on salmonids. Specifically, the Discharger shall include the manner in which the above will be accomplished and describe the studies to be performed with an implementation schedule. To satisfy this requirement, dischargers may collaborate and conduct these studies as a group.</p>	<p>With annual pollution prevention report due February 28, 2011</p>
<p>(5) Report Status of Copper Control Program The Discharger shall submit a report documenting copper control program implementation and addressing the effectiveness of the actions taken, including any additional copper controls required by Task 3, above, together with a schedule for actions to be taken in the next 12 months. Additionally, the Discharger shall report the findings and results of the studies completed, planned, or in progress under Task 4. Regarding the Task 4 studies, dischargers may collaborate and provide this information in a single report to satisfy this requirement for an entire group.</p>	<p>With annual pollution prevention report each year starting with February 28, 2011, report</p>

b. Cyanide Action Plan

The Discharger shall implement monitoring and surveillance, pretreatment, source control, and pollution prevention for cyanide in accordance with the following tasks and time schedule.

Table 11. Cyanide Action Plan

Task	Compliance Date
<p>(1) Review Potential Cyanide Contributors The Discharger has submitted an inventory of potential sources of cyanide to the treatment plant (e.g., metal plating operations, hazardous waste recycling, etc.). Since no sources of cyanide were identified, Tasks 2 and 3 are not required, unless the Discharger receives a request to discharge detectable levels of cyanide to its treatment plant. If so, the Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer and implement Tasks 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Already completed.</p>

Task	Compliance Date
<p>(2) Implement Cyanide Control Program Action Plan The Discharger shall submit a plan for and begin implementation of a program to minimize cyanide discharges to its treatment plant consisting, at a minimum, of the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitor each potential source identified to assess the need to include that contributing source in the control program. b. Inspect contributing sources included in the control program annually. Inspection elements may be based on USEPA guidance, such as Industrial User Inspection and Sampling Manual for POTWs (EPA 831-B-94-01). c. Develop and distribute educational materials to contributing sources and potential contributing sources regarding the need to prevent cyanide discharges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare an emergency monitoring and response plan to be implemented if a significant cyanide discharge occurs. 	<p>With annual pollution prevention report due after the notification.</p>
<p>(3) Implement Additional Cyanide Control Measures If the Regional Water Board notifies the Discharger that ambient monitoring shows cyanide concentrations of 1.0 µg/L or higher in the main body of San Francisco Bay, then the Discharger shall commence with actions to identify and abate cyanide sources responsible for the elevated ambient concentrations.</p>	<p>Begin implementation within 90-days of notification.</p>
<p>(4) Report Status of Cyanide Control Program The Discharger shall submit an annual report documenting implementation of the cyanide control program and addressing the effectiveness of actions taken, including any additional cyanide controls required by Tasks 2 and 3, above, together with a schedule for actions to be taken in the next 12 months.</p>	<p>With annual pollution prevention report due after the notification.</p>

VII.COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in Attachment A—Definitions, the MRP (Attachment E), Fact Sheet Section VI, and the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G). For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$ where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

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

Bioaccumulative

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

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

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

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

Daily Discharge

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

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

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

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

Dilution Credit

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

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

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

Enclosed Bays

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

Estimated Chemical Concentration

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

Estuaries

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

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

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

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

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

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass

of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median

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)

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

Minimum Level (ML)

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

Mixing Zone

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

Not Detected (ND)

Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters

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

Persistent Pollutants

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

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

Pollution Prevention

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

Reporting Level (RL)

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

Satellite Collection System

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

Source of Drinking Water

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

Standard Deviation (σ)

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

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

where:

x is the observed value;

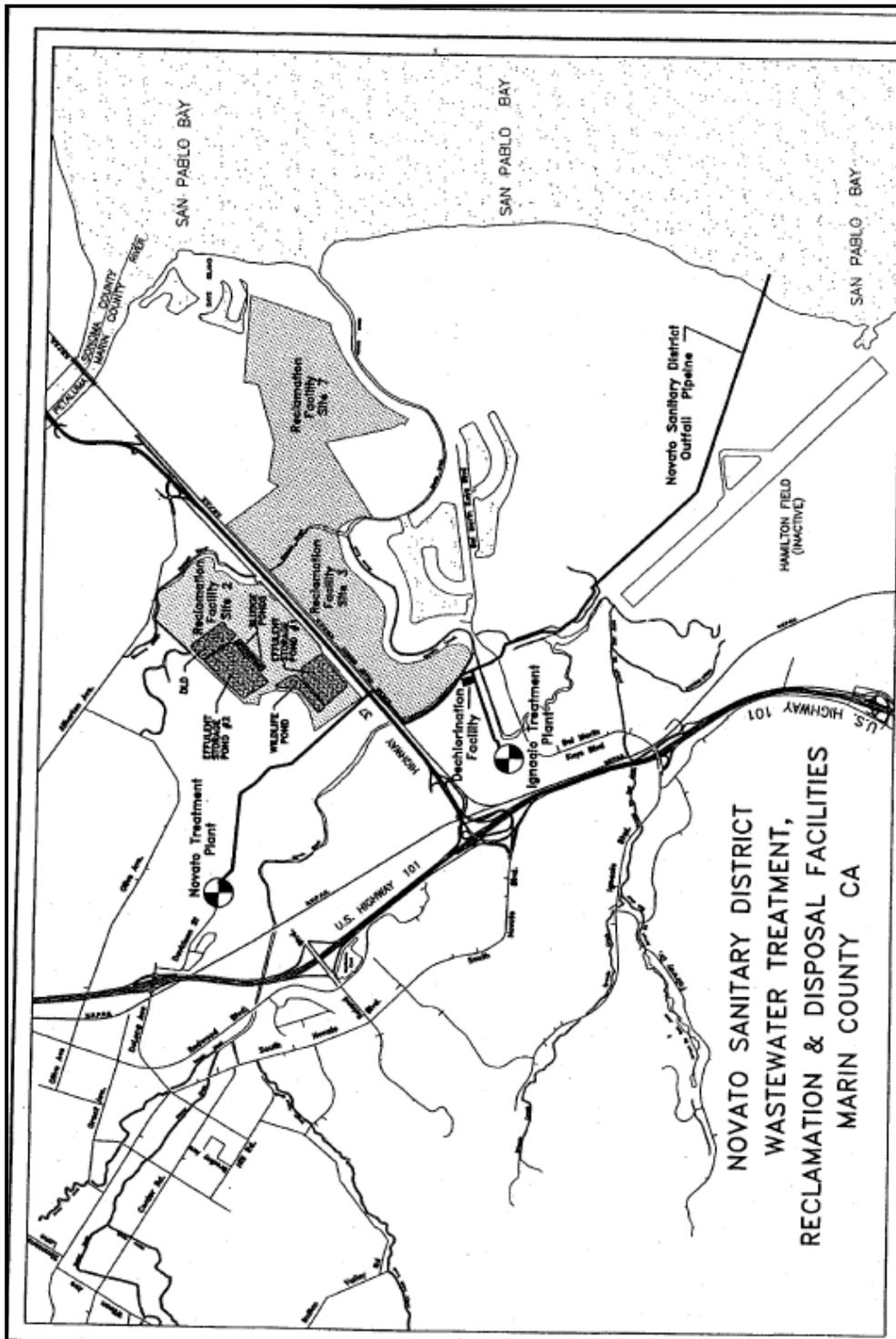
μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

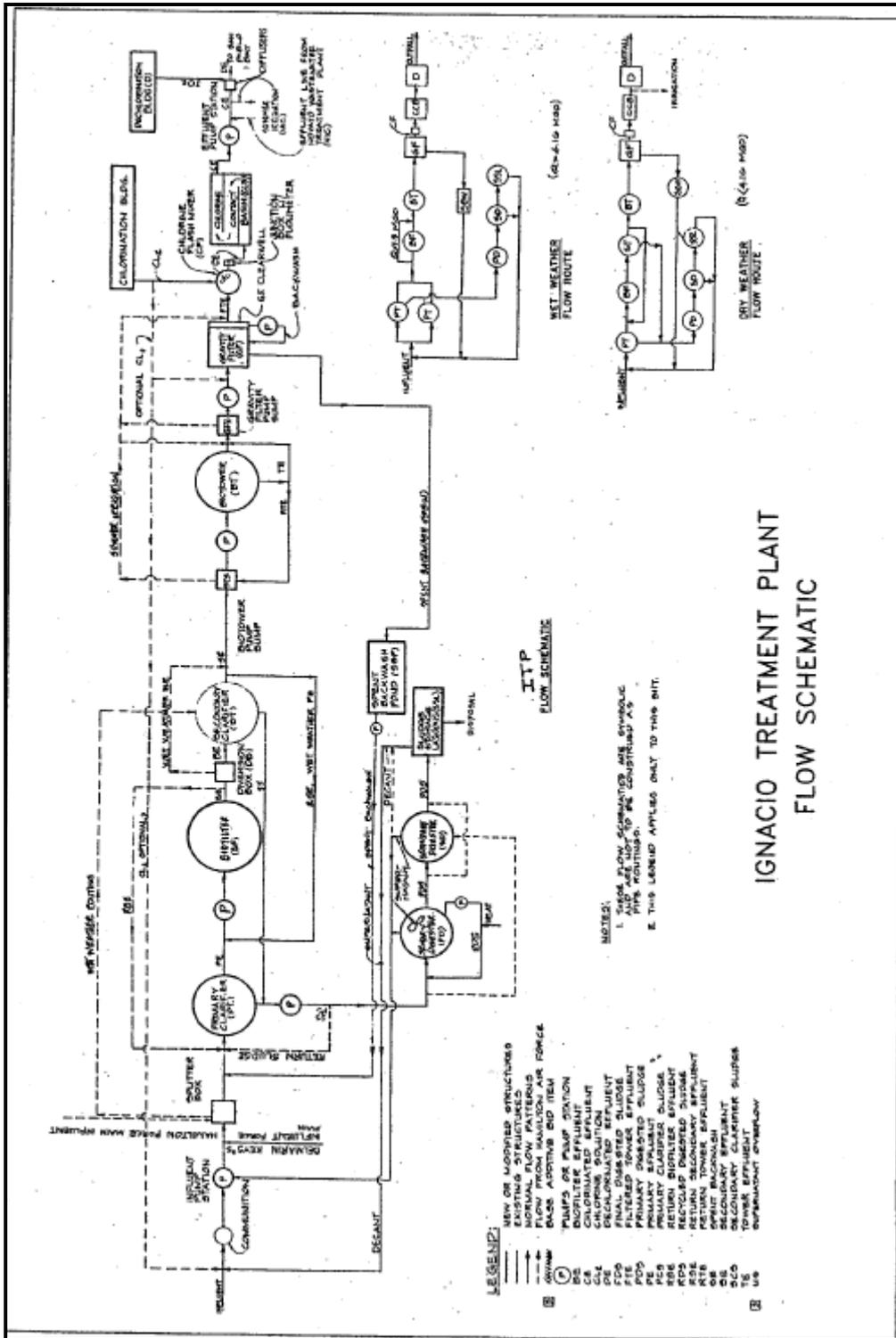
Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

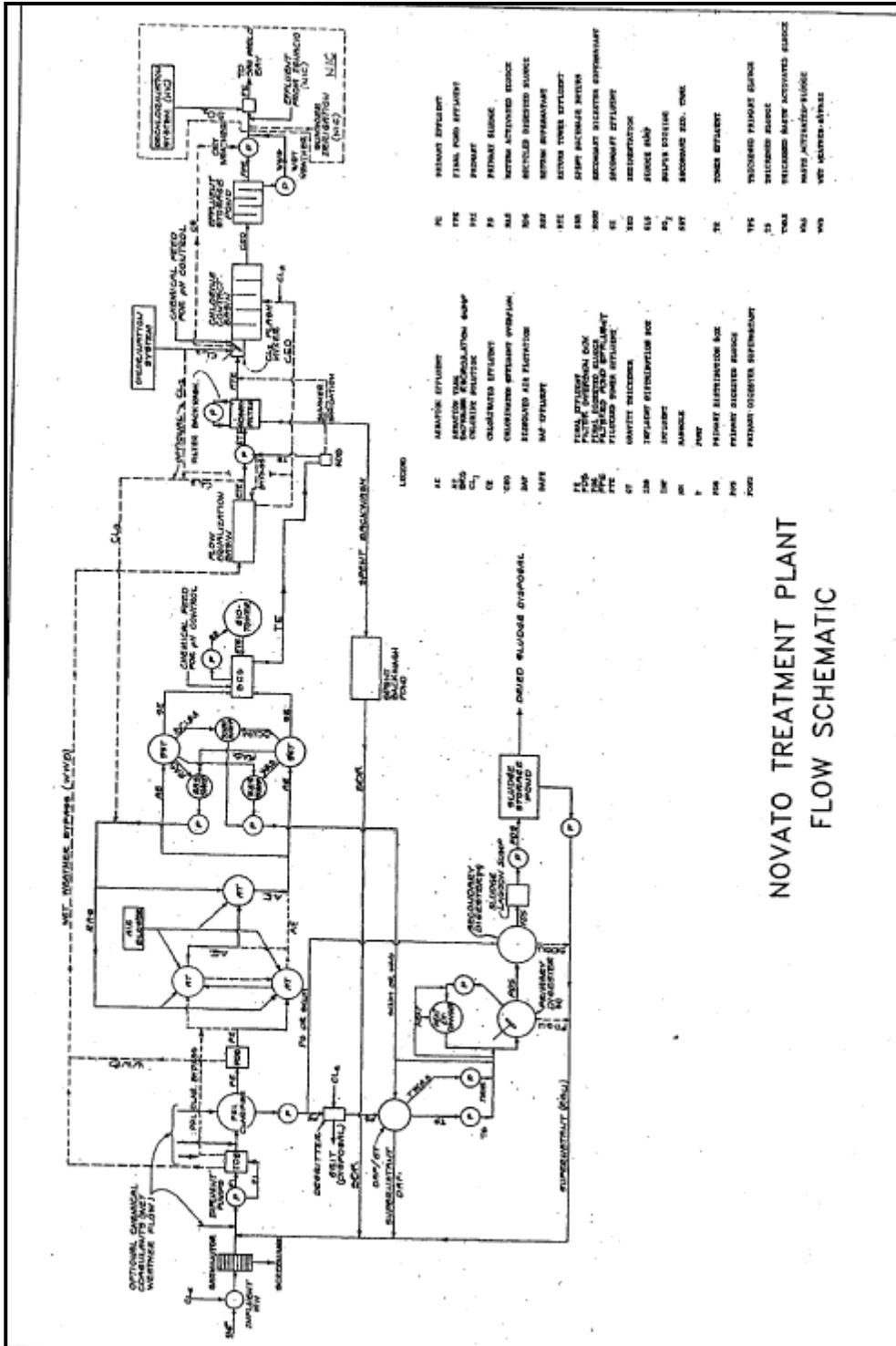
TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection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

ATTACHMENT B – FACILITY MAP



ATTACHMENT C – PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM





ATTACHMENT D –STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. (40 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 Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (40 CFR 122.41(i); Wat. Code, § 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (40 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)); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 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)(i)(A));
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment

- should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
- c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 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 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 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 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)(ii));
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

- d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 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 this Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(3); 122.61.)

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 Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 CFR 122.41(j)(4); 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 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, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR 122.41(h); Wat. Code, § 13267.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 CFR 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 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 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent

- responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR 122.22(b)(2)); and
- c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR 122.22(b)(3).)
 4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 CFR 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 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 122.22(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 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 Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board. (40 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 section 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 that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (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 State Water Board 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 122.41(l)(7).)

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

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

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following (40 CFR 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 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 this Order. (40 CFR 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 122.42(b)(3).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

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

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. The Discharger shall comply with this MRP. The Executive Officer may amend this MRP pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, and 124.5.
- B. The Discharger shall conduct all monitoring in accordance with Attachment D, section III, as supplemented by Attachment G of this Order. Equivalent test methods must be more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136, must be specified in the permit, and must be approved for use by the Executive Officer, following consultation with the State Water Quality Control Board (State Water Board) Quality Assurance Program.

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 E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Type of Sampling Location	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Influent	A-002	At any point in the Novato Plant headworks after the influent bar screens at which all waste tributary to the system is present.
Effluent	E-002	At any point in the Novato Plant’s outfall between the point of discharge and the point at which all waste tributary to that outfall is present.
Effluent	E-003	At a point in the outfall from the Novato Plant between the point of discharge and the point at which all waste tributary to that outfall is present.
Pond Discharge	W-004	At a point where all water from the pond to the outfall is present upstream of the connection to the common outfall.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor influent to the Novato Plant at A-002 as follows.

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring – A-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow ^[1]	mgd	Continuous	Continuous/D
	mg	1/day	1/day
BOD ₅	mg/L	C-24	2/Week
	kg/day	Calculate	2/Week
TSS	mg/L	C-24	3/Week
	kg/day	Calculate	3/Week
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/month

Legend for Table E-2

Unit Abbreviations:

- mg = million gallons
- mgd = million gallons per day
- mg/L = milligrams per liter
- kg/day = kilograms per day
- µg/L = micrograms per liter

Sample Type:

- C-24 = 24-hour composite

Sampling Frequency:

- 2/Week = Two times per week
- 3/Week = Three times per week
- 1/month = once per month

Footnote for Table E-2.

- [1] Flow Monitoring. Flow shall be monitored continuously, and the following information shall be reported in self-monitoring reports for each month:
- Daily average flow (mgd)
 - Total daily flow (mg)
 - Monthly average flow (mgd)
 - Total monthly flow volume (mg)
 - Maximum and minimum daily average flow rates (mgd) and time of occurrence

Discharge to storage ponds. If treated wastewater is diverted to the storage ponds other than reclamation purpose (reporting for diversion to storage ponds for reclamation is specified in Order No. 92-065), the Discharger shall report the following:

- Date of diversion
- Duration of diversion (hours and minutes)
- Total flow volume (mg) diverted
- Reason for diversion

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Monitoring for Discharges at Discharge Point 001

The Discharger shall monitor treated wastewater from the Novato Plant to San Pablo Bay at E-002 (except acute toxicity, which until the new plant is complete shall be monitored at E-003, and total chlorine residual, which shall be monitored at E-003), as follows.

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring – E-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
pH ^[1]	s.u.	Grab	5/Week
BOD ₅	mg/L	C-24	2/Week
	kg/day	Calculate	2/Week
TSS	mg/L	C-24	3/Week
	kg/day	Calculate	3/Week
BOD and TSS % Removal ^[2]	%	Calculate	1/Month
Oil and Grease ^[3]	mg/L	Multiple grabs	1/Month
	kg/day	Calculate	1/Month
Enterococcus Bacteria	MPN/100mL or CFU/100 mL	Grab	3/Week

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	Grab	3/Week
Temperature	°C	Grab	5/Week
Total Chlorine Residual ^[4]	mg/L	Cont/H	1/Hour
Acute Toxicity ^[5]	% Survival	Flow through	1/Month
Chronic Toxicity ^[6]	TUc	C-24	1/Quarter
Total Ammonia ^[7]	mg/L as N	C-24	1/Month
Unionized Ammonia	mg/L as N	Calculate	1/Month
Copper	µg/L	C-24	1/Month
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/Month
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year
Dioxin-TEQ	µg/L	Grab	2/Year
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	2/Year
Remaining Priority Pollutants ^[8]	µg/L	^[9]	2/Year
Standard Observations ^[9]	---	---	1/month

Legend to Table E-3:

Unit Abbreviations:

s.u.	= standard units
mg/L	= milligrams per liter
kg/day	= kilograms per day
%	= percent
TUc	= chronic toxicity units
MPN/100 mL	= most probable number per 100 milliliters
CFU/100 mL	= number of colony forming units per 100 milliliters
µg/L	= micrograms per liter

Sample Type:

C-24	= 24-hour composite
Cont/D	= measured continuously, and recorded and reported daily
Cont/H	= measured continuously, and recorded and reported hourly

Sampling Frequency:

1/Week	= Once per week
2/Week	= Two times per week
3/Week	= Three times per week
5/Week	= Five times per week
1/Month	= Once per month
1/Hour	= Once per hour
1/Quarter	= Once per quarter
2/Year	= Twice per year

Footnotes to Table E-3:

[1] pH. If pH is monitored continuously, the minimum and maximum pH values for each day shall be reported in monthly Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs).

[2] BOD and TSS % Removal. The percent removal for BOD and TSS shall be reported for each calendar month in accordance with Effluent Limitations IV.A. 1 and 2. Samples for BOD and TSS shall be collected simultaneously with influent samples.

[3] Oil and Grease. Each oil and grease sample event shall consist of a composite sample comprised of three grab samples taken at equal intervals during the sampling date, with each grab sample being collected in a glass container. The grab samples shall be mixed in proportion to the instantaneous flow rates occurring at the time of each grab sample, within the accuracy of plus or minus 5%. Each glass container used for sample collection or mixing shall be thoroughly rinsed with solvent rinsings as soon as possible after use, and the solvent rinsings shall be added to the composite sample for extraction and analysis.

[4] Total Chlorine Residual. During times when chlorination is used for disinfection of the effluent, effluent chlorine concentrations shall be measured continuously at E-003. Chlorine residual concentrations shall be monitored and reported for sampling points both before and after dechlorination. The Discharger shall report the maximum residual chlorine concentration observed following dechlorination on a daily basis. Total chlorine dosage (kg/day) shall be recorded on a daily basis.

Alternatively, the Discharger may evaluate compliance with this requirement by recording discrete readings from the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour, or by collecting grab samples every hour, for a total of 24 readings or samples per day if the following conditions are met: (a) the Discharger shall retain continuous monitoring readings for at least three years; (b) the Discharger shall acknowledge in writing that the Regional Water Board reserves the right to use all other continuous monitoring data for discretionary enforcement; (c) the Discharger must provide in writing the brand name(s), model number(s), and serial number(s) of the equipment used to continuously monitor dechlorinated final effluent chlorine residual. If the identified equipment is replaced, the Discharger shall provide the Regional Water Board in writing, within 72 hours of the successful startup of the new equipment, the new equipment's brand name, model number, and serial number. The written notification identified in items (a) through (c) shall be in the form of a letter addressed to the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer with a certification statement as listed in the October 19, 2004, Regional Water Board letter re: *Chlorine Compliance Strategies for Dischargers Using Continuous Monitoring Devices*.

- [5] Acute toxicity. Acute bioassay tests shall be performed in accordance with Section V.A of this MRP. Acute bioassay tests shall be performed at Monitoring Location E-003 instead of E-002 until the new plant is complete.
- [6] Chronic toxicity. Critical life stage toxicity tests shall be performed and reported in accordance with the Chronic Toxicity Requirements of specified in Section V.B of this MRP.
- [7] Total Ammonia. Monitoring for total ammonia shall occur concurrently with monitoring for temperature and pH, for determination of the unionized ammonia fraction.
- [8] Remaining priority pollutants. The sample type and analytical method should be as described in the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) or as amended and subsequently approved by the Executive Officer. For these pollutants, the sampling frequencies shall be the higher ones under this table or under the pretreatment program sampling required in Section X.A of this MRP. Pretreatment program monitoring can be used to satisfy relevant parts of these sampling requirements.
- [9] Standard observations. Standard Observations are specified in the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G).

B. Effluent Monitoring for Pond Discharges

When the Discharger anticipates or plans to discharge surplus treated wastewater from the storage ponds to San Pablo Bay, the Discharger shall sample wastewater at W-004 as follows:

- (1) If the discharge will occur at the beginning of the wet weather months (on or between November 1 – April 30), the Discharger shall sample once (unless otherwise indicated below) at the end of the dry weather months (by October 31) or once during the wet weather months before the first discharge occurs;
- (2) If the discharge will occur during the dry weather months (May, September, or October), the Discharger shall sample once (unless otherwise indicated below) in May before the first discharge occurs in May; once (unless otherwise indicated below) in September or October before the first discharge occurs in September or October.

Table E-4. Pond Effluent Monitoring –W-004

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow ^[1]	mg	Continuous	1/day while discharge occurs
pH	s.u.	Grab	1/week while discharge occurs
BOD ₅	mg/L	24-hr Composite ^[2]	1/discharge period
	kg/day	Calculate	1/discharge period
TSS	mg/L	24-hr Composite ^[2]	1/week while discharge occurs
	kg/day	Calculate	1/week

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Multiple grabs ^[3]	1/discharge period
	kg/day	Calculate	1/discharge period
Enterococcus Bacteria	MPN/100mL or CFU/100 mL	Grab	1/discharge period
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	Grab	1/discharge period
Acute Toxicity	% survival	Static renewal from 24-hour composite ^[2]	1/discharge period
Temperature	°C	Grab	1/week while discharge occurs
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	Grab	1/week while discharge occurs if previous discharge to the ponds has been chlorinated
Total Ammonia	mg/L as N	24-hr Composite ^[2]	1/discharge period
Unionized Ammonia	mg/L as N	Calculate	1/discharge period
Copper	µg/L	24-hr Composite ^[2]	1/discharge period
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/discharge period
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	1/discharge period
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	1/discharge period
Standard Observations	---	---	Each discharge event

Legend to Table E-4:

Unit Abbreviations:

mg	= million gallons
s.u.	= standard units
mg/L	= milligrams per liter
kg/day	= kilograms per day
MPN/100 mL	= most probable number per 100 milliliters
CFU/100 mL	= number of colony forming units per 100 milliliters
µg/L	= micrograms per liter

Sampling Frequency:

1/day	= once per day
1/week	= Once per week
1/discharge period	= Once per discharge period; there could be three discharge periods for pond discharges, which are defined as wet months (November 1 – April 30); May 1- 31; September 1 – October 31.

Footnotes to Table E-4:

[1] If wastewater from storage ponds is discharged through Discharge Point 001, the Discharger shall report the following:

- Date of discharge
- Duration of discharge (hours and minutes) each day
- Daily total flow volume (mg) discharged
- Monthly total flow volume (mg) discharged

[2] 24-hour composite samples may be made up of discrete grab samples equally spaced over the course of a work shift, with each grab samples combined (volumetrically flow-weighted) prior to analysis.

[3] Oil and Grease. See Footnote [3] to Table E-3.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor acute toxicity at E-003 (at E-002 once the new plant is complete) and chronic toxicity at E-002 as follows.

A. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

1. Compliance with the acute toxicity effluent limitations of this Order shall be evaluated by measuring survival of test organisms exposed to 96-hour continuous flow-through bioassays at E-003 (at E-002 once the new plant is complete) or static renewal for storage pond discharge bioassays at W-004.
2. Test organisms shall be fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) unless the Executive Officer specifies otherwise in writing.
3. All bioassays shall be performed according to the most up-to-date protocols in 40 CFR 136, currently in *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, 5th Edition.
4. If specific identifiable substances in the discharge can be demonstrated by the Discharger as being rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the receiving water, compliance with the acute toxicity limit may be determined after the test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances. Written approval from the Executive Officer must be obtained to authorize such an adjustment.
5. The sample may be taken from final secondary effluent prior to disinfection. Monitoring of the bioassay water shall include, on a daily basis, the following parameters: pH, dissolved oxygen, ammonia (if toxicity is observed), temperature, hardness, and alkalinity. These results shall be reported. If a violation of acute toxicity requirements occurs, the bioassay test shall be repeated with new fish as soon as practical and shall be repeated until a test fish survival rate of 90 percent or greater is observed. If the control fish survival rate is less than 90 percent, the bioassay test shall be restarted with new fish and shall continue as soon as practical until an acceptable test is completed (i.e., control fish survival rate is 90 percent or greater).

B. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity

1. Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Sampling.** The Discharger shall collect 24-hour composite samples of the effluent at monitoring location E-002, for critical life stage toxicity testing as indicated below. For toxicity tests requiring renewals, 24-hour composite samples collected on consecutive days are required.
- b. **Test Species.** The test species shall be the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*.) The Discharger shall conduct a screening chronic toxicity test as described in Appendix E-1 following any significant change in the nature of the effluent or prior to application for permit renewal. The most sensitive species shall be used thereafter for routine chronic

toxicity monitoring. The Executive Officer may change to another test species if data suggest that another test species is more sensitive to the discharge.

- c. Frequency.** The frequency of routine and accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring shall be as specified below.

(1) Routine Monitoring: Quarterly

(2) Accelerated Monitoring: Monthly

The Discharger shall accelerate monitoring to monthly after exceeding a three-sample median of 1 TUC or a single sample maximum of 2 TUC for discharges via Discharge Point 001, or as otherwise specified by the Executive Officer.

Monitoring conducted pursuant to a TIE/TRE effort shall satisfy the requirements for routine and accelerated monitoring while the TIE/TRE investigation is underway.

- d. Methodology.** Sample collection, handling, and preservation shall be in accordance with USEPA protocols. In addition, bioassays shall be conducted in compliance with the most recently promulgated test methods, as shown in Appendix E-1. These are *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, currently third edition (EPA-821-R-02-014), and *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, currently fourth Edition (EPA-821-R-02-013), with exceptions granted the Discharger by the Executive Officer and the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP).
- e. Dilution Series.** The Discharger shall conduct tests with a control and five effluent concentrations (including 100% effluent) and using a dilution factor ≥ 0.5 . Test sample pH in each dilution in the series may be controlled to the level of the effluent sample as received prior to being salted up.

2. Chronic Toxicity Reporting Requirements

- a. Routine Reporting.** Toxicity test results for the current reporting period shall include, at a minimum, for each test:
- (1) Sample dates
 - (2) Test initiation date
 - (3) Test species
 - (4) End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival)
 - (5) NOEC values in percent effluent
 - (6) IC₁₅, IC₂₅, IC₄₀, and IC₅₀ values (or EC₁₅, EC₂₅ ... etc.) as percent effluent
 - (7) TUC values (100/NOEC, 100/IC₂₅, or 100/EC₂₅)

- (8) Mean percent mortality (\pm s.d.) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable)
- (9) NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant tests
- (10) IC₅₀ or EC₅₀ values for reference toxicant tests
- (11) Available water quality measurements for each test (pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia)

b. Compliance Summary. The results of the chronic toxicity testing shall be provided in the self-monitoring report and shall include a summary table of chronic toxicity data from at least eleven of the most recent samples. The information in the table shall include items listed above under 2.a, specifically item numbers (1), (3), (5), (6) (IC₂₅ or EC₂₅), (7), and (8).

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Regional Monitoring Program (RMP)

The Discharger shall continue to participate in the RMP, which involves collection of data on pollutants and toxicity in water, sediment and biota of the San Francisco Bay. The Discharger’s participation and support of the RMP is used in consideration of the level of receiving water monitoring required by this Order.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Pretreatment and Biosolids Monitoring Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the pretreatment requirements specified in Table E-5 for influent (at Monitoring Location A-002), effluent (at Monitoring Location E-002), and biosolids monitoring.

Table E-5. Pretreatment and Biosolids Monitoring Requirements

Constituents	Sampling Frequency			Sample Type ^[4]	
	Influent A-002	Effluent E-002 ^[3]	Biosolids	A-002 and E-002	Biosolids
VOC	2/Year	2/Year	2/Year	Multiple Grabs ^[4a]	Grabs
BNA	2/Year	2/Year	2/Year	Multiple Grabs ^[4a]	Grabs
Metals ^[1]	1/Month	1/Month	2/Year	24-hr Composite ^[4b]	Grabs
Hexavalent Chromium ^[2]	1/Month	1/Month	2/Year	Multiple Grabs ^[4a]	Grabs
Mercury	1/Month	1/Month	2/Year	24-hr Composite ^[4b,4c]	Grabs
Cyanide	1/Month	1/Month	2/Year	Multiple Grabs ^[4a]	Grabs

Legend for Table E-5:

VOC	= volatile organic compounds
BNA	= base/neutrals and acids extractable organic compounds
1/month	= once per month
2/year	= twice per year

Footnotes for Table E-5:

- [1] The parameters are arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, zinc, and selenium.
- [2] The Discharger may elect to run total chromium instead of hexavalent chromium. Sample collection for total chromium measurements may also use 24-hour composite sampling.
- [3] Effluent monitoring conducted in accordance with Table E-4 can be used to satisfy these pretreatment monitoring requirements.
- [4] Sample types:
- Multiple grabs samples for VOC, BNA, hexavalent chromium, and cyanide, must be made up of a minimum of four (4) discrete grab samples, collected equally spaced over the course of a work shift, with each grab analyzed separately and the results mathematically flow-weighted or with grab samples combined (volumetrically flow-weighted) prior to analysis.
 - 24-hour composite samples may be made up discrete grab samples and may be combined (volumetrically flow-weighted) prior to analysis, or they may be mathematically flow-weighted. If an automatic compositor is used, 24-hour composite samples must be obtained through flow-proportioned composite sampling.
 - Automatic compositors are allowed for mercury if either 1) the compositing equipment (hoses and containers) comply with ultraclean specifications, or 2) appropriate equipment blank samples demonstrate that the compositing equipment has not contaminated the sample. This direction is consistent with the Regional Water Board's October 22, 1999, letter on this subject.
 - Biosolids collection shall comply with those requirements for sludge monitoring specified in Attachment H, Appendix H-3, of this of the Order for sludge monitoring. The biosolids analyzed shall be a composite sample of the biosolids for final disposal. The Discharger shall also comply with biosolids monitoring requirements required by 40 CFR 503.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) and the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

- At any time during the term of this Order, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event that there is a service interruption for electronic submittal.
- The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results of all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit monthly SMRs, including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. Monthly SMRs shall be due 30 days after the end of each calendar month. 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. Annual SMRs shall be due February 1 of each year, covering the

previous calendar year. The report shall contain the items described in the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G).

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

Table E-6. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period
Continuous	Permit effective date	All
1/Hour	Permit effective date	Every hour on the hour
1/Day	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.
1/Week 2/Week 3/Week 5/Week	Permit effective date	Sunday through Saturday
1/Month	Permit effective date	First day of calendar month through last day of calendar month
1/Quarter	Permit effective date	November 1 – January 31, February 1 – April 30, May 1 – July 31, August 1 – October 31
1/discharge period for storage pond discharges	Permit effective date	November 1 – April 30, May 1 – May 31, September 1 – October 31
2/Year	Permit effective date	Once during the wet season (typically November 1 – April 30) and once during the dry season (typically May 1 through October 31)

4. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR 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 RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL, shall be reported as “Detected, but Not Quantified,” or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words “Estimated Concentration” (may be shortened to “Est. Conc.”). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (\pm a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

- c. Sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL shall be reported as “Not Detected,” or ND.

- d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from *extrapolation* beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
 - e. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above, in Attachment A. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).
5. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall (1) clearly identify violations of the WDRs, (2) discuss corrective actions taken or planned, and (3) propose a time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Federal Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612
ATTN: NPDES Wastewater Division

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs that will satisfy federal requirements for submittal of DMRs. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. Once notified by the State or Regional Water Board, the Discharger shall submit hard copy DMRs. 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 one of the addresses 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). Forms that are self-generated will not be accepted unless they follow the exact same format of EPA Form 3320-1.

D. Other Reports

In the first monthly SMR following the respective due dates, the Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, monitoring, and reporting required by Section VI.C.2 (Special Studies, Technical Reports, and Additional Monitoring Requirements) of this Order with the first monthly SMR following the respective due date.

**APPENDIX E-1
CHRONIC TOXICITY
DEFINITION OF TERMS AND SCREENING PHASE REQUIREMENTS**

I. Definition of Terms

- A. No observed effect level (NOEL) for compliance determination is equal to IC₂₅ or EC₂₅. If the IC₂₅ or EC₂₅ cannot be statistically determined, the NOEL shall be equal to the NOEC derived using hypothesis testing.
- B. Effective concentration (EC) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an adverse effect on a quantal, “all or nothing,” response (such as death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in a given percent of the test organisms. If the effect is death or immobility, the term lethal concentration (LC) may be used. EC values may be calculated using point estimation techniques such as probit, logit, and Spearman-Kärber. EC₂₅ is the concentration of toxicant (in percent effluent) that causes a response in 25 percent of the test organisms.
- C. Inhibition concentration (IC) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a given percent reduction in a nonlethal, nonquantal biological measurement, such as growth. For example, an IC₂₅ is the estimated concentration of toxicant that would cause a 25 percent reduction in average young per female or growth. IC values may be calculated using a linear interpolation method such as USEPA's Bootstrap Procedure.
- D. No observed effect concentration (NOEC) is the highest tested concentration of an effluent or a toxicant at which no adverse effects are observed on the aquatic test organisms at a specific time of observation. It is determined using hypothesis testing.

II. Chronic Toxicity Screening Phase Requirements

- A. The Discharger shall perform screening phase monitoring:
 - 1. Subsequent to any significant change in the nature of the effluent discharged through changes in sources or treatment, except those changes resulting from reductions in pollutant concentrations attributable to source control efforts, or
 - 2. Prior to permit reissuance. Screening phase monitoring data shall be included in the NPDES permit application for reissuance. The information shall be as recent as possible, but may be based on screening phase monitoring conducted within 5 years before the permit expiration date.
- B. Design of the screening phase shall, at a minimum, consist of the following elements:
 - 1. Use of test species specified in Appendix E-2, attached, and use of the protocols referenced in those tables, or as approved by the Executive Officer.
 - 2. Two stages:

- a. Stage 1 shall consist of a minimum of one battery of tests conducted concurrently. Selection of the type of test species and minimum number of tests shall be based on Appendix E-2 (attached).
 - b. Stage 2 shall consist of a minimum of two test batteries conducted at a monthly frequency using the three most sensitive species based on the Stage 1 test results and as approved by the Executive Officer.
 3. Appropriate controls.
 4. Concurrent reference toxicant tests.
 5. Dilution series of 100%, 85%, 70%, 50%, 25%, and 0 %, where “%” is percent effluent as discharged, or as otherwise approved the Executive Officer.
- C. The Discharger shall submit a screening phase proposal acceptable to the Executive Officer. The proposal shall address each of the elements listed above. If within 30 days, the Executive Officer does not comment, the Discharge shall commence with screening phase monitoring.

APPENDIX E-2
SUMMARY OF TOXICITY TEST SPECIES REQUIREMENTS

Table AE-1. Critical Life Stage Toxicity Tests for Estuarine Waters

Species	(Scientific Name)	Effect	Test Duration	Reference
Alga	<i>(Skeletonema costatum)</i> <i>(Thalassiosira pseudonana)</i>	Growth rate	4 days	1
Red alga	<i>(Champia parvula)</i>	Number of cystocarps	7–9 days	3
Giant kelp	<i>(Macrocystis pyrifera)</i>	Percent germination; germ tube length	48 hours	2
Abalone	<i>(Haliotis rufescens)</i>	Abnormal shell development	48 hours	2
Oyster Mussel	<i>(Crassostrea gigas)</i> <i>(Mytilus edulis)</i>	Abnormal shell development; percent survival	48 hours	2
Echinoderms - Urchins Sand dollar	<i>(Strongylocentrotus purpuratus, S. franciscanus)</i> <i>(Dendraster excentricus)</i>	Percent fertilization	1 hour	2
Shrimp	<i>(Mysidopsis bahia)</i>	Percent survival; growth	7 days	3
Shrimp	<i>(Holmesimysis costata)</i>	Percent survival; growth	7 days	2
Topsmelt	<i>(Atherinops affinis)</i>	Percent survival; growth	7 days	2
Silversides	<i>(Menidia beryllina)</i>	Larval growth rate; percent survival	7 days	3

Toxicity Test References:

1. American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM). 1990. Standard Guide for Conducting Static 96-Hour Toxicity Tests with Microalgae. Procedure E 1218-90. ASTM, Philadelphia, PA.
2. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms. EPA/600/R-95/136. August 1995.
3. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms. EPA/600/4-90/003. July 1994.

Table AE-2. Critical Life Stage Toxicity Tests for Fresh Waters

Species	(Scientific Name)	Effect	Test Duration	Reference
Fathead minnow	<i>(Pimephales promelas)</i>	Survival; growth rate	7 days	4
Water flea	<i>(Ceriodaphnia dubia)</i>	Survival; number of young	7 days	4
Alga	<i>(Selenastrum capricornutum)</i>	Final cell density	4 days	4

Toxicity Test Reference:

4. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, fourth Edition Chronic manual (EPA-821-R-02-013, October 2002).

Table AE-3. Toxicity Test Requirements for Stage One Screening Phase

Requirements	Receiving Water Characteristics		
	Discharges to Coast	Discharges to San Francisco Bay ^[1]	
		Ocean	Marine/Estuarine
Taxonomic diversity	1 plant 1 invertebrate 1 fish	1 plant 1 invertebrate 1 fish	1 plant 1 invertebrate 1 fish
Number of tests of each salinity type: Freshwater ^[2]	0	1 or 2	3
Marine/Estuarine	4	3 or 4	0
Total number of tests	4	5	3

[1] (a) Marine refers to receiving water salinities greater than 1 ppt at least 95 percent of the time during a normal water year.

(b) Freshwater refers to receiving water with salinities less than 1 ppt at least 95 percent of the time during a normal water year.

(b) Estuarine refers to receiving water salinities that fall between those of marine and freshwater, as described above.

[2] The freshwater species may be substituted with marine species if:

(a) The salinity of the effluent is above 1 part per thousand (ppt) greater than 95 percent of the time, or

(b) The ionic strength (TDS or conductivity) of the effluent at the test concentration used to determine compliance is documented to be toxic to the test species.

ATTACHMENT F - FACT

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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. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	2 215022001
CIWQS Place ID	244705
Discharger	Novato Sanitary District
Name of Facility	Novato Wastewater Treatment Plant and its associated collection system
Facility Address	500 Davidson St., Novato CA 94945
	Marin County
Facility Contact, Title, Phone	Beverly James, Manager-Engineer, (415) 892-1694
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Same as above
Mailing Address	500 Davidson St., Novato CA 94945
Billing Address	Same as Mailing Address
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	2
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	Yes
Reclamation Requirements	Yes (Regional Water Board Order No. 92-065)
Mercury Discharge Requirements	Regional Water Board Order No. R2-2007-0077
Facility Permitted Flow	6.55 million gallons per day (mgd) (average daily dry weather flow); 7.05 mgd after tasks in Provision VI.C.4.c are completed
Facility Design Flow	Existing Novato Plant: 6.55 million gallons per day (mgd) (average dry weather flow design capacity), 9 mgd (secondary treatment capacity) Upgraded Novato Plant: 7.05 mgd (average dry weather flow design capacity) after tasks in Provision VI.C.4.c are completed, 47 mgd (secondary treatment wet weather capacity)
Watershed	San Pablo Bay
Receiving Water	San Pablo Bay
Receiving Water Type	Estuarine
Service Area	City of Novato
Service Area Population	60,000

- A. The Novato Sanitary District (hereinafter, the Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Novato Wastewater Treatment Plant (Novato Plant) and its associated collection system, and the Ignacio Wastewater Treatment Plant (Ignacio Plant) and its associated collection system. The Ignacio Plant provides secondary treatment of wastewater, and the effluent from this facility flows to the Novato Plant, which provides secondary treatment of the combined influent wastewater, and discharges to San Pablo Bay. The plants treat wastewater from a primarily residential service area serving the City of Novato and adjacent areas with a current population of about 60,000.

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 discharge of treated wastewater from the Novato Plant to San Pablo Bay, a water of the State and the United States, was previously regulated by Order No. R2-2004-0093 (NPDES Permit No. CA0037851), which was adopted on September 15, 2004, became effective on December 1, 2004, and was amended by Order No. R2-2008-0026 on May 14, 2008. Order No. R2-2004-0093 expired on December 31, 2009 and has been administratively extended.
- C. The Discharger filed a Report of Waste Discharge and submitted a complete application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit dated June 30, 2009.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment

1. **Facility Description.** Treatment processes at the Novato Plant include influent pumping, influent screening, flow measurement and grit removal, primary clarification, activated sludge secondary treatment in the three existing circular aeration basins and two circular secondary clarifiers, ammonia removal through the existing bio-tower, chlorination (with sodium hypochlorite), and dechlorination (with sodium bisulfite) at a dechlorination facility about ½ mile east of the Ignacio Plant.

The Discharger operates the Ignacio Plant, located at 445 Bel Marin Keys Blvd., Novato, as a roughing plant, which means treated wastewater from the Ignacio Plant is conveyed to the Novato Plant for further treatment. Treatment processes at the Ignacio Plant include primary clarification, biofiltration, subsequent clarification, nitrification, gravity filtration, and chlorine disinfection.

The Discharger’s wastewater collection system collects and transports wastewater flows to the plants through a series of gravity sewers and interceptors, pump stations, and force mains, designed to handle peak wet weather flows. The Discharger’s wastewater collection systems include approximately 200 miles of sewer lines and 35 wastewater pump stations.

2. **Discharge Description.** The Novato Plant has an average dry weather flow (ADWF) design capacity of 6.55 mgd and can treat up to 9 mgd flow with full secondary treatment. When influent flow exceeds the secondary treatment capacity of the Novato Plant, flows above 9 mgd and up to 16 mgd receive primary treatment, gravity filtration and disinfection, and flows exceeding 16 mgd receive gravity filtration and chlorine disinfection. These flows are blended

with secondary treated wastewater prior to discharge. From January 2006 through April 2009, the average and daily maximum flow rates from the Novato plant were 5.3 and 22.96 mgd.

The Ignacio Plant has an ADWF design capacity of 2.02 mgd and a peak wet weather design flow capacity of 4.04 mgd. From January 2006 through March 2008, the average and daily maximum flow rates from the Ignacio Plant were 1.89 and 7.75 mgd.

The Discharger completed additional engineering analyses, an Environmental Impact Report, and an antidegradation analysis for facility construction to increase full secondary treatment capacity at the Novato Plant to 7.05 mgd (ADWF). This Order authorizes this capacity increase after the Discharger completes all construction and the tasks specified in Provision VI.C.4.c of this Order. The facility improvements will result in all treatment occurring at the Novato Plant. The upgraded Novato Plant (discussed below) will provide secondary treatment for 47 mgd wet weather flow. There will be no blending at the new upgraded Novato Plant. When construction is complete, influent flows currently conveyed to the Ignacio Plant will be rerouted to the Novato plant, and the Ignacio Plant will be decommissioned.

- 3. Discharge Location.** From September 1 to May 31, treated wastewater can be discharged from the Novato Plant to the intertidal zone of San Pablo Bay at Discharge Point 001 through a multipoint diffuser located approximately 950 feet offshore. The diffuser is submerged at the +1 foot mean lower low water tidal elevation. At lower tidal elevations, the outfall is exposed, and the distance from the end of the diffuser to the San Pablo Bay water line can range from 1000 to 3500 feet. During these times of lower tidal elevation, the discharge does not receive an initial dilution of 10:1, and is therefore classified as a shallow water discharge. In accordance with Basin Plan Table 4-1, shallow water discharges are prohibited. Discharge to San Pablo Bay from June 1 through August 31 is prohibited. During this period, effluent is discharged to storage ponds for irrigating the Discharger-owned pasturelands. As described in section IV.B, this Order grants an exception to the discharge prohibition from September 1 through May 31.
- 4. Treatment Facilities Upgrade Project.** The Discharger is currently undergoing a major multi-year Treatment Facilities Upgrade Project, at a cost of \$90 million, which it expects to be complete by 2011. The Upgrade project will result in all of the Discharger's wastewater treatment capabilities being consolidated at its Novato Plant. In the interim, the Discharger operates the existing Novato Plant as the main wastewater treatment plant, with its other treatment facility, the Ignacio Plant, being operated mainly as a roughing plant, pending the completion of the Upgrade Project and decommissioning of the Ignacio Plant.

In this interim operation mode, treated effluent from the Ignacio Plant is pumped up to the Novato Plant by the Ignacio Transfer Pump Station (ITPS) through the Ignacio Conveyance Force Main (ICFM). The construction of the ITPS and ICFM was completed about March 2008 as part of the Upgrade Project. The construction of the ITPS at the Ignacio Plant site included the construction of equalization capability for either treated effluent or raw influent and capability for a portion or all of the Ignacio Plant influent to be pumped directly to the Novato Plant.

As of April 2010, the construction of the Novato Plant upgrade is about 85% complete. The following treatment processes or units are completed and in service:

- Waste activated sludge thickening process with two gravity belt thickeners;
- New influent pump station;
- New headworks facility with two mechanical filter screens and a manual bar rack for influent screening, Parshall flumes for influent flow measurement, and two grit basins each with a mechanical grit vortex system;
- New primary clarifier;
- Aeration basins 1 & 2, including its blower systems;
- Secondary clarifiers 1 & 2;
- RAS/WAS pump station;
- UV disinfection facility; and
- Effluent pump station and auxiliary facilities.

Other new treatment units will include another new primary clarifier, two aeration basins (3 & 4), second primary digester, and second primary clarifier.

5. **Reclamation Activities.** The Discharger’s reclamation system includes two storage ponds with a combined storage capacity of 180 million gallons, a wildlife marsh pond, an irrigation pump station, and 820 acres of irrigated pasturelands. Regional Water Board Order No. 92-065 establishes limitations and conditions regarding the reclamation uses of treated wastewater in the reclamation system.
6. **Biosolids Management.** The solids handling at the Novato Plant includes the new gravity belt waste activated sludge thickening, anaerobic digestion of primary sludge and thickened waste activated sludge in the existing primary digester, and removal of digested sludge to storage at the sludge lagoons at the Discharger’s reclamation site. Sludge is treated at the Ignacio Plant through primary anaerobic digestion followed by thickening in storage ponds. Thickened sludge from both plants is land applied at a 14.4-acre dedicated land disposal site located near the reclamation area.
7. **Storm Water Discharge.** The Discharger is not required to be covered under the State Water Board’s statewide NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities (NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001) because all storm water flows in contact with equipment or sewage at the plants and the pump stations serving the plants is collected and directed to the headworks of the plants for treatment.

B. Discharge Point and Receiving Waters

The location of the discharge point and the receiving water are shown in Table F-2 below.

Table F-2. Outfall Locations

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Secondary Treated Municipal Wastewater	38° 03’ 36” N	122° 29’ 24” W	San Pablo Bay

San Pablo Bay is located within the San Pablo watershed. The discharge to San Pablo Bay is a shallow water discharge because the discharge does not always receive 10:1 dilution.

C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report Data

Effluent limitations contained in the previous Order (Order No. R2-2004-0093, as amended by Order No. R2-2008-0026), and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous permit are presented in Tables F-3 and F-4, below.

Table F-3. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data for Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants (Novato Plant Effluent, Formerly E-002)

Parameter	units	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Data (From 01/06 to 04/09) ^[1]		
		Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Highest Monthly Average	Highest Weekly Average	Highest Daily Discharge
<i>Wet Weather (November 1 – April 30)</i>							
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)	mg/L	30	45	---	18	28	46
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	---	27.8	53	112.4
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	20	2.8	2.8	4.5
<i>Dry Weather (May 1 – October 31)</i>							
BOD₅	mg/L	15	30	---	14.9	28.5 (May 08)	36
TSS	mg/L	10	20	---	9.25	10.3	12
Oil and Grease	mg/L	5	---	15	<1.7	<1.7	<1.7
<i>All Year</i>							
pH	s.u.	Within 6.5 – 8.5			Minimum: 7 Maximum: 8.1		
Enterococcus bacteria	MPN/100 mL	35 ^[2]	---	276	17.8 ^[2]	---	2419.6
Chlorine residual	mg/L	---	---	0.0	---	---	2.1
Total ammonia	mg/L	6.0 (combined effluent, E-003)	---	---	10.7	---	21.7
Acute toxicity	% Survival	11-sample median: ≥ 90% 11-sample 90 th percentile: ≥ 70%			Minimum 11-sample median: 90% Minimum 11-sample 90 th percentile: 95%		

Legend to Table F-3:

Unit Abbreviations:

- mg/L = milligrams per liter
- % = percent
- s.u. = standard units
- MPN/100 mL = Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters

Footnotes to Table F-3:

< = Non-Detect

^[1] Data presented were collected from January 2006 through April 2009 at Monitoring Location E-002 or E-003, as described in the previous permit, because monitoring data collected at E-001, as described in the previous permit, were determined to be not representative of current effluent quality, as described in D, below.

^[2] The Enterococcus limitation is expressed as a 30-day geometric mean.

Table F-4. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data for Toxic Pollutants

Parameter	units	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Data (From 01/04 to 04/09)	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Interim Daily Maximum	Interim Monthly Average	Highest Daily	Highest Monthly
Copper	µg/L	12	17	---	---	39	19.1
Lead	µg/L	3.5	8.8	---	---	2.7	1.16
Mercury	µg/L	---	---	---	0.087	0.066	0.043
Nickel	µg/L	21	32	---	---	9.2	6.57
Cyanide	µg/L	1.1	2.4	---	---	4.8	4.8
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	---	---	0.05	---	<0.001	<0.001
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	---	---	0.05	---	<0.001	<0.001
Dieldrin	µg/L	---	---	0.01	---	<0.002	<0.002
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	---	---	0.01	---	<0.002	<0.002

Legend to Table F-4:

Unit Abbreviations:

µg/L = micrograms per liter

Footnotes to Table F-4:

< = Non-Detect

Monitoring data are for the combined effluent at Monitoring Location E-003.

D. Compliance Summary

- 1. Compliance with Numeric Effluent Limits.** Table F-5 lists effluent limitation violations that occurred during the term of the previous permit.

Table F-5. Numeric Effluent Limitation Exceedances

Date of Violation	Exceeded Parameter	Location ^[1]	Units	Effluent Limitation	Reported Concentration
02/18/05	Chlorine Residual	E-003	mg/L	0.0	4.5
03/21/05	pH	E-001	s.u.	8.5	8.8
03/22/05	Enterococcus	E-002	MPN/100 mL	276	866.4
03/23/05	Enterococcus	E-002	MPN/100 mL	276	517.2
04/30/05	TSS	E-001	mg/L	30	33.5
04/30/05	TSS	E-001	% Removal	Minimum 85	81.9
04/30/05	Oil and Grease	E-001	mg/L	10	16
05/31/05	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	7.1
12/18/05	Enterococcus	E-002	MPN/100 mL	276	2420
12/19/05	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	1733
12/28/05	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	2420
12/31/05	TSS	E-001	mg/L	45	53.6
12/31/05	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	6.1
01/03/06	Enterococcus	E-002	MPN/100 mL	276	727
01/03/06	Dieldrin	E-003	µg/L	0.010	0.018
01/4/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	770
01/14/06	TSS	E-001	mg/L	45	50.9
01/24/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	517.2

Date of Violation	Exceeded Parameter	Location ^[1]	Units	Effluent Limitation	Reported Concentration
01/31/06	TSS	E-001	% Removal	Minimum 85	81.1
01/31/06	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	8.10
02/27/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	2420
02/28/06	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	9.45
03/04/06	TSS	E-001	mg/L	45	65.2
03/04/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	2420
03/24/06	BOD	E-001	mg/L	45	53
03/25/06	TSS	E-001	mg/L	45	62.3
03/31/06	TSS	E-001	mg/L	30	37.3
03/31/06	TSS	E-001	% Removal	Minimum 85	76.3
03/31/06	BOD	E-001	mg/L	30	37
03/31/06	BOD	E-001	% Removal	Minimum 85	75.4
03/31/06	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	6.4
04/03/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	658.6
04/04/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	2420
04/08/06	TSS	E-001	mg/L	45	56.9
04/10/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	488.4
04/11/06	Enterococcus	E-002	MPN/100 mL	276	2420
04/27/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	2420
04/29/06	Enterococcus	E-001	mg/L	45	57.7
04/30/06	BOD	E-001	% Removal	Minimum 85	84.3
04/30/06	TSS	E-001	mg/L	30	38.6
04/30/06	TSS	E-001	% Removal	Minimum 85	75
05/31/06	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	7.50
11/07/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	2420
11/11/06	BOD	E-001	mg/L	45	49
12/04/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	980.4
12/07/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	866.4
12/08/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	601.5
12/12/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	2420
12/12/06	Enterococcus	E-002	MPN/100 mL	276	1120
12/31/06	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	35	94.9
01/25/07	Chlorine Residual	E-003	mg/L	0.0	2.1
01/31/07	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	8.24
02/09/07	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	365.4
02/10/07	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	2420
02/11/07	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	1046
02/12/07	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	648.8
02/15/07	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	416
02/16/07	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	960.6
02/27/09	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	686.7
02/28/07	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	35	141.2
02/28/07	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	8.9
03/31/07	TSS	E-001	% Removal	Minimum 85	80.8
03/31/07	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	9.89
04/30/07	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	10.7
05/31/07	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	6.6
01/05/08	Copper	E-003	µg/L	19	39
01/05/08	TSS	E-001	mg/L	45	121

Date of Violation	Exceeded Parameter	Location ^[1]	Units	Effluent Limitation	Reported Concentration
01/08/08	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	>2419.6
01/28/08	Enterococcus	E-002	MPN/100 mL	276	2419.6
01/29/08	Enterococcus	E-002	MPN/100 mL	276	>2419.6
01/31/08	TSS	E-001	% Removal	Minimum 85	73.2
01/31/08	TSS	E-001	mg/L	30	48
02/04/08	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	2419.6
02/19/08	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	276	1229.7
02/29/08	TSS	E-001	% Removal	Minimum 85	72.6
02/29/08	TSS	E-001	mg/L	30	36
02/29/08	Enterococcus	E-001	MPN/100 mL	35	58.1
12/31/08	Ammonia	E-003	mg/L	6.0	8.6
03/07/09	TSS	E-001	mg/L	45	53

Footnotes to Table F-5:

[1] Locations: E-001: Ignacio Plant effluent; E-002: Novato Plant effluent; E-003: combined effluent at discharge outfall to San Pablo Bay.

The Regional Water Board adopted Order No. R2-2005-0050 to address effluent limitations violations of Order No. R2-2004-0093 and assess Mandatory Minimum Penalties for violations through May 31, 2005, and adopted Order No. R2-2007-0081 to address violations and assess Mandatory Minimum Penalties for violations that occurred through May 31, 2007. The Discharger chose to complete a supplemental environmental project in response to Order No. R2-2007-0081. State Water Board Order No. SWB 2008-2-0015 addressed violations that occurred from January 5, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

Most of the enterococcus, TSS, and BOD violations occurred at the Ignacio Plant (E-001), which is now only serving as a roughing treatment facility, and will be decommissioned in 2011. In 2001, the Discharger prepared a Strategic Plan that concluded that the Discharger needed treatment plant upgrades and expanded capacity to accommodate limited future growth in the service area and to reliably comply with BOD and TSS effluent limitations at the Ignacio Plant. In March 2008, the Discharger changed the treatment process scheme to continue treating influent flows at the Ignacio Plant, and then convey the treated effluent to the Novato Plant for further treatment to circumvent continuing effluent limitation violations at the Ignacio Plant. The schedule for remaining facility upgrades is discussed in II. E., below. In May 2008, the Regional Water Board adopted Cease and Desist Order No. R2-2008-0029, which required the Discharger to upgrade the Novato Plant and established a time schedule for completion of upgrades to address foreseeable violations of copper and cyanide effluent limitations established by Order No. R2-2008-0026 (amending Order No. R2-2004-0093).

2. **Compliance with Previous Permit Provisions.** A list of special activities required by the previous Orders and the status of those requirements are shown in Table F-6, below.

Table F-6. Compliance with Previous Order Provisions

Provision Number	Requirement	Status of Completion
E.3	Cyanide Compliance Schedule and Cyanide SSO Study	1/30/2006, 10/26/2006, 2/1/2007, 12/4/2007, 12/29/2008
E.9	Bacteriological Study Final Study Report	6/21/2006
E.10	Reclamation Pond Operation	12/20/2006, 12/22/2009

Provision Number	Requirement	Status of Completion
E.11	Compliance Schedule for Conventional Effluent Limitations at Ignacio Plant	8/31/2006, 1/2/2008
E.15	Blending Monitoring Study	6/30/2006
R2-2008-0026	Copper Action Plan, Source Identification	8/26/2008
R2-2008-0026	Cyanide Action Plan, Source Identification	8/26/2008

E. Planned Changes

The Discharger is currently undergoing facility upgrades that augment its treatment capacity at the Novato Plant. The Discharger has completed an Environmental Impact Report and an antidegradation analysis for facility construction to increase full secondary capacity to 7.05 mgd. The Novato Plant improvements include construction of the following new facilities: headworks, influent pump station, two primary clarifiers, two aeration basins, two secondary clarifiers, UV disinfection unit, gravity belt thickener, second digester, odor control facilities, and electrical facilities. Once construction is complete, the Ignacio Plant will be decommissioned and all influent flows will be routed to the Novato Plant. The remaining schedule of improvements is as follows:

- June 30, 2010 Complete two aerations basins
- December 31, 2010 Complete second primary clarifiers and second digester.
- June 30, 2011 Place all treatment plant improvements into operation.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

This Order’s requirements are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to federal Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402 and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and chapter 5.5, division 7, of the California Water Code (CWC) or Water Code, commencing with section 13370. It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under CWC section 13389, this action to issue an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin* (Basin Plan) is the Regional Water Board’s master water quality control planning document. It designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives (WQOs) for waters of the State, including surface waters and groundwater. It also includes programs of

implementation to achieve WQOs. The Basin Plan was adopted by the Regional Water Board and approved by the State Water Board, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and USEPA as required. Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

The Basin Plan identifies beneficial uses for the receiving water for this discharge, San Pablo Bay. State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63 established State policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply (MUN). Because of the marine influence in San Pablo Bay, total dissolved solids levels exceed 3,000 mg/L and thereby meet an exception for San Pablo Bay. The MUN designation therefore does not apply to San Pablo Bay.

The Basin Plan beneficial uses of San Pablo Bay are listed in Table F-7, below.

Table F-7. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Uses
001	San Pablo Bay	Industrial Service Supply (IND) Ocean, Commercial, and Sport Fishing (COMM) Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL) Estuarine Habitat (EST) Fish Migration (MIGR) Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) Fish Spawning (SPWN) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Water Contact Recreation (REC1) Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC2) Navigation (NAV)

The State Water Board’s *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries—Part 1, Sediment Quality* became effective on August 25, 2009. This plan integrates three lines of evidence (sediment toxicity, benthic community condition, and sediment chemistry) to determine if sediment-dependent biota and human health are protected from exposure to toxic pollutants in sediment. The plan focuses on benthic communities in enclosed bays and estuaries, and supersedes other narrative sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions in other water quality control plans to the extent that they apply to sediment quality in bays and estuaries.

2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About 40 criteria in the NTR and apply 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 applied in the State. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria (WQC) for priority toxic 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 through the NTR

and to the WQOs established in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated 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. **Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements.** Section 2.1 of the SIP provides that, based on a discharger's request and demonstration that it is infeasible for an existing discharger to achieve immediate compliance with an effluent limitation derived from a CTR criterion, compliance schedules may be allowed in an NPDES permit. Unless an exception has been granted under SIP section 5.3, a compliance schedule may not exceed 5 years from the date that the permit is issued or reissued, nor may it extend beyond 10 years from the effective date of the SIP (or May 18, 2010).

The State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2008-0025 on April 15, 2008, titled "Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits," which includes compliance schedule policies for pollutants not addressed by the SIP. USEPA and Office of Administrative Law approved this policy, and it became effective on August 27, 2008. This Order does not include compliance schedules or interim effluent limits.

5. **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 [65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000), codified at 40 CFR 131.21]. 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.
6. **Antidegradation Policy.** 40 CFR 131.12 requires that state WQS include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16, which incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law and 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.
7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** CWA Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) and 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.

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

In November 2006, the USEPA approved a revised list of impaired water bodies prepared by the State [the 303(d) list], prepared pursuant to CWA section 303(d), which requires identification of specific water bodies where it is expected that WQS will not be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. Where it has not done so already, the Regional Water Board plans to adopt total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for pollutants on the

303(d) list. TMDLs establish wasteload allocations for point sources and load allocations for non-point sources, and are established to achieve the WQS for the impaired waterbodies. The SIP requires that final effluent limitations for all 303(d)-listed pollutants be consistent with the TMDLs and associated wasteload allocations.

San Pablo Bay is 303(d) listed as impaired by chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, dioxin compounds, furan compounds, mercury, nickel, PCBs, dioxin-like PCBs, selenium, and exotic species. On February 12, 2008, USEPA approved a mercury TMDL for San Pablo Bay, which is implemented by Regional Water Board Order No. R2-2007-0077; therefore, mercury is not regulated under this Order.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the NPDES regulations: 40 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative WQC to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, WQBELs must be established.

Several specific factors affecting the development of limitations and requirements in this Order are discussed as follows.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

- 1. Discharge Prohibition III.A (No discharge other than that described in this Order):**
This prohibition is the same as in the previous permit and is based on CWC section 13260, which requires filing a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) before discharges can occur. Discharges not described in the Report of Waste Discharge, and subsequently in this Order, are prohibited.
- 2. Discharge Prohibition III.B (The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewaters to waters of the U.S. is prohibited, except as provided for in Section I.G.2 of Attachment D):** Federal regulations prohibit bypasses, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i) conditions are met. This prohibition also approves bypass of peak wet weather flows above 9 mgd when recombined with secondary treatment flows and discharged in accordance with the conditions at 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A) – (C) (see Federal Standard Provisions, Attachment D, Section G) and is retained from the previous permit for the existing Novato Plant.

Background

During significant storm events, high influent flows can overwhelm certain parts of the wastewater treatment process and may cause damage or failure of the system. Operators of wastewater treatment plants must manage these high flows to both ensure the continued

operation of the treatment process and to prevent backups and overflows of raw wastewater in basements or on city streets. USEPA recognizes that peak wet weather flow diversions around secondary treatment units (blending) at treatment plants serving separate sanitary sewer conveyance systems may be necessary in some circumstances. In December 2005, USEPA invited public comment on a proposed Peak Wet Weather Policy that interprets 40 CFR 122.41(m) to apply to wet weather diversions recombined with flow from secondary treatment, and provides guidance regarding when the Regional Water Board may approve blending in an NPDES permit. The draft policy would require that dischargers meet all the requirements of NPDES permits and encourages municipalities to make investments in ongoing maintenance and capital improvements to improve their system's long-term performance. While USEPA has not formally adopted the draft policy, the proposal is a useful tool for Regional Water Board consideration.

40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A) – (C) Criteria

If the criteria of 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A) – (C) are met, the Regional Water Board can approve wet weather diversions that are recombined with flow from secondary treatment. The 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i) criteria are (A) bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; (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; and (C) the Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Federal Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 (Attachment D).

On February 23, 2010, the Discharger submitted a No Feasible Alternatives Analysis (NFAA) that addresses measures it has taken and plans to take to reduce and eliminate bypasses during wet weather events so that such bypasses can be approved under 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4).

The NFAA provides information about the existing treatment units at the Novato Plant. The existing aeration tanks, final clarifiers, and nitrification tower only have a secondary treatment capacity of 9 mgd, which limit the peak wet weather treatment capacity of the plant. On average, the Novato Plant experiences 2.6 wet weather diversions each year. The average duration is 55 hours and instantaneous plant flows can range as high as 24 MGD.

The NFAA also describes the \$90 million plant upgrade project. The upgrades have or will result in many new treatment units, including two new primary clarifiers, four new aeration basins, and two new secondary clarifiers, which all have a peak wet weather treatment capacity of 47 mgd. Therefore, once the plant upgrade project is completed, there will be no peak wet weather bypass.

In addition to upgrading the treatment plant, the Discharger has spent \$12 million on sewer system and pump station upgrades with \$27 million more to be expended over the next 5 years. The Discharger spends approximately \$2 million each year in repairing and maintaining the sanitary sewer collection system and associated pump stations. The Discharger also expects reductions in inflow and infiltration (I/I) over the next 10-15 years as the Discharger implements the various components of the State-mandated Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (SSMP) programs and continues to improve and upgrade the collection system.

The Discharger has satisfied 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A) – (C). Bypasses are necessary to prevent severe property damage when flows exceed the capacity of the secondary treatment process. The Discharger has analyzed alternatives to bypassing and has determined that no feasible alternatives to bypassing exist at this time. The Discharger has submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Federal Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5.

3. **Discharge Prohibition III.C (Average dry weather flow not to exceed dry weather design capacity):** This prohibition is retained from the previous permit and is based on the design treatment capacity of the facility treatment system. Exceedance of the plant's average dry weather flow design capacity may result in lowering the reliability of achieving compliance with water quality requirements. Upon the completion of a submittal required by Special Provision VI.C.4.c, and Executive Officer approval of these submittals, the permitted dry weather flow capacity of 6.55 mgd will increase to 7.05 mgd.
4. **Discharge Prohibition III. D (No sanitary sewer overflows to waters of the United States):** Discharge Prohibition No. 15 from Basin Plan Table 4-1, and the CWA prohibit the discharge of wastewater to surface waters except as authorized under an NPDES permit. POTWs must achieve secondary treatment at a minimum and any more stringent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards. [33 U.S.C. § 1311 (b)(1)(B and C)] Therefore, a sanitary sewer overflow that results in the discharge of raw sewage, or sewage not meeting effluent limitations required by the Order, to surface waters is prohibited under the CWA and the Basin Plan.
5. **Discharge Prohibition III.E (Discharge to San Pablo Bay during the dry weather period of June 1 through August 31 is prohibited):** This prohibition is retained from the previous permit and is based on the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan prohibits discharges not receiving a minimum 10:1 initial dilution (Chapter 4, Discharge Prohibition1). The Discharger does not always achieve an initial 10:1 dilution because the discharge is to the intertidal mudflats of San Pablo Bay, where at tidal elevations below the +1 foot mean lower low water tidal elevation, the outfall is not submerged. The discharge prohibition is maintained from June 1 through August 31, while an exception to discharge Prohibition 1 is granted for discharges during the wet weather period of November through April and the dry weather months of May, September and October, as described in IV.B, below.

The Discharger may also discharge between June and August under emergency situations if authorized by the Executive Officer. When making an emergency discharge request, the Discharger will need to demonstrate that the facility is running out of its storage capacity for treated wastewater. This exception is continued from the previous permit and is intended to protect the treatment facility from being flooded or occurrence of uncontrolled spills. This permit also allows that if an emergency discharge is due to heavy storms, the Discharger may notify the Regional Water Board case manager when a discharge is unavoidable, and discharge treated wastewater at its discretion, before approval from the Executive Officer.

B. Shallow Water Discharge and Basin Plan Discharge Prohibition 1

The Basin Plan prohibits discharges not receiving a minimum 10:1 initial dilution or to dead end sloughs (Chapter 4, Discharge Prohibition 1). In accordance with the Basin Plan, this Order grants the Discharger an exception to the discharge prohibition for discharges to San Pablo Bay. The basis for allowing the exception is described below.

The Basin Plan states that exceptions to Prohibition 1 will be considered for discharges where:

- An inordinate burden would be placed on the discharger relative to the beneficial uses protected and an equivalent level of environmental protection can be achieved by alternate means, such as an alternative discharge site, a higher level of treatment, and/or improved treatment reliability.
- A discharge is approved as part of a reclamation project; or
- It can be determined that net environmental benefits will be derived as a result of the discharge.

The Basin Plan further states:

Significant factors to be considered by the Regional Water Board in reviewing requests for exceptions will be the reliability of the discharger's system in preventing inadequately treated wastewater from being discharged to the receiving water and the environmental consequences of such discharges.

The Regional Water Board historically has granted an exception to Prohibition 1 from September 1 through May 31 for discharges to San Pablo Bay based on the Discharger's reclamation program and operation of a pond for wildlife habitat. This Order continues that exception and discharge prohibition based on the Discharger's reclamation program and significant capital improvements to enhance the Discharger's reliability in preventing inadequately treated wastewater from being discharged to the receiving water (see below).

1. The Discharger maintains and implements significant reclamation projects. An average of 48 percent of the Discharger's treated wastewater was used for recycled water applications over the last two years.
 - a. The older reclamation project includes a 15-acre wildlife pond, 180-million-gallon storage ponds, and 820 acres of irrigated pasture. The wildlife pond provides valuable habitat for migrating birdlife as well as indigenous bird and animal species. The storage ponds provide habitat for migrating as well as indigenous birdlife.
 - b. In addition to the above reclamation project, the Discharger also partners with the North Marin Water District (NMWD) to produce and distribute Title-22 recycled water. The Discharger and NMWD recently constructed and operate a 0.5 MGD tertiary Recycled Water Facility that provides unrestricted reuse recycled water to the Stonetree Golf Course and one Novato Fire Protection District Fire Station. Additionally, the Discharger and the NMWD are cooperating on expanding the capacity of the facilities to serve more areas through a joint Recycled Water Master Plan. The Discharger and NMWD are

active members of the North Bay Water Reuse Authority, through which the Discharger is exploring additional opportunities for water recycling in the North Bay.

- c. To support the reclamation and water recycling activities, and consistent with NPDES permit requirements, the Discharger does not discharge to receiving waters between June 1 and August 31 of each year.
2. The Discharger has completed a significant portion of a major upgrade of its treatment facilities to provide enhanced reliability in preventing inadequately treated wastewater from being discharged to the receiving water. Upon completion of all construction by June 2011, treatment will be consolidated at the Novato Plant. This consolidation will allow for decommissioning of the Ignacio Plant, which is unable to attain secondary treatment standards for BOD₅ and TSS during dry weather. The consolidated facility will provide standard secondary treatment to wet weather flows up to 47 MGD, thereby precluding the need for wet weather blending.

The Regional Water Board finds that the reclamation and recycling programs, as well as the significant treatment upgrade undertaken by the Discharger, qualify the Discharger for an exception to Basin Plan Prohibition 1. This Order continues to grant the discharge prohibition exception from September 1 to May 31 of each year (and under emergency circumstances as described in Discharge Prohibition III.E), provided the Discharger continues its water reclamation/recycling efforts and completes its Upgrade Project as discussed earlier. This Order also requires a level of treatment, as discussed in IV.C below, greater than secondary treatment requirements for dry weather discharges in May, September, and October, thereby requiring a level of protection equivalent to adherence to the discharge prohibition. To address the Discharger's treatment reliability, Provision VI.C.4.a of the Order requires the Discharger to conduct routine analyses of its collection and treatment system with attention toward preventing discharges of inadequately treated wastewater.

C. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority for Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

CWA section 301(b) and 40 CFR 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting 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 133. These Secondary Treatment Regulations include the following minimum requirements. The 30-day average percent removal for BOD₅ and TSS, by concentration, is not to be less than 85 percent.

Table F-8. Secondary Treatment Requirements

Parameters	30-Day Average	7-Day Average
BOD ₅	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
CBOD ₅ ^[1]	25 mg/L	40 mg/L
TSS	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
pH	6.0 – 9.0	

Footnotes for Table F-8:

^[1] At the option of the permitting authority, these effluent limitations for CBODs may be substituted for limitations for BODs.

2. Applicable Effluent Limitations

This Order retains the effluent limitations for conventional and non-conventional pollutants from Order No. R2-2004-0093, as amended by Order No. R2-2008-0026. The basis for these limitations is detailed below.

- a. **BOD₅ and TSS.** The effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, including the 85 percent removal requirement, are unchanged from Order No. R2-2004-0093, as amended by Order No. R2-2008-0026. Concentration-based effluent limitations applicable during wet weather months (November – April) are based on secondary treatment requirements. Concentration-based effluent limitations applicable during dry weather discharge months (May, September, and October), and emergency discharges during June-August, are more stringent than required by the secondary treatment standards, but effluent data show they are technologically feasible and they are required to demonstrate a level of equivalent protection, on which, in part, an exception is based.
- b. **Oil and Grease.** The effluent limitations established for oil and grease are unchanged from the previous permit and are required by Basin Plan Table 4-2 for all discharges to inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries of the San Francisco Bay Region. The effluent limitations for oil and grease for dry weather discharges (May, September, and October), and emergency discharges during June-August are more stringent than required by Basin Plan Table 4-2, but effluent data show they are technologically feasible and they are required to demonstrate a level of equivalent protection, on which, in part, an exception is based.
- c. **pH.** The pH limitation is retained from Order No. R2-2004-0093 and is required by Basin Plan Table 4-2 for shallow water discharges.
- d. **Enterococcus Bacteria.** The 30-day geometric mean effluent limitation for enterococcus bacteria is unchanged from the previous Order; however, the single sample maximum limit of 276 colonies per 100 mL is not retained to be consistent with other recently adopted NPDES permits and USEPA criteria. Basin Plan Table 3-2 cites the 30-day geometric mean enterococcus bacteria limit based on the USEPA criteria established at 40 CFR 131.41 for coastal recreational waters, including coastal estuaries, in California. These water quality criteria became effective on December 16, 2004 [69 Fed. Register 67218 (November 16, 2006)].

Although USEPA also established single sample maximum criteria for enterococci bacteria, this Order implements only the geometric mean criterion of 35 colonies per 100 mL as an effluent limitation. When these water quality criteria were promulgated, USEPA expected that the single sample maximum values would be used for making beach notification and beach closure decisions. “Other than in the beach notification and closure decision context, the geometric mean is the more relevant value for assuring that appropriate actions are taken to protect and improve water quality because it is a more

reliable measure, being less subject to random variation ...” [69 Fed Reg. 67224 (November 16, 2004)].

The removal of the daily maximum bacteria limit is consistent with an exception to the Clean Water Act’s backsliding provisions, expressed at CWA 402(o)(2)(B)(ii), for technical mistakes.

- e. **Fecal Coliform Bacteria.** The Order establishes effluent limitations for fecal coliform bacteria based on Table 3-1 of the Basin Plan to protect shellfish harvesting, with a dilution credit of 10:1 (or $D=9$), based on the Discharger’s mixing zone study, dated April 7, 2010. The study indicates that a mixing zone associated with a 10:1 dilution credit is about 39 acres, and is about 0.06% of the area of San Pablo Bay (see more detailed discussion under Section IV.D.4.c below). The receiving water of San Pablo Bay has a beneficial use of shellfish harvesting and effluent limitations for *Enterococcus* may not be fully protective of this beneficial use because the effluent limitation for *Enterococcus* is established to be protective of recreation beneficial uses. Therefore, this Order includes new fecal coliform effluent limits to protect shellfish harvesting.

In calculating the fecal coliform effluent limits, the following equation is used:

$$\text{Effluent limits} = C + D \times (C-B)$$

where C = Basin Plan objective

D = dilution credit, here $D = 9$

B = background concentration, since no background data is available at this time, B is set at 0

Therefore, the fecal coliform effluent limits = $10 \times C$

- f. **Total Chlorine Residual.** The effluent limitation for chlorine residual is based on Basin Plan Table 4-2. It is unchanged from the previous Order. The Discharger may use a continuous online monitoring system to measure flow, chlorine, and sodium bisulfite concentration and dosage to prove that chlorine residual exceedances are false positives. If convincing evidence is provided, Regional Water Board staff may conclude that false positives of chlorine residual exceedances are not violations of this limitation. Self-monitoring data show the Discharger can comply with this limitation.

D. WQBELs

WQBELs have been derived to implement WQOs that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the WQOs have been approved pursuant to federal law. The procedures for calculating individual WQBELs are based on the SIP, which USEPA approved prior to May 1, 2001, or Basin Plan provisions approved by USEPA on May 29, 2000. Most beneficial uses and WQOs contained in the Basin Plan were approved under State law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any WQOs 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 [Clean Water] Act” pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order’s

restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than the applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA.

1. Scope and Authority

- a. 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 excursion of a WQS, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. As specified in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i), permits are required to include WQBELs for all pollutants “which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard.”

The process for determining “reasonable potential” and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable WQOs contained in other state plans and policies, and applicable WQC contained in the CTR and NTR.

- b. NPDES regulations and the SIP provide the basis to establish Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDELs).
 - (1) **NPDES Regulations.** NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.45(d) state: “For continuous discharges all permit effluent limitations, standards, and prohibitions, including those necessary to achieve water quality standards, shall *unless impracticable* be stated as maximum daily and average monthly discharge limitations for all discharges other than publicly owned treatment works.”
 - (2) **SIP.** The SIP (page 8, Section 1.4) requires WQBELs to be expressed as MDELs and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).
- c. MDELs are used in this Order to protect against acute water quality effects. The MDELs are necessary for preventing fish kills or mortality to aquatic organisms.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and WQOs

The WQOs applicable to the receiving water for this discharge are from the Basin Plan; the CTR, established by USEPA at 40 CFR 131.38; and the NTR, established by USEPA at 40 CFR 131.36. Some pollutants have WQOs established by more than one of these three sources.

- a. **Basin Plan.** The Basin Plan specifies numeric WQOs for 10 priority toxic pollutants, as well as narrative WQOs for toxicity and bioaccumulation in order to protect beneficial uses. The pollutants for which the Basin Plan specifies numeric objectives are arsenic, cadmium, chromium (VI), copper in marine and freshwater, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, zinc, and cyanide. The narrative toxicity objective states in part that “[a]ll waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or that produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms.” The bioaccumulation objective states in part that “[c]ontrollable water quality factors shall not cause a detrimental increase in concentrations of toxic substances found in bottom sediments or aquatic life. Effects on

aquatic organisms, wildlife, and human health will be considered.” Effluent limitations and provisions contained in this Order are designed to implement these objectives, based on available information.

- b. **CTR.** The CTR specifies numeric aquatic life criteria for 23 priority toxic pollutants and numeric human health criteria for 57 priority toxic pollutants. These criteria apply to all inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries of San Francisco Bay Region, although Basin Plan Tables 3-3 and 3-4 include numeric objectives for certain of these priority toxic pollutants that supersede CTR criteria (except in the South Bay south of the Dumbarton Bridge). Human health criteria are further identified as “water and organisms” and “organisms only.” The CTR criteria applicable to “organisms only” were used for the RPA because the receiving water is not a source of drinking water.
- c. **NTR.** The NTR establishes numeric aquatic life criteria for selenium and numeric human health criteria for 33 toxic organic pollutants for waters of San Francisco Bay upstream to and including Suisun Bay and the Sacramento River-San Joaquin River Delta. These NTR criteria apply to San Pablo Bay, the receiving water for this Discharger.
- d. **Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Controls.** Where numeric objectives have not been established or updated in the Basin Plan, NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that WQBELs be established based on USEPA criteria, supplemented where necessary by other relevant information, to attain and maintain narrative WQOs to fully protect designated beneficial uses. To determine the need for and, when necessary, establish WQBELs, the Regional Water Board has followed the requirements of applicable NPDES regulations, including 40 CFR 122 and 131; as well as guidance and requirements established by the Basin Plan; USEPA’s *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (the TSD, EPA/505/2-90-001, 1991); and the SIP.
- e. **Basin Plan Receiving Water Salinity Policy.** The Basin Plan (like the CTR and the NTR) states that the salinity characteristics (i.e., freshwater vs. saltwater) of the receiving water are to be considered in determining the applicable WQC. Freshwater criteria apply to discharges to waters with salinities equal to or less than one part per thousand (ppt) at least 95 percent of the time. Saltwater criteria apply to discharges to waters with salinities equal to or greater than 10 ppt at least 95 percent of the time in a normal water year. For discharges to water with salinities in between these two categories, or tidally influenced freshwaters that support estuarine beneficial uses, the criteria are the lower of the salt or freshwater criteria (the latter calculated based on ambient hardness) for each substance.

The receiving water for this discharge is San Pablo Bay. Salinity data from the San Pablo Bay RMP monitoring station collected from March 1993 to August 2001 indicate that the salinity was less than 1 ppt in 2 percent of the samples and greater than 10 ppt in 63 percent of the samples. The waters of San Pablo Bay are therefore classified as estuarine, and the reasonable potential analysis (RPA) and effluent limitations in this Order are based on the more stringent of the fresh and saltwater objectives.

- f. **Sediment Quality Objectives.** The Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries—Part 1, Sediment Quality contains two narrative WQOs: “Pollutants in

sediments shall not be present in quantities that, alone or in combination, are toxic to benthic communities in bays and estuaries of California.” and “Pollutants shall not be present in sediments at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels that are harmful to human health.” The first of these WQOs is to be implemented by integrating three lines of evidence: sediment toxicity, benthic community condition, and sediment chemistry. The second is to be implemented on a case-by-case basis based on human health risk assessments. If the Regional Water Board determines that a discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of these sediment quality objectives, it is to impose the objectives as receiving water limits.

- g. **Receiving Water Hardness.** All available ambient hardness values were used to calculate freshwater WQOs that are hardness dependent. RMP data collected at the San Pablo Bay station (BD20) from February 1996 to August 2001 were used to determine the WQOs for this Order. To calculate WQOs for hardness dependent metals, the minimum value in the data set (138 mg/L) was used. All other results in the data set of 11 samples were censored for hardness values greater than 400 mg/L.
- h. **Site-Specific Metals Translators.** NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.45(c) require that effluent limitations for metals be expressed as total recoverable metal. Since applicable WQC for metals are typically expressed as dissolved metal, translators must be used to convert metals concentrations from dissolved to total recoverable and vice versa. The CTR includes default translators; however, site-specific conditions, such as water temperature, pH, suspended solids, and organic carbon greatly affect the form of metal (dissolved, non-filterable, or otherwise) present in the water and therefore available to cause toxicity. In general, the dissolved form of the metal is more available and more toxic to aquatic life than non-filterable forms. Site-specific translators can be developed to account for site-specific conditions, thereby preventing exceedingly stringent or under protective WQOs.

In this Order, site-specific translators for copper and nickel are based on data for dissolved and total metals from the Regional Monitoring Program (RMP) San Pablo Bay and Pinole Point stations, and data collected during a San Pablo Bay Copper and Nickel Study at Stations SJR-1 and SRJ-2. The following table shows these translators. More details are presented in the Discharger’s July 23, 2004, *Novato Sanitary District Copper and Nickel Translator Calculation*.

Table F-9. Site-Specific Translators

Pollutant	Site-Specific Translators	
	Acute	Chronic
Copper	0.73	0.39
Nickel	0.65	0.27

Default translators established by the USEPA at 40 CFR 131.38(b)(2), Table 2 were used to determine the need for and calculating WQBELs for all other metals.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

Assessing whether a pollutant has Reasonable Potential is the fundamental step in determining whether or not a WQBEL is required. Using the methods prescribed in SIP Section 1.3, effluent data were analyzed to determine if the discharge demonstrates Reasonable Potential. The Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) compares the effluent data with numeric and narrative WQOs in the Basin Plan, NTR, and CTR.

a. Reasonable Potential Methodology.

The RPA identifies the observed maximum effluent concentration (MEC) for each pollutant based on effluent concentration data. There are three triggers in determining Reasonable Potential according to SIP Section 1.3.

- (1) The first trigger (Trigger 1) is activated if the MEC is greater than or equal to the lowest applicable WQO ($MEC \geq WQO$), which has been adjusted, if appropriate, for pH, hardness, and translator data. If the MEC is greater than or equal to the adjusted WQO, then that pollutant has Reasonable Potential, and a WQBEL is required.
- (2) The second trigger (Trigger 2) is activated if the observed maximum ambient background concentration (B) is greater than the adjusted WQO ($B > WQO$), and the pollutant is detected in any of the effluent samples.
- (3) The third trigger (Trigger 3) is activated if a review of other information determines that a WQBEL is required to protect beneficial uses, even though both MEC and B are less than the WQO.

b. Effluent Data

The Regional Water Board's August 6, 2001, letter titled *Requirement for Monitoring of Pollutants in Effluent and Receiving Water to Implement New Statewide Regulations and Policy* (hereinafter referred to as the Regional Water Board's August 6, 2001, Letter) formally required the Discharger to initiate or continue monitoring for the priority pollutants using analytical methods that provide the best detection limits reasonably feasible. Regional Water Board staff analyzed these effluent data and the nature of the Novato Sanitary District discharge facility to determine if the discharge has Reasonable Potential. The RPA is based on the effluent monitoring data collected from January 2004 to April 2009 for most pollutants and from April 2008 to April 2009 for total ammonia.

c. Ambient Background Data

Ambient background values are typically used to determine reasonable potential and to calculate effluent limitations, when necessary. For the RPA, ambient background concentrations are the observed maximum detected water column concentrations. The SIP states that, for calculating WQBELs, ambient background concentrations are either the observed maximum ambient water column concentrations or, for criteria intended to protect human health from carcinogenic effects, the arithmetic mean of observed ambient water concentrations.

The RMP station located in San Pablo Bay is a far-field background station and has been monitored for most of the inorganic (CTR constituent numbers 1-15) and some of the organic (CTR constituent numbers 16-126) toxic pollutants, and these data were used as background data in performing the RPA for this discharge.

The RMP does not analyze all of the constituents listed in the CTR. These data gaps are addressed by the Board's August 6, 2001, Letter, which formally required dischargers to conduct ambient background monitoring and effluent monitoring for those constituents not currently monitored by the RMP and to provide this technical information to the Regional Water Board.

On May 15, 2003, a group of San Francisco Bay Region dischargers known as the Bay Area Clean Water Agencies (BACWA) submitted a collaborative receiving water study, entitled the *San Francisco Bay Ambient Water Monitoring Interim Report* (2003). This study includes monitoring results from sampling events in 2002 and 2003 for the remaining priority pollutants not monitored by the RMP. This study included the Yerba Buena monitoring station. BACWA provided additional data in *Ambient Water Monitoring: Final CTR Sampling Update Report*, dated June 15, 2004.

The RPA was conducted and the WQBELs were calculated using RMP data through 2001 for the San Pablo Bay RMP station for organics and inorganics, and additional data from the BACWA receiving water study for the Yerba Buena Island RMP station.

d. Reasonable Potential Analysis for Ammonia

Ammonia is a toxic pollutant, but not a priority pollutant as defined by the CTR; therefore, the procedures outlined in the *Technical Support Document for Toxics Control* (TSD) (EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991) were used to determine if ammonia in the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause water quality objectives to be exceeded in the receiving water.

(1) TSD RPA Procedure

The TSD allows using measured receiving water concentrations (RWC) or projected RWC from effluent data to perform an RPA. The following summarizes steps to determine reasonable potential for excursions above ambient criteria using effluent data:

Step 1. Determine the number of total observations (n) for a set of effluent data and determine the highest value from that data set (the maximum effluent concentration or MEC).

Step 2. Determine the coefficient of variation (CV) from the data set. For a data set where $n < 10$, the CV is estimated to equal 0.6. For a data set where $n > 10$, the CV is calculated as the standard deviation divided by the mean.

Step 3. Determine an appropriate ratio for projecting a selected upper bound concentration (e.g., the 99th or 95th percentile) assuming a lognormal distribution.

To do this, the percentile represented by the MEC in a data set of “*n*” samples, *p_n*, needs to be determined based on the desired confidence interval, e.g., 95% or 99%.

$$p_n = (1 - \text{confidence interval})^{1/n}$$

Then concentrations based on two percentile values, *C_{upper bound}*, and *C_{P_n}* need to be calculated using the following equation.

$$C_p = \exp(Z_p \sigma - 0.5 \sigma^2)$$

where $\sigma^2 = \ln(CV^2 + 1)$, *p* is the percentile (upper bound or *p_n*), and *Z_p* is the standard normal distribution value for the percentile *p*.

The ratio, *R*, is then determined to be

$$R = \frac{C_{\text{upper bound}}}{C_{P_n}}$$

Step 4. Multiply the MEC by the ratio, *R*, determined by Step 3. Use this value with the appropriate dilution to project the receiving water concentration (RWC) (dilution ratio of 1:1; no dilution is considered in the ammonia RPA).

$$\text{RWC} = \text{MEC} \times R / \text{dilution ratio}$$

Step 5. Compare the projected RWC to the applicable WQC (CCC, CMC, human health criteria, etc). If a RWC is greater than or equal to a criterion, then there is reasonable potential.

(2) TSD-based RPA for Ammonia

- i. *Ammonia WQOs.* The Basin Plan contains WQOs for un-ionized ammonia of 0.025 mg/L as an annual median and 0.16 mg/L as a maximum for San Pablo Bay.
- ii. *Ammonia Data Translation.* Effluent and receiving water monitoring data are available for total ammonia, not un-ionized ammonia, because (1) sampling and laboratory methods are not available to analyze for un-ionized ammonia; and (2) the fraction of total ammonia that exists in the toxic un-ionized form depends on the pH, salinity, and temperature of the water. Total ammonia concentrations were translated into un-ionized ammonia concentrations (as nitrogen) to compare with the Basin Plan un-ionized ammonia objectives based on the following equations [Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia (saltwater) – 1989, USEPA Publication 440/5-88-004, USEPA, 1989]:

$$\text{For salinity} > 10 \text{ ppt: fraction of NH}_3 = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{(pK - pH)}}$$

Where:

$$pK = 9.245 + 0.116*(I) + 0.0324*(298-T) + 0.0415*(P)/T$$

I = the molal ionic strength of saltwater = $19.9273*(S)/(1000-1.005109*S)$

S = salinity (parts per thousand)

T = temperature in Kelvin

P = pressure (one atmosphere)

$$\text{For salinity} < 1 \text{ ppt: fraction of NH}_3 = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{(pK - pH)}}$$

Where:

$$pK = 0.09018 + 2729.92/T$$

T = temperature in Kelvin

For this calculation, no salinity data were available and staff assumed that the effluent is fresh; therefore, staff used the equation for waters of salinity <1 ppt.

iii. *Ammonia Dilution.* For purposes of this discharge, no dilution was assumed for ammonia, i.e., dilution ratio=1; therefore, the RWC is the same as the projected upper bound concentration, i.e., $RWC = MEC \times R$ (see Step 4 under TSD RPA Procedure above).

iv. Two Approaches

According to the TSD, the RPA can be performed based on the projected RWC using effluent data (the steps summarized above) or measured receiving water concentrations. Both values may be compared directly with WQOs.

(a) RPA Based on Effluent Data

Effluent monitoring data for total ammonia, pH, and temperature from April 1, 2008 through April 30, 2009 (prior to April 1, 2008, only total ammonia effluent data were available for the final discharge, no pH or temperature were measured at the final discharge location) were used for the RPA based on effluent data. Un-ionized ammonia concentrations were calculated using the pH and temperature data collected for the same samples. There were 89 data points (n=89). The MEC was 0.24 mg/L as un-ionized ammonia. The confidence interval was set at 95%. The percentile represented by the MEC is calculated to be:

$$p_n = (1-0.95)^{1/90} = 0.9669$$

For this analysis, $C_{\text{upper bound}}$ is set at the 99th percentile. $C_{P_n} = 3.18$, $C_{\text{upper bound}} = 4.72$, and the ratio of $C_{\text{upper bound}}/C_{P_n} = 1.48$. With no dilution (dilution ratio = 1), the projected receiving water concentration is

$$RWC = MEC \times R / \text{dilution ratio} = 0.24 \times 1.48 = 0.36 \text{ mg/L}$$

This value is greater than the Basin Plan un-ionized ammonia acute objective of 0.16 mg/L, indicating reasonable potential to exceed this objective.

The median of the effluent data is appropriate for comparing with the chronic objective, which is expressed as an annual median. The 50th percentile un-ionized ammonia concentration was calculated from the effluent data and compared with the annual median objective. No projection is needed because the observed 50th percentile is generally very close to the population 50th percentile. The 50th percentile value is 0.032 mg/L, which is also greater than the annual median objective of 0.025 mg/L.

Therefore, there is reasonable potential based on projected receiving water concentration from the effluent data.

(b) RPA Based on Receiving Water Data

RPA can also be based on receiving water data if available. The Discharger, however, has not collected any near-field receiving water data so it is impossible to conduct an RPA based on receiving water data.

e. Reasonable Potential Analysis for Sediment Quality Objectives

Pollutants in some receiving water sediments may be present in quantities that, alone or in combination, are toxic to benthic communities. Efforts are underway to identify stressors causing such conditions. To date, there is no evidence to directly link compromised sediment conditions to the discharge subject to this Order. Therefore, the Regional Water Board does not find reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to exceedances of the sediment quality objectives. Nevertheless, the Discharger continues to participate in the RMP, which monitors San Francisco Bay sediment and seeks to identify stressors responsible for degraded sediment quality.

f. RPA Determination for Priority Pollutants

The MECs, most stringent applicable WQC, and background concentrations used in the RPA are presented in the following table, along with the RPA results (yes or no) for each pollutant analyzed. Reasonable Potential was not determined for all pollutants, because there are not applicable WQC for all pollutants, and monitoring data are not available for others. Based on a review of the effluent data collected during the previous permit term from January 2004 through April 2009, the pollutants that exhibit Reasonable Potential are copper, cyanide, dioxin-TEQ, carbon tetrachloride, dieldrin, and total ammonia by Trigger 1.

Table F-10. Reasonable Potential Analysis Summary

CTR #	Priority Pollutants	Governing WQO/WQC (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	Maximum Background or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	RPA Results ^[3]
1	Antimony	4300	0.53	1.8	No
2	Arsenic	36	1	4.6	No
3	Beryllium	No Criteria	<0.006	0.215	Ud

CTR #	Priority Pollutants	Governing WQO/WQC (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	Maximum Background or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	RPA Results ^[3]
4	Cadmium	1.5	0.092	0.230	No
5a	Chromium (III)	269	1.78	40.7	No
5b	Chromium (VI)	11	0.9	Not Available	No
6	Copper	13	39	14.3	Yes
7	Lead	4.8	2.7	0.37 ^[4]	No
8	Mercury (303d listed)	0.025	0.066	0.088	Yes^[5]
9	Nickel (303d listed)	30	9.2	30.35	No
10	Selenium (303d listed)	5.0	0.95	0.33	No
11	Silver	2.2	0.6	0.059	No
12	Thallium	6.3	0.094	0.21	No
13	Zinc	86	40.5	35	No
14	Cyanide	2.9	7	< 0.4	Yes
15	Asbestos	No Criteria	Not Available	Not Available	Ud
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (303d listed)	1.4E-08	<0.0000007	8.00E-09	No
	Dioxin TEQ (303d listed)	1.4E-08	5.0E-07	5.3E-08	Yes
17	Acrolein	780	<0.56	< 0.5	No
18	Acrylonitrile	0.66	<0.33	0.03	No
19	Benzene	71	<0.06	< 0.05	No
20	Bromoform	360	0.087	< 0.5	No
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	4.4	7.6	0.06	Yes
22	Chlorobenzene	21000	<0.06	< 0.5	No
23	Chlorodibromomethane	34	17.3	< 0.05	No
24	Chloroethane	No Criteria	<0.07	< 0.5	Ud
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	No Criteria	<0.1	< 0.5	Ud
26	Chloroform	No Criteria	88	< 0.5	Ud
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	7.5	< 0.05	No
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	No Criteria	<0.05	< 0.05	Ud
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	99	<0.06	0.04	No
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.2	<0.06	< 0.5	No
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	39	0.088	< 0.05	No
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	1700	<0.05	Not Available	No
33	Ethylbenzene	29000	<0.06	< 0.5	No
34	Methyl Bromide	4000	<0.05	< 0.5	No
35	Methyl Chloride	No Criteria	<0.04	< 0.5	Ud
36	Methylene Chloride	1600	0.38	22	No
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	11	<0.06	< 0.05	No
38	Tetrachloroethylene	8.9	0.24	< 0.5	No
39	Toluene	200000	3.88	< 0.3	No
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	140000	<0.05	< 0.5	No
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No Criteria	<0.06	< 0.5	Ud
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	42	<0.07	< 0.05	No
43	Trichloroethylene	81	0.24	< 0.5	No
44	Vinyl Chloride	525	<0.05	< 0.5	No
45	2-Chlorophenol	400	<0.4	< 1.2	No
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	790	<0.3	< 1.3	No
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	2300	<0.3	< 1.3	No
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	765	<0.3	< 1.2	No
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	14000	<0.3	< 0.7	No
50	2-Nitrophenol	No Criteria	<0.3	< 1.3	Ud
51	4-Nitrophenol	No Criteria	<0.2	< 1.6	Ud
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	No Criteria	<0.3	< 1.1	Ud
53	Pentachlorophenol	7.9	<0.3	< 1	No

CTR #	Priority Pollutants	Governing WQO/WQC (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	Maximum Background or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	RPA Results ^[3]
54	Phenol	4600000	<0.2	< 1.3	No
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.5	0.7	< 1.3	No
56	Acenaphthene	2700	<0.028	0.007	No
57	Acenaphthylene	No Criteria	0.02	0.00069	Ud
58	Anthracene	110000	0.04	0.00230	No
59	Benzidine	0.00054	<0.3	< 0.0015	No
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.049	<0.019	0.0064	No
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.049	0.02	0.00940	No
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.049	<0.02	0.01838	No
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	No Criteria	<0.06	0.0093	Ud
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	0.049	<0.02	0.00510	No
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	No Criteria	<0.3	< 0.3	Ud
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	1.4	<0.3	< 0.3	No
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	170000	<0.4	Not Available	No
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	5.9	5.4	0.091	No
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria	<0.4	< 0.23	Ud
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5200	<0.4	0.0056	No
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	4300	<0.3	< 0.3	No
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria	<0.4	< 0.3	Ud
73	Chrysene	0.049	<0.02	0.0086	No
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	0.049	<0.028	0.0026	No
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	17000	<0.05	< 0.8	No
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2600	<0.07	< 0.8	No
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2600	<0.06	< 0.8	No
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	0.077	<0.3	< 0.001	No
79	Diethyl Phthalate	120000	0.93	< 0.24	No
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	2900000	<0.4	< 0.24	No
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	12000	<0.4	0.016	No
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	9.1	<0.3	< 0.27	No
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	No Criteria	<0.3	< 0.29	Ud
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	No Criteria	<0.4	< 0.38	Ud
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.54	<0.3	0.0037	No
86	Fluoranthene	370	0.04	0.0218	No
87	Fluorene	14000	0.02	0.01	No
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00077	<0.4	0.00007	No
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	50	<0.2	< 0.3	No
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	17000	<0.1	< 0.31	No
91	Hexachloroethane	8.9	<0.2	< 0.2	No
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	0.049	<0.02	0.0120	No
93	Isophorone	600	<0.3	< 0.3	No
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria	<0.019	0.0016	Ud
95	Nitrobenzene	1900	<0.3	< 0.25	No
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	8.1	<0.4	< 0.3	No
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	1.4	<0.4	< 0.001	No
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	16	<0.4	< 0.001	No
99	Phenanthrene	No Criteria	0.04	0.0078	Ud
100	Pyrene	11000	<0.02	0.0296	No
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No Criteria	<0.3	< 0.3	Ud
102	Aldrin	0.00014	<0.002	1.4E-07	No
103	Alpha-BHC	0.013	<0.002	0.00080	No
104	Beta-BHC	0.046	<0.001	0.000635	No
105	Gamma-BHC	0.063	<0.001	0.00079	No
106	Delta-BHC	No Criteria	<0.001	0.00015	Ud

CTR #	Priority Pollutants	Governing WQO/WQC (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	Maximum Background or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	RPA Results ^[3]
107	Chlordane (303d listed)	0.00059	<0.003	0.00034	No
108	4,4'-DDT (303d listed)	0.00059	<0.001	0.000075	No
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	0.00059	<0.001	0.000693	No
110	4,4'-DDD	0.00084	<0.001	0.000313	No
111	Dieldrin (303d listed)	0.00014	0.018	0.000237	Yes
112	Alpha-Endosulfan	0.0087	<0.002	0.000035	No
113	beta-Endosulfan	0.0087	<0.001	0.000059	No
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	240	<0.001	0.000143	No
115	Endrin	0.0023	<0.002	0.000073	No
116	Endrin Aldehyde	0.81	<0.002	Not Available	No
117	Heptachlor	0.00021	<0.003	0.00003	No
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00011	<0.002	0.000121	No
119-125	PCBs sum (303d listed)	0.00017	<0.03	0.00334	No
126	Toxaphene	0.0002	<0.15	Not Available	No
	Tributyltin	0.0074	<0.0016	0.002	No
	Total PAHs	15	0.18	0.144	No

[1] The Maximum Effluent Concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration are the actual detected concentrations unless preceded by a “<” sign, in which case the value shown is the minimum detection level (DL).

[2] The MEC or maximum background concentration is “Not Available” when there are no monitoring data for the constituent.

[3] RPA Results = Yes, if MEC > WQO/WQC, B > WQO/WQC and MEC is detected, or Trigger 3;
= No, if MEC and B are < WQO/WQC or all effluent data are undetected;
= Undetermined (Ud), if no criteria have been promulgated or there are insufficient data.

[4] This is the maximum lead ambient dissolved concentration. This concentration is lower than the most stringent dissolved criterion of 2.5 µg/L (for freshwater aquatic life protection). Total recoverable lead effluent concentrations were used in the RPA, and the MEC is below the most stringent total recoverable lead criterion (4.8 µg/L).

[5] Mercury is addressed in the Regional Water Board Order No. R2-2007-0077.

f. **Constituents with limited data.** In some cases, Reasonable Potential cannot be determined because effluent data are limited, or ambient background concentrations are unavailable. The Discharger will continue to monitor for these constituents in the effluent using analytical methods that provide the best feasible detection limits. When additional data become available, further RPA will be conducted to determine whether numeric effluent limitations are necessary.

g. **Pollutants with No Reasonable Potential.** WQBELs are not included in this Order for constituents that do not demonstrate Reasonable Potential; however, monitoring for those pollutants is still required. If concentrations of these constituents are found to have increased significantly, the Discharger will be required to investigate the sources of the increases. Remedial measures are required if the increases pose a threat to receiving water quality.

4. WQBEL Calculations

a. **Pollutants with Reasonable Potential.** WQBELs were developed for the toxic and priority pollutants determined to have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of the WQOs. The WQBELs were calculated based on appropriate WQOs and the appropriate procedures specified in SIP Section 1.4. The WQOs used for each pollutant with reasonable potential are discussed below.

- b. **Shallow/Deep Water Discharge.** The discharge from the Novato Plant does not achieve 10:1 dilution at all times because the diffuser is located in the intertidal mudflats of San Pablo Bay and is therefore viewed as a shallow water discharge.
- c. **Dilution Credit.** The Order allows dilution credits for certain pollutants. The SIP allows dilution credits for completely-mixed discharges, and under certain circumstances for incompletely-mixed discharges. The discharge diffuser is located in the intertidal zone of San Pablo Bay and is submerged at the +1 foot Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) tidal elevation and above. At lower tidal elevations, the outfall is exposed and the distance from the end of the diffuser to San Pablo Bay water line can range from 1000 to 3500 feet. Therefore, this discharge is incompletely-mixed. Because it does not receive an initial dilution of 10:1, the discharge is classified as a shallow water discharge and no dilution credit is provided for most of toxic pollutants, with the exception of cyanide, total ammonia, and fecal coliform.
- (1) **Dilution Credit for Cyanide.** Because cyanide is a non-persistent pollutant that quickly disperses and degrades, the Basin Plan sets forth a dilution credit of 3.25:1 ($D=2.25$) for calculating WQBELs for cyanide.
- (2) **Dilution Credit for Total Ammonia and Fecal Coliform.**
- i. **Justification for Mixing Zones.** SIP section 1.4.2.2 allows mixing zones for incompletely-mixed discharges, but the mixing zones must be as small as practicable. The Discharger provided a comprehensive mixing zone study, dated April 7, 2010, to justify a mixing zone for ammonia and fecal coliform, in accordance to the SIP requirements. The analysis demonstrates that, by allowing mixing zones for ammonia (the study proposed a dilution credit of 6:1) and fecal coliform (proposed dilution credit of 10:1), the mixing zones meet SIP requirements. Specifically, the mixing zones do not:
- *Compromise the integrity of the water body.* Under conservative mixing conditions, a dilution ratio of 6:1 is achieved within approximately 250 meters east of the outfall and 325 meters from the outfall in the direction of the plume (roughly south-east of the outfall). A dilution ratio of 10:1, under the same conditions, is achieved approximately 300 meters east of the outfall and 400 meters from the outfall in the direction of the plume. San Pablo Bay has an approximate surface area of 68,000 acres. The mixing zone covers 0.06% of San Pablo Bay or less.
 - *Cause acute toxicity conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone.* Aquatic life is not expected to be exposed to acutely toxic conditions because the Discharger's acute bioassay results from January 2005 through April 2009 show no toxicity to juvenile fathead minnows. In addition, tidal conditions create a dynamic hydraulic environment that flushes the vicinity of the outfall on a continuous basis.
 - *Restrict the passage of aquatic life.* The mixing zone covers 0.06% of San Pablo Bay or less. Due to its relative size and location, the mixing zone is not

expected to inhibit the passage of aquatic life. There is significant waterbody volume in and around the outfall to allow passage. Since the outfall is exposed approximately 4 hours each day, passage of aquatic organisms through the highest concentrations of effluent in the mixing zone is limited by the lack of water at the outfall.

- *Adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitats of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws.* National Oceanic Atmospheric Association (NOAA)'s Environmental Sensitivity Index Atlas (Plate 7 for San Francisco Bay) lists the area surrounding the outfall as consisting of sheltered tidal mudflat, which is not identified as providing critical habitat or being used by any state or federal listed protected or sensitive species. Because the discharge is to mudflats (when the outfall is not submerged), and because there are no biologically sensitive or critical habitats in the mudflats, the mixing zone does not have an adverse impact on biologically sensitive or critical habitats.
- *Produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.* California Water Code 13050(m) defines "nuisance" to mean anything which meets all of the following requirements:
 - (1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.
 - (2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.
 - (3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

No nuisance will be created because the effluent discharged through the outfall receives secondary treatment, has been properly disinfected, and with the new plant improvements, will comply with NPDES permit limits that specifically prohibit the discharge from creating a nuisance in or impacting the beneficial uses of San Pablo Bay.

- *Result in floating debris, oil, or scum.* The Discharger's treatment works are equipped with properly designed, installed, and maintained scum/debris collection devices (scum baffles) to effectively collect and properly dispose of oils, grease, debris, and scum so that the effluent is free of these materials. The receiving water limitations in the Discharger's NPDES Permit prohibit discharges that cause these conditions in the receiving water. The Discharger routinely visually monitors conditions in the effluent to ensure that debris, oil, and scum are not present. Standard Observation data from 2007 - 2009 indicate that these materials have not been observed.

- *Produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity.* Effluent discharged receives secondary treatment and is properly disinfected. Secondary treatment removes color, turbidity, and odor through the biological degradation of organic compounds that may contribute to these undesirable characteristics. The receiving water limitations in the Discharger's NPDES Permit prohibit these conditions in the receiving water. The Discharger visually monitors effluent conditions to ensure that objectionable color, odor, or turbidity is not present. Standard Observation data from 2007 - 2009 confirm the absence of these characteristics.
 - *Cause objectionable bottom deposits.* Receiving water limitation C.1.b. prohibits bottom deposits or aquatic growths to the extent that such deposits or growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Effluent discharged through the outfall receives secondary treatment and is properly disinfected. Secondary treatment biologically degrades and removes suspended particles, measured as total suspended solids or TSS, from the wastewater that may otherwise contribute to receiving water bottom deposits. Ammonia and bacteria, for which the mixing zone is requested, degrade rapidly in the saline environment of San Pablo Bay and are not particle bound pollutants that would harm sediment quality or benthic or aquatic life.
 - *Cause nuisance.* No nuisances will be created because the effluent discharged through the outfall receives secondary treatment, is properly disinfected, and will comply with NPDES permit limits that specifically prohibit the discharge from creating a nuisance in or impacting the beneficial uses of San Pablo Bay. Secondary treatment and ammonia removal at the Discharger's treatment plant are designed to remove BOD and ammonia. The removal of these constituents will prevent nuisance aquatic life. In addition, the Discharger's Receiving Water Limitations C.1.b. and C.2.e. specifically prohibit the discharge from causing a nuisance with respect to bottom deposits and nutrients, respectively.
 - *Dominate the receiving water body or overlap a mixing zone from different outfall.* The mixing zone represents no more than 0.06% of the entire receiving waterbody; therefore, it does not dominate the receiving waterbody. The closest wastewater treatment plant outfall is that of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District, which discharges to a tributary of San Pablo Bay and is located approximately 3 miles south of the outfall and almost as far from the edge of the 10:1 mixing zone.
 - *Be located at or near any drinking water intake.* Beneficial uses listed for San Pablo Bay do not include municipal supply. There are no drinking water intakes anywhere near the mixing zone.
- ii. **Minimum Mixing Zone Granted.** The SIP requires that mixing zones be as small as practicable. The upgraded plant is designed to achieve compliance with an average monthly effluent limit of 6.0 mg/L; therefore, a mixing zone no larger than necessary to comply with such a limit is considered as small as practicable.

A dilution credit of 4.6:1 or $D = 3.6$ yields an average monthly effluent limit of 6.0 mg/L. Therefore, a dilution credit of 4.6:1 is used to calculate the total ammonia WQBELs.

For fecal coliform, a dilution credit of 10:1 is used in the effluent limit calculation. No effluent monitoring data for fecal coliform exist, so there is no basis to determine a smaller mixing zone than the largest mixing zone evaluated in the Discharger's study. For this Order, that mixing zone is considered as small as practicable.

d. Development of WQBELs for Specific Pollutants

(1) Copper

- a. **Copper WQC.** The chronic and acute marine WQC for copper from the Basin Plan are 6.0 and 9.4 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), respectively, expressed as dissolved metal. These WQC were converted to total recoverable metal using the site-specific translators of 0.39 (chronic) and 0.73 (acute), as described in IV.D.2.g, above. The resulting acute water quality criterion of 13 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and chronic water quality criterion of 15 $\mu\text{g/L}$ were used to perform the RPA.
- b. **RPA Results.** This Order establishes effluent limitations for copper because the MEC (39 $\mu\text{g/L}$) exceeds the governing WQC (13 $\mu\text{g/L}$) for copper, demonstrating Reasonable Potential by Trigger 1.
- c. **Copper WQBELs.** WQBELs for copper calculated according to SIP procedures with an effluent data coefficient of variation (CV) of 0.52, are an AMEL of 6.9 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and an MDEL of 13 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The previous permit included an AMEL of 9.4 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and an MDEL of 14 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The newly calculated WQBELs are therefore more stringent.
- d. **Immediate Compliance Infeasible.** Statistical analysis of effluent data for copper, collected over the period of January 2004 to April 2009 (ranging from 3.8 – 39 $\mu\text{g/L}$), shows that the 95th percentile (20 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is greater than the AMEL (6.9 $\mu\text{g/L}$), the 99th percentile (37 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is greater than the MDEL (13 $\mu\text{g/L}$), and the mean (9.8 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is greater than the long term average of the projected lognormal distribution of the effluent data set after accounting for effluent variability (4.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$). Based on this analysis, the Discharger cannot immediately comply with these copper WQBELs.¹

¹ The statistical feasibility analysis consisted of the following steps:

- Use statistical software (MiniTab) to fit a statistical distribution of the effluent data.
- Calculate the mean, 95th, and 99th percentiles of the effluent data for each constituent considered (using the fitted distribution for percentiles calculation).
- Compare the mean, 95th, and 99th percentile values with the long-term average (LTA), AMEL, and MDEL calculated using the SIP procedure, respectively.
- If any of the LTA, AMEL, and MDEL exceeds the mean, 95th percentile, or 99th percentile, it may be infeasible for the Discharger to immediately comply with WQBELs.

- e. **Need for Cease and Desist Order.** Pursuant to State Water Board Order WQ-2007-0004, a compliance schedule is not authorized for copper. Because the Discharger cannot immediately comply with the WQBELs for copper, the Discharger will likely discharge in violation of this Order. Therefore, a Cease and Desist Order will be considered immediately following this Order. A Cease and Desist Order would ensure that the Discharger achieves compliance. It would establish a time schedule for the Discharger to complete its plant upgrade project to address its imminent and threatened violations. Cease and Desist Order No. R2-2008-0029 was adopted concurrently with Order No. R2-2008-0026, the amendment to Order No. R2-2004-0093, and included an interim maximum daily effluent limit of 19 µg/L for copper. The Regional Water Board will consider an updated cease and desist order following the adoption of this Order.
- f. **Antibacksliding.** Antibacksliding requirements are satisfied because the newly calculated limits for copper are more stringent than those in the previous permit.

(2) Cyanide

- a. **Cyanide WQC.** The most stringent applicable WQC for cyanide are an acute criterion of 9.4 µg/L and a chronic criterion of 2.9 µg/L and are from the Basin Plan for protection of marine aquatic life in San Francisco Bay (cyanide site-specific objectives).
- b. **RPA Results.** This Order establishes effluent limitations for cyanide because the MEC (7.0 µg/l) exceeds the governing WQC (2.9 µg/L), demonstrating Reasonable Potential by Trigger 1.
- c. **Cyanide WQBELs.** WQBELs for cyanide, calculated according to SIP procedures with an effluent CV of 0.77 and a dilution credit of 2.25 (dilution ratio = 3.25:1), are an AMEL of 6.6 µg/L and an MDEL of 15 µg/L.
- d. **Immediate Compliance Feasible.** Statistical analysis of effluent data for cyanide collected over the period of January 2004 to April 2009 (ranging from 0.08 – 7.0 µg/L) shows that the 95th percentile (4.9 µg/L) is less than the AMEL (6.6 µg/L), the 99th percentile (6.1 µg/L) is less than the MDEL (15 µg/L), and the mean (2.2 µg/L) is less than the long term average of the projected lognormal distribution of the effluent data set after accounting for effluent variability (3.8 µg/L). Therefore, immediate compliance with these cyanide WQBELs is feasible.
- e. **Antibacksliding.** The previous permit, as amended, contained effluent limitations for cyanide of 6.8 µg/L as an AMEL and 15 µg/L as an MDEL. The new cyanide WQBELs are more stringent than the previous permit limits; therefore, antibacksliding requirements are satisfied.

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- Where the 95th and 99th percentile values cannot be estimated due to too few data or too many data being non-detect, the determination was based on staff judgment after examination of the raw data, such as direct comparison of the MEC with the AMEL. If MEC > AMEL, it may be infeasible for the Discharger to immediately comply with WQBELs.

(3) Dioxin – TEQ

- a. **Dioxin-TEQ WQC.** The Basin Plan narrative WQO for bioaccumulative substances states, “[M]any pollutants can accumulate on particulates, in sediments, or bioaccumulate in fish and other aquatic organisms. Controllable water quality factors shall not cause a detrimental increase in concentrations of toxic substances found in bottom sediments or aquatic life. Effects on aquatic organisms, wildlife, and human health will be considered.”

Because it is the consensus of the scientific community that dioxins and furans associate with particulates, accumulate in sediments, and bioaccumulate in the fatty tissue of fish and other organisms, the Basin Plan’s narrative bioaccumulation WQO is applicable to these pollutants. Elevated levels of dioxins and furans in fish tissue in San Francisco Bay demonstrate that the narrative bioaccumulation WQO is not being met. USEPA has therefore included San Pablo Bay as impaired by dioxin and furan compounds in the current 303 (d) listing of receiving waters, where water quality objectives are not being met after imposition of applicable technology-based requirements.

The CTR establishes a numeric WQO for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) of 1.4×10^{-8} µg/L for the protection of human health, when aquatic organisms are consumed. When the CTR was promulgated, USEPA stated its support of the regulation of other dioxin and dioxin-like compounds through the use of toxicity equivalencies (TEQs) in NPDES permits. For California waters, USEPA stated specifically, “if the discharge of dioxin or dioxin-like compounds has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of a narrative criterion, numeric WQBELs for dioxin or dioxin-like compounds should be included in NPDES permits and should be expressed using a TEQ scheme.” [65 Fed. Reg. 31682, 31695 (2000)]

This Order uses a TEQ scheme based on a set of toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) the World Health Organization (WHO) developed in 1998, and a set of bioaccumulation equivalency factors (BEFs) USEPA developed for the Great Lakes region (40 CFR132, Appendix F) to convert the concentration of any congener of dioxin or furan into an equivalent concentration of 2,3,7,8-TCDD. The CTR criterion is used as a criterion for dioxin-TEQ because dioxin-TEQ represents a toxicity weighted concentration equivalent to 2,3,7,8-TCDD, thus translating the narrative bioaccumulation objective into a numeric criterion appropriate for the RPA.

To determine if the discharge of dioxin or dioxin-like compounds has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of the Basin Plan’s narrative bioaccumulation WQO, TEFs and BEFs were used to express the measured concentrations of 16 dioxin congeners in effluent and background samples as 2,3,7,8-TCDD. These “equivalent” concentrations were then compared to the CTR numeric criterion for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (1.4×10^{-8} µg/L). Although the 1998 WHO scheme includes TEFs for dioxin-like PCBs, they are not included in this

Order's TEQ scheme. The CTR has established a specific water quality standard for PCBs, and dioxin-like PCBs are included in the analysis of total PCBs.

- b. **RPA Results.** This Order establishes effluent limitations for dioxin-TEQ because the MEC (5.0×10^{-7} µg/L using both TEFs and BEFs for calculation) exceeds the applicable water quality criterion (1.4×10^{-8} µg/L), demonstrating Reasonable Potential by Trigger 1.
- c. **Dioxin-TEQ WQBELs.** WQBELs for dioxin-TEQ, calculated according to SIP procedures with a default CV of 0.6, and no dilution credit, are an AMEL of 1.4×10^{-8} µg/L and an MDEL of 2.8×10^{-8} µg/L.
- d. **Immediate Compliance Feasible.** The Discharger's monitoring data from January 2004 to December 2008 include 12 samples for the dioxin and furan congeners. All measurements were below their respective minimum levels. Therefore, dioxin-TEQ values calculated only using reliable data above minimum levels are zero and are obviously below the WQBELs. Therefore, the Discharger is expected to be able to comply with these dioxin-TEQ WQBELs.
- e. **Antibacksliding.** Antibacksliding requirements are satisfied because the previous permit did not include final effluent limitations for dioxin-TEQ.

(4) Carbon Tetrachloride

- a. **Carbon Tetrachloride WQC.** The most stringent applicable WQC for carbon tetrachloride is the CTR criterion for protection of human health of 4.4 µg/L.
- b. **RPA Results.** This Order finds reasonable potential and thus establishes effluent limitations for carbon tetrachloride because the MEC (7.6 µg/L) exceeds the most stringent applicable criterion (4.4 µg/L), demonstrating reasonable potential by Trigger 1.
- c. **Carbon Tetrachloride WQBELs.** WQBELs for carbon tetrachloride, calculated according to SIP procedures with a default CV of 0.60 and no dilution credit, are an AMEL of 4.4 µg/L and an MDEL of 8.8 µg/L.
- d. **Immediate Compliance Infeasible.** With insufficient data to determine the distribution of the data set or to calculate a mean and standard deviation, feasibility to comply with these effluent limitations is determined by comparing the MEC (7.6 µg/L) to the AMEL (4.4 µg/L). Based on this comparison, immediate compliance with these WQBELs is infeasible.
- e. **Need for Cease and Desist Order.** Pursuant to State Water Board Order WQ-2007-0004, a compliance schedule is not authorized for carbon tetrachloride. Because the Discharger cannot immediately comply with the WQBELs for carbon tetrachloride, the Discharger will likely discharge in violation of this Order. Therefore, a Cease and Desist Order will be considered immediately following this Order. A Cease and Desist Order would ensure that the Discharger achieves

compliance. It would establish a time schedule for the Discharger to complete its plant upgrade project to address its imminent and threatened violations.

- f. **Antibacksliding.** Antibacksliding requirements are satisfied because there were no carbon tetrachloride effluent limits in the previous permit.

(5) Dieldrin

- a. **Dieldrin WQC.** The most stringent applicable WQC for dieldrin is the CTR criterion for protection of human health of 0.00014 µg/L.
- b. **RPA Results.** This Order finds reasonable potential and thus establishes effluent limitations for dieldrin because the MEC (0.018 µg/L) exceeds the most stringent applicable criterion (0.00014 µg/L), demonstrating reasonable potential by Trigger 1.
- c. **Dieldrin WQBELs.** WQBELs for dieldrin, calculated according to SIP procedures with a default CV of 0.60 and no dilution credit, are an AMEL of 0.00014 µg/L and an MDEL of 0.00028 µg/L.
- d. **Immediate Compliance Infeasible.** With insufficient data to determine the distribution of the data set or to calculate a mean and standard deviation, feasibility to comply with these effluent limitations is determined by comparing the MEC (0.018 µg/L) to the AMEL (0.00014 µg/L). Based on this comparison, immediate compliance with these WQBELs is infeasible.
- e. **Need for Cease and Desist Order.** Pursuant to State Water Board Order WQ-2007-0004, a compliance schedule is not authorized for dieldrin. Because the Discharger cannot immediately comply with the WQBELs for dieldrin, the Discharger will likely discharge in violation of this Order. Therefore, a Cease and Desist Order will be considered immediately following this Order. A Cease and Desist Order would ensure that the Discharger achieves compliance. It would establish a time schedule for the Discharger to complete its plant upgrade project to address its imminent and threatened violations.
- f. **Antibacksliding.** Antibacksliding requirements are satisfied because these dieldrin WQBELs are more stringent than the previous interim effluent of 0.01 µg/L.

(6) Ammonia

- a. **Ammonia WQOs.** The Basin Plan contains WQOs for un-ionized ammonia of 0.025 mg/L as an annual median and 0.16 mg/L as a daily maximum for San Pablo Bay.
- b. **RPA Results.** This Order finds reasonable potential for total ammonia based on the ammonia RPA detailed in Section IV.D.3 above.

- c. **Ammonia WQBELs.** The WQBELs for total ammonia, based on translated total ammonia objectives, 1.3 mg/L as an annual median and 4.7 mg/L as a daily maximum, an effluent CV of 0.91, and a dilution credit of 4.6:1 (or D = 3.6) are an AMEL of 6.0 mg/L and an MDEL of 21 mg/L.
- d. **Immediate Compliance Infeasible.** Statistical analysis of total ammonia effluent data collected over the period of April 2008 to April 2009 (ranging from 0.25–21.7 mg/L) shows that the 95th percentile of the natural log transformed effluent data (12 mg/L) is greater than the AMEL (6.0 mg/L), the 99th percentile (23 mg/L) is greater than the MDEL (21 mg/L). Therefore, immediate compliance with these WQBELs is infeasible.
- e. **Need for Cease and Desist Order.** Pursuant to State Water Board Order WQ-2007-0004, a compliance schedule is not authorized for ammonia. Because the Discharger cannot immediately comply with the WQBELs for ammonia, the Discharger will likely discharge in violation of this Order. Therefore, a Cease and Desist Order will be considered immediately following this Order. A Cease and Desist Order would ensure that the Discharger achieves compliance. It would establish a time schedule for the Discharger to complete its plant upgrade project to address its imminent and threatened violations.
- f. **Antibacksliding.** Antibacksliding requirements are satisfied because the new WQBELs are more stringent than the previous permit effluent limit of 6 mg/L, expressed as an AMEL (this limit is not a water quality-based effluent limit).

e. Effluent Limit Calculations

The following table shows the WQBEL calculations for copper, cyanide, dioxin-TEQ, carbon tetrachloride, dieldrin, and total ammonia.

Table F-11. Effluent Limitation Calculations

Priority Pollutants	Copper	Cyanide	Dioxin-TEQ	Carbon Tetrachloride	Dieldrin	Total Ammonia (acute)	Total Ammonia (chronic)
Units	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	mg/L N	mg/L N
Basis and Criteria type	BP SSOs	BP SSOs	BP Narrative	CTR HH	CTR HH	Basin Plan Aquatic Life	Basin Plan Aquatic Life
Criteria -Acute	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Criteria -Chronic	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Acute	9.4	9.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chronic	6	2.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lowest WQO	6.0	2.9	1.4E-08	4.4	0.0	4.70	1.30
Site Specific Translator - MDEL	0.73	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Site Specific Translator - AMEL	0.39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dilution Factor (D) (if applicable)	0	2.25	0	0	0	3.6	3.6
No. of samples per month	4	4	4	4	4	4	30
Aquatic life criteria analysis required? (Y/N)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
HH criteria analysis required? (Y/N)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Priority Pollutants	Copper	Cyanide	Dioxin-TEQ	Carbon Tetrachloride	Dieldrin	Total Ammonia (acute)	Total Ammonia (chronic)
Applicable Acute WQO	13	9.4	----	----	----	4.70	----
Applicable Chronic WQO	15	2.9	----	----	----	----	1.30
HH criteria	----	220000	1.4E-08	4.4	0.00014	----	----
Background (Maximum Conc for Aquatic Life calc)	14.3	0.4	----	----	----	0.16	0.07
Background (Average Conc for Human Health calc)	----	0.4	5.3E-08	0.06	----	----	----
Is the pollutant on the 303d list (Y/N)?	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
ECA acute	13	30	----	----	----	4.7	----
ECA chronic	15	9	----	----	----	----	1.3
ECA HH	----	714999	1.4E-08	4.4	0.00014	----	----
No. of data points <10 or at least 80% of data reported non detect? (Y/N)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Avg of effluent data points	9.8	2.2	----	----	----	4.1	4.1
Std Dev of effluent data points	5.1	1.7	----	----	----	3.7	3.7
CV calculated	0.52	0.77	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.91	0.91
CV (Selected) - Final	0.52	0.77	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.91	0.91
ECA acute mult99	0.36	0.26	----	----	----	0.22	----
ECA chronic mult99	0.57	0.45	----	----	----	----	0.90
LTA acute	4.6	7.6	----	----	----	4.66	----
LTA chronic	9	3.8	----	----	----	----	5.1
minimum of LTAs	4.6	3.8	----	----	----	4.66	4.66
AMEL mult95	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.86	1.30
MDEL mult99	2.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.52	4.52
AMEL (aq life)	7	6.6	----	----	----	8.67	6.03
MDEL(aq life)	13	14.9	----	----	----	21.0	21.0
MDEL/AMEL Multiplier	1.88	2.26	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.43	3.49
AMEL (human hlth)	----	714999	1.4E-08	4.4	0.00014	----	----
MDEL (human hlth)	----	1612782	2.8E-08	8.8	0.00028	----	----
minimum of AMEL for Aq. life vs HH	7	6.61	1.4E-08	4.4	0.00014	8.7	6.0
minimum of MDEL for Aq. Life vs HH	13	14.92	2.8E-08	8.8	0.00028	21	21
Current limit in permit (30-day average)	9.4	6.8	----	----	----	6.0	6.0
Current limit in permit (daily)	14	15	----	----	----	----	----
Final limit - AMEL	6.9	6.6	1.4E-08	4.4	0.00014	----	6.0
Final limit - MDEL	13	15	2.8E-08	8.8	0.00028	----	21
Max Effl Conc (MEC)	39	7.0	5.0E-07	7.6	0.0	21.7	21.7

5. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

This Order includes effluent limitations for whole effluent acute toxicity that are based on Basin Plan Table 4-3 and are unchanged from the previous permit. All bioassays are to be performed according to the USEPA approved method in 40 CFR 136, currently *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, 5th Edition. The approved test species is the fathead minnow. The approved test species currently specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) is the fathead minnow.

The Discharger's acute toxicity monitoring data show that bioassay results from January 2005 through April 2009 were a minimum of 90% survival as an 11-sample median, and a minimum 95% survival as a 11-sample 90th percentile. There have been no acute toxicity effluent limitations violations.

6. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity

- a. **Toxicity Objective.** Basin Plan section 3.3.18 states, "There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters. Chronic toxicity is a detrimental biological effect on growth rate, reproduction, fertilization success, larval development, population abundance, community composition, or any other relevant measure of the health of an organism, population, or community."
- b. **Reasonable Potential Analysis.** The Discharger's chronic toxicity monitoring data (including screening study) from November 2005 – May 2009 showed one exceedance of the single sample maximum trigger with a result of 8.1 TUc and four exceedances of the three-sample median with either 2 TUc and 2.1 TUc. Based on the data summarized above, there is reasonable potential for chronic toxicity in the effluent to cause or contribute to chronic toxicity in the receiving waters. The SIP, therefore, requires chronic toxicity limits.
- c. **Permit Requirements.** The Order establishes a narrative effluent limitation for chronic toxicity based on the narrative Basin Plan objective. In addition, this Order retains the previous permit requirements to implement the chronic toxicity narrative objective, including numeric triggers for accelerated monitoring. These triggers are based on Basin Plan Table 4-5.
- d. **Screening Phase Study.** The Discharger is required to conduct a chronic toxicity screening phase study, as described in Appendix E-1 of the MRP (Attachment E), prior to the next permit issuance.

7. Anti-backsliding and Antidegradation

Effluent limitations in this Order that are less stringent than those in the previous permit or are not retained from the previous permit comply with antibacksliding and antidegradation requirements for the reasons explained below.

- The single sample maximum effluent limitation for enterococcus is not retained. As stated under Section C.2.d above, the removal of this limit complies with anti-backsliding requirements and is not expected to cause degradation of water quality because imposing it in the past was a mistake and the 30-day geometric mean will hold the Discharger to its current performance.
- The previous permit contained final effluent limitations for lead, nickel and interim effluent limitations for 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and heptachlor epoxide; however, the RPA shows that the discharge no longer demonstrates reasonable potential for these pollutants to cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable WQC. Therefore this Order does not retain these limitations. Elimination of the interim and final limitations for these pollutants is consistent with State Water Board Order No. WQ 2001-16 and degradation is not expected because the Discharger will maintain and improve its current level of treatment during the permit term.
- The previous permit included an interim effluent limitation for mercury that is not retained by this Order because discharges of mercury to San Francisco Bay are now regulated by Regional Water Board Order No. R2-2007-0077, which became effective March 1, 2008. Order No. R2-2007-0077 is a watershed permit that implements the San Francisco Bay Mercury TMDL, which contains wasteload allocations for industrial and municipal wastewater mercury discharges. Order No. R2-2007-0077 complied with anti-backsliding and antidegradation requirements.

E. Land Discharge Specifications

Not Applicable.

F. Reclamation Specifications

Water reclamation requirements for this Discharger are established by Regional Water Board Order No. 92-065.

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

Receiving water limitations V.A.1 and V.A.2 are based on the narrative and numeric objectives contained in Basin Plan Chapter 3.

Receiving water limitation V.A.3 is retained from the previous permit and requires compliance with federal and State water quality standards.

B. Groundwater

Not Applicable.

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

40 CFR 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (Attachment E) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements.

The principal purposes of a monitoring program are to:

- Document compliance with waste discharge requirements and prohibitions established by the Regional Water Board,
- Facilitate self-policing by the Discharger in the prevention and abatement of pollution arising from waste discharge,
- Develop or assist in the development of limitations, discharge prohibitions, national standards of performance, pretreatment and toxicity standards, and other standards, and
- Prepare water and wastewater quality inventories.

The MRP is a standard requirement in almost all NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board, including this Order. It contains definitions of terms and sets out requirements for reporting of routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the CWC, and State and Regional Water Board policies. The MRP also defines the sampling stations and frequency, the pollutants to be monitored, and additional reporting requirements. Pollutants to be monitored include all parameters for which effluent limitations are specified. Monitoring for additional constituents, for which no effluent limitations are established, is also required to provide data for future completion of RPAs.

The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

Influent monitoring requirements for BOD₅ and TSS are unchanged from the previous permit, as amended, to allow determination of compliance with this Order's 85% removal requirement. Cyanide influent monitoring is required by the Basin Plan with implementation of the cyanide site-specific objectives. The upgraded Novato Plant has flow measurement devices at the influent monitoring location (no flow measurement devices at the effluent monitoring location); therefore, the previous effluent flow monitoring requirement is now moved to the influent monitoring station.

B. Effluent Monitoring

The MRP retains most effluent monitoring requirements from the previous permit, as amended. Changes in effluent monitoring are summarized as follows.

- The MRP establishes routine monitoring for toxic pollutants with effluent limitations (copper, cyanide, carbon tetrachloride, dieldrin, total ammonia, and dioxin-TEQ.) Monitoring for all

other priority toxic pollutants must be conducted in accordance with Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G).

- Routine monitoring is not retained for lead, nickel, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and heptachlor epoxide because these pollutants no longer demonstrate reasonable potential.
- Routine monitoring for mercury is not retained because this pollutant is now regulated under a separate Order (Order No. R2-2007-0077.)
- Routine effluent monitoring is to be arranged during discharge of treated wastewater to San Pablo Bay at E-002 or E-003; these monitoring requirements are necessary to determine compliance with the requirements in the Order.
- Monitoring for discharges of treated wastewater from the storage ponds is established in the Order. The monitoring results will be used to determine compliance with effluent limits specified in this Order.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

1. **Acute Toxicity.** Monthly 96-hour bioassay testing is required to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitation for acute toxicity. Acute bioassay is also required once before a discharge from the storage ponds to the bay occurs in a specific discharger period as defined in this Order. The MRP requires the use of fathead minnow as the bioassay test species.
2. **Chronic Toxicity.** This Order requires the Discharger to conduct quarterly chronic toxicity testing. The Discharger conducted an effluent toxicity screening study during the previous permit term that indicated that the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, is the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing. The Discharger shall re-screen in accordance with Appendix E-1 of the MRP (Attachment E) after any significant change in the nature of the effluent or prior to 180 days prior to the expiration of this Order.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

Regional Monitoring Program (RMP). On April 15, 1992, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 92-043 directing the Executive Officer to implement the RMP for San Francisco Bay. Subsequent to a public hearing and various meetings, Regional Water Board staff requested major permit holders in this Region, under authority of CWC section 13267, to report on the water quality of the estuary. These permit holders responded to this request by participating in a collaborative effort through the San Francisco Estuary Institute. This effort has come to be known as the San Francisco Bay RMP for Trace Substances. This Order specifies that the Discharger shall continue to participate in the RMP, which involves collection of data on pollutants and toxicity in water, sediment, and biota of the estuary.

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

Pretreatment and Biosolids Monitoring. This Order specifies the sampling type for pretreatment monitoring. Specifically, this Order requires multiple grabs (instead of 24-hour

composites for BNA, VOCs, cyanide, and hexavalent chromium. Multiple grab sampling will provide samples more representative of daily plant operations, because discharges from industrial users usually are intermittent, and concentrations in the plant's influent and effluent vary (may be significant in influent) throughout the day. Composites made up of discrete grabs for these parameters are necessary because of the potential loss of the constituents during automatic compositing. Hexavalent chromium is chemically unstable. It, cyanide, and BNAs are also somewhat volatile. For these same reasons, discrete analyses are also necessary since constituents are subject to loss during compositing at the laboratory.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions (Provision VI.A)

Standard Provisions, which, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D of this Order. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that apply under 40 CFR 122.42

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. They are incorporated expressly in this Order as Attachment D. Section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with section 123.25 this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under CWC is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference CWC section 13387(e). This Order also modifies the Federal Standard Provisions to impose more stringent requirements as set forth in the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G).

B. MRP Requirements

The Discharger is required to monitor the permitted discharges to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. The MRP (Attachment E) includes monitoring requirements and the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) of this Order. This provision requires compliance with these documents and is based on 40 CFR 122.63.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR 123 and allow future modification of this Order and its effluent limitations as necessary to respond to updated information.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Effluent Characterization Study.** This Order does not include effluent limitations for priority pollutants that do not demonstrate Reasonable Potential, but this provision requires the Discharger to continue monitoring for these pollutants as described in the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) and as specified in the MRP (Attachment E). If concentrations of these constituents increase significantly, the Discharger must

- investigate the source of the increases and establish remedial measures if the increases result in reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the applicable WQC. This provision is based on the SIP and is retained from the previous permit.
- b. **Ambient Background Receiving Water Study.** This provision is based on the Basin Plan, the SIP, and the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G). As indicated in this Order, this requirement may be met by participating in the collaborative BACWA study. This provision is retained from the previous permit.
 - c. **Receiving Water Ammonia Study.** This provision requires the Discharger to conduct receiving water monitoring to characterize ammonia ambient condition. This study will help determine whether the receiving water is meeting ammonia water quality objectives and establish whether ammonia has any impacts on the receiving water.
 - d. **Chronic Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).** These general TIE/TRE requirements establish guidelines for TIE/TRE evaluations and are unchanged from the previous permit.
 - e. **Reclamation Pond Operation.** This provision is updated from the previous permit and specifies when wastewater stored in the reclamation ponds may be discharged to San Pablo Bay, and storage pond sediment control requirements, which are incorporated from the Discharger's *Storage Pond Sediment Control and Monitoring Plan*, dated September 30, 1999.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Minimization Program

This provision for a Pollutant Minimization Program is based on Basin Plan Chapter 4 (Section 4.13.2) and SIP Chapter 2 (section 2.4.5).

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

- a. **Reliability Report.** This provision is established by this Order and is required to support the Discharger's request for an exception to Basin Plan discharge Prohibition 1.
- b. **Ignacio Plant Operation.** This provision is based on California Code of Regulations, the Basin Plan and 40 CFR 122.
- c. **Plant Capacity Increase.** This provision is based on 40 CFR 122.41(l) (reporting requirements).

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

- a. **Pretreatment Program.** This provision is based on 40 CFR 403 (General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution) and is retained from the previous permit.

- b. **Biosolids Management Practices Requirements.** This provision is based on the Basin Plan (Chapter 4, section 4.17) and 40 CFR Parts 257 and 503, and is retained from the previous permit.
- c. **Sanitary Sewer and Sewer System Management Plan.** This provision is to explain the Order's requirements as they relate to the Discharger's collection system, and to promote consistency with the State Water Board-adopted General Collection System WDRs (General Order, Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ).

The General Order requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater 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 and report all sanitary sewer overflows, among other requirements and prohibitions. Furthermore, the General Order contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. Inasmuch that the Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order, certain standard provisions are applicable as specified in Provisions, Section VI.C.5. For instance, the 24-hour reporting requirements in this Order are not included in the General Order. The Discharger must comply with both the General Order and this Order. The Discharger and public agencies that are discharging wastewater into the facility were required to obtain enrollment for regulation under the General Order by December 1, 2006.

The State Water Board amended the General Order on February 20, 2008 in Order No. WQ 2008-0002-EXEC, to strengthen the notification and reporting requirements for sanitary sewer overflows. The Regional Water Board issued a 13267 letter on May 1, 2008, requiring dischargers to comply with the new notification requirements for sanitary sewer overflows, and to comply with similar notification and reporting requirements for spills from wastewater treatment facilities.

6. Other Special Provisions

- a. **Copper Action Plan.** This provision is based on Basin Plan sections 7.2.2.2 and 7.2.2.5. It is necessary to ensure that use of copper site-specific objectives is consistent with antidegradation policies. This Order is continued from Order R2-2008-0026 and requires the Discharger to implement monitoring and surveillance, pretreatment, source control, and pollution prevention for copper in accordance with the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan contains site-specific water quality objectives for copper in all San Francisco Bay segments, which are a 4-day average concentration of 6.0 µg/L and a 1-hour average concentration of 9.4 µg/L for San Pablo Bay. The Basin Plan includes an implementation plan that requires a Copper Action Plan to ensure no degradation of water quality. The Discharger has already completed some tasks as required by the previous Order.
- b. **Cyanide Action Plan.** This provision is based on Basin Plan Chapter 4 (see Regional Water Board Resolution R2-2006-0086, Cyanide Site-Specific Objectives). It is necessary to ensure that use of cyanide site-specific objectives is consistent with antidegradation policies. This Order is continued from Order R2-2008-0026 and requires the Discharger to implement monitoring and surveillance, pretreatment, source control,

and pollution prevention for cyanide in accordance with the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan contains site-specific water quality objectives for cyanide in all San Francisco Bay segments, which are a 4-day average concentration of 2.9 µg/L and a 1-hour average concentration of 9.4 µg/L. The Basin Plan includes an implementation plan that requires a Cyanide Action Plan to ensure no degradation of water quality. Additionally, because a dilution credit has been granted in establishing effluent limitations for cyanide, source control efforts are necessary for the continued exception to the Basin Plan prohibition regarding shallow water dischargers. The Discharger has already completed some tasks as required by the previous Order.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board is considering the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Novato Sanitary District. As a step in the WDRs adoption process, Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the Marin Independent-Journal on March 9, 2010.

B. Written Comments

Staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address provided on the cover page of this Order, to the Attention of Tong Yin.

To receive full consideration and a written response, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on April 7, 2010.

C. Public Hearing

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

Date: May 12, 2010
Time: 9:00 am
Location: Elihu Harris State Office Building
1515 Clay Street, 1st Floor Auditorium
Oakland, CA 94612

Contact: Tong Yin, (510) 622-2418, email TYin@waterboards.ca.gov

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.

Dates and venues may change. The Regional Water Board web address is <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay> where one can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Resources Control 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

The Report of Waste Discharge, related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:45 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday for the first three weeks of a month, and Monday through Friday for the rest of the month. Copying of documents may be arranged by calling 510-622-2300.

F. Register of Interested Persons

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

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Tong Yin at 510-622-2418 or e-mail at TYin@waterboards.ca.gov.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

ATTACHMENT G
REGIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS, AND MONITORING
AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
(SUPPLEMENT TO ATTACHMENT D)

For

NPDES WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS

March 2010

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**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

**REGIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS, AND MONITORING AND
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
(SUPPLEMENT TO ATTACHMENT D)**

FOR

NPDES WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS

APPLICABILITY

This document applies to dischargers covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This document does not apply to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) NPDES permits.

The purpose of this document is to supplement the requirements of Attachment D, Standard Provisions. The requirements in this supplemental document are designed to ensure permit compliance through preventative planning, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. In addition, this document requires proper characterization of issues as they arise, and timely and full responses to problems encountered. To provide clarity on which sections of Attachment D this document supplements, this document is arranged in the same format as Attachment D.

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS - PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply – Not Supplemented

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense – Not Supplemented

C. Duty to Mitigate – This supplements I.C. of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

- 1. Contingency Plan** - The Discharger shall maintain a Contingency Plan as originally required by Regional Water Board Resolution 74-10 and as prudent in accordance with current municipal facility emergency planning. The Contingency Plan shall describe procedures to ensure that existing facilities remain in, or are rapidly returned to, operation in the event of a process failure or emergency incident, such as employee strike, strike by suppliers of chemicals or maintenance services, power outage, vandalism, earthquake, or fire. The Discharger may combine the Contingency Plan and Spill Prevention Plan into one document. Discharge in violation of the permit where the Discharger has failed to develop and implement a Contingency Plan as described below will be the basis for considering the discharge a willful and negligent violation of the permit pursuant to California Water Code Section 13387. The Contingency Plan shall, at a minimum, contain the provisions of a. through g. below.

- a. Provision of personnel for continued operation and maintenance of sewerage facilities during employee strikes or strikes against contractors providing services.

- b. Maintenance of adequate chemicals or other supplies and spare parts necessary for continued operations of sewerage facilities.
 - c. Provisions of emergency standby power.
 - d. Protection against vandalism.
 - e. Expeditious action to repair failures of, or damage to, equipment and sewer lines.
 - f. Report of spills and discharges of untreated or inadequately treated wastes, including measures taken to clean up the effects of such discharges.
 - g. Programs for maintenance, replacement, and surveillance of physical condition of equipment, facilities, and sewer lines.
- 2. Spill Prevention Plan** - The Discharger shall maintain a Spill Prevention Plan to prevent accidental discharges and minimize the effects of such events. The Spill Prevention Plan shall:
- a. Identify the possible sources of accidental discharge, untreated or partially treated waste bypass, and polluted drainage;
 - b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures, and state when they became operational; and
 - c. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures, and provide an implementation schedule containing interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

This Regional Water Board, after review of the Contingency and Spill Prevention Plans or their updated revisions, may establish conditions it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events. Such conditions may be incorporated as part of the permit upon notice to the Discharger.

D. Proper Operation & Maintenance – This supplements I.D of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

- 1. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual** - The Discharger shall maintain an O&M Manual to provide the plant and regulatory personnel with a source of information describing all equipment, recommended operational strategies, process control monitoring, and maintenance activities. To remain a useful and relevant document, the O&M Manual shall be kept updated to reflect significant changes in treatment facility equipment and operational practices. The O&M Manual shall be maintained in usable condition and be available for reference and use by all relevant personnel and Regional Water Board staff.
- 2. Wastewater Facilities Status Report** - The Discharger shall regularly review, revise, or update, as necessary, its Wastewater Facilities Status Report. This report shall document how the Discharger operates and maintains its wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal facilities to ensure that all facilities are adequately staffed, supervised, financed, operated,

maintained, repaired, and upgraded as necessary to provide adequate and reliable transport, treatment, and disposal of all wastewater from both existing and planned future wastewater sources under the Discharger's service responsibilities.

- 3. Proper Supervision and Operation of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) -** POTWs shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Division 4, Chapter 14, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

E. Property Rights – Not Supplemented

F. Inspection and Entry – Not Supplemented

G. Bypass – Not Supplemented

H. Upset – Not Supplemented

I. Other – This section is an addition to Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

1. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by California Water Code Section 13050.
2. Collection, treatment, storage, and disposal systems shall be operated in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater, except in cases where excluding the public is infeasible, such as private property. If public contact with wastewater could reasonably occur on public property, warning signs shall be posted.
3. If the Discharger submits a timely and complete Report of Waste Discharge for permit reissuance, this permit continues in force and effect until a new permit is issued or the Regional Water Board rescinds the permit.

J. Storm Water – This section is an addition to Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

These provisions apply to facilities that do not direct all storm water flows from the facility to the wastewater treatment plant headworks.

1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP Plan)

The SWPP Plan shall be designed in accordance with good engineering practices and shall address the following objectives:

- a. To identify pollutant sources that may affect the quality of storm water discharges; and
- b. To identify, assign, and implement control measures and management practices to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges.

The SWPP Plan may be combined with the existing Spill Prevention Plan as required in accordance with Section C.2. The SWPP Plan shall be retained on-site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board.

2. Source Identification

The SWPP Plan shall provide a description of potential sources that may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The SWPP Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

- a. A topographical map (or other acceptable map if a topographical map is unavailable), extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing the wastewater treatment facility process areas, surface water bodies (including springs and wells), and discharge point(s) where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other points of discharge to waters of the State. The requirements of this paragraph may be included in the site map required under the following paragraph if appropriate.
- b. A site map showing the following:
 - 1) Storm water conveyance, drainage, and discharge structures;
 - 2) An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;
 - 3) Paved areas and buildings;
 - 4) Areas of actual or potential pollutant contact with storm water or release to storm water, including but not limited to outdoor storage and process areas; material loading, unloading, and access areas; and waste treatment, storage, and disposal areas;
 - 5) Location of existing storm water structural control measures (i.e., berms, coverings, etc.);
 - 6) Surface water locations, including springs and wetlands; and
 - 7) Vehicle service areas.
- c. A narrative description of the following:
 - 1) Wastewater treatment process activity areas;
 - 2) Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials of concern with storm water discharges;
 - 3) Material storage, loading, unloading, and access areas;
 - 4) Existing structural and non-structural control measures (if any) to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges; and
 - 5) Methods of on-site storage and disposal of significant materials.

- d. A list of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities.

3. Storm Water Management Controls

The SWPP Plan shall describe the storm water management controls appropriate for the facility and a time schedule for fully implementing such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in the SWPP Plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants. The description of storm water management controls to be implemented shall include, as appropriate:

- a. Storm water pollution prevention personnel

Identify specific individuals (and job titles) that are responsible for developing, implementing, and reviewing the SWPP Plan.

- b. Good housekeeping

Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm drain conveyance system.

- c. Spill prevention and response

Identify areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, and cleanup equipment and procedures shall be identified, as appropriate. The necessary equipment to implement a cleanup shall be available, and personnel shall be trained in proper response, containment, and cleanup of spills. Internal reporting procedures for spills of significant materials shall be established.

- d. Source control

Source controls include, for example, elimination or reduction of the use of toxic pollutants, covering of pollutant source areas, sweeping of paved areas, containment of potential pollutants, labeling of all storm drain inlets with “No Dumping” signs, isolation or separation of industrial and non-industrial pollutant sources so that runoff from these areas does not mix, etc.

- e. Storm water management practices

Storm water management practices are practices other than those that control the sources of pollutants. Such practices include treatment or conveyance structures, such as drop inlets, channels, retention and detention basins, treatment vaults, infiltration galleries, filters, oil/water separators, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in significant quantities, additional storm water management practices to remove pollutants from storm water discharges shall be implemented and design criteria shall be described.

f. Sediment and erosion control

Measures to minimize erosion around the storm water drainage and discharge points, such as riprap, revegetation, slope stabilization, etc., shall be described.

g. Employee training

Employee training programs shall inform all personnel responsible for implementing the SWPP Plan. Training shall address spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. New employee and refresher training schedules shall be identified.

h. Inspections

All inspections shall be done by trained personnel. Material handling areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering storm water discharges. A tracking or follow up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded. Inspection records shall be retained for five years.

i. Records

A tracking and follow-up procedure shall be described to ensure that adequate response and corrective actions have been taken in response to inspections.

4. Annual Verification of SWPP Plan

An annual facility inspection shall be conducted to verify that all elements of the SWPP Plan are accurate and up-to-date. The results of this review shall be reported in the Annual Report to the Regional Water Board described in Section V.C.f.

K. Biosolids Management – This section is an addition to Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

Biosolids must meet the following requirements prior to land application. The Discharger must either demonstrate compliance or, if it sends the biosolids to another party for further treatment or distribution, must give the recipient the information necessary to ensure compliance.

1. Exceptional quality biosolids meet the pollutant concentration limits in Table III of 40 CFR Part 503.13, Class A pathogen limits, and one of the vector attraction reduction requirements in 503.33(b)(1)-(b)(8). Such biosolids do not have to be tracked further for compliance with general requirements (503.12) and management practices (503.14).
2. Biosolids used for agricultural land, forest, or reclamation shall meet the pollutant limits in Table I (ceiling concentrations) and Table II or Table III (cumulative loadings or pollutant concentration limits) of 503.13. They shall also meet the general requirements (503.12) and management practices (503.14) (if not exceptional quality biosolids) for Class A or Class B pathogen levels with associated access restrictions (503.32) and one of the 10 vector attraction reduction requirements in 503.33(b)(1)-(b)(10).
3. Biosolids used for lawn or home gardens must meet exceptional quality biosolids limits.

4. Biosolids sold or given away in a bag or other container must meet the pollutant limits in either Table III or Table IV (pollutant concentration limits or annual pollutant loading rate limits) of 503.13. If Table IV is used, a label or information sheet must be attached to the biosolids packing that explains Table IV (see 503.14). The biosolids must also meet the Class A pathogen limits and one of the vector attraction reduction requirements in 503.33(b)(1)-(b)(8).

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION – Not Supplemented

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Sampling and Analyses – This section is a supplement to III.A and III.B of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

1. Use of Certified Laboratories

Water and waste analyses shall be performed by a laboratory certified for these analyses in accordance with California Water Code Section 13176.

2. Use of Appropriate Minimum Levels

Table C lists the suggested analytical methods for the 126 priority pollutants and other toxic pollutants that should be used, unless a particular method or minimum level (ML) is required in the MRP.

For priority pollutant monitoring, when there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the Discharger may select any one of the analytical methods cited in Table C for compliance determination, or any other method described in 40 CFR part 136 or approved by USEPA (such as the 1600 series) if authorized by the Regional Water Board. However, the ML must be below the effluent limitation and water quality objective. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation and water quality objective, then the method must achieve an ML no greater than the lowest ML value indicated in Table C. All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be properly calibrated and maintained to ensure accuracy of measurements.

3. Frequency of Monitoring

The minimum schedule of sampling analysis is specified in the MRP portion of the permit.

a. Timing of Sample Collection

- 1) The Discharger shall collect samples of influent on varying days selected at random and shall not include any plant recirculation or other sidestream wastes, unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP.
- 2) The Discharger shall collect samples of effluent on days coincident with influent sampling unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP or the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer may approve an alternative sampling plan if it is demonstrated to be representative of plant discharge flow and in compliance with all other permit requirements.

- 3) The Discharger shall collect grab samples of effluent during periods of day-time maximum peak effluent flows (or peak flows through secondary treatment units for facilities that recycle effluent flows).
 - 4) Effluent sampling for conventional pollutants shall occur on at least one day of any multiple-day bioassay test the MRP requires. During the course of the test, on at least one day, the Discharger shall collect and retain samples of the discharge. In the event a bioassay test does not comply with permit limits, the Discharger shall analyze these retained samples for pollutants that could be toxic to aquatic life and for which it has effluent limits.
 - i. The Discharger shall perform bioassay tests on final effluent samples; when chlorine is used for disinfection, bioassay tests shall be performed on effluent after chlorination-dechlorination; and
 - ii. The Discharger shall analyze for total ammonia nitrogen and calculate the amount of un-ionized ammonia whenever test results fail to meet the percent survival specified in the permit.
- b. Conditions Triggering Accelerated Monitoring
- 1) If the results from two consecutive samples of a constituent monitored in a 30-day period exceed the monthly average limit for any parameter (or if the required sampling frequency is once per month and the monthly sample exceeds the monthly average limit), the Discharger shall, within 24 hours after the results are received, increase its sampling frequency to daily until the results from the additional sampling show that the parameter is in compliance with the monthly average limit.
 - 2) If any maximum daily limit is exceeded, the Discharger shall increase its sampling frequency to daily within 24 hours after the results are received that indicate the exceedance of the maximum daily limit until two samples collected on consecutive days show compliance with the maximum daily limit.
 - 3) If final or intermediate results of an acute bioassay test indicate a violation or threatened violation (e.g., the percentage of surviving test organisms of any single acute bioassay test is less than 70 percent), the Discharger shall initiate a new test as soon as practical, and the Discharger shall investigate the cause of the mortalities and report its findings in the next self monitoring report (SMR).
 - 4) The Discharger shall calibrate chlorine residual analyzers against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate control and reliable operation. If an effluent violation is detected, the Discharger shall collect grab samples at least every 30 minutes until compliance with the limit is achieved, unless the Discharger monitors chlorine residual continuously. In such cases, the Discharger shall continue to conduct continuous monitoring as required by its permit.
 - 5) When a bypass occurs (except one subject to provision III.A.3.b.6 below), the Discharger shall monitor flows and collect samples on a daily basis for all constituents at affected discharge points that have effluent limits for the duration of

the bypass (including acute toxicity using static renewals), except chronic toxicity, unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP.

- 6) Unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP, when a bypass approved pursuant to Attachment D, Standard Provisions, Sections I.G.2 or I.G.4, occurs, the Discharger shall monitor flows and, using appropriate procedures as specified in the MRP, collect and retain samples for affected discharge points on a daily basis for the duration of the bypass. The Discharger shall analyze for total suspended solids (TSS) using 24-hour composites (or more frequent increments) and for bacteria indicators with effluent limits using grab samples. If TSS exceeds 45 mg/L in any composite sample, the Discharger shall also analyze the retained samples for that discharge for all other constituents that have effluent limits, except oil and grease, mercury, dioxin-TEQ, and acute and chronic toxicity. Additionally, at least once each year, the Discharger shall analyze the retained samples for one approved bypass discharge event for all other constituents that have effluent limits, except oil and grease, mercury, dioxin-TEQ, and acute and chronic toxicity. This monitoring shall be in addition to the minimum monitoring specified in the MRP.

c. Storm Water Monitoring

The requirements of this section only apply to facilities that are not covered by an NPDES permit for storm water discharges and where not all site storm drainage from process areas (i.e., areas of the treatment facility where chemicals or wastewater could come in contact with storm water) is directed to the headworks. For storm water not directed to the headworks during the wet season (October 1 to April 30), the Discharger shall:

- 1) Conduct visual observations of the storm water discharge locations during daylight hours at least once per month during a storm event that produces significant storm water discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor, etc.
- 2) Measure (or estimate) the total volume of storm water discharge, collect grab samples of storm water discharge from at least two storm events that produce significant storm water discharge, and analyze the samples for oil and grease, pH, TSS, and specific conductance.

The grab samples shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If collection of the grab samples during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, grab samples may be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the Discharger shall explain in the Annual Report why the grab sample(s) could not be taken in the first 30 minutes.

- 3) Testing for the presence of non-storm water discharges shall be conducted no less than twice during the dry season (May 1 to September 30) at all storm water discharge locations. Tests may include visual observations of flows, stains, sludges, odors, and other abnormal conditions; dye tests; TV line surveys; or analysis and validation of accurate piping schematics. Records shall be maintained describing the method used, date of testing, locations observed, and test results.

- 4) Samples shall be collected from all locations where storm water is discharged. Samples shall represent the quality and quantity of storm water discharged from the facility. If a facility discharges storm water at multiple locations, the Discharger may sample a reduced number of locations if it establishes and documents through the monitoring program that storm water discharges from different locations are substantially identical.
- 5) Records of all storm water monitoring information and copies of all reports required by the permit shall be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of sample, observation, or report.

d. Receiving Water Monitoring

The requirements of this section only apply when the MRP requires receiving water sampling.

- 1) Receiving water samples shall be collected on days coincident with effluent sampling for conventional pollutants.
- 2) Receiving water samples shall be collected at each station on each sampling day during the period within one hour following low slack water. Where sampling during lower slack water is impractical, sampling shall be performed during higher slack water. Samples shall be collected within the discharge plume and down current of the discharge point so as to be representative, unless otherwise stipulated in the MRP.
- 3) Samples shall be collected within one foot of the surface of the receiving water, unless otherwise stipulated in the MRP.

B. Biosolids Monitoring – This section supplements III.B of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

When biosolids are sent to a landfill, sent to a surface disposal site, or applied to land as a soil amendment, they must be monitored as follows:

1. Biosolids Monitoring Frequency

Biosolids disposal must be monitored at the following frequency:

Metric tons biosolids/365 days	Frequency
0-290	Once per year
290-1500	Quarterly
1500-15,000	Six times per year
Over 15,000	Once per month

(Metric tons are on a dry weight basis)

2. Biosolids Pollutants to Monitor

Biosolids shall be monitored for the following constituents:

Land Application: arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, lead, selenium, and zinc

Municipal Landfill: Paint filter test (pursuant to 40 CFR 258)

Biosolids-only Landfill or Surface Disposal Site (if no liner and leachate system): arsenic, chromium, and nickel

C. Standard Observations – This section is an addition to III of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

1. Receiving Water Observations

The requirements of this section only apply when the MRP requires standard observations of the receiving water. Standard observations shall include the following:

- a. *Floating and suspended materials* (e.g., oil, grease, algae, and other macroscopic particulate matter): presence or absence, source, and size of affected area.
- b. *Discoloration and turbidity*: description of color, source, and size of affected area.
- c. *Odor*: presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.
- d. *Beneficial water use*: presence of water-associated waterfowl or wildlife, fisherpeople, and other recreational activities in the vicinity of each sampling station.
- e. *Hydrographic condition*: time and height of corrected high and low tides (corrected to nearest National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration location for the sampling date and time of sample collection).
- f. *Weather conditions*:
 - 1) Air temperature; and
 - 2) Total precipitation during the five days prior to observation.

2. Wastewater Effluent Observations

The requirements of this section only apply when the MRP requires wastewater effluent standard observations. Standard observations shall include the following:

- a. *Floating and suspended material of wastewater origin* (e.g., oil, grease, algae, and other macroscopic particulate matter): presence or absence.
- b. *Odor*: presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.

3. Beach and Shoreline Observations

The requirements of this section only apply when the MRP requires beach and shoreline standard observations. Standard observations shall include the following:

- a. *Material of wastewater origin*: presence or absence, description of material, estimated size of affected area, and source.
- b. *Beneficial use*: estimate number of people participating in recreational water contact, non-water contact, or fishing activities.

4. Land Retention or Disposal Area Observations

The requirements of this section only apply to facilities with on-site surface impoundments or disposal areas that are in use. This section applies to both liquid and solid wastes, whether confined or unconfined. The Discharger shall conduct the following for each impoundment:

- a. Determine the amount of freeboard at the lowest point of dikes confining liquid wastes.
- b. Report evidence of leaching liquid from area of confinement and estimated size of affected area. Show affected area on a sketch and volume of flow (e.g., gallons per minute [gpm]).
- c. Regarding odor, describe presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.
- d. Estimate number of waterfowl and other water-associated birds in the disposal area and vicinity.

5. Periphery of Waste Treatment and/or Disposal Facilities Observations

The requirements of this section only apply when the MRP specifies periphery standard observations. Standard observations shall include the following:

- a. *Odor*: presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel.
- b. *Weather conditions*: wind direction and estimated velocity.

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Records to be Maintained – This supplements IV.A of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

The Discharger shall maintain records in a manner and at a location (e.g., wastewater treatment plant or Discharger offices) such that the records are accessible to Regional Water Board staff. The minimum period of retention specified in Section IV, Records, of the Federal Standard Provisions shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the subject discharge, or when requested by the Regional Water Board or Regional Administrator of USEPA, Region IX.

A copy of the permit shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel.

B. Records of monitoring information shall include – This supplements IV.B of Standard Provision (Attachment D)

1. Analytical Information

Records shall include analytical method detection limits, minimum levels, reporting levels, and related quantification parameters.

2. Flow Monitoring Data

For all required flow monitoring (e.g., influent and effluent flows), the additional records shall include the following, unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP:

- a. Total volume for each day; and
- b. Maximum, minimum, and average daily flows for each calendar month.

3. Wastewater Treatment Process Solids

- a. For each treatment unit process that involves solids removal from the wastewater stream, records shall include the following:
 - 1) Total volume or mass of solids removed from each collection unit (e.g., grit, skimmings, undigested biosolids, or combination) for each calendar month or other time period as appropriate, but not to exceed annually; and
 - 2) Final disposition of such solids (e.g., landfill, other subsequent treatment unit).
- b. For final dewatered biosolids from the treatment plant as a whole, records shall include the following:
 - 1) Total volume or mass of dewatered biosolids for each calendar month;
 - 2) Solids content of the dewatered biosolids; and
 - 3) Final disposition of dewatered biosolids (disposal location and disposal method).

4. Disinfection Process

For the disinfection process, these additional records shall be maintained documenting process operation and performance:

- a. For bacteriological analyses:
 - 1) Wastewater flow rate at the time of sample collection; and

- 2) Required statistical parameters for cumulative bacterial values (e.g., moving median or geometric mean for the number of samples or sampling period identified in this Order).
- b. For the chlorination process, when chlorine is used for disinfection, at least daily average values for the following:
 - 1) Chlorine residual of treated wastewater as it enters the contact basin (mg/L);
 - 2) Chlorine dosage (kg/day); and
 - 3) Dechlorination chemical dosage (kg/day).

5. Treatment Process Bypasses

A chronological log of all treatment process bypasses, including wet weather blending, shall include the following:

- a. Identification of the treatment process bypassed;
- b. Dates and times of bypass beginning and end;
- c. Total bypass duration;
- d. Estimated total bypass volume; and
- e. Description of, or reference to other reports describing, the bypass event, the cause, the corrective actions taken (except for wet weather blending that is in compliance with permit conditions), and any additional monitoring conducted.

6. Treatment Facility Overflows

This section applies to records for overflows at the treatment facility. This includes the headworks and all units and appurtenances downstream. The Discharger shall retain a chronological log of overflows at the treatment facility and records supporting the information provided in section V.E.2.

C. Claims of Confidentiality – Not Supplemented

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information – Not Supplemented

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements – Not Supplemented

C. Monitoring Reports – This section supplements V.C of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

1. Self Monitoring Reports

For each reporting period established in the MRP, the Discharger shall submit an SMR to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the requirements listed in this document and at the frequency the MRP specifies. The purpose of the SMR is to document treatment performance, effluent quality, and compliance with the waste discharge requirements of this Order.

a. Transmittal letter

Each SMR shall be submitted with a transmittal letter. This letter shall include the following:

- 1) Identification of all violations of effluent limits or other waste discharge requirements found during the reporting period;
- 2) Details regarding violations: parameters, magnitude, test results, frequency, and dates;
- 3) Causes of violations;
- 4) Discussion of corrective actions taken or planned to resolve violations and prevent recurrences, and dates or time schedule of action implementation (if previous reports have been submitted that address corrective actions, reference to the earlier reports is satisfactory);
- 5) Data invalidation (Data should not be submitted in an SMR if it does not meet quality assurance/quality control standards. However, if the Discharger wishes to invalidate any measurement after it was submitted in an SMR, a letter shall identify the measurement suspected to be invalid and state the Discharger's intent to submit, within 60 days, a formal request to invalidate the measurement. This request shall include the original measurement in question, the reason for invalidating the measurement, all relevant documentation that supports invalidation [e.g., laboratory sheet, log entry, test results, etc.], and discussion of the corrective actions taken or planned [with a time schedule for completion] to prevent recurrence of the sampling or measurement problem.);
- 6) If the Discharger blends, the letter shall describe the duration of blending events and certify whether blended effluent was in compliance with the conditions for blending; and
- 7) Signature (The transmittal letter shall be signed according to Section V.B of this Order, Attachment D – Standard Provisions.).

b. Compliance evaluation summary

Each report shall include a compliance evaluation summary. This summary shall include each parameter for which the permit specifies effluent limits, the number of

samples taken during the monitoring period, and the number of samples that exceed applicable effluent limits.

c. Results of analyses and observations

- 1) Tabulations of all required analyses and observations, including parameter, date, time, sample station, type of sample, test result, method detection limit, method minimum level, and method reporting level, if applicable, signed by the laboratory director or other responsible official.
- 2) When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation 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 nondetect (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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 limit, 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, the Discharger shall not be deemed out of compliance.

- 3) Dioxin-TEQ Reporting: The Discharger shall report for each dioxin and furan congener the analytical results of effluent monitoring, including the quantifiable limit (reporting level), the method detection limit, and the measured concentration. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating dioxin-TEQ, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels (ML) to zero. The Discharger shall calculate and report dioxin-TEQs using the following formula, where the MLs, toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs), and bioaccumulation equivalency factors (BEFs) are as provided in Table A:

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ} = \Sigma (C_x \times \text{TEF}_x \times \text{BEF}_x)$$

where: C_x = measured or estimated concentration of congener x
 TEF_x = toxicity equivalency factor for congener x
 BEF_x = bioaccumulation equivalency factor for congener x

Table A

Minimum Levels, Toxicity Equivalency Factors,
and Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factors

Dioxin or Furan Congener	Minimum Level (pg/L)	1998 Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)	Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF)
2,3,7,8-TCDD	10	1.0	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	50	1.0	0.9
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	50	0.1	0.3
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	50	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	50	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	50	0.01	0.05
OCDD	100	0.0001	0.01
2,3,7,8-TCDF	10	0.1	0.8
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	50	0.05	0.2
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	50	0.5	1.6
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.08
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.2
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.6
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.7
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	50	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	50	0.01	0.4
OCDF	100	0.0001	0.02

d. Data reporting for results not yet available

The Discharger shall make all reasonable efforts to obtain analytical data for required parameter sampling in a timely manner. Certain analyses require additional time to complete analytical processes and report results. For cases where required monitoring parameters require additional time to complete analytical processes and reports, and results are not available in time to be included in the SMR for the subject monitoring period, the Discharger shall describe such circumstances in the SMR and include the data for these parameters and relevant discussions of any observed exceedances in the next SMR due after the results are available.

e. Flow data

The Discharger shall provide flow data tabulation pursuant to Section IV.B.2.

f. Annual self monitoring report requirements

By the date specified in the MRP, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board covering the previous calendar year. The report shall contain the following:

- 1) Annual compliance summary table of treatment plant performance, including documentation of any blending events;
- 2) Comprehensive discussion of treatment plant performance and compliance with the permit (This discussion shall include any corrective actions taken or planned, such as changes to facility equipment or operation practices that may be needed to achieve compliance, and any other actions taken or planned that are intended to improve performance and reliability of the Discharger's wastewater collection, treatment, or disposal practices.);
- 3) Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data for the previous year if parameters are monitored at a frequency of monthly or greater;
- 4) List of approved analyses, including the following:
 - (i) List of analyses for which the Discharger is certified;
 - (ii) List of analyses performed for the Discharger by a separate certified laboratory (copies of reports signed by the laboratory director of that laboratory shall not be submitted but be retained onsite); and
 - (iii) List of "waived" analyses, as approved;
- 5) Plan view drawing or map showing the Discharger's facility, flow routing, and sampling and observation station locations;
- 6) Results of annual facility inspection to verify that all elements of the SWPP Plan are accurate and up to date (only required if the Discharger does not route all storm water to the headworks of its wastewater treatment plant); and
- 7) Results of facility report reviews (The Discharger shall regularly review, revise, and update, as necessary, the O&M Manual, the Contingency Plan, the Spill Prevention Plan, and Wastewater Facilities Status Report so that these documents remain useful and relevant to current practices. At a minimum, reviews shall be conducted annually. The Discharger shall include, in each Annual Report, a description or summary of review and evaluation procedures, recommended or planned actions, and an estimated time schedule for implementing these actions. The Discharger shall complete changes to these documents to ensure they are up-to-date.).

g. Report submittal

The Discharger shall submit SMRs to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612
Attn: NPDES Wastewater Division

h. Reporting data in electronic format

The Discharger has the option to submit all monitoring results in an electronic reporting format approved by the Executive Officer. If the Discharger chooses to submit SMRs electronically, the following shall apply:

- 1) *Reporting Method*: The Discharger shall submit SMRs electronically via a process approved by the Executive Officer (see, for example, the letter dated December 17, 1999, "Official Implementation of Electronic Reporting System [ERS]" and the progress report letter dated December 17, 2000).
- 2) *Monthly or Quarterly Reporting Requirements*: For each reporting period (monthly or quarterly as specified in the MRP), the Discharger shall submit an electronic SMR to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the provisions of Section V.C.1.a-e, except for requirements under Section V.C.1.c(1) where ERS does not have fields for dischargers to input certain information (e.g., sample time). However, until USEPA approves the electronic signature or other signature technologies, Dischargers that use ERS shall submit a hard copy of the original transmittal letter, an ERS printout of the data sheet, and a violation report (a receipt of the electronic transmittal shall be retained by the Discharger). This electronic SMR submittal suffices for the signed tabulations specified under Section V.C.1.c(1).
- 3) *Annual Reporting Requirements*: Dischargers who have submitted data using the ERS for at least one calendar year are exempt from submitting the portion of the annual report required under Section V.C.1.f(1) and (3).

D. Compliance Schedules – Not supplemented

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting – This section supplements V.E of Standard Provision (Attachment D)

1. Spill of Oil or Other Hazardous Material Reports

- a. Within 24 hours of becoming aware of a spill of oil or other hazardous material that is not contained onsite and completely cleaned up, the Discharger shall report by telephone to the Regional Water Board at (510) 622-2369.
- b. The Discharger shall also report such spills to the State Office of Emergency Services [telephone (800) 852-7550] only when the spills are in accordance with applicable reporting quantities for hazardous materials.
- c. The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Regional Water Board within five working days following telephone notification unless directed otherwise by Regional Water Board staff. A report submitted electronically is acceptable. The written report shall include the following:
 - 1) Date and time of spill, and duration if known;
 - 2) Location of spill (street address or description of location);

- 3) Nature of material spilled;
- 4) Quantity of material involved;
- 5) Receiving water body affected, if any;
- 6) Cause of spill;
- 7) Estimated size of affected area;
- 8) Observed impacts to receiving waters (e.g., oil sheen, fish kill, water discoloration);
- 9) Corrective actions taken to contain, minimize, or clean up the spill;
- 10) Future corrective actions planned to be taken to prevent recurrence, and schedule of implementation; and
- 11) Persons or agencies notified.

2. Unauthorized Discharges from Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants¹

The following requirements apply to municipal wastewater treatment plants that experience an unauthorized discharge at their treatment facilities and are consistent with and supercede requirements imposed on the Discharger by the Executive Officer by letter of May 1, 2008, issued pursuant to California Water Code Section 13383.

a. Two (2)-Hour Notification

For any unauthorized discharges that result in a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger shall, as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) hours after becoming aware of the discharge, notify the State Office of Emergency Services (telephone 800-852-7550), the local health officers or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies, and the Regional Water Board. The notification to the Regional Water Board shall be via the Regional Water Board's online reporting system at www.wbers.net, and shall include the following:

- 1) Incident description and cause;
- 2) Location of threatened or involved waterway(s) or storm drains;
- 3) Date and time the unauthorized discharge started;
- 4) Estimated quantity and duration of the unauthorized discharge (to the extent known), and the estimated amount recovered;

¹ California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2250(b), defines an unauthorized discharge to be a discharge, not regulated by waste discharge requirements, of treated, partially treated, or untreated wastewater resulting from the intentional or unintentional diversion of wastewater from a collection, treatment or disposal system.

- 5) Level of treatment prior to discharge (e.g., raw wastewater, primary treated, undisinfected secondary treated, and so on); and
- 6) Identity of the person reporting the unauthorized discharge.

b. 24-hour Certification

Within 24 hours, the Discharger shall certify to the Regional Water Board, at www.wbers.net, that the State Office of Emergency Services and the local health officers or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies have been notified of the unauthorized discharge.

c. 5-Day Written Report

Within five business days, the Discharger shall submit a written report, via the Regional Water Board's online reporting system at www.wbers.net, that includes, in addition to the information required above, the following:

- 1) Methods used to delineate the geographical extent of the unauthorized discharge within receiving waters;
- 2) Efforts implemented to minimize public exposure to the unauthorized discharge;
- 3) Visual observations of the impacts (if any) noted in the receiving waters (e.g., fish kill, discoloration of water) and the extent of sampling if conducted;
- 4) Corrective measures taken to minimize the impact of the unauthorized discharge;
- 5) Measures to be taken to minimize the chances of a similar unauthorized discharge occurring in the future;
- 6) Summary of Spill Prevention Plan or O&M Manual modifications to be made, if necessary, to minimize the chances of future unauthorized discharges; and
- 7) Quantity and duration of the unauthorized discharge, and the amount recovered.

d. Communication Protocol

To clarify the multiple levels of notification, certification, and reporting, the current communication requirements for unauthorized discharges from municipal wastewater treatment plants are summarized in Table B that follows.

Table B

Summary of Communication Requirements for Unauthorized Discharges¹ from
Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants

Discharger is required to:	Agency Receiving Information	Time frame	Method for Contact
1. Notify	California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA)	As soon as possible, but not later than 2 hours after becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.	Telephone – (800) 852-7550 (obtain a control number from Cal EMA)
	Local health department	As soon as possible, but not later than 2 hours after becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.	Depends on local health department
	Regional Water Board	As soon as possible, but not later than 2 hours after becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.	Electronic ² www.wbers.net
2. Certify	Regional Water Board	As soon as possible, but not later than 24 hours after becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.	Electronic ³ www.wbers.net
3. Report	Regional Water Board	Within 5 business days of becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.	Electronic ⁴ www.wbers.net

¹ California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2250(b), defines an unauthorized discharge to be a discharge, not regulated by waste discharge requirements, of treated, partially treated, or untreated wastewater resulting from the intentional or unintentional diversion of wastewater from a collection, treatment or disposal system.

² In the event that the Discharger is unable to provide online notification within 2 hours of becoming aware of an unauthorized discharge, it shall phone the Regional Water Board’s spill hotline at (510) 622-2369 and convey the same information contained in the notification form. In addition, within 3 business days of becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge, the Discharger shall enter the notification information into the Regional Water Board’s online system in electronic format.

³ In most instances, the 2-hour notification will also satisfy 24-hour certification requirements. This is because the notification form includes fields for documenting that OES and the local health department have been contacted. In other words, if the Discharger is able to complete all the fields in the notification form within 2 hours, certification requirements are also satisfied. In the event that the Discharger is unable to provide online certification within 24 hours of becoming aware of an unauthorized discharge, it shall phone the Regional Water Board’s spill hotline at (510) 622-2369 and convey the same information contained in the certification form. In addition, within 3 business days of becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge, the Discharger shall enter the certification information into the Regional Water Board’s online system in electronic format.

⁴ If the Discharger cannot satisfy the 5-day reporting requirements via the Regional Water Board’s online reporting system, it shall submit a written report (preferably electronically in pdf) to the appropriate Regional Water Board case manager. In cases where the Discharger cannot satisfy the 5-day reporting requirements via the online reporting system, it must still complete the Regional Water Board’s online reporting requirements within 15 calendar days of becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.

F. Planned Changes – Not supplemented

G. Anticipated Noncompliance – Not supplemented

H. Other Noncompliance – Not supplemented

I. Other Information – Not supplemented

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT – Not Supplemented

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS – Not Supplemented

VIII. DEFINITIONS – This section is an addition to Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

More definitions can be found in Attachment A of this NPDES Permit.

1. Arithmetic Calculations

- a. Geometric mean is the antilog of the log mean or the back-transformed mean of the logarithmically transformed variables, which is equivalent to the multiplication of the antilogarithms. The geometric mean can be calculated with either of the following equations:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \text{Anti log} \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \text{Log}(C_i) \right)$$

or

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C_1 * C_2 * \dots * C_N)^{1/N}$$

Where “N” is the number of data points for the period analyzed and “C” is the concentration for each of the “N” data points.

- b. Mass emission rate is obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Mass emission rate (lb/day)} = \frac{8.345}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

$$\text{Mass emission rate (kg/day)} = \frac{3.785}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

In which “N” is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day and “Q_i” and “C_i” are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L) associated with each of the “N” grab samples that may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken, “C_i” is the concentration measured in the composite sample and “Q_i” is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which the samples are composited. The daily concentration of a constituent measured over any calendar day shall be determined from the flow-weighted average of the same constituent in the combined waste streams as follows:

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

In which “N” is the number of component waste streams and “Q” and “C” are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L) associated with each of the “N” waste streams. “Q_t” is the total flow rate of the combined waste streams.

- c. Maximum allowable mass emission rate, whether for a 24-hour, weekly 7-day, monthly 30-day, or 6-month period, is a limitation expressed as a daily rate determined with the formulas in the paragraph above, using the effluent concentration limit specified in the permit for the period and the specified allowable flow.
- d. POTW removal efficiency is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment facilities to pollutants entering the treatment facilities (expressed as a percentage). The Discharger shall determine removal efficiencies using monthly averages (by calendar month unless otherwise specified) of pollutant concentration of influent and effluent samples collected at about the same time and using the following equation (or its equivalent):

$$\text{Removal Efficiency (\%)} = 100 \times [1 - (\text{Effluent Concentration} / \text{Influent Concentration})]$$

2. Biosolids means the solids, semi-liquid suspensions of solids, residues, screenings, grit, scum, and precipitates separated from or created in wastewater by the unit processes of a treatment system. It also includes, but is not limited to, all supernatant, filtrate, centrate, decantate, and thickener overflow and underflow in the solids handling parts of the wastewater treatment system.
3. Blending is the practice of recombining wastewater that has been biologically treated with wastewater that has bypassed around biological treatment units.
4. Bottom sediment sample is (1) a separate grab sample taken at each sampling station for the determination of selected physical-chemical parameters, or (2) four grab samples collected from different locations in the immediate vicinity of a sampling station while the boat is anchored and analyzed separately for macroinvertebrates.
5. Composite sample is a sample composed of individual grab samples collected manually or by an automatic sampling device on the basis of time or flow as specified in the MRP. For flow-based composites, the proportion of each grab sample included in the composite sample shall be within plus or minus five percent (+/-5%) of the representative flow rate of the waste stream being measured at the time of grab sample collection. Alternatively, equal volume grab samples may be individually analyzed with the flow-weighted average calculated by averaging flow-weighted ratios of each grab sample analytical result. Grab samples comprising time-based composite samples shall be collected at intervals not greater than those specified in the MRP. The quantity of each grab sample comprising a time-based composite sample shall be a set of flow proportional volumes as specified in the MRP. If a particular time-based or flow-based composite sampling protocol is not specified in the MRP, the Discharger shall determine and implement the most representative sampling protocol for the given parameter subject to Executive Officer approval.
6. Depth-integrated sample is defined as a water or waste sample collected by allowing a sampling device to fill during a vertical traverse in the waste or receiving water body being sampled. The

Discharger shall collect depth-integrated samples in such a manner that the collected sample will be representative of the waste or water body at that sampling point.

7. Flow sample is an accurate measurement of the average daily flow volume using a properly calibrated and maintained flow measuring device.
8. Grab sample is an individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples represent only the condition that exists at the time the wastewater is collected.
9. Initial dilution is the process that results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with receiving water around the point of discharge.
10. Overflow is the intentional or unintentional spilling or forcing out of untreated or partially treated wastes from a transport system (e.g., through manholes, at pump stations, and at collection points) upstream from the treatment plant headworks or from any part of a treatment plant facility.
11. Priority pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR Part 122 as promulgated in the Federal Register, Vol. 65, No. 97, Thursday, May 18, 2000, also known as the California Toxics Rule, the presence or discharge of which could reasonably be expected to interfere with maintaining designated uses.
12. Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. It excludes infiltration and runoff from agricultural land.
13. Toxic pollutant means any pollutant listed as toxic under federal Clean Water Act section 307(a)(1) or under 40 CFR 401.15.
14. Untreated waste is raw wastewater.
15. Waste, waste discharge, discharge of waste, and discharge are used interchangeably in the permit. The requirements of the permit apply to the entire volume of water, and the material therein, that is disposed of to surface and ground waters of the State of California.

Table C

List of Monitoring Parameters and Analytical Methods

CTR No.	Pollutant/Parameter	Analytical Method ¹	Minimum Levels ² (µg/l)											
			GC	GCMS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGFAA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP
1.	Antimony	204.2					10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5		1000
2.	Arsenic	206.3				20		2	10	2	2	1		1000
3.	Beryllium						20	0.5	2	0.5	1			1000
4.	Cadmium	200 or 213				10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1000
5a.	Chromium (III)	SM 3500												
5b.	Chromium (VI)	SM 3500				10	5							1000
6.	Copper	200.9					25	5	10	0.5	2			1000
7.	Lead	200.9					20	5	5	0.5	2			10,000
8.	Mercury	1631 (note) ³												
9.	Nickel	249.2					50	5	20	1	5			1000
10.	Selenium	200.8 or SM 3114B or C						5	10	2	5	1		1000
11.	Silver	272.2					10	1	10	0.25	2			1000
12.	Thallium	279.2					10	2	10	1	5			1000
13.	Zinc	200 or 289					20		20	1	10			
14.	Cyanide	SM 4500 CN ⁻ C or I				5								
15.	Asbestos (only required for dischargers to MUN waters) ⁴	0100.2 ⁵												
16.	2,3,7,8-TCDD and 17 congeners (Dioxin)	1613												
17.	Acrolein	603	2.0	5										
18.	Acrylonitrile	603	2.0	2										
19.	Benzene	602	0.5	2										
33.	Ethylbenzene	602	0.5	2										
39.	Toluene	602	0.5	2										

¹ The suggested method is the USEPA Method unless otherwise specified (SM = Standard Methods). The Discharger may use another USEPA-approved or recognized method if that method has a level of quantification below the applicable water quality objective. Where no method is suggested, the Discharger has the discretion to use any standard method.

² Minimum levels are from the *State Implementation Policy*. They are the concentration of the lowest calibration standard for that technique based on a survey of contract laboratories. Laboratory techniques are defined as follows: GC = Gas Chromatography; GCMS = Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry; LC = High Pressure Liquid Chromatography; Color = Colorimetric; FAA = Flame Atomic Absorption; GFAA = Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption; ICP = Inductively Coupled Plasma; ICPMS = Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry; SPGFAA = Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., USEPA 200.9); Hydride = Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption; CVAA = Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption; DCP = Direct Current Plasma.

³ The Discharger shall use ultra-clean sampling (USEPA Method 1669) and ultra-clean analytical methods (USEPA Method 1631) for mercury monitoring. The minimum level for mercury is 2 ng/l (or 0.002 µg/l).

⁴ MUN = Municipal and Domestic Supply. This designation, if applicable, is in the Findings of the permit.

⁵ *Determination of Asbestos Structures over 10 [micrometers] in Length in Drinking Water Using MCE Filters*, USEPA 600/R-94-134, June 1994.

CTR No.	Pollutant/Parameter	Analytical Method ¹	Minimum Levels ² (µg/l)											
			GC	GCMS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGFAA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP
20.	Bromoform	601	0.5	2										
21.	Carbon Tetrachloride	601	0.5	2										
22.	Chlorobenzene	601	0.5	2										
23.	Chlorodibromomethane	601	0.5	2										
24.	Chloroethane	601	0.5	2										
25.	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	601	1	1										
26.	Chloroform	601	0.5	2										
75.	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	601	0.5	2										
76.	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	601	0.5	2										
77.	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	601	0.5	2										
27.	Dichlorobromomethane	601	0.5	2										
28.	1,1-Dichloroethane	601	0.5	1										
29.	1,2-Dichloroethane	601	0.5	2										
30.	1,1-Dichloroethylene or 1,1-Dichloroethene	601	0.5	2										
31.	1,2-Dichloropropane	601	0.5	1										
32.	1,3-Dichloropropylene or 1,3-Dichloropropene	601	0.5	2										
34.	Methyl Bromide or Bromomethane	601	1.0	2										
35.	Methyl Chloride or Chloromethane	601	0.5	2										
36.	Methylene Chloride or Dichlorormethane	601	0.5	2										
37.	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	601	0.5	1										
38.	Tetrachloroethylene	601	0.5	2										
40.	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	601	0.5	1										
41.	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	0.5	2										
42.	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	601	0.5	2										
43.	Trichloroethene	601	0.5	2										
44.	Vinyl Chloride	601	0.5	2										
45.	2-Chlorophenol	604	2	5										
46.	2,4-Dichlorophenol	604	1	5										
47.	2,4-Dimethylphenol	604	1	2										
48.	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol or Dinitro-2-methylphenol	604	10	5										
49.	2,4-Dinitrophenol	604	5	5										
50.	2-Nitrophenol	604		10										
51.	4-Nitrophenol	604	5	10										
52.	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	604	5	1										
53.	Pentachlorophenol	604	1	5										
54.	Phenol	604	1	1		50								
55.	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	604	10	10										
56.	Acenaphthene	610 HPLC	1	1	0.5									
57.	Acenaphthylene	610 HPLC		10	0.2									
58.	Anthracene	610 HPLC		10	2									
60.	Benzo(a)Anthracene or 1,2 Benzanthracene	610 HPLC	10	5										
61.	Benzo(a)Pyrene	610 HPLC		10	2									
62.	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene or 3,4 Benzo(b)fluoranthene	610 HPLC		10	10									
63.	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	610 HPLC		5	0.1									

CTR No.	Pollutant/Parameter	Analytical Method ¹	Minimum Levels ² (µg/l)											
			GC	GCMS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGFAA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP
64.	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	610 HPLC		10	2									
74.	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	610 HPLC		10	0.1									
86.	Fluoranthene	610 HPLC	10	1	0.05									
87.	Fluorene	610 HPLC		10	0.1									
92.	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	610 HPLC		10	0.05									
100.	Pyrene	610 HPLC		10	0.05									
68.	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	606 or 625	10	5										
70.	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	10										
79.	Diethyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	2										
80.	Dimethyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	2										
81.	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	606 or 625		10										
84.	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	606 or 625		10										
59.	Benzidine	625		5										
65.	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	625		5										
66.	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	625	10	1										
67.	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	625	10	2										
69.	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	625	10	5										
71.	2-Chloronaphthalene	625		10										
72.	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	625		5										
73.	Chrysene	625		10	5									
78.	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	625		5										
82.	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	625	10	5										
83.	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	625		5										
85.	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (note) ⁶	625		1										
88.	Hexachlorobenzene	625	5	1										
89.	Hexachlorobutadiene	625	5	1										
90.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	625	5	5										
91.	Hexachloroethane	625	5	1										
93.	Isophorone	625	10	1										
94.	Naphthalene	625	10	1	0.2									
95.	Nitrobenzene	625	10	1										
96.	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	625	10	5										
97.	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	625	10	5										
98.	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	625	10	1										
99.	Phenanthrene	625		5	0.05									
101.	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	625	1	5										
102.	Aldrin	608	0.005											
103.	α-BHC	608	0.01											
104.	β-BHC	608	0.005											
105.	γ-BHC (Lindane)	608	0.02											
106.	δ-BHC	608	0.005											
107.	Chlordane	608	0.1											
108.	4,4'-DDT	608	0.01											
109.	4,4'-DDE	608	0.05											
110.	4,4'-DDD	608	0.05											

⁶ Measurement for 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine may use azobenzene as a screen: if azobenzene is measured at >1 ug/l, then the Discharger shall analyze for 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine.

CTR No.	Pollutant/Parameter	Analytical Method ¹	Minimum Levels ² (µg/l)											
			GC	GCMS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGFAA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP
111.	Dieldrin	608	0.01											
112.	Endosulfan (alpha)	608	0.02											
113.	Endosulfan (beta)	608	0.01											
114.	Endosulfan Sulfate	608	0.05											
115.	Endrin	608	0.01											
116.	Endrin Aldehyde	608	0.01											
117.	Heptachlor	608	0.01											
118.	Heptachlor Epoxide	608	0.01											
119-125	PCBs: Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260	608	0.5											
126.	Toxaphene	608	0.5											

ATTACHMENT H – PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

Pretreatment Program Provisions

1. The Discharger shall implement all pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR 403, as amended. The Discharger shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, and fines as provided in the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1351 *et seq.*), as amended. The Discharger shall implement and enforce its Approved Pretreatment Program or modified Pretreatment Program as directed by the Regional Water Board’s Executive Officer or USEPA. USEPA and/or the State may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the Clean Water Act.
2. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d) and 402(b) of the Clean Water Act. The Discharger shall cause industrial users subject to Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.
3. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR 403 and amendments or modifications thereto including, but not limited to:
 - i) Implement the necessary legal authorities to fully implement the pretreatment regulations as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
 - ii) Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2);
 - iii) Publish an annual list of industrial users in significant noncompliance as provided per 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii);
 - iv) Provide for the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3); and
 - v) Enforce the national pretreatment standards for prohibited discharges and categorical standards as provided in 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6, respectively.
4. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to USEPA Region 9, the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board describing its pretreatment program activities over the previous twelve months. In the event that the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of the Pretreatment Program, the Discharger shall also include the reasons for noncompliance and a plan and schedule for achieving compliance. The report shall contain, but is not limited to, the information specified in Appendix A entitled, “Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Reports,” which is made a part of this Order. The annual report is due on the last day of February each year.
5. The Discharger shall submit semiannual pretreatment reports to USEPA Region 9, the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board describing the status of its significant industrial users (SIUs). The report shall contain, but is not limited to, the information specified in Appendix B entitled, “Requirements for Semiannual Pretreatment Reports,” which is made part of this Order. The semiannual reports are due July 31st (for the period January through June) and January 31st (for the period July through December) of each year. The Executive Officer may exempt a Discharger from

the semiannual reporting requirements on a case by case basis subject to State Water Board and USEPA's comment and approval.

6. The Discharger may combine the annual pretreatment report with the semiannual pretreatment report (for the July through December reporting period). The combined report shall contain all of the information requested in Appendices A and B and will be due on January 31st of each year.
7. The Discharger shall conduct the monitoring of its treatment Plant's influent, effluent, and sludge as described in Appendix C entitled, "Requirements for Influent, Effluent and Sludge Monitoring," which is made part of this Order. The results of the sampling and analysis, along with a discussion of any trends, shall be submitted in the semiannual reports. A tabulation of the data shall be included in the annual pretreatment report. The Executive Officer may require more or less frequent monitoring on a case by case basis.

APPENDIX H-A

REQUIREMENTS FOR PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORTS

The Pretreatment Annual Report is due each year on the last day of February. [If the annual report is combined with the semiannual report (for the July through December period) the submittal deadline is January 31st of each year.] The purpose of the Annual Report is 1) to describe the status of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) pretreatment program and 2) to report on the effectiveness of the program, as determined by comparing the results of the preceding year's program implementation. The report shall contain at a minimum, but is not limited to, the following information:

1) Cover Sheet

The cover sheet must contain the name(s) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Discharge System (NPDES) permit number(s) of those POTWs that are part of the Pretreatment Program. Additionally, the cover sheet must include: the name, address and telephone number of a pretreatment contact person; the period covered in the report; a statement of truthfulness; and the dated signature of a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee who is responsible for overall operation of the POTW (40 CFR 403.12(j)).

2) Introduction

The Introduction shall include any pertinent background information related to the Discharger, the POTW and/or the industrial user base of the area. Also, this section shall include an update on the status of any Pretreatment Compliance Inspection (PCI) tasks, Pretreatment Performance Evaluation tasks, Pretreatment Compliance Audit (PCA) tasks, Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) tasks, or other pretreatment-related enforcement actions required by the Regional Water Board or USEPA. A more specific discussion shall be included in the section entitled, "Program Changes."

3) Definitions

This section shall contain a list of key terms and their definitions that the Discharger uses to describe or characterize elements of its pretreatment program.

4) Discussion of Upset, Interference and Pass Through

This section shall include a discussion of Upset, Interference or Pass Through incidents, if any, at the POTW(s) that the Discharger knows of or suspects were caused by industrial discharges. Each incident shall be described, at a minimum, consisting of the following information:

- a) a description of what occurred;
- b) a description of what was done to identify the source;
- c) the name and address of the IU responsible
- d) the reason(s) why the incident occurred;

- e) a description of the corrective actions taken; and
- f) an examination of the local and federal discharge limits and requirements for the purposes of determining whether any additional limits or changes to existing requirements may be necessary to prevent other Upset, Interference or Pass Through incidents.

5) **Influent, Effluent and Sludge Monitoring Results**

This section shall provide a summary of the analytical results from the “Influent, Effluent and Sludge Monitoring” as specified in Appendix C. The results should be reported in a summary matrix that lists monthly influent and effluent metal results for the reporting year.

A graphical representation of the influent and effluent metal monitoring data for the past five years shall also be provided with a discussion of any trends.

6) **Inspection and Sampling Program**

This section shall contain at a minimum, but is not limited to, the following information:

- a) Inspections: the number of inspections performed for each type of IU; the criteria for determining the frequency of inspections; the inspection format procedures;
- b) Sampling Events: the number of sampling events performed for each type of IU; the criteria for determining the frequency of sampling; the chain of custody procedures.

7) **Enforcement Procedures**

This section shall provide information as to when the approved Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) had been formally adopted or last revised. In addition, the date the finalized ERP was submitted to the Regional Water Board shall also be given.

8) **Federal Categories**

This section shall contain a list of all of the federal categories that apply to the Discharger. The specific category shall be listed including the subpart and 40 CFR section that applies. The maximum and average limits for the each category shall be provided. This list shall indicate the number of Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs) per category and the CIUs that are being regulated pursuant to the category. The information and data used to determine the limits for those CIUs for which a combined waste stream formula is applied shall also be provided.

9) **Local Standards**

This section shall include a table presenting the local limits.

10) **Updated List of Regulated SIUs**

This section shall contain a complete and updated list of the Discharger’s Significant Industrial Users (SIUs), including their names, addresses, and a brief description of the individual SIU’s type

of business. The list shall include all deletions and additions keyed to the list as submitted in the previous annual report. All deletions shall be briefly explained.

11) Compliance Activities

- a) **Inspection and Sampling Summary:** This section shall contain a summary of all the inspections and sampling activities conducted by the Discharger over the past year to gather information and data regarding the SIUs. The summary shall include:
- (1) the number of inspections and sampling events conducted for each SIU;
 - (2) the quarters in which these activities were conducted; and
 - (3) the compliance status of each SIU, delineated by quarter, and characterized using all applicable descriptions as given below:
 - (a) in consistent compliance;
 - (b) in inconsistent compliance;
 - (c) in significant noncompliance;
 - (d) on a compliance schedule to achieve compliance, (include the date final compliance is required);
 - (e) not in compliance and not on a compliance schedule;
 - (f) compliance status unknown, and why not.
- b) **Enforcement Summary:** This section shall contain a summary of the compliance and enforcement activities during the past year. The summary shall include the names of all the SIUs affected by the following actions:
- (1) Warning letters or notices of violations regarding SIUs' apparent noncompliance with or violation of any federal pretreatment categorical standards and/or requirements, or local limits and/or requirements. For each notice, indicate whether it was for an infraction of a federal or local standard/limit or requirement.
 - (2) Administrative Orders regarding the SIUs' apparent noncompliance with or violation of any federal pretreatment categorical standards and/or requirements, or local limits and/or requirements. For each notice, indicate whether it was for an infraction of a federal or local standard/limit or requirement.
 - (3) Civil actions regarding the SIUs' apparent noncompliance with or violation of any federal pretreatment categorical standards and/or requirements, or local limits and/or requirements. For each notice, indicate whether it was for an infraction of a federal or local standard/limit or requirement.

- (4) Criminal actions regarding the SIUs' apparent noncompliance with or violation of any federal pretreatment categorical standards and/or requirements, or local limits and/or requirements. For each notice, indicate whether it was for an infraction of a federal or local standard/limit or requirement.
- (5) Assessment of monetary penalties. Identify the amount of penalty in each case and reason for assessing the penalty.
- (6) Order to restrict/suspend discharge to the POTW.
- (7) Order to disconnect the discharge from entering the POTW.

12) Baseline Monitoring Report Update

This section shall provide a list of CIUs that have been added to the pretreatment program since the last annual report. This list of new CIUs shall summarize the status of the respective Baseline Monitoring Reports (BMR). The BMR must contain all of the information specified in 40 CFR 403.12(b). For each of the new CIUs, the summary shall indicate when the BMR was due; when the CIU was notified by the POTW of this requirement; when the CIU submitted the report; and/or when the report is due.

13) Pretreatment Program Changes

This section shall contain a description of any significant changes in the Pretreatment Program during the past year including, but not limited to: legal authority, local limits, monitoring/ inspection program and frequency, enforcement protocol, program's administrative structure, staffing level, resource requirements and funding mechanism. If the manager of the pretreatment program changes, a revised organizational chart shall be included. If any element(s) of the program is in the process of being modified, this intention shall also be indicated.

14) Pretreatment Program Budget

This section shall present the budget spent on the Pretreatment Program. The budget, either by the calendar or fiscal year, shall show the amounts spent on personnel, equipment, chemical analyses and any other appropriate categories. A brief discussion of the source(s) of funding shall be provided.

15) Public Participation Summary

This section shall include a copy of the public notice as required in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii). If a notice was not published, the reason shall be stated.

16) Sludge Storage and Disposal Practice

This section shall have a description of how the treated sludge is stored and ultimately disposed. The sludge storage area, if one is used, shall be described in detail. Its location, a description of the containment features and the sludge handling procedures shall be included.

17) PCS Data Entry Form

The annual report shall include the PCS Data Entry Form. This form shall summarize the enforcement actions taken against SIUs in the past year. This form shall include the following information: the POTW name, NPDES Permit number, period covered by the report, the number of SIUs in significant noncompliance (SNC) that are on a pretreatment compliance schedule, the number of notices of violation and administrative orders issued against SIUs, the number of civil and criminal judicial actions against SIUs, the number of SIUs that have been published as a result of being in SNC, and the number of SIUs from which penalties have been collected.

18) Other Subjects

Other information related to the Pretreatment Program that does not fit into one of the above categories should be included in this section.

Signed copies of the reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator at USEPA, the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board at the following addresses:

Regional Administrator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9, Mail Code: WTR-7
Clean Water Act Compliance Office
Water Division
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Pretreatment Program Manager
Regulatory Unit
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Pretreatment Coordinator
NPDES Permits Division
SF Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612

APPENDIX H-B

REQUIREMENTS FOR SEMIANNUAL PRETREATMENT REPORTS

The semiannual pretreatment reports are due on July 31st (for pretreatment program activities conducted from January through June) and January 31st (for pretreatment activities conducted from July through December) of each year, unless an exception has been granted by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. The semiannual reports shall contain, at a minimum, but is not limited to, the following information:

1) Influent, Effluent and Sludge Monitoring

The influent, effluent and sludge monitoring results shall be included in the report. The analytical laboratory report shall also be included, with the QA/QC data validation provided upon request. A description of the sampling procedures and a discussion of the results shall be given. (Please see Appendix C for specific detailed requirements.) The contributing source(s) of the parameters that exceed NPDES limits shall be investigated and discussed. In addition, a brief discussion of the contributing source(s) of all organic compounds identified shall be provided.

The Discharger has the option to submit all monitoring results via an electronic reporting format approved by the Executive Officer. The procedures for submitting the data will be similar to the electronic submittal of the NPDES self-monitoring reports as outlined in the December 17, 1999 Regional Water Board letter, Official Implementation of Electronic Reporting System (ERS). The Discharger shall contact the Regional Water Board's ERS Project Manager for specific details in submitting the monitoring data.

If the monitoring results are submitted electronically, the analytical laboratory reports (along with the QA/QC data validation) should be kept at the discharger's facility.

2) Industrial User Compliance Status

This section shall contain a list of all Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) that were not in consistent compliance with all pretreatment standards/limits or requirements for the reporting period. The compliance status for the previous reporting period shall also be included. Once the SIU has determined to be out of compliance, the SIU shall be included in the report until consistent compliance has been achieved. A brief description detailing the actions that the SIU undertook to come back into compliance shall be provided.

For each SIU on the list, the following information shall be provided:

- a. Indicate if the SIU is subject to Federal categorical standards; if so, specify the category including the subpart that applies.
- b. For SIUs subject to Federal Categorical Standards, indicate if the violation is of a categorical or local standard.
- c. Indicate the compliance status of the SIU for the two quarters of the reporting period.

- d. For violations/noncompliance occurring in the reporting period, provide (1) the date(s) of violation(s); (2) the parameters and corresponding concentrations exceeding the limits and the discharge limits for these parameters and (3) a brief summary of the noncompliant event(s) and the steps that are being taken to achieve compliance.

3) **POTW's Compliance with Pretreatment Program Requirements**

This section shall contain a discussion of the Discharger's compliance status with the Pretreatment Program Requirements as indicated in the latest Pretreatment Compliance Audit (PCA) Report, Pretreatment Compliance Inspection (PCI) Report or Pretreatment Performance Evaluation (PPE) Report. It shall contain a summary of the following information:

- a. Date of latest PCA, PCI or PPE and report.
- b. Date of the Discharger's response.
- c. List of unresolved issues.
- d. Plan and schedule for resolving the remaining issues.

The reports shall be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee who is responsible for the overall operation of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) (40 CFR 403.12(j)). Signed copies of the reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator at USEPA, the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Board at the following addresses:

Regional Administrator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9, Mail Code: WTR-7
Clean Water Act Compliance Office
Water Division
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Pretreatment Program Manager
Regulatory Unit
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Pretreatment Coordinator
NPDES Permits Division
SF Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612

APPENDIX H-C

REQUIREMENTS FOR INFLUENT, EFFLUENT AND SLUDGE MONITORING

The Discharger shall conduct sampling of its treatment Plant's influent, effluent and sludge at the frequency as shown in Table E-5 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

The monitoring and reporting requirements of the POTW's Pretreatment Program are in addition to those specified in Tables E-2 and E-3 the MRP. Any subsequent modifications of the requirements specified in Tables E-2 and E-3 shall be adhered to and shall not affect the requirements described in this Appendix unless written notice from the Regional Water Board is received. When sampling periods coincide, one set of test results, reported separately, may be used for those parameters that are required to be monitored by both Tables E-2 and E-3 and the Pretreatment Program. The Pretreatment Program monitoring reports shall be sent to the Pretreatment Program Coordinator.

1. Influent and Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger shall monitor for the parameters using the required test methods listed in Table E-5 of the MRP. Any test method substitutions must have received prior written Regional Water Board approval. Influent and effluent sampling locations shall be the same as those sites specified in the MRP.

The influent and effluent sampled should be taken during the same 24-hour period. All samples must be representative of daily operations. Grab samples shall be used for volatile organic compounds, cyanide and phenol. In addition, any samples for oil and grease, polychlorinated biphenyls, dioxins/furans, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons shall be grab samples. For all other pollutants, 24-hour composite samples must be obtained through flow-proportioned composite sampling. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto. For effluent monitoring, the reporting limits for the individual parameters shall be at or below the minimum levels (MLs) as stated in the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (2000) [also known as the State Implementation Policy (SIP)]; any revisions to the MLs shall be adhered to. If a parameter does not have a stated minimum level, then the Discharger shall conduct the analysis using the lowest commercially available and reasonably achievable detection levels.

The following standardized report format should be used for submittal of the influent and effluent monitoring report. A similar structured format may be used but will be subject to Regional Water Board approval. The monitoring reports shall be submitted with the Semiannual Reports.

- A. Sampling Procedures – This section shall include a brief discussion of the sample locations, collection times, how the sample was collected (i.e., direct collection using vials or bottles, or other types of collection using devices such as automatic samplers, buckets, or beakers), types of containers used, storage procedures and holding times. Include description of prechlorination and chlorination/dechlorination practices during the sampling periods.

- B. Method of Sampling Dechlorination – A brief description of the sample dechlorination method prior to analysis shall be provided.
- C. Sample Compositing – The manner in which samples are composited shall be described. If the compositing procedure is different from the test method specifications, a reason for the variation shall be provided.
- D. Data Validation – All quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) methods to be used shall be discussed and summarized. These methods include, but are not limited to, spike samples, split samples, blanks and standards. Ways in which the QA/QC data will be used to qualify the analytical test results shall be identified. A certification statement shall be submitted with this discussion stating that the laboratory QA/QC validation data has been reviewed and has met the laboratory acceptance criteria. The QA/QC validation data shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board upon request.
- E. A tabulation of the test results shall be provided.
- F. Discussion of Results – The report shall include a complete discussion of the test results. If any pollutants are detected in sufficient concentration to upset, interfere or pass through Plant operations, the type of pollutant(s) and potential source(s) shall be noted, along with a plan of action to control, eliminate, and/or monitor the pollutant(s). Any apparent generation and/or destruction of pollutants attributable to chlorination/dechlorination sampling and analysis practices shall be noted.

2. Sludge Monitoring

Sludge should be sampled in the same 24-hour period during which the influent and effluent are sampled except as noted in (C) below. The same parameters required for influent and effluent analysis shall be included in the sludge analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of the sludge for final disposal consisting of:

- A. Sludge lagoons – 20 grab samples collected at representative equidistant intervals (grid pattern) and composited as a single grab, or
- B. Dried stockpile – 20 grab samples collected at various representative locations and depths and composited as a single grab, or
- C. Dewatered sludge- daily composite of 4 representative grab samples each day for 5 days taken at equal intervals during the daily operating shift taken from a) the dewatering units or b) from each truckload, and shall be combined into a single 5-day composite.

The USEPA manual, POTW Sludge Sampling and Analysis Guidance Document, August 1989, containing detailed sampling protocols specific to sludge is recommended as a guidance for sampling procedures. The USEPA manual Analytical Methods of the National Sewage Sludge Survey, September 1990, containing detailed analytical protocols specific to sludge, is recommended as a guidance for analytical methods.

In determining if the sludge is a hazardous waste, the Dischargers shall adhere to Article 2, “Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste,” and Article 3, “Characteristics of

Hazardous Waste,” of Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Sections 66261.10 to 66261.24 and all amendments thereto.

Sludge monitoring reports shall be submitted with the appropriate Semiannual Report. The following standardized report format should be used for submittal of the report. A similarly structured form may be used but will be subject to Regional Water Board approval.

- A. Sampling procedures – Include sample locations, collection procedures, types of containers used, storage/refrigeration methods, compositing techniques and holding times. Enclose a map of sample locations if sludge lagoons or stockpiled sludge is sampled.
- B. Data Validation – All quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) methods to be used shall be discussed and summarized. These methods include, but are not limited to, spike samples, split samples, blanks and standards. Ways in which the QA/QC data will be used to qualify the analytical test results shall be identified. A certification statement shall be submitted with this discussion stating that the laboratory QA/QC validation data has been reviewed and has met the laboratory acceptance criteria. The QA/QC validation data shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board upon request.
- C. Test Results – Tabulate the test results and include the percent solids.
- D. Discussion of Results – The report shall include a complete discussion of test results. If the detected pollutant(s) is reasonably deemed to have an adverse effect on sludge disposal, a plan of action to control, eliminate, and/or monitor the pollutant(s) and the known or potential source(s) shall be included. Any apparent generation and/or destruction of pollutants attributable to chlorination/ dechlorination sampling and analysis practices shall be noted.

The Discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants that the permittee believes may be causing or contributing to Interference, Pass Through or adversely impacting sludge quality.