

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

ORDER NO. 00-016  
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0038598

REISSUING WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR:

SEWER AUTHORITY MID-COASTSIDE,  
CITY OF HALF MOON BAY  
MONTARA SANITARY DISTRICT, AND  
GRANADA SANITARY DISTRICT  
SAN MATEO COUNTY

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

**PURPOSE OF ORDER**

1. Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside (hereinafter referred to as discharger or SAM) was formed by the City of Half Moon Bay, Granada Sanitary District, and Montara Sanitary District in a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement dated February 3, 1976, to perform regional functions for the conveyance, treatment, and disposal of wastewater.
2. The discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge for re-issuance of waste discharge requirements and a permit to discharge wastewater to waters of the State and the United States under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).
3. This discharge was previously regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements in Order No. 94-126, adopted by the Board on September 21, 1994, and Cease and Desist Order No. 95-150.

**FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

4. The discharger owns and operates the SAM treatment plant located in Half Moon Bay (Attachment A). The plant provides secondary level treatment for domestic and industrial wastewater from the City of Half Moon Bay, Montara Sanitary District, and Granada Sanitary District. The discharger's service area has a present population of 22,000. The treatment plant has an average dry weather flow design capacity of 4.0 million gallons per day (mgd), and can treat hourly peak flows up to 15 mgd during the wet weather flow period. The plant presently discharges an annual average flow of 2.2 mgd.

5. In addition to the treatment plant, SAM owns and operates a system of three pump stations and approximately eight miles of force mains and gravity interceptors (the Intertie Pipeline System) which convey wastewater from Montara Sanitary District and Granada Sanitary District to the treatment plant.
6. Montara Sanitary District, Granada Sanitary District, and the City of Half Moon Bay (the SAM Member Agencies), each acting independently under the direction of its governing board, own, operate, and maintain sewer collection systems in their respective services areas.
7. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Board have classified this discharge as a major discharger.
8. Wastewater treatment consists of influent screening, grit removal, primary clarification, activated sludge, secondary clarification, chlorination, and dechlorination. A treatment process schematic diagram is included as Attachment B.
9. Treated wastewater is currently discharged into the Pacific Ocean, a water of the State and United States, west of Pilarcitos Creek through a submerged diffuser about 1900 feet offshore at a depth of 37 feet below mean low low water (latitude 37 deg. 28 min. 23 sec.; longitude 122 deg. 27 min. 00 sec.), with an initial dilution ratio of 119:1. The wastewater is discharged directly into Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
10. Sludge is treated by anaerobic digestion and belt filter press dewatering. Final sludge is disposed at a sanitary landfill.

#### **APPLICABLE PLANS AND POLICIES**

11. The State Water Resource Control Board adopted a revised "Water Quality Control Plan for the Ocean Waters of California" (California Ocean Plan) on July 23, 1997.

#### **BENEFICIAL USES**

12. The Ocean Plan contains water quality objectives and beneficial uses for the Pacific Ocean. The beneficial uses of the Pacific Ocean are as follows:
  - Industrial water supply
  - Water contact recreation
  - Non-contact water recreation
  - Aesthetic enjoyment
  - Navigation
  - Commercial and sport fishing
  - Mariculture
  - Preservation and enhancement of Areas of Special Biological Significance
  - Preservation of rare and endangered species
  - Marine habitat

- Fish migration
- Fish spawning
- Shellfish harvesting

### **CHRONIC TOXICITY**

13. In 1986, the Board initiated the Effluent Toxicity Characterization Program (ETCP) in which certain major dischargers (not including Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside) were required to monitor their effluent using critical life stage toxicity testing to generate information on toxicity test for species sensitivity and effluent variability to allow development of appropriate chronic toxicity effluent limitations.

Because the discharger's design flow is less than 5 MGD, the Board did not require the discharger to participate in the ETCP. This permit may be amended in the future to include chronic toxicity effluent limits and monitoring requirements.

### **STORMWATER**

14. Federal Regulations for stormwater discharges were promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on November 19, 1990. The regulations [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123, and 124] require specific categories of industrial activities including Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (industrial stormwater) to obtain an NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Available (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to control pollutants in industrial stormwater discharges. POTWs are not required to obtain a separate NPDES permit if all stormwater flows from the treatment facility are treated by the POTW.
15. The stormwater flows from the wastewater treatment facility process areas are directed to the wastewater treatment plant headworks and are treated along with the wastewater discharged to the treatment plant. These stormwater flows constitute all industrial stormwater at this facility and consequently this permit regulates all industrial stormwater discharges at this facility.

### **OTHER FINDINGS**

16. An Operations and Maintenance Manual is maintained by the discharger for purposes of providing plant, and regulatory personnel with a source of information describing all equipment, recommended operation strategies, process control monitoring, and maintenance activities. In order to remain a useful and relevant document, the manual must be kept updated to reflect significant changes in treatment facility equipment and operation practices.

17. This Order serves as an NPDES permit, adoption of which is exempted from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code [California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)] pursuant to Section 13389 of the California Water Code.
18. The discharger and interested agencies and persons have been notified of the Board's intent to reissue requirements for the existing discharge and have been provided an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
19. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED**, pursuant to the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, that the discharger and its member agencies shall comply with the following:

**A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

1. Discharge of treated wastewater at locations or in a manner different from that described in Findings 8, 9 and 15 is prohibited.
2. The average dry weather flow discharge shall not exceed 4.0 mgd. The average dry weather flow shall be determined over three consecutive dry weather months each year.
3. Discharge of water, materials or wastes which are not otherwise authorized by this NPDES permit, to a storm drain system or waters of the State are prohibited.
4. The discharge of municipal and industrial waste sludge either directly or indirectly to the ocean, or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean, is prohibited. The discharges of sludge digestion supernatant directly to the ocean, or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean without further treatment is prohibited.
5. Discharge shall be essentially free of material that is floatable or will become floatable upon discharge.
6. Discharge shall be essentially free of settleable material or substances that may form sediments which will degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.
7. Discharge shall be essentially free of substances that will accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota.

8. Discharge shall be essentially free of substances that significantly decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life.
9. Discharge shall be essentially free of materials that result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

**B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS**

The term "effluent" in the following limitations means the fully treated wastewater effluent from the discharger's wastewater treatment facility, as discharged to the Pacific Ocean.

1. The effluent discharged to the Pacific Ocean shall not exceed the following limitations:

Constituent		Units	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Maximum at any Time
a.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> , 20°C)	mg/l	30	45	60
b.	Grease and Oil	mg/l	25	40	75
c.	Suspended Solids	mg/l	30	45	60
d.	Settleable Solids	ml/l-hr	1.0	1.5	3.0
e.	Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225
f.	Acute Toxicity (1)	TUa	1.5	2.0	2.5

- (1) Toxicity concentration shall be determined as follows:

$$TUa = 100/96\text{-hr LC } 50\%$$

Where LC 50 (percent waste giving 50% survival of test organisms) shall be determined by continuous flow bioassay techniques using standard test species.

When it is not possible to measure the 96-hour LC50 due to greater than 50 percent survival of the test species in 100 percent waste, the toxicity concentration shall be calculated by the expression:

$$TUa = \frac{\text{Log}(100-S)}{1.7}$$

S= percentage survival in 100% waste. If S > 99, TUa shall be reported as zero.

2. **pH:** The pH of the discharge shall not exceed 9.0 nor be less than 6.0.
3. **Total Coliform Bacteria:**

The treated wastewater, at some place in the treatment process prior to discharge, shall meet the following limits of bacteriological quality: The moving median value for the Most Probable Number (MPN) of total coliform bacteria in any five (5) consecutive samples shall not exceed 2400 MPN/100 ml; and, any single sample shall not exceed 24,000 MPN/100 ml.

4. **85 Percent Removal, BOD and TSS:**

The arithmetic mean of the biochemical oxygen demand (five-day, 20°C) and total suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in each calendar month shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of the respective values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.

5. **Toxic Substances Effluent Limitations: (a) (c) (d) (e)**

Effluent shall not exceed the following limitations (see footnotes):

Constituent	Units of Measurement	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Cyanide (b)	µg/l	120.00	480.00	1200.00

Footnotes:

- a. Limits apply to the average concentration of all samples collected during the averaging period (Daily - 24 hour period; Monthly - Calendar month).
- b. The discharger may demonstrate compliance with this limitation by measurement of weak acid dissociable cyanide.
- c. All analyses shall be performed using current USEPA Methods, as specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods," SW-846, Third Edition. Detection limits, practical quantitative levels, and limits of quantitation will be taken into account in determining compliance with effluent limitations, in accordance with the California Ocean Plan, Chapter IV, Implementation Provisions for Table B, Part B (Compliance Determination).
- d. The above limits are based on Ocean Plan criteria, using a minimum initial dilution value of 119:1. If actual dilution is found to be greater than or less than 119:1, these values will be recalculated.
- e. According to the Ocean Plan, effluent limitations for toxic materials shall be derived from objectives listed in Table B of the Ocean Plan for the protection of marine aquatic life and human health, calculated according to the following formula:

$$C_e = C_o + D_m (C_o - C_s)$$

Where:

- C<sub>e</sub> = the effluent concentration limit
- C<sub>o</sub> = the concentration objective for the receiving waters, to be met at the completion of initial dilution
- C<sub>s</sub>\* = background seawater concentration
- D<sub>m</sub> = minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater

\* C<sub>s</sub> values exist only for arsenic, copper, mercury, silver, and zinc, as listed in Table C of the Ocean Plan. For all other Table B parameters, C<sub>s</sub> equals zero.

6. **Interim Total Coliform Bacteria Limit:** Effluent Limitation B.3 (Total Coliform Bacteria) shall be suspended during the Bacterial Assessment Study period as proposed in Provision E.10. During the study period, the discharger shall comply with Coliform requirements specified in Receiving Water Limitations C.5.

## C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The discharge of waste shall not cause the following conditions to exist in waters of the State. Compliance shall be determined from samples collected at stations representative of the area within the waste field where initial dilution is completed.

1. Physical Characteristics
  - a. Floating particulates and grease and oil shall not be visible.
  - b. The discharge of waste shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
  - c. Natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the initial dilution zone as the result of the discharge of waste.
  - d. The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded.
2. Chemical Characteristics
  - a. The dissolved oxygen concentration shall not at any time be depressed more than ten percent from that which occurs naturally, as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste material.

- b. The pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.
- c. The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions.
- d. The concentration of substances set forth in Chapter IV, Table B of the Ocean Plan, in Marine sediments shall not be increased to levels that would degrade indigenous biota.
- e. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels which would degrade marine life.
- f. Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota.

### 3. Biological Characteristics

- a. Marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, shall not be degraded.
- b. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered.
- c. The concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.

### 4. Radioactivity

Discharge of radioactive waste shall not degrade marine life.

### 5. Bacterial Characteristics

- a. Within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is further from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone used for water contact sports, as determined by the Regional Board, the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:
  - (i) Samples of water from each sampling station shall have a concentration of total coliform organisms less than 1,000 per 100 ml; provided that not more than 20 percent of the samples at any sampling station, in any 30-day period, may exceed 1,000 per 100 ml, and provided further that no single sample when verified by a repeat sample taken within 48 hours shall exceed 10,000 per 100ml.

- (ii) The fecal coliform concentration based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30 day period, shall not exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 ml nor shall more than 10 percent of the total samples during any 60 day period exceed 400 per 100 ml.

#### 6. Shellfish Harvesting

At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the Regional Board, the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:

The median total coliform concentration shall not exceed 70 per 100 ml, and not more than 10 percent of the sample shall exceed 230 per 100 ml.

### D. SLUDGE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. All sludge generated by the discharger must be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill, reused by land application, or disposed of in a sludge-only landfill in accordance with 40 CFR Part 503. If the discharger desires to dispose of sludge by a different method, a request for permit modification must be submitted to the USEPA 180 days before start-up of the alternative disposal practice. All the requirements in 40 CFR 503 are enforceable by USEPA whether or not they are stated in an NPDES permit or other permit issued to the discharger.
2. Sludge treatment, storage, and disposal or reuse at a facility under SAM's control shall not create a nuisance, such as objectionable odors or flies, or result in groundwater contamination.
3. Should SAM reuse or dispose of sludge in a manner subject to the pathogen and vector attraction reduction requirements of 40 CFR 503, SAM shall submit an annual report to the USEPA and the Board containing monitoring results and pathogen and vector attraction reduction requirements as specified by 40 CFR 503, postmarked by February 19 of each year, for the period covering the previous calendar year.
4. Sludge that is disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 258. In the annual self-monitoring report, the discharger shall include the amount of sludge disposed of, and the landfill(s) to which it was sent.
5. This permit does not authorize permanent on-site sludge storage or disposal activities. A report of Waste Discharge shall be filed and the site brought into compliance with all applicable regulations prior to commencement of any such activity by the discharger.

6. General Provisions of this Board's "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements," dated August 1993, apply to sludge handling, disposal and reporting practices.
7. The Board may amend this permit prior to expiration if changes occur in applicable state and federal sludge regulations.

E. PROVISIONS

1. **Permit Rescission:** Requirements prescribed by this order supersede the requirement prescribed by Order No.94-126, and No. 95-150. Order No. 94-126 and No. 95-150 are hereby rescinded.
2. **Mass Emission Limitations:** Where concentration limitations in mg/l or µg/l are contained in this permit, Mass Emission Limitations, determined in accordance with the attached Standard Provisions, Section G (Definitions), Paragraphs 12 and 13 shall also apply.
3. **Treatment Facility Performance Goals:** The performance goals are based upon the performance of the discharge facility and are used only as an indication of the efficiency of the treatment facility. They are not considered as limitations for the regulation of the treatment facility.

The Regional Board believes that the discharger should make every reasonable effort to maintain the following effluent quality performance goals (performance goals).

Any exceedance of performance goals will not be considered a violation of this Order and shall be reported in the monthly report to the Regional Board.

In case of an exceedance, the discharger shall increase effluent sampling for the constituent in exceedance of the performance goal in accordance with the sampling frequency increase provisions specified in Part B, Table 1, Footnotes 4 and 8. The increased monitoring shall continue until the sampling results no longer show an exceedance of the performance goal.

In the report to the regional board, the discharger shall document the constituent in exceedance, the duration and the cause of exceedance, and any mitigation or correction action to prevent future exceedances.

The performance goals are as follows:

Constituent		Units	Monthly Average	Maximum at any time
a.	Oil and Grease	mg/l	10	20
b.	Settleable Solids	ml/l-hr	0.1	0.2
c.	Total Chlorine Residual	mg/l	--	0.0

4. **Permit Compliance:** The discharger shall comply with all sections of this Order immediately upon adoption.
5. **Effluent Monitoring:** The discharger shall initiate a monitoring program using appropriate USEPA methods and detection limits, to evaluate the compliance status for all constituents listed in Effluent Limitations in Section B. Monitoring for constituents shown in Section B shall be performed during all periods of surface water discharge.
6. **Inflow/Infiltration Reduction Plan:** No later than November 30, 2000, SAM and each of its Member Agencies shall submit an Inflow/Infiltration Reduction Plan acceptable to the Executive Officer on the inflow/infiltration reduction program completed to date and the future plans proposed by the agency to reduce inflow and infiltration. Each agency shall also submit an annual report acceptable to the Executive Officer every November 30<sup>th</sup> beginning in 2001. The report shall document the completion of the agency's on going capital improvement program and the improvements that will be completed in the coming year.
7. **Operations and Maintenance Manual:** The discharger shall review, and update as necessary, its Operations and Maintenance Manual, annually, or within 90 days of completion of any significant facility or process changes. The discharger shall submit to the Board, by April 15 of each year, a letter describing the results of the review process including an estimated time schedule for completion of any revisions determined necessary, and a description or copy of any completed revisions.
8. **Contingency Plan:** Annually, the discharger shall review and update as necessary, its Contingency Plan as required by Board Resolution 74-10 (Attachment C). The discharge of pollutants in violation of this Order where the discharger has failed to develop and/or adequately implement a contingency plan will be the basis for considering such discharge a willful and negligent violation of this Order pursuant to Section 13387 of the California Water Code. Plan revisions, or a letter stating that no changes are needed, shall be submitted to the Board by April 15 of each year.
9. **Treatment Facilities Evaluation Program:** SAM shall implement a program to regularly review and evaluate its wastewater conveyance, treatment and disposal facilities in order to ensure that all facilities are adequately staffed, supervised, financed, operated, maintained, repaired, and upgraded as necessary, in order to provide adequate and reliable transport, treatment, and disposal of all wastewater from both existing and planned future wastewater sources under SAM's service responsibilities. A Treatment Facilities Evaluation Program report discussing the status of this evaluation program, including any recommended or planned action, shall be submitted to the Board by April 15 of each year.

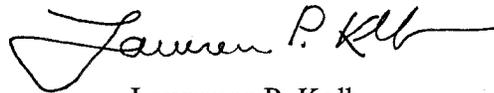
10. **Bacterial Assessment Study:** The discharger shall conduct a Bacterial Assessment Study, in accordance with a schedule established in the Monitoring Plan and agreed to by both the Executive Officer and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, and in accordance to Chapter II.B of the Ocean Plan.

<b>Submit Monitoring proposal by:</b>	<b>December 31, 2000</b>
<b>Submit Status Report:</b>	<b>Quarterly</b>
<b>Submit Final Report:</b>	<b>May 31, 2004</b>

11. **Self-monitoring Program:** The discharger shall comply with the Self-Monitoring Program (Attachment D) for this order, as adopted by the Board and as may be amended by the Executive Officer.
12. **Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements:** The discharger shall comply with all applicable items of the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements" dated August 1993 (Attachment E).
13. **Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS):** In addition to reporting to the Regional Board, the Discharger shall also concurrently notify the MBNMS offices in Monterey and San Francisco, in writing, about any violations of effluent limitations, receiving water limitations, or sludge management practices.
14. **Change in Control or Ownership:** In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the discharger, the discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to this office.
15. **Permit Transfer:** To assume operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. (Refer to Standard Provisions, referenced above). The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Board and a Statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory paragraph described in the Standard Provisions and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the California Water Code.
16. **Permit Expiration:** This Order expires on March 15, 2005. The discharger must file a report of waste discharge in accordance with Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 3, or the California Administrative Code not later than 180 days before this expiration date as application for reissuance of waste discharge requirements.

17. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided the Regional Administrator of EPA has no objection. If the Regional Administrator objects to its issuance, the permit shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn.

I, Lawrence P. Kolb, Assistant Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, on March 15, 2000.



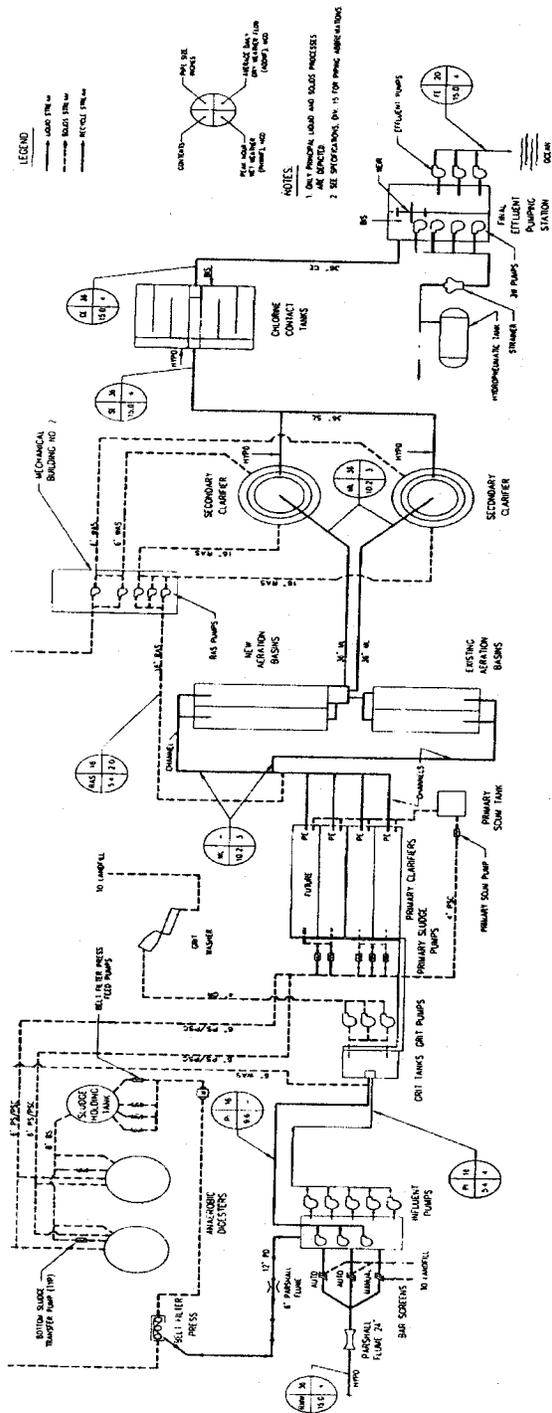
Lawrence P. Kolb  
Assistant Executive Officer

Attachments:

- A. Location/Site Maps
- B. Process Schematic
- C. Contingency Plan - Regional Water Board Resolution No. 74-10
- D. Self-monitoring Program
- E. Regional Water Board NPDES Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements - August 1993



# Attachment B Process Schematic



SIMPLIFIED PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

SEWER AUTHORITY **MID COASTSIDE**

**Attachment C**

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

**RESOLUTION NO. 74-10**

**POLICY REGARDING WASTE DISCHARGER'S RESPONSIBILITIES TO DEVELOP  
AND IMPLEMENT CONTINGENCY PLANS TO ASSURE CONTINUOUS  
OPERATION OF FACILITIES FOR THE COLLECTION, TREATMENT, AND  
DISPOSAL OF WASTE**

WHEREAS, this Regional Board has adopted policies and requirements stating its intent to protect the beneficial water uses within the San Francisco Bay Region and prohibiting the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes; and

WHEREAS, conditions including process failure, power outage, employee strikes, physical damage caused by earthquakes, fires, vandalism, equipment and sewer line failures, and strikes by suppliers of chemicals, etc., or maintenance services can result in the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes; and

WHEREAS, the development and implementation of contingency plans for the operation of waste collection, treatment, and disposal facilities under such conditions should insure that facilities remain in, or are rapidly returned to, operation in the event of such an incident and measures are taken to clean up the effects of untreated or inadequately treated wastes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Regional Board will require each discharger as a provision of its NPDES Permit to submit within 120 days after the adoption of the permit a contingency plan acceptable to the Regional Board's Executive Officer to include at least the following:

1. Provision of personnel for continued operation and maintenance of sewerage facilities during employee strikes or strikes against contractors providing services.
2. Maintenance of adequate chemicals or other supplies and spare parts necessary for continued operation of sewerage facilities.
3. Provisions of emergency standby power.
4. Protection against vandalism.
5. Expeditious action to repair failures of or damage to equipment and sewer lines.

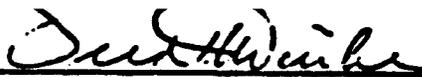
6. Report of spills and discharges of untreated or inadequately treated wastes including measures taken to clean up the effects of such discharges.
7. Programs for maintenance replacement and surveillance of physical condition of equipment, facilities, and sewer lines.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, pursuant to Section 13267 and 13268, dischargers with NPDES Permits now in effect are required to develop and submit a contingency plan as described above, by December 1, 1974.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the discharge of pollutants in violation of an NPDES Permit where a discharger has failed to develop and implement a contingency plan as described above will be the basis for considering the discharge a willful and negligent violation of the Permit and action pursuant to Section 13387 of the California Water Code.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it is the intent of the Regional board to eventually require all waste dischargers in the San Francisco Bay Region to develop contingency plans, and those not specifically covered by this resolution are urged to voluntarily develop and implement plans including the above named elements.

I, Fred H. Dierker, Executive officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, on July 16, 1974.



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FRED H. DIERKER  
Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

SELF-MONITORING PROGRAM

FOR

SEWER AUTHORITY MID-COASTSIDE  
CITY OF HALF MOON BAY  
MONTARA SANITARY DISTRICT  
GRANADA SANITARY DISTRICT  
SAN MATEO COUNTY

NPDER PERMIT NO. CA0038598  
ORDER NO. 00-016

CONSISTS OF

PART A,  
DATED AUGUST 1993

AND

PART B  
DATED MARCH 15, 2000

**PART B**  
**SEWER AUTHORITY MID-COASTSIDE**

**I. DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING STATIONS**

**A. INFLUENT AND INTAKE**

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
A-001	At any point in the treatment facility's headworks at which all waste tributary to the system is present, preceding any phase of treatment, and exclusive of any return flows or process side streams.

**B. EFFLUENT**

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
E-001	At any point in the treatment facilities between the point of discharge and the point at which all waste from the treatment plant is present following dechlorination.

E-001D	At any point in the treatment facilities after disinfection is complete and prior to dechlorination.
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**C. RECEIVING WATERS**

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
C-1, 2, 3, and R	At a point in the Pacific Ocean as indicated on the attached map.

**D. LAND OBSERVATIONS**

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
P-1 through P-'n'	Located along the periphery of the waste treatment or disposal facilities, at equidistant intervals, not to exceed 500 feet

**E. OVERFLOWS AND BYPASSES**

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
Ov-1 through OV-'n'	Bypass or overflows from manholes, pump stations, or collection systems.

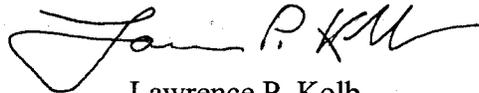
**REPORTING:** Reports shall be submitted monthly and include date, time quantity and period of each overflow or bypass and measures taken or planned to prevent future occurrences.

II. SCHEDULE OF SAMPLING, ANALYSIS, AND OBSERVATIONS

The schedule of sampling, analysis, and observations shall be that given as Table I.

I, Lawrence P. Kolb, Assistant Executive Officer, hereby certify that the foregoing Self-Monitoring Program:

1. Has been developed in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Regional Board's Resolution No. 73-16 in order to obtain data and document compliance with waste discharge requirements established in Regional Board Order No. 00-016.
2. Is effective on March 15, 2000.
3. Maybe reviewed at any time subsequent to the effective date upon written notice from the Executive Officer or request from the dischargers and revisions will be ordered by the Executive Officer.

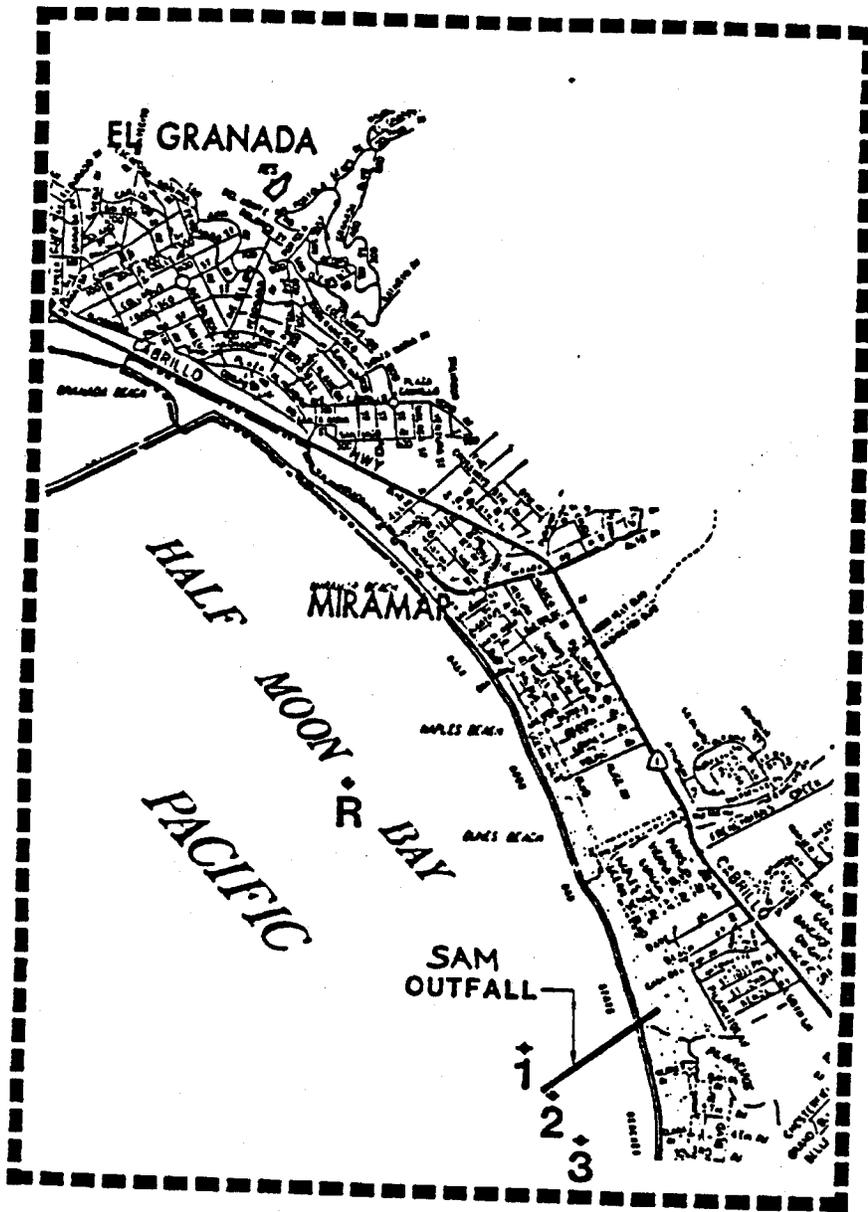


Lawrence P. Kolb  
Assistant Executive Officer

Attachments:

1. Receiving Water Sampling Location
2. Table I and footnotes
- C. Part A, August 1993

Attachment A  
Receiving Water Sampling Location



## Attachment B

Table I

## SCHEDULE FOR SAMPLING, MEASUREMENTS, AND ANALYSIS (1)

Sampling Station		A-001	E-001			E-001D		All P Station	All OV Station	All C Station
TYPE OF SAMPLE	Unit	C-24	G(2)	C-24(2)	Cont	G	C-24			
Flow Rate	mgd	D			(10)					
BOD, 5-day, 20°C	mg/l & kg/day	W		W						
Chlorine Residual & Dosage (3)	mg/l & kg/day		2H or Cont.			2H or Cont.				
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l & kg/day	2/W		2/W						
Oil & Grease (4)	mg/l & kg/day	Q	Q							
Settleable Matter	mg/l-hr & cu.			2/W						
Turbidity	NTU			2/W						
Fish Toxicity 96-hr. LC 50 (5)	Tu			2M						
Ammonia Nitrogen & Un-ionized Ammonia (6)	mg/l & kg/day			2M						Q
pH (6)	pH units		D	2M						Q
Dissolved Oxygen (6)	mg/l & % saturation		D	2M						Q
Temperature (6)	°C		D	2M						Q
Coliform (Total or Fecal)	MPN/100 ml					W				Q
Salinity	ppt									Q
Sulfides (If DO<5.0 mg/l) Total & Dissolved	mg/l		D							
Chronic Toxicity (9)	Tu			Y						
All Applicable Standard Observations			D					2/W	E	Q
Daily Rainfall										D
Dewatered Sludge		(7)								
Arsenic	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Cadmium	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Chromium (Hexavalent)	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Chromium (Trivalent)	µg/l			2/Y (8)						

Table I (Continued)  
SCHEDULE FOR SAMPLING, MEASUREMENTS, AND ANALYSIS (1)

Sampling Station	Unit	A-001	E-001			E-001D		All P Station	All OV Station	All C Station
		C-24	G(2)	C-24(2)	Cont	G	C-24	O	O	O
Copper	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Lead	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Mercury	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Nickel	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Selenium	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Silver	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Zinc	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Cyanide	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Endosulfan	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Endrin	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
HCH*	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Radioactivity				2/Y (8)						
Acrolein	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Antimony	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Chlorobenzene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Diethyl phthalate	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Ethylbenzene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Fluoranthene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Isophorone	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Nitrobenzene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						

Table I (Continued)  
SCHEDULE FOR SAMPLING, MEASUREMENTS, AND ANALYSIS (1)

Sampling Station	Unit	A-001	E-001			E-001D		All P Station	All OV Station	All C Station
		C-24	G(2)	C-24(2)	Cont	G	C-24	O	O	O
Thallium	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Toluene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Tributyltin	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Acrylonitrile	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Aldrin	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Benzene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Benzidine	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Beryllium	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Chlordane	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Chloroform	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
DDT	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Dichloromethane	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Dieldrin	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Halomethanes	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Heptachlor	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Hexachloroethane	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
PAHs	µg/l			2/Y (8)						

Table I (Continued)  
**SCHEDULE FOR SAMPLING, MEASUREMENTS, AND ANALYSIS (1)**

Sampling Station		A-001	E-001			E-001D		All P Station	All OV Station	All C Station
TYPE OF SAMPLE	Unit	C-24	G(2)	C-24(2)	Cont	G	C-24	O	O	O
PCBs	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
TCDD equivalents	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Toxaphene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Trichloroethylene	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/l			2/Y (8)						
Vinyl chloride	µg/l			2/Y (8)						

**LEGEND FOR TABLE**

TYPE OF SAMPLES

- G = Grab sample
- C-24 = Composite sample 24-hr
- Cont. = Continuous sampling
- O = Observation
- =

TYPE OF STATIONS

- A = Treatment facility influent stations
- E = Waste effluent stations
- C = Receiving water stations
- P = Treatment facilities perimeter stations
- OV = Overflows and bypasses

FREQUENCY OF SAMPLING

- E = Each occurrence
- H = Once each hour
- D = Once each day
- W = Once each week
- M = Once each month
- 2/Y = Once in March and once in September
- Cont. = Continuous
- Q = Quarterly, once in March, June September and December
- 2/H = Twice per hour
- 2/W = 2 days per week
- 5/W = 5 days per week
- 2/M = 2 days per month
- Y = Once a year
- 2H = Every 2 hours
- 2D = Every 2 days
- 2W = Every 2 weeks
- 3M = Every 2 months

**FOOTNOTES**

1. During any day when bypassing occurs from any treatment unit(s) in the plant or from the outfall, the monitoring program for the effluent and any near shore discharge shall include the following in addition to the above schedule for sampling, measurement and analyses:
  - a. Composite sample for BOD and Total Suspended Solids (Influent and Effluent, for the duration of the bypass or 24 hours, whichever is shorter.)

- b. Grab samples for Total Coliform, Settleable Matter, Oil and Grease, and Chlorine Residual (continuous or every two hours.)
  - c. Continuous monitoring of flow.
2. Grab samples shall be taken on day(s) of composite sampling.
3. Data shall be reported using forms provided or approved equivalent. Chlorine residual analyzers shall be calibrated against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate control and reliable operation.
4. In the event that sampling for oil and grease once every two weeks or less frequently shows an apparent violation of the waste discharge permit monthly average limitation (considering the result of one or two day's sampling as a monthly average), then the sampling frequency shall be increased to weekly so that a true monthly average can be computed and compliance can be determined.
5. Fish toxicity shall be determined using 96-hour continuous flow-through fish bioassays with one of the following test species: three-spined stickleback, rainbow trout or fathead minnow. Effluent used for fish bioassays must be dechlorinated prior to testing.
6. Dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature shall be tested for on the same composite sample(s) used for the bioassay(s) at the start of the bioassay(s) and at intervals of 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours after starting the bioassay(s). Ammonia nitrogen and unionized ammonia shall be tested for on the same composite sample(s) used for the bioassay(s) at the start of the bioassay test(s). The method of calculating unionized ammonia shall be indicated.
7. Daily records shall be kept of the quantity and solids contents of dewatered sludge disposed of and the location of disposal.
8. If any samples are in violation of effluent limitations or performance goals, sampling shall be increased for that parameter to weekly until compliance or the performance goal is demonstrated in two successive samples.
9. Chronic Toxicity tests shall be conducted in accordance to the requirements in the California Ocean Plan.
10. Effluent flow is calculated using data from the influent and mid plant flow meter.