

**State of California**  
**California Regional Water Quality Control Board**  
**Santa Ana Region**

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**ORDER NO. R8-2014-0007**  
**NPDES NO. CA0105449**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**  
**FOR**  
**CALIFORNIA STEEL INDUSTRIES, INC.**  
**FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**

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

**Table 1. Discharger/Facility Information**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Discharger/Operator</b>   | California Steel Industries, Inc.   |
| <b>Name of Facility</b>  | California Steel Industries, Fontana                                      |
| <b>Facility Address</b>  | 14000 San Bernardino Avenue<br>Fontana, CA 92335<br>San Bernardino County |
| The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge. |   |

The discharges by the California Steel Industries, Inc. from the discharge points identified below are subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

**Table 2. Discharge Locations**

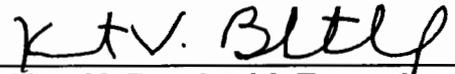
| <b>Discharge Point</b> | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Discharge Point Latitude</b> | <b>Discharge Point Longitude</b> | <b>Receiving Water</b>                                      |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 001                    | This outfall is located at the siphon box at the SW corner of the 8.7 million gallon stilling basin on the east side of Mulberry Ditch, South of San Bernardino Avenue. During dry weather conditions, all wastewater is pumped to the on-site pretreatment facility. Discharges occur only during major or prolonged stormwater runoff periods. | 34°4'26"N                       | 117°30'23"W                      | Mulberry Ditch, a tributary to the Santa Ana River, Reach 3 |

|     |  |           |             |  |
|-----|--|-----------|-------------|--|
| 002 | This outfall is located prior to the West Vault pumping station. During dry weather conditions, all wastewater is pumped to the on-site pretreatment facility. Discharges only occur during heavy stormwater runoff. | 34°4'39"N | 117°30'44"W | San Sevaine Channel, a tributary to the Santa Ana River, Reach 3 |
| 003 | This outfall receives stormwater runoff from the extreme southwestern portion of the facility. Discharges occur only during storm events.  | 34°4'42"N | 117°30'52"W | San Sevaine Channel, a tributary to the Santa Ana River, Reach 3 |
| 004 | This outfall receives stormwater from the extreme northwest portions of the facility. Discharges occur only during storm events.   | 34°4'53"N | 117°30'52"W | San Sevaine Channel, a tributary to the Santa Ana River, Reach 3 |

| <b>Table 3. Administrative Information</b>  |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:  | <b>December 12, 2014</b> |
| This Order shall become effective on:   | <b>January 1, 2015</b>   |
| This Order expires on:  | <b>December 31, 2019</b> |
| 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: | <b>July 5, 2019</b>      |

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that upon the effective date this Order supersedes and rescinds Order No. R8-2004-0044, except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Kurt V. Berchtold, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, on December 12, 2014.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Kurt V. Berchtold, Executive Officer**

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## I. DISCHARGER/FACILITY INFORMATION

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

**Table 4. Discharger/Facility Information**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Discharger</b>                             | California Steel Industries, Inc.                              |
| <b>Name of Facility</b>                       | California Steel Industries, Inc.                              |
| <b>Facility Location/<br/>Mailing Address</b> | 14000 San Bernardino Avenue                                    |
|   | Fontana, CA 92335  |
|   | San Bernardino County  |
| <b>Facility Contact, Title, and Phone</b>     | Dennis Poulsen, Manager, Environmental Services (909) 350-5973 |
| <b>Type of Facility</b>                       | Steel Mill   |

## II. FINDINGS

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

- A. Background.** California Steel Industries, Inc. (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging stormwater runoff commingled with process water from the facility to San Sevaine Channel and Mulberry Ditch, tributaries of Reach 3 of the Santa Ana River, pursuant to Order No. R8-2004-0044, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0105449, which expired on November 5, 2009. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, on May 6, 2009 for renewal of the permit.

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

- B. Facility Description.** The Discharger is engaged in rolling, pickling and oiling, annealing, galvanizing, and cleaning of steel slab strips and coils. Various chemicals used at the facility include alkali cleaning solutions, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, hydrated lime, gasoline, diesel, and various lubricants. The Discharger also rents spaces to other businesses that are engaged in pipe coating, reinforced concrete structure production, machine shop operation, steel processing, and ferrous and ferric chloride production. The facility is located in Sections 15 and 16, T1S, R6W and the points of discharge are located in Section 22, T2S, R6W, SBB&M. The location of the facility is shown in Attachment B of this Order.

- C. Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (Section 13370 *et seq.*) and Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). This Order serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC (Section 13260 *et seq.*). It shall also serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.
- D. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through I are also incorporated into this Order.
- E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code section 21000, *et seq.*
- F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 122.44), require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.
- G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

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

**H. Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) that became effective on January 24, 1995. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters in the Santa Ana Region addressed through the Basin Plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established State policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

Based on the criteria specified in the State Water Board Resolution, the Basin Plan specifies that Reach 5 of the Santa Ana River, beginning at the intersection of Orange Avenue in the City of Redlands, and downstream reaches are excepted from the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), beneficial uses applicable to the tributaries and Reach 4 and 5 of the Santa Ana River, as well as the underlying groundwater management zone are as follows:

**Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

| Discharge Points | Receiving Water Name                                 | Beneficial Use(s)   |
|------------------|--|---|
| 001-004          | Santa Ana River, Reach 3 (potential receiving water) | Agricultural supply; groundwater recharge; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; and rare, threatened or endangered species. |
|                  | Chino-North Groundwater Management Zone              | Municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.   |

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

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

- J. State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
- K. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (40 C.F.R. section 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
- L. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains only water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to section 131.21(c)(1).
- M. Antidegradation Policy.** 40 CFR 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in the Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

- N. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA 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. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.
- O. 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 USCA sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.
- P. Monitoring and Reporting.** Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. Also, 40 CFR 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.
- Q. 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 Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.
- R. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.
- S. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

### III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. The discharge of any substance in concentrations toxic to animal or plant life is prohibited.
- B. The discharge of wastewater at a location or in a manner different from those described in this Order is prohibited.
- C. The discharge of wastewater shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution or nuisance as defined in the California Water Code.
- D. The discharge of wastewater shall not contain any constituent in a concentration that will render receiving waters unsuitable for the beneficial uses stated above.

### IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

#### A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Points 001 through 004

1. The discharge of wastes containing an area-weighted average<sup>1</sup> of constituent concentrations in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

| Constituents     | Units | Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Suspended Solids | mg/L  | 75                                |
| Oil and Grease   | mg/L  | 15                                |
| Copper           | ug/L  | 14                                |
| Lead             | ug/L  | 5.6                               |
| Zinc             | ug/L  | 117                               |

2. The area-weighted average pH of the discharge shall be within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 pH units at all times.
3. There shall be no floating particulates or visible oil and grease in the discharge.

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<sup>1</sup> See Compliance Determination VII.D., below regarding calculation of area-weighted averages.

## **V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

### **A. Surface Water Limitations**

1. The discharge shall not cause any of the following:
  - a. An undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.
  - b. Deposition of oil, grease, wax or other materials in the receiving waters in concentrations which result in a visible film or in coating objects in the water, or which cause a nuisance or affect beneficial uses.
  - c. An increase in the amounts of suspended or settleable solids in the receiving waters, which will cause a nuisance or adversely affect the beneficial uses as a result of controllable water quality factors.
  - d. The presence of radioactive materials in concentrations which are deleterious to human, plant or animal life.
  - e. A violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board, as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder.
  - f. Pollutants not specifically mentioned and limited in this Order to bioaccumulate in aquatic resources to levels that are harmful to human health.
  - g. The concentration of pollutants in the water column, sediments, or biota to adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. The discharge shall not result in the degradation of inland surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

### **B. Storm Water Requirements**

1. Storm water discharges into storm drains or other drainage courses shall not result in noncompliance with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies.
2. By July 1, 2015, the discharger must update and implement its Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for the facility in accordance with Attachment "J" of this Order.

## **VI. PROVISIONS**

### **A. Standard Provisions**

1. The Discharger shall comply with the provisions in this section in addition to the Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.

2. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this Facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
3. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, discharge limitations (e.g., maximum daily effluent limitation), or receiving water limitation of this Order, which may endanger human health or the environment, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (951) 782-4130 within 24 hours of having knowledge of the event, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.
4. The discharge of pollutants shall not create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of the CWC.
5. The discharger shall not discharge wastes containing a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.
6. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.
7. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
  - a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this Order;
  - b. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts, or;
  - c. In addition to any other grounds specified herein, this Order may be modified or revoked at any time if, on the basis of any data, the Regional Water Board determines that continued discharges may cause unreasonable degradation of the aquatic environment.
8. If an effluent standard or discharge prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge, and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for that pollutant in this Order, this Order may be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the effluent standard or discharge prohibition.

9. This Order expires on December 31, 2019 and the discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9 of the California Code of Regulations not later than 180 days in advance of this expiration date. The Report of Waste Discharge shall serve as the application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.
10. The provisions of this Order are severable, and if any provision of this Order, or the application of any provision of this Order to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Order, shall not be affected thereby.
11. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order at the site so that it is available to site operating personnel at all times. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its content.
12. The Discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control including sludge use, disposal facilities, and related appurtenances which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls, appropriate quality assurance procedures, effective performance, adequate funding, adequate staffing and training, and adequate process controls. This provision requires the operation of back up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a discharger only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the requirements of this Order.
13. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facility presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.
14. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges.

#### **B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements**

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

## C. Special Provisions

### 1. Reopener Provisions

- a. This Order may be reopened to address any changes in State or federal plans, policies or regulations that would affect the quality requirements for the discharges.
- b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for pollutants determined to be present in the discharge in concentrations that pose a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to violations of water quality objectives.
- c. This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 CFR 122 and 124, to include the appropriate conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity based on newly available information, or to implement any USEPA-approved new State water quality standards applicable to effluent toxicity.
- d. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

## VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

### A. General.

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

### B. Multiple Sample Data.

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

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

**C. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).**

If a daily discharge or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data of a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

**D. Area-Weighted Average**

Area-Weighted Averages<sup>2</sup> shall be calculated by assigning a percentage to each discharge point's sampling data depending on the area of flow that is directed to each discharge point and which discharge points are discharging.

The percentages for calculating area-weighted averages for each possible discharge scenario are shown in the table below. Each data point from the four discharge points shall be multiplied by the appropriate percentage and summed to create an area-weighted average result for each day of discharge.

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<sup>2</sup> See the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) for a more detailed discussion regarding calculating Area-Weighted Averages.

Prior to calculating area-weighted averages for pH, it is necessary to convert each result to hydrogen ion concentration ( $H^+ = 10^{-pH}$ ). pH values shall then be re-calculated from the area-weighted hydrogen ion concentrations ( $pH = -\text{Log}(H^+)$ ).

| Discharge Point Combination | Calculated Percentage for Discharge Point |        |        |        |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
|                             | 001                                       | 002    | 003    | 004    |
| 001                         | 100%                                      |        |        |        |
| 001, 002                    | 82.93%                                    | 17.07% |        |        |
| 001, 002, 003               | 81.09%                                    | 16.69% | 2.22%  |        |
| 001, 002, 003, 004          | 80.03%                                    | 16.47% | 2.19%  | 1.31%  |
| 001, 002, 004               | 81.82%                                    | 16.84% |        | 1.34%  |
| 001, 003                    | 97.34%                                    |        | 2.66%  |        |
| 001, 003, 004               | 95.82%                                    |        | 2.62%  | 1.56%  |
| 001, 004                    | 98.39%                                    |        |        | 1.61%  |
| 002                         |   | 100%   |        |        |
| 002, 003                    |   | 88.27% | 11.73% |        |
| 002, 003, 004               |   | 82.49% | 10.97% | 6.54%  |
| 002, 004                    |   | 92.66% |        | 7.34%  |
| 003                         |   |        | 100%   |        |
| 003, 004                    |   |        | 62.64% | 37.36% |
| 004                         |   |        |        | 100%   |

## ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

**Arithmetic Mean ( $\mu$ )**, 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:  $\Sigma x$  is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and  $n$  is the number of samples.

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

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

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

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

**Criteria Continuous Concentration (CCC)** equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without deleterious effects.

**Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC)** equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time without deleterious effects.

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

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

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

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

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

**Dilution Ratio** is the critical low flow of the upstream receiving water divided by the flow of the effluent discharged.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Load Allocation (LA)** is the portion of receiving water's total maximum daily load that is allocated to one of its nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources.

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

**MEC:** Maximum Effluent Concentration.

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

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

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

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

**New Discharger** includes any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is, or may be, a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the effective date of this Policy.

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

**Objectionable Bottom Deposits** are an accumulation of materials or substances on or near the bottom of a water body, which creates conditions that adversely impact aquatic life, human health, beneficial uses, or aesthetics. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the accumulation of pollutants in the sediments and other conditions that result in harm to benthic organisms, production of food chain organisms, or fish egg development. The presence of such deposits shall be determined by RWQCB(s) on a case-by-case basis.

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

**Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)** means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if

required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

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

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

**Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ )** is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

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

where:

x is the observed value;

$\mu$  is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

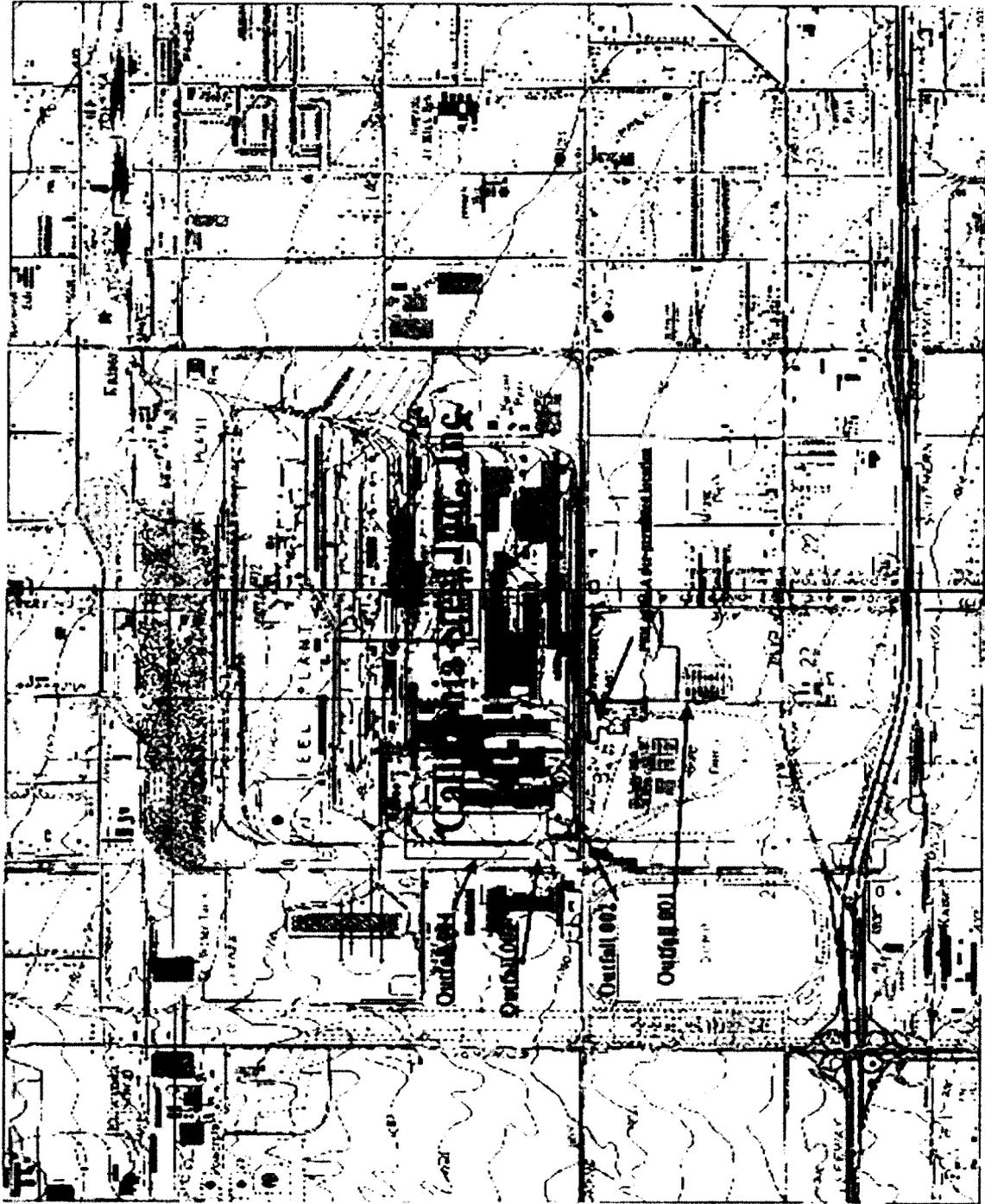
n is the number of samples.

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

**Use Attainability Analysis** is a structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use which may include physical, chemical, biological and economic factors as described in 40 CFR 131.10(g) (40 CFR 131.3, revised as of July 1, 1997).

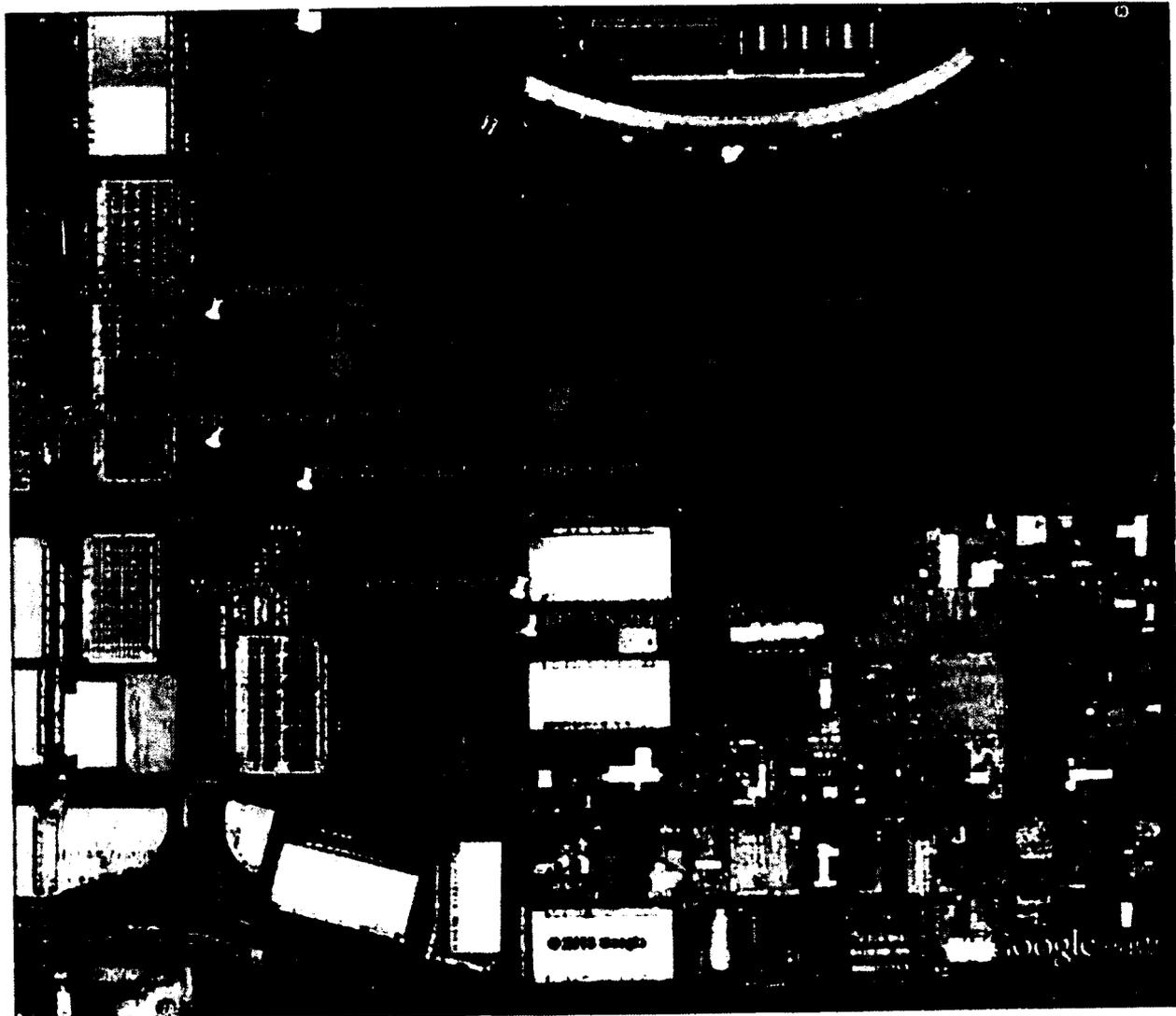
**Water Effect Ratio (WER)** is an appropriate measure of the toxicity of a material obtained in a site water divided by the same measure of the toxicity of the same material obtained simultaneously in a laboratory dilution water.

**ATTACHMENT B – LOCATION**



Also Incorporates Maps 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

**ATTACHMENT C – DISCHARGE POINT DRAINAGE AREAS**



## **ATTACHMENT D –STANDARD PROVISIONS**

### **I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE**

#### **A. Duty to Comply**

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

#### **B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**

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

#### **C. Duty to Mitigate**

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

#### **D. Proper Operation and Maintenance**

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

### **E. Property Rights**

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

### **F. Inspection and Entry**

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

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

## **II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION**

### **A. General**

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

### **B. Duty to Reapply**

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

### **C. Transfers**

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

### **III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING**

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

### **IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS**

- A.** The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)
- B. Records of monitoring information shall include:**
  - 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
  - 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
  - 3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
  - 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
  - 5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
  - 6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

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

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

**V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING**

**A. Duty to Provide Information**

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

**B. Signatory and Certification Requirements**

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

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

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

### **C. Monitoring Reports**

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

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

#### **D. Compliance Schedules**

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

#### **E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting**

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

#### **F. Planned Changes**

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

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

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

#### **G. Anticipated Noncompliance**

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

#### **H. Other Noncompliance**

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

#### **I. Other Information**

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

### **VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT**

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

**ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM**

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## ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

California Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board to require technical and monitoring reports. 40 CFR 122.48 also requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the state and federal regulations.

### I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

1. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" or 40 CFR 136, "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
2. All laboratory analyses shall be performed in accordance with test procedures under 40 CFR 136, unless otherwise specified in this MRP. In addition, the Regional Water Board and/or USEPA, at their discretion, may specify test methods that are more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136.
3. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water in accordance with the provision of Water Code Section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports, or USEPA or at laboratories approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
4. In conformance with federal regulations 40 CFR 122.45(c), analyses to determine compliance with the effluent limitations for metals shall be conducted using the total recoverable method.
5. For effluent wastewater monitoring:
  - a) The Discharger shall require its testing laboratory to calibrate the analytical system down to the minimum level (ML)<sup>1</sup> specified in Attachment "H" for priority pollutants with effluent limitations in this Order, unless an alternative minimum level is approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. When there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the Discharger shall use the ML values, and their associated analytical methods, listed in Attachment "H" that are below the calculated effluent limitation. The Discharger may select any one of those cited analytical methods for compliance determination. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method, listed in Attachment "H" shall be used. Any internal quality control data associated with the sample must be reported when requested by the

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<sup>1</sup> *Minimum level is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.*

Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board will reject the quantified laboratory data if quality control data is unavailable or unacceptable.

- b) The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:
  - (1) Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
  - (2) Sample results less than the reported ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's current Method Detection Limit (MDL)<sup>2</sup>, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or "DNQ." The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.
  - (3) Sample results not detected above the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "not detected" or "ND."
6. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board reports necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations in this Order and shall follow the chemical nomenclature and sequential order of priority pollutant constituents shown in Attachment G of this Order. The Discharger shall report with each sample result:
  - a) The reporting level achieved by the testing laboratory; and
  - b) The laboratory's current MDL, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136.
7. For non-priority pollutants monitoring, all analytical data shall be reported with method detection limits, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136.
8. The Discharger shall have, and implement an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per month, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study.
9. For every item of monitoring data where the requirements are not met, the monitoring report shall include a statement discussing the reasons for noncompliance, the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by letter when compliance with the time schedule has been achieved.

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<sup>2</sup> MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analytical concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, revised as of April 11, 2007.

10. The Discharger shall assure that records of all monitoring information are maintained and accessible for a period of at least five years (this retention period supersedes the retention period specified in Section IV.A. of Attachment D) from the date of the sample, report, or application. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or by the request of the Regional Water Board at any time. Records of monitoring information shall include, as appropriate:
  - a) The information listed in Attachment D- IV Standard Provisions – Records, subparagraph B. of this Order;
  - b) The laboratory which performed the analyses;
  - c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
  - d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  - e) The modification(s) to analytical techniques or methods used;
  - f) All sampling and analytical results, including
    - i. Units of measurement used;
    - ii. Minimum reporting level for the analysis (minimum level);
    - iii. Results less than the reporting level but above the method detection limit (MDL);
    - iv. Data qualifiers and a description of the qualifiers;
    - v. Quality control test results (and a written copy of the laboratory quality assurance plan);
    - vi. Dilution factors, if used; and
    - vii. Sample matrix type.
  - g) All monitoring equipment calibration and maintenance records; and
  - h) All original strip charts from continuous monitoring devices.
11. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.
12. Monitoring and reporting shall be in accordance with the following:
  - a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
  - b) The monitoring and reporting of influent and effluent shall be done more frequently as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order and or as specified in this order.
  - c) Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.
  - d) A "grab" sample is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

- e) A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual grab samples obtained over the specified sampling period. The volume of each individual grab sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling or collected at per-designated time intervals over the sampling period.
- f) Daily samples shall be collected on each day of the week.
- g) Monthly samples shall be collected on any representative day of each month.
- h) Annual Priority pollutant samples shall be collected during the first 30-minutes of the first significant stormwater discharge after October 1 of each year, preferably, when all four discharge points are flowing.

## II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

**Table 1 Monitoring Station Locations**

| Discharge Point Name | Monitoring Location Name | Monitoring Location Description   | Latitude and Longitude   |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| DP - 001             | M-001                    | Representative of the discharge from the outfall to Mulberry Ditch      | 34° 4' 26" -117° 30' 23" |
| DP - 002             | M-002                    | Representative of the discharge from the outfall to San Sevaine Channel | 34° 4' 39" -117° 30' 44" |
| DP - 003             | M-003                    | Representative of the discharge from the outfall to San Sevaine Channel | 34° 4' 42" -117° 30' 52" |
| DP - 004             | M-004                    | Representative of the discharge from the outfall to San Sevaine Channel | 34° 4' 53" -117° 30' 52" |

### III. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS TO SURFACE WATER

1. Representative samples of the discharge from Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004 shall be collected and analyzed for the following:

**Table 2 Effluent Monitoring, M-001 - M-004**

| Constituents   | Units    | Sample Type       | Sampling Frequency  |
|--|----------|-------------------|---|
| Flow   | mgd      | Estimate          | During the first 30 minutes of each discharge and daily thereafter (see paragraph III.2, below) |
| Suspended Solids                                       | mg/l     | Grab <sup>3</sup> | "   |
| Oil and Grease   | mg/L     | "                 | "   |
| pH   | pH units | "                 | "   |
| Total recoverable copper                               | "        | "                 | "   |
| Total recoverable lead                                 | "        | "                 | "   |
| Total recoverable mercury                              | "        | "                 | "   |
| Total recoverable zinc                                 | "        | "                 | "   |
| Remaining USEPA Priority Pollutants (See Attachment G) | "        | "                 | Annually (See I.12.h, above)  |
| Acute Toxicity <sup>4</sup>                            | "        | Grab <sup>5</sup> | "   |

<sup>3</sup> Upon approval by the Executive Officer, composite samples as described in Section I.12(e), above, can be used to access compliance with the Effluent Limitations included in this Order.

<sup>4</sup> The Discharger shall conduct whole effluent toxicity testing in accordance with Method 2000.0 – Acute Toxicity Test for Fathead Minnow, *Pimephales promelas* as specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms", Fourth Edition, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2002, Cincinnati, Ohio (October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-012).

<sup>5</sup> Samples for acute toxicity shall be combined according to flow prior to analysis.

2. Storm-induced continuous discharges that last for more than 24 hours shall be sampled during the first 30 minutes<sup>6</sup> of the discharge and every 24 hours thereafter. Sampling during the first 30 minutes<sup>6</sup> of each subsequent storm-induced discharge shall resume after 72 hours of dry weather separation from the previous storm event
3. During dry weather, the Discharger shall inspect for any discharges to the unlined portion of Mulberry Ditch and to the San Sevaine Channel on a regular basis. During storm conditions, the frequency of such monitoring will increase to at least once per day. The discharger shall maintain a record in a permanent log of these inspections.
4. The Discharger shall record the results of each dry weather inspection performed pursuant to the above, as well as, the approximate time and duration of each discharge in a permanent log.

#### IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

##### A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Federal Standard Provisions in Attachment D of this Order related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. All analytical data shall be reported with method detection limit<sup>7</sup> (MDLs) and with identification of either reporting level or limits of quantitation (LOQs).
3. Any internal quality control data associated with the sample must be reported when requested by the Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board will reject the quantified laboratory data if quality control data is unavailable or unacceptable.

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<sup>6</sup> *If samples cannot be collected within the first 30-minutes of discharge due to physical or logistical constraints, samples shall be collected as soon as possible, thereafter, and the reason why samples were not collected within the first 30-minutes of the discharge explained in the monitoring report that includes the sample analysis.*

<sup>7</sup> *The standardized test procedure to be used to determine the method detection limit (MDL) is given at Appendix B, 'Definition and Procedure for the Determination of the Method Detection Limit' of 40 CFR 136.*

## B. Self-Monitoring Reports

1. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) shall be submitted by the last day of each month and shall include all monitoring data collected during the previous month
2. SMRs shall be submitted using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
3. Reporting Protocols. 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 Part 136.

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- b. Sample results less than the ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

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

- c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
  - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
4. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

5. The monthly report in April of each year shall also include the priority pollutant analyses of samples collected during the previous rainy season.

For priority pollutant constituents that do not have effluent limitations, but are required to be monitored, the Discharger shall evaluate the monitoring data obtained during the previous year and determine whether detected constituents are at levels that would warrant reopening the permit to include effluent limitations for such constituent(s). To conduct this evaluation, the concentration of detected constituents shall be compared to the most stringent applicable receiving water objectives (freshwater or human health (consumption of organisms only) as specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 131.38<sup>8</sup>). The Discharger shall include a discussion of the corrective actions taken or planned to address values above receiving water objectives.

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

## ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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## ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in Section II of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

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

### I. DISCHARGER/FACILITY INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

**Table 1. Discharger/Facility Information**

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>WDID</b>                    | 8 362023002                                       |
| <b>Discharger/Operator</b>     | California Steel Industries, Inc.                 |
| <b>Mailing Address</b>         | 14000 San Bernardino Avenue<br>Fontana, CA 92335  |
| <b>Discharger Contact</b>      | Dennis Poulsen, Manager of Environmental Services |
| <b>Name of Facility</b>        | California Steel Industries, Fontana              |
| <b>Facility Address</b>        | Same as Mailing Address                           |
| <b>Billing Address</b>         | Same as Mailing Address                           |
| <b>Type of Facility</b>        | Steel Mill  |
| <b>Major or Minor Facility</b> | Minor   |
| <b>Watershed</b>               | Santa Ana River Watershed                         |
| <b>Receiving Water</b>         | Reach 3 of the Santa Ana River, Chino North GMZ   |
| <b>Receiving Water Type</b>    | Inland Surface Water, Groundwater                 |

On November 5, 2004, California Steel Industries, Inc. (Discharger I) was issued waste discharge requirements, Order No. R8-2004-0044, NPDES No. CA0105449, for the discharge of stormwater runoff, commingled with process waters, from various discharge points at its Fontana facility. Order No. R8-2004-0044 expired on November 5, 2009; but, has been administratively extended, as the Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on May 6, 2009, 180-days prior to the expiration date.

## II. WASTEWATER DISCHARGE

### A. Facility Description

California Steel Industries, Inc. operates an industrial facility which is engaged in rolling, pickling and oiling, annealing, galvanizing, and cleaning steel slab strips and coils. Various chemicals used at the facility include alkali cleaning solutions, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, hydrated lime, gasoline, diesel, and various lubricants. CSI also rents spaces to other businesses that are engaged in pipe coating, reinforced concrete structure production, machine shop operation, steel processing, and ferrous and ferric chloride production. These processes may result in deposits of metals or other pollutants which may be released during storm events. The facility is located in Sections 15 and 16, T1S, R6W and the points of discharge are located in Section 22, T2S, R6W, SBB&M. The location of the facility is shown in Attachment B of this Order.

### B. Wastewater Description

The Discharger presently discharges stormwater runoff from its facility to Mulberry Ditch and San Sevaine Channel, which are tributary to Reach 3 of the Santa Ana River. During dry weather, process wastewater (cooling water) and other miscellaneous wastewater (leakage from process equipment, air conditioning condensate, general wash downs, and landscape runoff) generated at the facility is directed to various surface drainage channels within the facility. These channels flow to one of two locations. Drainage from the eastern portion of the facility is directed to a lined portion of Mulberry Ditch, while drainage from the western portion of the facility flows to the West Vault. Wastewater collected in the West Vault is pumped to the lined portion of Mulberry Ditch. Storm induced discharges to surface waters can occur from each of these locations. The facility has two additional discharge points that receive stormwater runoff from the extreme western portions of the facility. Stormwater flows from these discharge points are treated through cyclone filtration systems prior to discharge.

Diversions in the lined portion of Mulberry Ditch (south of San Bernardino Avenue) direct all dry-weather flows, as well as first-flush storm flows, to the discharger's industrial wastewater treatment plant. The treated wastewater is either reused within the manufacturing facilities or discharged to Inland Empire Utilities Agency's non-reclaimable line. As such, these discharges are not regulated under these waste discharge requirements. Stormwater flows commingled with process wastewater that exceed the capacity of the diversions (usually, beyond one tenth of an inch rainfall) are directed to a large unlined basin. The basin holds up to approximately 8.7 million gallons. Any overflow from the basin is discharged to the unlined portion of Mulberry Ditch.

## C. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

### 1. Discharge Points

Storm induced discharges occur from the following discharge locations.

**Table 2. Discharge Locations**

| Discharge Point | Effluent Description   | Discharge Point Latitude | Discharge Point Longitude | Receiving Water          |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 001             | This outfall is located at the siphon box at the SW corner of the 8.7 million gallon stilling basin on the east side of Mulberry Ditch, South of San Bernardino Avenue. During dry weather conditions, all wastewater is diverted to the on-site pretreatment facility. Discharges occur only during major or prolonged stormwater runoff periods. | 34°4'26"N                | 117°30'23"W               | Santa Ana River, Reach 3 |
| 002             | This outfall is located prior to the West Vault pumping station. During dry weather conditions, all wastewater is pumped to Mulberry Ditch and diverted to the on-site pretreatment facility. Discharges to the San Sevaine Channel only occur during heavy stormwater runoff periods.   | 34°4'39"N                | 117°30'44"W               | Santa Ana River, Reach 3 |
| 003             | This outfall receives stormwater runoff from the extreme southwestern portion of the facility. Discharges to the San Sevaine Channel occur only during storm events.   | 34°4'42"N                | 117°30'52"W               | Santa Ana River, Reach 3 |
| 004             | This outfall receives stormwater from the extreme northwest portions of the facility. Discharges to the San Sevaine Channel occur only during storm events.  | 34°4'53"N                | 117°30'52"W               | Santa Ana River, Reach 3 |

### 2. Receiving Waters

Mulberry Ditch is tributary to the San Sevaine Channel, which is tributary to the Santa Ana River, Reach 3. Mulberry Ditch and the San Sevaine Channel (valley reach) do not have any assigned beneficial uses. However, groundwater recharge can occur in the unlined portions of Mulberry Ditch and San Sevaine Channel into the Chino-North Groundwater Management Zone.

### **III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS**

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

#### **A. Legal Authorities**

This Order is issued pursuant to Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (Section 13370 et seq.) and Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). It serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4, Division 7 of the CWC (Section 13260 et seq.). The Order also serves as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.

#### **B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

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

#### **C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans**

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

On January 22, 2004, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R8-2004-0001, amending the Basin Plan to incorporate revised boundaries for groundwater subbasins, now termed “management zones”, new nitrate-nitrogen and TDS objectives for the new management zones, and new nitrogen and TDS management strategies applicable to both surface and ground waters.

As previously discussed storm-induced discharges are tributary to the Santa Ana River, Reach 3, and may affect the Chino-North Groundwater Management Zone. Such discharges will flow over seven and one-half miles in the San Sevaine Flood Control Channel before reaching the Santa Ana River. Although the Basin Plan identifies intermittent beneficial uses for the mountain reaches of San Sevaine Creek, it does not identify any for the valley reach of San Sevaine Channel. Nevertheless, the unlined portions of the Channel recharge the Chino-North Groundwater Management Zone. The beneficial uses of these receiving waters are as follows:

**Table 3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

| Discharge Point | Receiving Water Name                                 | Beneficial Use(s)   |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 001-004         | Santa Ana River, Reach 3 (potential receiving water) | Agricultural supply; groundwater recharge; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; and rare, threatened or endangered species. |
|                 | Chino-North Groundwater Management Zone              | Municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.   |

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

- 2. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- 3. State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

4. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (40 C.F.R. § 131.21, 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000)). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
  
5. **Antidegradation Policy.** 40 CFR 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

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

6. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. The limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the prior Order. Therefore, this Order conforms to the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.
  
7. **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.** Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWA authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. 40 CFR 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement State and federal requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

## **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 the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations: 40 CFR 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

### **A. Discharge Prohibitions**

The discharge prohibitions are based on the Federal Clean Water Act, Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance and regulations, and previous WDRs, Order No. R8-2003-0004, and are consistent with the requirements set for other discharges regulated by WDRs that also serve as NPDES permits adopted by the Regional Water Board.

### **B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

#### **1. Scope and Authority**

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 CFR 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR Part 133 and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR 125.3.

The effluent limitations in this Order for suspended solids and oil and grease are based BPJ as to the levels that can be achieved with standard stormwater treatment technology. These effluent limits are consistently used in other individual stormwater discharge permits issued by the Regional Water Board.

### **C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)**

#### **1. Scope and Authority**

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

40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the

pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

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

## 2. Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The National Toxics Rule, California Toxics Rule (CTR) and State Implementation Policy (SIP) specify numeric objectives for toxic substances and the procedures whereby these objectives are to be implemented. The procedures include those used to conduct reasonable potential analysis to determine the need for effluent limitations for priority and non-priority pollutants.

The CTR contains aquatic life and human health numeric water quality criteria for priority toxic pollutants, including copper, lead, and zinc. The CTR criteria for copper, lead, and zinc are hardness-based. The CTR provides equations for calculating these metals in the dissolved fraction, as each equation contains a multiplied conversion factor (provided in the CTR). To convert to the total metals fraction, each equation must be divided by the conversion factor or the conversion factor can simply be removed from the equation.

The equation for the conversion of dissolved CTR criteria to total CTR criteria is:

$$\text{Total fraction acute criteria} = \text{WER} \times (\text{Conversion Factor} / \text{Conversion Factor}) \times \text{EXP}\{m_A * [\ln(\text{Hardness})] + b_A\}, \text{ or}$$
$$\text{Total fraction criteria} = \text{WER} \times \text{EXP}\{m_A * [\ln(\text{Hardness})] + b_A\}$$

Where:

WER = 1,

Hardness = 97 mg/L,

Conversion factors,  $m_A$ , and  $b_A$  are provided in the CTR.

The equations for total copper, total lead, and total zinc CTR criteria are shown in the table below. A hardness value of 97 mg/L was used, which was the average effluent hardness over the last five years. Acute criteria are shown, as the chronic condition is not appropriate for sporadic stormwater discharges.

| Acute Criteria | Dissolved Equation   | Total Equation                          | Total Equation with Values            | Total Acute Criteria, µg/L |
|----------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Copper         | $WER * Conversion\ Factor * EXP\{mA * [ln(Hardness)] + bA\}$           | $WER * EXP\{mA * [ln(Hardness)] + bA\}$ | $1 * EXP\{0.942 * [ln(97)] - 1.7\}$   | 13.6                       |
| Lead           | $WER * Conversion\ Factor\ Equation * EXP\{mA * [ln(Hardness)] + bA\}$ | $WER * EXP\{mA * [ln(Hardness)] + bA\}$ | $1 * EXP\{1.273 * [ln(97)] - 1.46\}$  | 79                         |
| Zinc           | $WER * Conversion\ Factor * EXP\{mA * [ln(Hardness)] + bA\}$           | $WER * EXP\{mA * [ln(Hardness)] + bA\}$ | $1 * EXP\{0.847 * [ln(97)] + 0.884\}$ | 117                        |

### 3. Summary of Effluent Data

The table below summarizes the flow-weighted metals concentrations for discharges that occurred from January 2008 to March 2013.

| Date       | Copper | Lead   | Mercury | Zinc   |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1/5/2008   | 35     | 45     | 0.02    | 325.86 |
| 1/6/2008   | 26.73  | 33.52  | 0.004   | 294.48 |
| 1/7/2008   | 40     | 57     | 0       | 290    |
| 1/25/2008  | 32     | 30     | 0       | 160    |
| 1/27/2008  | 58.21  | 79     | 0.02    | 463.2  |
| 1/28/2008  | 57.87  | 76.96  | 0.034   | 534.77 |
| 2/22/2008  | 50.27  | 55.55  | 0.021   | 540.51 |
| 11/26/2008 | 56     | 57     | 0       | 480    |
| 11/27/2008 | 149.21 | 196.74 | 0       | 1100   |
| 12/15/08   | 21.12  | 19.28  | 0.0009  | 242.31 |
| 12/17/2008 | 35.14  | 26.82  | 0.034   | 422.82 |
| 12/25/2008 | 31     | 46     | 0       | 630    |
| 2/6/2009   | 27.88  | 5.67   | 0       | 251.23 |
| 2/9/2009   | 56     | 2.9    | 0       | 23     |
| 2/16/2009  | 59     | 10     | 0.043   | 66     |
| 2/17/2009  | 19.43  | 26.44  | 0       | 215.64 |
| 12/7/2009  | 40.85  | 31.72  | 0       | 239.22 |
| 12/11/2009 | 68     | 16     | 0       | 80     |
| 12/12/2009 | 13.79  | 14.15  | 0       | 207.69 |
| 12/18/09   | 84     | 11     | 0       | 64     |
| 1/18/2010  | 170    | 230    | 0       | 1100   |
| 1/18/2010  | 31.90  | 52.58  | 0       | 369.02 |
| 1/19/2010  | 26.59  | 44.55  | 0       | 274.05 |
| 1/20/2010  | 29.1   | 42.58  | 0       | 284.46 |
| 1/21/2010  | 18.38  | 27.49  | 0       | 184.17 |
| 1/22/2010  | 16.00  | 19.64  | 0       | 185.36 |
| 2/6/2010   | 15.57  | 24.23  | 0       | 194.35 |
| 2/9/2010   | 18.35  | 6.56   | 0       | 191.17 |
| 2/10/2010  | 16     | 0      | 0       | 64     |
| 2/22/2010  | 11     | 13     | 0       | 170    |
| 2/23/2010  | 15     | 0      | 0       | 49     |
| 2/27/2010  | 13.03  | 14.85  | 0       | 154.57 |
| 2/28/2010  | 13.87  | 0      | 0       | 29.53  |
| 3/6/2010   | 33     | 63     | 0       | 500    |
| 3/9/2010   | 11     | 0      | 0       | 40     |
| 4/12/2010  | 23.53  | 29.12  | 0       | 306.53 |
| 4/13/2010  | 20     | 12     | 0       | 87     |
| 4/15/2010  | 12     | 0      | 0       | 17     |
| 10/6/2011  | 140    | 0      | 0       | 30     |
| 11/20/2011 | 17.23  | 4.46   | 0       | 112.31 |
| 12/12/2011 | 18.17  | 11.94  | 0       | 110    |
| 12/15/2011 | 28     | 20     | 0       | 130    |
| 1/21/2012  | 26     | 18     | 0       | 110    |
| 1/23/2012  | 31     | 11     | 0       | 78     |

|            |        |        |       |         |
|------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| 2/15/2012  | 23     | 12     | 0     | 75      |
| 2/16/2012  | 23     | 12     | 0     | 75      |
| 3/17/2012  | 40.38  | 47.54  | 0     | 424.84  |
| 3/25/2012  | 29.94  | 38.95  | 0     | 290.43  |
| 3/26/2012  | 17     | 11     | 0     | 65      |
| 4/13/2012  | 43.63  | 46.89  | 0     | 404.82  |
| 10/11/2012 | 115.25 | 158.93 | 0.018 | 1460.55 |
| 10/12/2012 | 46     | 0      | 0     | 41      |
| 12/3/2012  | 62.34  | 8.14   | 0     | 62.68   |
| 12/13/2012 | 13.65  | 14.33  | 0     | 130.53  |
| 12/18/2012 | 16.95  | 11.11  | 0     | 99.09   |
| 12/24/2012 | 20     | 0      | 0     | 53      |
| 12/26/2012 | 0.73   | 0      | 0     | 56.25   |
| 1/25/2003  | 18     | 10     | 0     | 66      |
| 2/19/2013  | 17     | 0      | 0     | 45      |
| 3/8/2013   | 20     | 17     | 0     | 110     |

#### 4. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board staff conducted a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the Order. Staff analyzed effluent data to determine if a pollutant in a discharge has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard. For all parameters that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers criteria from the CTR, and when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan.

Section 1.3 of the SIP states that if the maximum detected effluent concentration is greater than or equal to the lowest applicable water quality criterion, then the constituent has reasonable potential and effluent limits should be calculated. The lowest applicable criterion for mercury is 0.051 µg/L for the protection of human health for organism consumption only, as the Santa Ana River does not have a drinking water (MUN) beneficial use. The acute criteria are selected for aquatic life constituents because, due to the short term and intermittent nature of the discharges, conditions for which a chronic criterion would apply do not exist. The reasonable potential analysis for the Discharger is shown in the following table:

| Metal   | Lowest Applicable CTR Criterion, µg/L | Maximum Effluent Concentration, µg/L | Reasonable Potential? |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Copper  | 14 (acute)                            | 170                                  | Yes                   |
| Lead    | 79 (acute)                            | 230                                  | Yes                   |
| Mercury | 0.051 (human health)                  | 0.043                                | No                    |
| Zinc    | 117 (acute)                           | 1461                                 | Yes                   |

## 5. WQBEL Calculations

For priority pollutants, water quality based effluent limits are based on monitoring results and the calculation process outlined in Section 1.4 of the California Toxic Rule and the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California are summarized in the following Tables. The calculation of the WQBELs for Copper, Lead, and Zinc are summarized in the table below:

|                               | Copper    | Lead       | Zinc     |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Count                         | 60        | 60         | 60       |
| Total/Sum                     | 2223.21   | 1873.71    | 14860.48 |
| Avarage                       | 37.05     | 31.2       | 247.67   |
| Median                        | 26.66     | 16.5       | 165      |
| C-Maximum                     | 170       | 230        | 1460.55  |
| Minimum                       | 0.73      | 0          | 17       |
| Std.Div ( $\sigma$ )          | 34        | 44         | 275      |
| Coefficient of Viariation -CV | 0.905     | 1.393      | 1.111    |
| CTR/CMC                       | 13.1      | 62.5       | 114      |
| CTR/CCC                       | 8.7       | 2.4        | 115      |
| HH/W&O                        |           |            |          |
| HH/O-Only                     |           |            |          |
| LTA(a)99%                     | 2.9344    | 9.5625     | 21.318   |
| LTA@99%                       | 3.5148    | 0.7        | 39.675   |
| LimitingLTA                   | 2.9       | 0.7        | 21.3     |
| MDEL                          | <b>14</b> | <b>5.6</b> | 117      |
| AMEL <sup>5</sup>             | NA        | NA         | NA       |
| MDEL for HH                   | NA        | NA         | NA       |
| AMEL for HH                   | NA        | NA         | NA       |

### D. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for DPs 001 to 004

The Order contains the following effluent limits:

| Constituents     | Units | Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Suspended Solids | mg/L  | 75                                |
| Oil and Grease   | mg/L  | 15                                |
| Copper           | ug/L  | 14                                |
| Lead             | ug/L  | 5.6                               |
| Zinc             | ug/L  | 117                               |

As noted above, discharges from this facility are intermittent and normally last for one or two days. Therefore, it is not appropriate to assign Average Monthly Effluent Limitations to the discharges. As with the previous waste discharge requirements for this facility (Order No. 2004-0044, NPDES No. CA0105449) this Order contains only Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the discharge.

## **V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

### **A. Surface Water**

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

### **B. Groundwater**

There are no groundwater limitations in the Order.

## **VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

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

### **A. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable**

### **B. Effluent Monitoring**

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharges to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are specified in the monitoring and reporting program (Attachment E). In addition to containing definitions of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements of reporting of spills, violations, and routine monitoring data in accordance with the California Water Code, NPDES regulations, and Regional Water Board's policies. The monitoring and reporting program also contains sampling program specific to this facility. It defines the sampling stations and frequency, pollutants to be monitored, and additional reporting requirements. Pollutants to be monitored include all pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified. Further, in accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring is required for all priority pollutants defined by the CTR, for which criteria apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established, to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard.

## **VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS**

### **A. Standard Provisions**

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

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

### **B. Special Provisions**

#### **1. Reopener Provisions**

The provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new regulations by USEPA and adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

## **VIII. RATIONALE FOR COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION – AREA-WEIGHTED AVERAGE**

As noted above, all four discharge points are tributary to the Santa Ana River, Reach 3. All discharge points flow into the San Sevaine Flood Control Channel within a short distance of each other. The most downstream discharge point is approximately 7.5 miles upstream of the Santa Ana River. Since the discharges into the San Sevaine Channel only occur as a result of significant storm events the discharges will be thoroughly combined with themselves, as well as with other storm flows, before reaching Santa Ana River. As such, it is appropriate to flow-weight the results from each discharge point to assess the over-all quality of the water leaving the facility and compare those values to the effluent limits. Since it is difficult to measure the actual flows at each discharge point for each storm event, the ratio of flows at each discharge point can be determined by comparing the area of the watersheds tributary to each discharge point (see Attachment C). The following table summarizes the area that is tributary to each discharge point.

| Discharge Point | Area (acres)         |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 001             | 398.389 <sup>1</sup> |
| 002             | 82                   |
| 003             | 10.9                 |
| 004             | 6.5                  |

This Order requires the Discharger to sample each discharge point that is flowing, analyze that data separately, and then calculate the area-weighted average by assigning a percentage to each discharge point's sampling data depending on the area of flow that is directed to each discharge point and which discharge points are discharging.

The percentages for calculating area-weighted averages for each possible discharge scenario are shown in the table below. Each data point from the four discharge points shall be multiplied by the appropriate percentage and summed to create an area-weighted average result for each day of discharge.

Prior to calculating area-weighted averages for pH, it is necessary to convert each result to hydrogen ion concentration ( $H^+ = 10^{-pH}$ ). pH values shall then be re-calculated from the area-weighted hydrogen ion concentrations ( $pH = -\log(H^+)$ ).

| Discharge Point Combination | Calculated Percentage for Discharge Point |        |        |        |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
|                             | 001                                       | 002    | 003    | 004    |
| 001                         | 100%                                      |        |        |        |
| 001, 002                    | 82.93%                                    | 17.07% |        |        |
| 001, 002, 003               | 81.09%                                    | 16.69% | 2.22%  |        |
| 001, 002, 003, 004          | 80.03%                                    | 16.47% | 2.19%  | 1.31%  |
| 001, 003                    | 97.34%                                    |        | 2.66%  |        |
| 001, 003, 004               | 95.82%                                    |        | 2.62%  | 1.56%  |
| 001, 004                    | 98.39%                                    |        |        | 1.61%  |
| 002                         |   | 100%   |        |        |
| 002, 003                    |   | 88.27% | 11.73% |        |
| 002, 003, 004               |   | 82.49% | 10.97% | 6.54%  |
| 002, 004                    |   | 92.66% |        | 7.34%  |
| 003                         |   |        | 100%   |        |
| 003, 004                    |   |        | 62.64% | 37.36% |
| 004                         |   |        |        | 100%   |

<sup>1</sup> 52.933 acres are not on CSI property; but, drain to the CSI retention basin.

## **IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for California Steel Industries, Inc. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the 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 waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was also provided through the posting of Notice of Public Hearing in the area of the discharge and at the Regional Water Board website: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/board\\_decisions/tentative\\_orders/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/board_decisions/tentative_orders/index.shtml) on or before October 30, 2014.

### **B. Written Comments**

The 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 Officer at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on November 21, 2014.

### **C. Public Hearing**

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

Date: December 12, 2014  
Time: 9:00 A.M.  
Location: Santa Ana Regional Center  
1928 S. Grand Avenue  
Santa Ana, CA

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

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

#### **D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions**

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water 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  
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

#### **E. Information and Copying**

The Report of Waste Discharge, related documents, tentative effluent limitation calculations, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the Regional Water Board's office at any time between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (951) 782-4130.

#### **F. Register of Interested Persons**

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding 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 Najah N. Amin at (951) 320-6362.

**ATTACHMENT G - USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANT LIST**

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

**ATTACHMENT H – MINIMUM LEVELS**

**MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)**

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

**Selection and Use of Appropriate ML Value:**

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

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

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

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

**MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)**

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

**MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)**

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

| <b>Table 3-<br/>INORGANICS<sup>4</sup></b> | <b>FAA</b> | <b>GFAA</b> | <b>ICP</b> | <b>ICPMS</b> | <b>SPGFAA</b> | <b>HYDRIDE</b> | <b>CVAA</b> | <b>COLOR</b> | <b>DCP</b> |
|--|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Antimony                                   | 10         | 5           | 50         | 0.5          | 5             | 0.5            |             |              | 1000       |
| Arsenic                                    |            | 2           | 10         | 2            | 2             | 1              |             | 20           | 1000       |
| Beryllium                                  | 20         | 0.5         | 2          | 0.5          | 1             |                |             |              | 1000       |
| Cadmium                                    | 10         | 0.5         | 10         | 0.25         | 0.5           |                |             |              | 1000       |
| Chromium (total)                           | 50         | 2           | 10         | 0.5          | 1             |                |             |              | 1000       |
| Chromium VI                                | 5          |             |            |              |               |                |             | 10           |            |
| Copper                                     | 25         | 5           | 10         | 0.5          | 2             |                |             |              | 1000       |
| Lead                                       | 20         | 5           | 5          | 0.5          | 2             |                |             |              | 10000      |
| Mercury                                    |            |             |            | 0.5          |               |                | 0.2         |              |            |
| Nickel                                     | 50         | 5           | 20         | 1            | 5             |                |             |              | 1000       |
| Selenium                                   |            | 5           | 10         | 2            | 5             | 1              |             |              | 1000       |
| Silver                                     | 10         | 1           | 10         | 0.25         | 2             |                |             |              | 1000       |
| Thallium                                   | 10         | 2           | 10         | 1            | 5             |                |             |              | 1000       |
| Zinc                                       | 20         |             | 20         | 1            | 10            |                |             |              | 1000       |
| Cyanide                                    |            |             |            |              |               |                |             | 5            |            |

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

<sup>3</sup> Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

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

**MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)**

| <b>Table 4- PESTICIDES – PCBs<sup>5</sup></b>                  | <b>GC</b> |
|--|-----------|
| Aldrin   | 0.005     |
| alpha-BHC ( <i>a</i> -Hexachloro-cyclohexane)                  | 0.01      |
| beta-BHC ( <i>b</i> -Hexachloro-cyclohexane)                   | 0.005     |
| Gamma-BHC ( <i>Lindane</i> ; <i>g</i> -Hexachloro-cyclohexane) | 0.02      |
| Delta-BHC ( <i>d</i> -Hexachloro-cyclohexane)                  | 0.005     |
| Chlordane  | 0.1       |
| 4,4'-DDT   | 0.01      |
| 4,4'-DDE   | 0.05      |
| 4,4'-DDD   | 0.05      |
| Dieldrin   | 0.01      |
| Alpha-Endosulfan   | 0.02      |
| Beta-Endosulfan  | 0.01      |
| Endosulfan Sulfate   | 0.05      |
| Endrin   | 0.01      |
| Endrin Aldehyde  | 0.01      |
| Heptachlor   | 0.01      |
| Heptachlor Epoxide   | 0.01      |
| PCB 1016   | 0.5       |
| PCB 1221   | 0.5       |
| PCB 1232   | 0.5       |
| PCB 1242   | 0.5       |
| PCB 1248   | 0.5       |
| PCB 1254   | 0.5       |
| PCB 1260   | 0.5       |
| Toxaphene  | 0.5       |

**Techniques:**

- GC - Gas Chromatography
- GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
- HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)
- LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
- FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption
- GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
- HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
- CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
- ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma
- ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry
- SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)
- DCP - Direct Current Plasma
- COLOR - Colorimetric

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

**ATTACHMENT I – TRIGGERS FOR MONITORING PRIORITY POLLUTANTS**

|           | CONSTITUENT                      | µg/L        |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1         | Antimony                         | 7           |
| 2         | Arsenic                          | 75          |
| 3         | Beryllium                        | --          |
| 4         | Cadmium                          | 1.9         |
| 5a        | Chromium III                     | 65          |
| 5b        | Chromium VI                      | 5.7         |
| 6         | Copper                           | 7.2         |
| 7         | Lead                             | 4.1         |
| 8         | Mercury                          | 0.026       |
| 9         | Nickel                           | 16          |
| 10        | Selenium                         | 2.5         |
| 11        | Silver                           | 0.8         |
| 12        | Thallium                         | 3.2         |
| 13        | Zinc                             | 37          |
| 14        | Cyanide                          | 2.6         |
| 15        | Asbestos                         | --          |
| 16        | 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)            | 0.000000007 |
| 17        | Acrolein                         | 160         |
| 18        | Acrylonitrile                    | 0.03        |
| 19        | Benzene                          | 0.6         |
| 20        | Bromoform                        | 2.2         |
| 21        | Carbon Tetrachloride             | 0.13        |
| 22        | Chlorobenzene                    | 340         |
| 23        | Chlorodibromomethane             | 0.22        |
| 24        | Chloroethane                     | --          |
| 25        | 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether        | --          |
| 26        | Chloroform                       | --          |
| 27        | Dichlorobromomethane             | 0.28        |
| <b>28</b> | <b><i>1,1-Dichloroethane</i></b> | <b>5</b>    |
| 29        | 1,2-Dichloroethane               | 0.19        |
| 30        | 1,1-Dichloroethylene             | 0.029       |
| 31        | 1,2-Dichloropropane              | 0.26        |
| 32        | 1,3-Dichloropropylene            | 5           |
| <b>33</b> | <b><i>Ethylbenzene</i></b>       | <b>300</b>  |
| 34        | Methyl Bromide                   | 24          |
| 35        | Methyl Chloride                  | --          |
| 36        | Methylene Chloride               | 2.4         |
| 37        | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane        | 0.085       |

|           | CONSTITUENT                              | µg/L       |
|-----------|--|------------|
| 38        | Tetrachloroethylene                      | 0.4        |
| <b>39</b> | <b><i>Toluene</i></b>                    | <b>150</b> |
| <b>40</b> | <b><i>1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene</i></b> | <b>10</b>  |
| <b>41</b> | <b><i>1,1,1-Trichloroethane</i></b>      | <b>200</b> |
| 42        | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane                    | 0.3        |
| 43        | Trichloroethylene                        | 1.35       |
| <b>44</b> | <b><i>Vinyl Chloride</i></b>             | <b>0.5</b> |
| 45        | 2-Chlorophenol                           | 60         |
| 46        | 2,4-Dichlorophenol                       | 46.5       |
| 47        | 2,4-Dimethylphenol                       | 270        |
| 48        | 2-Methy-4,6-Dinitrophenol                | 6.7        |
| 49        | 2,4-Dinitrophenol                        | 35         |
| 50        | 2-Nitrophenol                            | --         |
| 51        | 4-Nitrophenol                            | --         |
| 52        | 3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol                  | --         |
| 53        | Pentachlorophenol                        | 0.14       |
| 54        | Phenol                                   | 10500      |
| 55        | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol                    | 1.05       |
| 56        | Acenaphthene                             | 600        |
| 57        | Acenaphthylene                           | --         |
| 58        | Anthracene                               | 4800       |
| 59        | Benzidine                                | 0.00006    |
| 60        | Benzo (a) anthracene                     | 0.0022     |
| 61        | Benzo (a) pyrene                         | 0.0022     |
| 62        | Benzo (b) fluoranthene                   | 0.0022     |
| 63        | Benzo (g,h,i) pyrene                     | --         |
| 64        | Benzo (k) fluorantene                    | 0.0022     |
| 65        | Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) methane             | --         |
| 66        | Bis (2-Chloroethyl) ether                | 0.016      |
| 67        | Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) ether            | 700        |
| 68        | Bis (2-ethyhexyl) phthalate              | 0.9        |
| 69        | 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether               | --         |
| 70        | Butyl benzyl phthalate                   | 1500       |
| 71        | 2-Chloronaphthalene                      | 850        |
| 72        | 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether              | --         |
| 73        | Chrysene                                 | 0.0022     |
| 74        | Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene                 | 0.0022     |
| <b>75</b> | <b><i>1,2-Dichlorobenzene</i></b>        | <b>600</b> |

See notes below for italicized constituents.

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

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

Notes:

1. For constituents not shown italicized, the values shown in the Table are fifty percent of the most stringent applicable receiving water objectives (freshwater or human health (consumption of water and organisms) as specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 131.38<sup>1</sup>).
2. For constituents shown bold and italicized, the values shown in the Table are based on the California Department of Health Services maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or Notification Level. Notification Level based trigger is underlined.
3. For hardness dependent metals, the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile value of hardness, 57 mg/L, in receiving water--Santa Ana River is used and for pentachlorophenol, the pH value used is 7.5 standard units.

<sup>1</sup>

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

## **ATTACHMENT J – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)**

### **A. SWPPP Elements**

By July 1, 2015, the Discharger shall update the site-specific SWPPP for the Facility. The updated SWPPP shall contain the following elements, as described further in this Attachment:

1. Facility name and contact information;
2. Site map;
3. List of industrial materials;
4. Description of potential pollution sources;
5. Assessment of potential pollutant sources;
6. Minimum BMPs;
7. Advanced BMPs, if applicable;
8. Monitoring implementation plan;
9. Annual Comprehensive Facility Compliance Evaluation (Annual Evaluation); and,
10. The date that the SWPPP was initially prepared and the date of each SWPPP amendment, if applicable.

### **B. SWPPP Implementation and Revisions**

The Discharger shall implement the updated SWPPP for the Facility by July 1, 2015. The Discharger shall also revise the SWPPP whenever necessary.

### **C. SWPPP Performance Standards**

1. The Discharger shall ensure a SWPPP is prepared to:
  - a. Identify and evaluate all sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water discharges;
  - b. Identify and describe the minimum BMPs (see Section H.1 below) and any advanced BMPs (see Section H.2 below) implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges; and,
  - c. Identify and describe conditions or circumstances which may require future revisions to be made to the SWPPP.
2. The Discharger shall update its SWPPP in accordance with all applicable SWPPP requirements of this Attachment. A copy of the SWPPP shall be maintained at the Facility.

## **D. Planning and Organization**

### **1. Pollution Prevention Team**

The Discharger must have a Pollution Prevention Team established and responsible for assisting with the implementation of the requirements in this Attachment. The Discharger shall include in the SWPPP detailed information about its Pollution Prevention Team including:

- a. The positions within the Facility organization (collectively, team members) who assist in implementing the SWPPP;
- b. The responsibilities, duties, and activities of each of the team members; and,
- c. The procedures to identify alternate team members to implement the SWPPP when the regularly assigned team members are temporarily unavailable (due to vacation, illness, out of town business, or other absences).

### **2. Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans**

- a. The Discharger shall ensure its SWPPP is developed, implemented, and revised as necessary to be consistent with any applicable municipal, state, and federal requirements that pertain to the requirements in this Order.
- b. The Discharger may include in its SWPPP the specific elements of existing plans, procedures, or regulatory compliance documents that contain storm water-related BMPs or otherwise relate to the requirements of this Order.
- c. The Discharger shall properly reference the original sources for any elements of existing plans, procedures, or regulatory compliance documents included as part of their SWPPP and shall maintain a copy of the documents at the Facility as part of the SWPPP.
- d. The Discharger shall document in its SWPPP the Facility's scheduled operating hours. Scheduled Facility operating hours that would be considered irregular (temporary, intermittent, seasonal, weather dependent, etc.) shall also be documented in the SWPPP.

## **E. Site Map**

1. The Discharger shall prepare a site map that includes notes, legends, a north arrow, and other data as appropriate to ensure the map is clear, legible and understandable.
2. The Discharger may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

3. The Discharger shall include the following information on the site map:
- a. The Facility boundary, storm water drainage areas within the Facility boundary, and portions of any drainage area impacted by discharges from surrounding areas. Include the flow direction of each drainage area, on-facility surface water bodies, areas of soil erosion, and location(s) of nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, etc.) or municipal storm drain inlets that may receive the Facility's storm water discharges;
  - b. Locations of storm water collection and conveyance systems, associated discharge locations, and direction of flow. Include any sample locations if different than the identified discharge locations;
  - c. Locations and descriptions of structural control measures<sup>1</sup> that affect storm water discharges, and/or run-on;
  - d. Identification of all impervious areas of the Facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures;
  - e. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where identified significant spills or leaks (see Section G.1.d below) have occurred; and
  - f. Areas of industrial activity subject to this Order. Identify all industrial storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and material reuse areas, and other areas of industrial activity that may have potential pollutant sources.

#### **F. List of Industrial Materials**

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP includes a list of industrial materials handled at the Facility, and the locations where each material is stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and handling frequency.

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<sup>1</sup> Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.

## **G. Potential Pollutant Sources**

### **1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources**

#### **a. Industrial Processes**

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP describes each industrial process including: manufacturing, cleaning, maintenance, recycling, disposal, and any other activities related to the process. The type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of industrial materials used in or resulting from the process shall be included. Areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be identified and described.

#### **b. Material Handling and Storage Areas**

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP describes each material handling and storage area, including: the type, characteristics, and quantity of industrial materials handled or stored; the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures; the spill or leak prevention and response procedures; and the areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity.

#### **c. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities**

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP describes all industrial activities that generate a significant amount of dust or particulate that may be deposited within the Facility boundaries. The SWPPP shall describe such industrial activities, including the discharge locations, the source type, and the characteristics of the dust or particulate pollutant.

#### **d. Significant Spills and Leaks**

The Discharger shall:

- i. Evaluate the Facility for areas where spills and leaks can likely occur;
- ii. Ensure the SWPPP includes:
  - a) A list of any industrial materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities and have discharged from the Facility's storm water conveyance system within the previous five-year period;
  - b) A list of any toxic chemicals identified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 302 that have been discharged from the facilities' storm water conveyance system as reported on USEPA Form R, as well as oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (40 CFR sections 110, 117, and 302) that have discharged from the Facility's storm water conveyance system within the previous five-year period;

- c) A list of any industrial materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities and had the potential to be discharged from the Facility's storm water conveyance system within the previous five-year period; and,
  - iii. Ensure that for each discharge or potential discharge listed above the SWPPP includes the location, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the materials spilled or leaked; approximate quantity of the materials discharged from the Facility's storm water conveyance system; the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned; the approximate remaining quantity of materials that have the potential to be discharged; and the preventive measures taken to ensure spills or leaks of the material do not reoccur.
- e. Non Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs)

The Discharger shall:

- i. Ensure the SWPPP includes an evaluation of the Facility that identifies all NSWDs, sources, and drainage areas;
  - ii. Ensure the SWPPP includes an evaluation of all drains (inlets and outlets) that identifies connections to the storm water conveyance system;
  - iii. Ensure the SWPPP includes a description of how all unauthorized NSWDs have been eliminated; and,
  - iv. Ensure all NSWDs are described in the SWPPP. This description shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the NSWDs, associated drainage area, and whether it is an authorized or unauthorized NSWD.
- f. Erodible Surfaces

The Discharger shall ensure the SWPPP includes a description of the Facility locations where soil erosion may be caused by industrial activity, contact with storm water, authorized and unauthorized NSWDs, or run-on from areas surrounding the Facility.

## 2. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

- a. The Discharger shall ensure that the SWPPP includes a narrative assessment of all areas of industrial activity with potential industrial pollutant sources. At a minimum, the assessment shall include:
  - i. The areas of the Facility with likely sources of pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDs;

- ii. The pollutants likely to be present in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDS;
  - iii. The approximate quantity, physical characteristics (e.g., liquid, powder, solid, etc.), and locations of each industrial material handled, produced, stored, recycled, or disposed;
  - iv. The degree to which the pollutants associated with those materials may be exposed to, and mobilized by contact with, storm water;
  - v. The direct and indirect pathways by which pollutants may be exposed to storm water or authorized NSWDS;
  - vi. All sampling, visual observation, and inspection records;
  - vii. The effectiveness of existing BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDS;
  - viii. The estimated effectiveness of implementing, to the extent feasible, minimum BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges and authorized NSWDS; and,
- b. Based upon the assessment above, the Discharger shall identify in the SWPPP any areas of the Facility where the minimum BMPs described in subsection H.1 below will not adequately reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges in compliance with the effluent limitations established for this Order. Dischargers shall identify any advanced BMPs, as described in subsection H.2 below, for those areas.

## **H. Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

### **1. Minimum BMPs**

The Discharger shall, to the extent feasible, implement and maintain all of the following minimum BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges.<sup>2</sup>

#### **a. Good Housekeeping**

The Discharger shall:

- i. Observe all outdoor areas associated with industrial activity; including storm water discharge locations, drainage areas, conveyance systems, waste handling/disposal areas, and perimeter areas impacted by off-facility materials or storm water run-on to determine housekeeping needs. Any

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<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of this Order, the requirement to implement BMPs "to the extent feasible" requires the Discharger to select, design, install and implement BMPs that reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in the storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

identified debris, waste, spills, tracked materials, or leaked materials shall be cleaned and disposed of properly;

- ii. Minimize or prevent material tracking;
- iii. Minimize dust generated from industrial materials or activities;
- iv. Ensure that all Facility areas impacted by rinse/wash waters are cleaned as soon as possible;
- v. Cover all stored industrial materials that can be readily mobilized by contact with storm water;
- vi. Contain all stored non-solid industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed by the wind or contact with storm water;
- vii. Prevent disposal of any rinse/wash waters or industrial materials into the storm water conveyance system;
- viii. Minimize storm water discharges from non-industrial areas (e.g., storm water flows from employee parking area) that contact industrial areas of the Facility; and,
- ix. Minimize authorized NSWDs from non-industrial areas (e.g., potable water, fire hydrant testing, etc.) that contact industrial areas of the Facility.

b. Preventive Maintenance

The Discharger shall:

- i. Identify all equipment and systems used outdoors that may spill or leak pollutants;
- ii. Observe the identified equipment and systems to detect leaks, or identify conditions that may result in the development of leaks;
- iii. Establish an appropriate schedule for maintenance of identified equipment and systems; and,
- iv. Establish procedures for prompt maintenance and repair of equipment, and maintenance of systems when conditions exist that may result in the development of spills or leaks.

c. Spill and Leak Prevention and Response

The Discharger shall:

- i. Establish procedures and/or controls to minimize spills and leaks;

- ii. Develop and implement spill and leak response procedures to prevent industrial materials from discharging through the storm water conveyance system. Spilled or leaked industrial materials shall be cleaned promptly and disposed of properly;
- iii. Identify and describe all necessary and appropriate spill and leak response equipment, location(s) of spill and leak response equipment, and spill or leak response equipment maintenance procedures; and,
- iv. Identify and train appropriate spill and leak response personnel.

d. Material Handling and Waste Management

The Discharger shall:

- i. Prevent or minimize handling of industrial materials or wastes that can be readily mobilized by contact with storm water during a storm event;
- ii. Contain all stored non-solid industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed by the wind or contact with storm water;
- iii. Cover industrial waste disposal containers and industrial material storage containers that contain industrial materials when not in use;
- iv. Divert run-on and storm water generated from within the Facility away from all stockpiled materials;
- v. Clean all spills of industrial materials or wastes that occur during handling in accordance with the spill response procedures (see Section H.1.c above); and,
- vi. Observe and clean as appropriate, any outdoor material or waste handling equipment or containers that can be contaminated by contact with industrial materials or wastes.

e. Erosion and Sediment Controls

For each erodible surface Facility location identified in the SWPPP (see Section G.1.f above), the Discharger shall:

- i. Implement effective wind erosion controls;
- ii. Provide effective stabilization for inactive areas, finished slopes, and other erodible areas prior to a forecasted storm event;
- iii. Maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all site entrances and exits to sufficiently control discharges of erodible materials from discharging or being tracked off the site;

- iv. Divert run-on and storm water generated from within the Facility away from all erodible materials; and,
  - v. If sediment basins are implemented, ensure compliance with the design storm standards as described in Section H.6 below.
- f. Employee Training Program
- The Discharger shall:
- i. Ensure that all team members implementing the various compliance activities of this Order are properly trained to implement the requirements of this Attachment, including but not limited to: BMP implementation, BMP effectiveness evaluations, visual observations, and monitoring activities. Prepare or acquire appropriate training manuals or training materials;
  - ii. Identify which personnel need to be trained, their responsibilities, and the type of training they shall receive;
  - iii. Provide a training schedule; and,
  - iv. Maintain documentation of all completed training classes and the personnel that received training in the SWPPP.
- g. Quality Assurance and Record Keeping
- The Discharger shall:
- i. Develop and implement management procedures to ensure that appropriate staff implements all elements of the SWPPP, including the Monitoring Implementation Plan;
  - ii. Develop a method of tracking and recording the implementation of BMPs identified in the SWPPP; and
  - iii. Maintain the BMP implementation records, training records, and records related to any spills and clean-up related response activities for a minimum of five (5) years.

## 2. Advanced BMPs

a. In addition to the minimum BMPs described in Section H.1 above, the Discharger shall, to the extent feasible, implement and maintain any advanced BMPs identified in Section G.2.b, necessary to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in its storm water discharge in a manner that is required to comply with the effluent limitations established for this Order.

b. Advanced BMPs may include one or more of the following BMPs:

i. Exposure Minimization BMPs

These include storm resistant shelters (either permanent or temporary) that prevent the contact of storm water with the identified industrial materials or area(s) of industrial activity.

ii. Storm Water Containment and Discharge Reduction BMPs

These include BMPs that divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, retain, or reduce the volume of storm water runoff. Dischargers are encouraged to utilize BMPs that infiltrate or reuse storm water where feasible.

iii. Treatment Control BMPs

This is the implementation of one or more mechanical, chemical, biologic, or any other treatment technology that will meet the treatment design standard.

iv. Other Advanced BMPs

Any additional BMPs not described in subsections b.i through iii above that are necessary to meet the effluent limitations of this Order.

## 3. BMP Descriptions

a. The Discharger shall ensure that the SWPPP identifies each BMP being implemented at the Facility, including:

i. The pollutant(s) that the BMP is designed to reduce or prevent in industrial storm water discharges;

ii. The frequency, time(s) of day, or conditions when the BMP is scheduled for implementation;

iii. The locations within each area of industrial activity or industrial pollutant source where the BMP shall be implemented;

iv. The individual and/or position responsible for implementing the BMP;

- v. The procedures, including maintenance procedures, and/or instructions to implement the BMP effectively;
  - vi. The equipment and tools necessary to implement the BMP effectively; and,
  - vii. The BMPs that may require more frequent visual observations beyond the monthly visual observations.
- b. The Discharger shall identify any BMPs described in subsection a above that are implemented in lieu of any of the minimum or applicable advanced BMPs.
4. BMP Summary Table

The Discharger shall prepare a table summarizing each identified area of industrial activity, the associated industrial pollutant sources, the industrial pollutants, and the BMPs being implemented.

**TABLE A: Five Phases for Developing and Implementing an Industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)**

**PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION**

- \*Form Pollution Prevention Team
- \*Review other Facility plans

**ASSESSMENT**

- \*Develop a site map
- \*Identify potential pollutant sources
- \*Inventory of materials and chemicals
- \*List significant spills and leaks
- \*Identify Non-Storm Water Discharges
- \*Assess pollutant risk

**Best Management Practice (BMP) IDENTIFICATION**

- \*Identify minimum required BMPs
- \*Identify any advanced BMPs

**IMPLEMENTATION**

- \*Train employees for the Pollution Prevention Team
- \*Implement BMPs
- \*Collect and review records

**EVALUATION / MONITORING**

- \*Conduct annual Facility evaluation (Annual Evaluation)
- \*Review monitoring information
- \*Evaluate BMPs
- \*Review and revise SWPPP

**TABLE B: Example - Assessment of Potential Industrial Pollution Sources and Corresponding BMPs Summary**

| Area                          | Activity | Pollutant Source  | Industrial Pollutant | BMPs  |
|-------------------------------|----------|---|----------------------|---|
| Vehicle and Equipment Fueling | Fueling  | Spills and leaks during delivery  | Fuel oil             | -Use spill and overflow protection  |
|                               |          | Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks   | Fuel oil             | -Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques                                      |
|                               |          | Hosing or washing down fuel area  | Fuel oil             | -Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area<br><br>-Implement proper spill prevention control program |
|                               |          | Leaking storage tanks   | Fuel oil             | -Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems   |
|                               |          | Rainfall running off fueling area, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area | Fuel oil             | -Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area, cover fueling area                                       |