

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

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ORDER NO. R8-2014-0069
NPDES NO. CA8000408

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
 FOR THE
 ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
 GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT SYSTEM
 ADVANCED WATER PURIFICATION FACILITY
 EMERGENCY DISCHARGE TO REACH 1 OF SANTA ANA RIVER

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

Table 1. Discharger/Facility Information

| | |
|--|---|
| Discharger/Operator | Orange County Water District |
| Name of Facility | Groundwater Replenishment System--Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) |
| Facility Address | 18700 Ward Street Fountain Valley, CA 92708 Orange County |
| The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge. | |

The discharge by the Orange County Water District from the discharge point identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) as set forth in this Order:

Table 2. Discharge Location

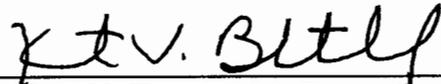
| Discharge Point | Effluent Description | Discharge Point Latitude | Discharge Point Longitude | Receiving Water |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 001 | Tertiary treated effluent during emergency events, such as peak flows that approach or exceed the capacity of the Orange County Sanitation District's outfall and thereby threaten the integrity of the outfall | 33°55'11"N | 117°36'25"W | Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River |

Table 3. Administrative Information

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on: | December 12, 2014 |
| This Order shall become effective on: | January 1, 2015 |
| This Order expires on: | December 31, 2019 |
| 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: | July 5, 2019 |

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that 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 (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

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

| | |
|--|---|
| Discharger | Orange County Water District |
| Mailing Address | P.O. Box 8300, Fountain Valley, CA 92728-8300 |
| Name of Facility | Groundwater Replenishment System--Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) |
| Facility Address | 18700 Ward Street, Fountain Valley, CA |
| Facility Contact, Title, and Phone | Jason Dadakis, Director of Health and Regulatory Affairs, phone: (714) 378-3200 |
| Type of Facility | Water Recycling Facility (Tertiary treatment and disinfection only) |
| Facility Design Flow (treated effluent) | 100 million gallons per day (mgd) |

II. FINDINGS

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

A. Background. The Orange County Water District (hereinafter Discharger, or OCWD) owns and operates the Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS). The GWRS is a joint project by OCWD and the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD). The GWRS consists of three major components: Advanced Water Purification Facility (hereinafter Facility, or AWPF), Talbert Gap Seawater Intrusion Barrier (Talbert Barrier), and Kraemer/Miller/Miraloma Spreading Basins. The Discharger was authorized to discharge tertiary treated and disinfected wastewater from the Facility to Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River (SAR), under emergency conditions triggered by unusual storm events, pursuant to waste discharge requirements, Order No. R8-2008-0004, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA8000408, which was adopted on July 22, 2008 and expired on July 1, 2013. During the 5-year duration of Order R8-2008-0004, no discharges occurred from the Facility to Reach 1 of the SAR.

The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated May 30, 2014, and applied for renewal of WDRs and NPDES permit to discharge up to 100 million gallons per day (mgd) of disinfected tertiary treated wastewater from its AWTF to Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River under emergency conditions.

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. 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. 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 **NPDES** permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.
- C. 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 the rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E, G, and H are also incorporated into this Order.
- D. 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. (*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).
- E. 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.
- F. 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.** Treated wastewater discharged at Discharge Point (DP) 001 shall be limited to tertiary treated and disinfected effluent during emergency conditions¹.
- B.** The discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from those described in this Order is prohibited, except as allowed by other waste discharge requirements or water reclamation requirements adopted by the Regional Water Board.
- C.** The bypass or overflow of untreated wastewater or wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except as allowed in Standard Provision I.G. of Attachment D, Federal Standard Provisions.

¹ See definition of emergency discharge condition in Attachment A of this Order.

- D. The discharge of any substances in concentrations toxic to animal or plant life is prohibited.
- E. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations for the discharge of treated and disinfected wastewater at DP 001, with compliance measured at monitoring location M-001, as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E):

Table 5. Effluent Limitations at DP 001

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Average Monthly* | Average Weekly | Maximum Daily | Instantaneous Minimum | Instantaneous Maximum |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C | mg/L | 20 | 30 | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | 20 | 30 | -- | -- | -- |
| pH | standard units | -- | -- | -- | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| Total Chlorine Residual | mg/L | -- | -- | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Total Recoverable Selenium | µg/L | 4.1 | -- | 8.2 | -- | -- |
| Free Cyanide | µg/L | 3.8 | -- | 9.4 | -- | -- |

* The average monthly effluent limitation applies only if discharges occur for more than one day in a calendar month.

2. Ammonia-N Effluent Limits

The discharge at DP 001 shall not contain concentrations of total ammonia-nitrogen that exceed those values specified in Table 7 below corresponding to the pH of the discharge.

Table 6. Ammonia-N Effluent Limits at DP 001

| pH | Maximum Daily (mg/L) | Average Monthly* (mg/L) |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 6.5 | 49 | 38 |
| 6.6 | 47 | 36 |
| 6.7 | 45 | 34 |
| 6.8 | 42 | 33 |
| 6.9 | 39 | 30 |
| 7.0 | 36 | 28 |
| 7.1 | 33 | 25 |
| 7.2 | 30 | 23 |
| 7.3 | 26 | 20 |
| 7.4 | 23 | 18 |
| 7.5 | 20 | 15 |
| 7.6 | 17 | 13 |
| 7.7 | 14 | 11 |
| 7.8 | 12 | 9.4 |
| 7.9 | 10 | 7.8 |
| 8.0 | 8.4 | 6.5 |
| 8.1 | 7.0 | 5.4 |
| 8.2 | 5.7 | 4.4 |
| 8.3 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| 8.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| 8.5 | 3.2 | 2.5 |

* The Average Monthly Effluent Limitation applies only if discharges occur for more than one day in a calendar month.

3. Tertiary Treatment Requirements

The discharge shall at all times be adequately oxidized, filtered, and disinfected treated wastewater and shall meet the following limitations.

- (1) The turbidity of disinfected tertiary recycled water that is passed through a microfiltration, ultrafiltration, nanofiltration, or reverse osmosis membrane shall not exceed any of the following:
 - (a) 0.2 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period; and;
 - (b) 0.5 NTU at any time.

- (2) The disinfected effluent shall meet the following:
 - (a) UV disinfection shall meet the requirements specified in the Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidelines for Drinking Water and Water Reuse, published by the National Water Research Institute, Second Edition, and/or the acceptance conditions specified by the California State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water² (SWRCB's DDW). The facility must be operated and maintained in accordance with a SWRCB's DDW approved operations plan, which is part of the Title 22 Engineering Report. The operations plan included in the Title 22 Engineering Report shall become an enforceable part of this Order.
 - (b) When a disinfection process combined with the filtration process is utilized, the combined process shall demonstrate inactivation and/or removal of 99.999 percent of the plaque-forming units of F-specific bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater. A virus that is at least as resistant to disinfection as polio virus may be used for purposes of the demonstration.
 - (c) The daily average concentration of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 2.2 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters (ml).

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

D. Stormwater Discharge Specifications - Not Applicable (see Attachment F for discussion)

² Or before July 1, 2014 the California Department of Public Health

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

1. Receiving water limitations are based upon water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in Reach 1 of Santa Ana River and downstream:
 - a. Coloration of the receiving waters, which causes a nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
 - b. Deposition of oil, grease, wax or other materials in the receiving waters in concentrations which result in a visible film or in coating objects in the water, or which cause a nuisance or affect beneficial uses.
 - c. An increase in the amounts of suspended or settleable solids in the receiving waters, which will cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of controllable water quality factors.
 - d. Taste or odor-producing substances in the receiving waters at concentrations, which cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
 - e. The presence of radioactive materials in the receiving waters in concentrations, which are deleterious to human, plant or animal life.
 - f. The depletion of the dissolved oxygen concentration below 5.0 mg/L.
 - g. The temperature of the receiving waters to be raised above 90°F (32°C) during the period of June through October, or above 78°F (26°C) during the rest of the year.
 - h. The concentration of pollutants in the water column, sediments, or biota to adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. The discharge shall not result in the degradation of surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
2. The discharge of wastes shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board, as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder.
3. Pollutants not specifically mentioned and limited in this Order shall not be discharged at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic resources to levels, which are harmful to human health.

B. Groundwater Limitations- Not Applicable

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Federal Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. The Discharger shall also comply with the following provisions. 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.
 - a. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason with any prohibition, discharge limitations (e.g., maximum daily effluent limitation), or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (951) 782-4130 or by email to info8@waterboards.ca.gov within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in the monthly Self-Monitoring Report, unless the Regional Water Board waives confirmation or requires, orally or in writing, a written notification within five business days. 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 with the details discussed above with the next monitoring report.
 - b. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the CWC.
 - c. 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.
 - d. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Violation of any terms or conditions of this Order;
 - (2) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts, or;
 - (3) In addition to any other grounds specified herein, this Order may be modified or revoked at any time if, on the basis of any data, the Regional Water Board determines that continued discharges may cause unreasonable degradation of the aquatic environment.

- e. 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.
- f. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a Report of Waste Discharge at least 180 days before making any material change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Adding a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or adding a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the waste.
 - (2) Significantly changing the disposal method or location, such as changing the disposal to another drainage area or water body.
 - (3) Significantly changing the method of treatment.
- g. 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.
- h. 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.
- i. If the Discharger demonstrates a correlation between the biological oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total organic carbon (TOC) concentrations in the effluent to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, compliance with the BOD₅ limits contained in this Order may be determined based on analyses of the TOC of the effluent.
- j. 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.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

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

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

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

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements - Not applicable

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Pollutant Minimization Program

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

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications – Not Applicable

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) – Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

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

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. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

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

D. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).

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

E. 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.

F. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

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

G. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

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

H. Priority Pollutants.

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

1. Compliance determination shall be based on the reporting level selected from minimum level (ML)³ specified in Attachment “H” of this Order, unless an alternative reporting level is approved by the Regional Water Board’s Executive Officer. When there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the Discharger shall select the ML value that is below the calculated effluent limitation, and use its associated analytical method, listed in Attachment “I” of this Order. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation, then the Regional Water Board will select as the reporting level the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method.
2. When determining compliance with an average monthly limit and more than one sample result is available in a month, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of detected but not quantified (DNQ) or not detected (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
 - a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
 - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ. If a sample result, or the arithmetic mean or median of multiple sample results, is below the reporting level, and there is evidence that the priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and the Discharger conducts a pollutant minimization program (PMP)⁴ the Discharger shall not be deemed out of compliance.

³ *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.*

⁴ *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.*

I. Non-Priority Pollutants.

The discharge shall be considered to be in compliance with an effluent limitation that is less than or equal to the method detection limit (MDL) specified in 40 CFR 136 if the arithmetic mean of all test results for the monitoring period is less than the constituent effluent limitation. Analytical results that are less than the specified MDL shall be assigned a value of zero.

J. Compliance Determination

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

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

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ), also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

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

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

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

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.

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).

Emergency Discharge Conditions: Are periods when the OCWD's Advanced Water Treatment Facility (AWTF) will provide flow relief when peak wastewater flows at Orange County Sanitation District approach the capacity of the ocean outfall and thereby threatening the integrity of the outfall and the wastewater treatment facility or when the Orange County Sanitation District ocean outfall is being repaired.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

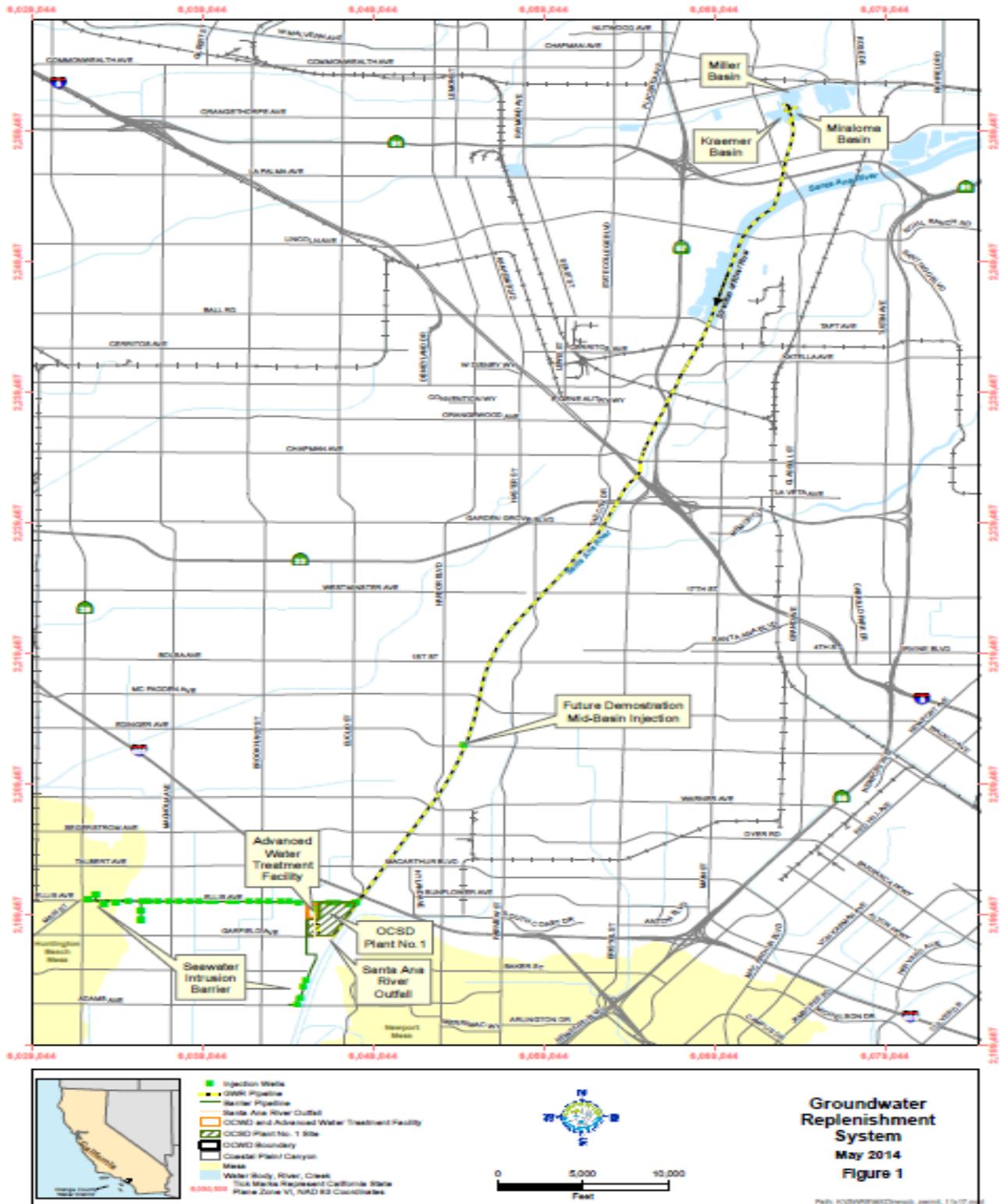
Satellite Collection System is the portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

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).

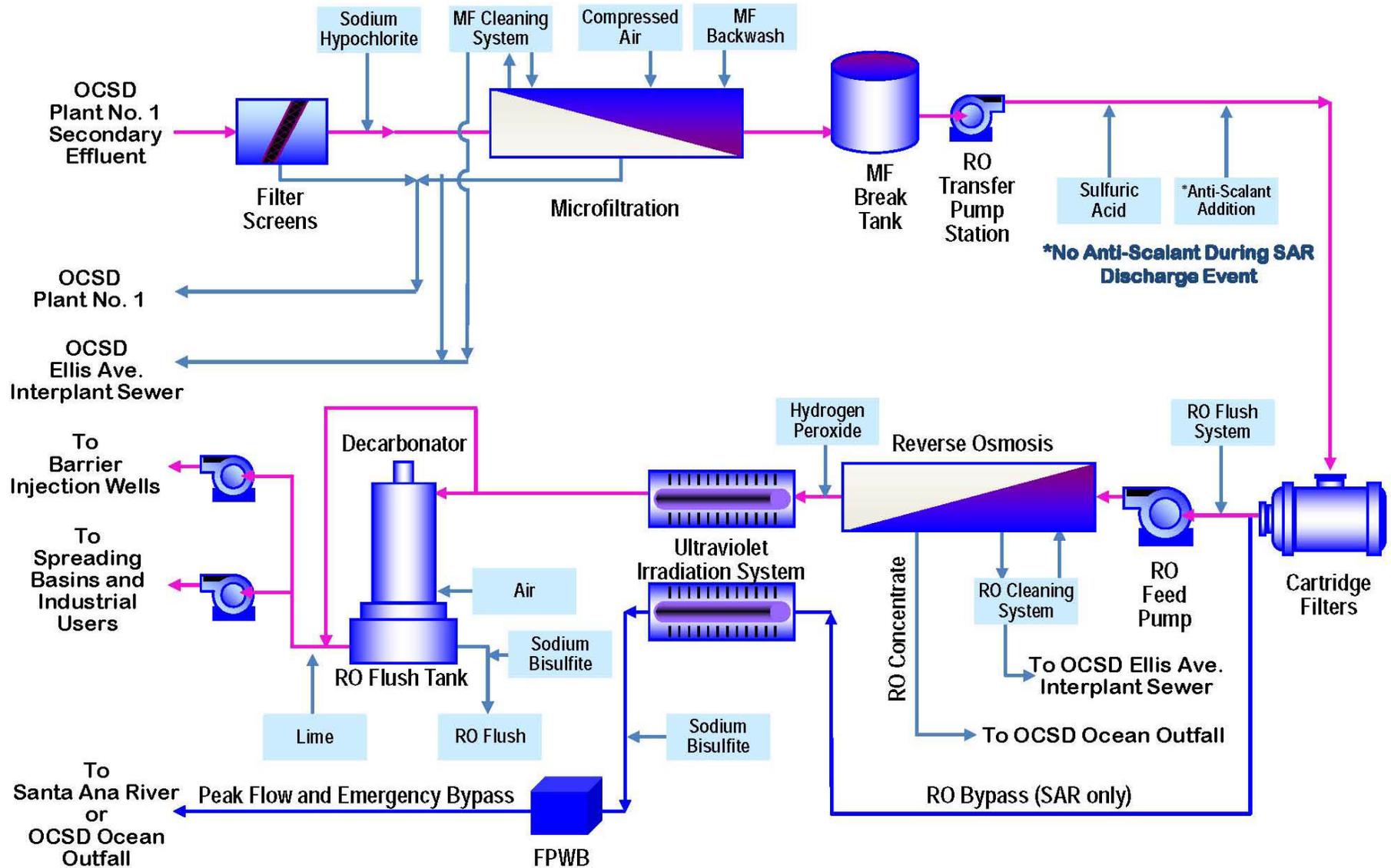
Water Effect Ratio (WER) is an appropriate measure of the toxicity of a material obtained in a site water divided by the same measure of the toxicity of the same material obtained simultaneously in a laboratory dilution water.

12-Month Running Average Effluent Limitation (12-MRAEL): the highest allowable average of monthly discharges over last twelve months, calculated as the sum of all monthly discharges measured during last twelve months divided by the number of monthly discharges measured during that time period.

ATTACHMENT B – LOCATION MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – FEDERAL 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 or sludge use or disposal 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 C.F.R. § 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).)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
 - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
 - b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)
5. Notice
 - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

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

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

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 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.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 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.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)

3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

California Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water 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 establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the state and federal regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. General Monitoring Provision

1. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association) or 40 CFR 136. (revised as of May 18, 2012) "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
2. All laboratory analyses shall be performed in accordance with test procedures under 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 18, 2012) "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), unless otherwise specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program. In addition, the Regional Water Board and/or EPA, at their discretion, may specify test methods that are more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136.
3. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water in accordance with the provision of Water Code Section 13176, or conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the USEPA or at laboratories approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
4. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.
5. In conformance with federal regulations 40 CFR 122.45(c), analyses to determine compliance with the effluent limitations for metals shall be conducted using the total recoverable method. For Chromium (VI), the dissolved method in conformance with 40 CFR 136 may be used to measure compliance with the Chromium (VI) limitation.

6. For effluent wastewater monitoring:

- a. The Discharger shall require its testing laboratory to calibrate the analytical system down to the minimum level (ML)¹ specified in Attachment “H” for priority pollutants 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 Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board will reject the quantified laboratory data if quality control data is unavailable or unacceptable.
- b. The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:
 - (1) Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
 - (2) Sample results less than the reported ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory’s current Method Detection Limit (MDL)², shall be reported as “Detected, but Not Quantified,” or “DNQ.” The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.
 - (3) Sample results not detected above the laboratory’s MDL shall be reported as “not detected” or “ND.”

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

² *MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analytical concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, revised as of May 18, 2012.*

- c. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board reports necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations in this Order and shall follow the chemical nomenclature and sequential order of priority pollutant constituents shown in Attachment “G” – Priority Pollutant Lists. The Discharger shall report with each sample result:
 - (1) The reporting level achieved by the testing laboratory; and
 - (2) The laboratory’s current MDL, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 18, 2012).
7. For those priority pollutants without effluent limitations, the Discharger shall require its testing laboratory to quantify constituent concentrations to the lowest achievable MDL as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 18, 2012). In situations where the most stringent applicable receiving water objective (freshwater or human health (consumption of organisms only), as specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 131.38³ is below the minimum level value specified in Attachment “H” and the Discharger cannot achieve an MDL value for that pollutant below the ML value, the Discharger shall submit justification why a lower MDL value cannot be achieved. Justification shall be submitted together with monthly monitoring reports.
8. 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 (revised as of May 18, 2012).
9. 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 EPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study.
10. 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.
11. The Discharger shall assure that records of all monitoring information are maintained and accessible for a period of at least five years (this retention period supercedes the retention period specified in Section IV.A. of Attachment D) from the date of the sample, report, or application. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or by the request of the

3

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

Regional Water Board at any time. Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The information listed in Attachment D- IV Standard Provisions – Records, subparagraph B. of this Order;
 - b. The laboratory which performed the analyses;
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - 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 Units of measurement used;
 - (1) Minimum reporting level for the analysis (minimum level);
 - (2) Results less than the reporting level but above the method detection limit (MDL);
 - (3) Data qualifiers and a description of the qualifiers;
 - (4) Quality control test results (and a written copy of the laboratory quality assurance plan);
 - (5) Dilution factors, if used; and
 - (6) Sample matrix type.
 - g. All monitoring equipment calibration and maintenance records;
 - h. All original strip charts from continuous monitoring devices;
 - i. All data used to complete the application for this Order; and,
 - j. Copies of all reports required by this Order.
 - k. Electronic data and information generated by the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System.
12. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.
13. Monitoring and reporting shall be in accordance with the following:
- a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
 - b. The monitoring and reporting of influent, effluent, and sludge shall be done more frequently as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order and or as specified in this order.
 - c. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.
 - d. A "grab" sample is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
 - e. A composite sample is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual grab samples obtained over the specified sampling period. The volume of each individual grab sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The compositing period shall equal the specific sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

f. Daily samples shall be collected on each day of the week.

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 |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 001 | M-001A | MF Effluent (Filtrate) header from MF Break Tank for subsequent transfer to UV during peak wet weather events and/or emergency events. M-001A monitors flow. M-001A is either of the two flow meters located on the 84" MFE header to the ROF chemical injection vault. M-001A is either FE/FIT-255-0430B or FE/FIT-255-0430A. | 33° 41' 30" & 117° 56' 37" |
| 001 | M-001B | Advance treated effluent (MF/UV) to Reach 1 of Santa Ana River during peak wet weather events and/or emergency events. M-001B monitors chlorine residual and pH using continuous recorder. M-001B is also where grab samples are taken for coliform, NH3-N and any other lab analyses. M-001B is located downstream of UV and NaHSO3 addition (NaHSO3 is used as needed for dechlorination). M-001B is analyzer panel 805-CPD-0002. | 33° 41' 22" & 117° 56' 39" |
| 001 | M-001C | Advance treated effluent (MF and cartridge filtrate) to UV for Santa Ana River discharge. M-001C monitors EC and turbidity using continuous recorder. M-001C is located downstream of MF and cartridge filters, and upstream of UV. M-001C is analyzer panel 450-CPF-0001. | 33° 41' 27" & 117° 56' 39" |

III. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Monitoring Locations for Discharge Point 001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the wastewater discharged from DP 001 at Monitoring Locations M-001A, M-001B and M-001C as follows: Flow data are to be collected at M-001A. Turbidity data are to be collected at M-001C. Data on the remaining parameters are to be collected at M-001B.

Table 2 Effluent Monitoring

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency | Required Analytical Test Method and Minimum Level, units, respectively |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Flow | mgd | Recorder/ Totalizer | Continuous when discharging | See Section I.A.3., above |
| pH | pH units | Recorder | “ | “ |
| Turbidity ⁴ | NTU | “ | “ | “ |
| Coliform Organisms ⁵ | MPN per 100 ml ⁶ | Grab | Daily when discharging | “ |
| BOD ₅ | mg/L | “ | “ | “ |
| Total Suspended Solids | “ | “ | “ | “ |
| Total Chlorine Residual | “ | “ | “ | “ |
| Total Ammonia Nitrogen | “ | “ | Once per discharge event | “ |
| Total Recoverable Mercury | µg/L | “ | “ | See Sections I.A.2., I.A.3., above, RL 0.5 µg/L |
| Total Recoverable Selenium | “ | “ | “ | See Sections I.A.2., I.A.3., above. RL 2 µg/L |
| Free Cyanide | “ | “ | “ | See Sections I.A.2., I.A.3., above. RL 5 µg/L |
| Acrylonitrile | “ | “ | “ | See Sections I.A.2., I.A.3., above |
| Benzidine | “ | “ | “ | “ |
| 3,3-Dichlorobenzidine | “ | “ | “ | “ |
| 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine | “ | “ | “ | “ |
| EPA Priority Pollutants (See Attachment “G”) | “ | “ | Once a year when discharging | “ |

⁴ *Turbidity analysis shall be continuous, performed by a continuous recording turbidimeter at M-001C. Compliance with the daily average operating filter effluent turbidity shall be determined by averaging the levels of recorded turbidity taken at a minimum of four-hour intervals over a 24-hour period. The results of the daily average turbidity determinations shall be reported monthly. Turbidity measurements shall be taken immediately after filtration.*

⁵ *Samples for total coliform bacteria shall be collected daily. Samples shall be taken from the disinfected effluent.*

⁶ *MPN/100mL = Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters.*

IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Federal Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. All analytical data shall be reported with method detection limit⁷ (MDLs) and with identification of either reporting level or limits of quantitation (LOQs) and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.
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.
4. Discharge monitoring data shall be submitted in a format acceptable by the Regional Water Board. Specific reporting format may include preprinted forms and/or electronic media. The results of all monitoring required by this Order shall be reported to the Regional Water Board, and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this Order.
5. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board reports necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations in this Order and shall follow the chemical nomenclature and sequential order of priority pollutant constituents shown in Attachment “G” – Priority Pollutant Lists. The Discharger shall report with each sample result:
 - a. The reporting level achieved by the testing laboratory; and
 - b. The laboratory’s current MDL, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 18, 2012).
6. For every item of monitoring data where the requirements are not met, the monitoring report shall include a statement discussing the reasons for noncompliance, and of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and an estimate of the date when the Discharger will be in compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by letter when compliance with the time schedule has been achieved.

⁷

The 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 (SMRs)

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 RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (+ 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. For months when a discharge occurs, 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.

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. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Discharger.

Table 1. Permit Information

| | |
|---|---|
| WDID | 8 303545001 |
| Discharger | Orange County Water District |
| Mailing Address | P.O. Box 8300, Fountain Valley, CA 92728-8300 |
| Discharger Contact | Jason Dadakis, Director of Health and Regulatory Affairs |
| Name of Facility | Groundwater Replenishment System--Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) |
| Facility Address | 18700 Ward Street, Fountain Valley, CA 92708 |
| Billing Address | P.O. Box 8300, Fountain Valley, CA 92728-8300 |
| Type of Facility | Water Recycling Facility (Tertiary Treatment only) |
| Major or Minor Facility | Minor |
| Facility Permitted Flow – Tertiary treated | 100 million gallons per day (mgd) |
| Watershed | Santa Ana River Watershed |
| Receiving Water | Reach 1, Santa Ana River |
| Receiving Water Type | Inland Surface Water |

On July 22, 2008, the Regional Water Board issued Order No. R8-2008-0004, NPDES No. CA8000408 to the Orange County Water District for the discharge tertiary treated and disinfected wastewater from its Advanced Water Purification Facility to Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River, under emergency conditions. Order No. R8-2008-0004 expired on July 1, 2013.

The Discharger filed a Report of Waste Discharge and an application for renewal of its NPDES permit on May 30, 2014.

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.

II. WASTEWATER DISCHARGE

A. Facility Description

The Orange County Water District (hereinafter Discharger, or OCWD) owns and operates the Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS). The GWRS is a joint project by OCWD and Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD). The GWRS is a water supply project that supplements existing water supplies by providing a new, reliable, high-quality source of water to recharge the Orange County Groundwater Basin and protect the Basin from further degradation due to seawater intrusion. In addition, OCSD relies upon the GWRS to provide peak wet weather flow relief for OCSD's ocean outfall. The GWR System is located in central Orange County and extends from Fountain Valley and Huntington Beach near the coast to Santa Ana, Orange, and Anaheim, generally near the Santa Ana River. The GWRS consists of three major components, the Advanced Water Purification Facility (hereinafter AWPf or Facility), the Talbert Gap Seawater Intrusion Barrier (Talbert Barrier), and the Kraemer/Miller/Miraloma Spreading Basins.

Secondary treated effluent that previously was discharged to the ocean is now diverted from OCSD Plant No. 1 to the AWPf, where it is advanced treated to meet the California Code of Regulations Title 22 requirements for groundwater recharge during normal operating conditions and/or discharged to the Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River under emergency conditions. As discussed above, the GWR System consists of three major components. However, the focus of this Order is on the AWPf's discharges to the Santa Ana River. The use of the recycled water for the seawater intrusion barrier and for recharge at the spreading basins is regulated under a separate Order issued by the Regional Water Board.

The AWPf is located at 18700 Ward Street, Fountain Valley in Orange County. It includes treatment processes and pumping stations. The AWPf treatment design capacity is currently 70 million gallons per day (mgd) for highly treated recycled water production. The production of highly treated recycled water started in January 2008. The Facility is undergoing expansion for a treatment design capacity of 100 mgd by early 2015.

The advanced treatment processes are as follows:

- a. Fine Screening: Secondary treated wastewater from OCSD's Reclamation Plant No. 1 is strained, or passed through rotating band fine-mesh screens, and chlorinated (as needed) prior to microfiltration. Screenings are dewatered and returned to OCSD for disposal.
- b. Microfiltration: Screened secondary effluent flows via gravity to 26 in-basin microfiltration (MF) cells containing submerged racks of hollow fiber membranes with a maximum pore size of 0.2 micron. Sodium hypochlorite is added as-needed to the MF feed to form a low level (3-5 mg/L) of chloramine to reduce/prevent fouling of the MF membranes. Currently, the nominal rated filtrate production capacity of the MF system is 86 mgd, with peak capacity at 100

mgd. The nominal capacity will be increased to 118 mgd and the peak capacity will be increased to 157 mgd in early 2015. The waste backwash is returned to OCSD for treatment.

- c. Reverse Osmosis. The RO process will be bypassed when AWPf effluent is discharged to the Santa Ana River.
- d. Advanced Oxidation/UV Disinfection: The advanced oxidation/disinfection process (AOP) consists of two steps: hydrogen peroxide addition and ultraviolet (UV) light treatment. UV irradiation is used for disinfection and reduction of light-sensitive contaminants. Hydrogen peroxide exposed to UV irradiation produces hydroxyl radicals that result in advanced oxidation to destroy UV-resistant contaminants. For direct discharge to the SAR, only UV treatment will be used. The nominal reliable capacity of the UV system is 100 mgd.
- e. Decarbonation and Lime Stabilization Process: This treatment process will be bypassed when AWPf effluent is discharged to the Santa Ana River.
- f. Dechlorination and pH adjustment: After UV disinfection and prior to discharge to the Santa Ana River, the effluent stream may still contain some chloramines. Sodium bisulfate will be added for dechlorination, if needed.

Up to approximately 33 mgd of waste backwash, brine and start-up discharges are returned to Orange County Sanitation District's Plant No. 1. Waste backwash, brine and start-up discharges will not be discharged to the Santa Ana River, even under emergency conditions or during discharge system testing periods.

Attachment B provides a map of the area around this Facility.
Attachment C provides a treatment flow schematic for this Facility.

B. Wastewater Description

This Order regulates discharges from the AWPf into Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River under emergency conditions to provide flow relief when peak wastewater flows at OCSD approach the capacity of the ocean outfall and, thereby, threaten the integrity of the outfall and the wastewater treatment facilities, or when the OCSD ocean outfall is being repaired.

High wastewater flows approaching the maximum capacity of the OCSD outfall may occur, typically caused by peak wet weather storm events. It is anticipated that storm events creating peak wastewater flows may occur infrequently and may last approximately 12 hours each, and may occur about once every three years, based on flow projections for the year 2020. However, no such events have occurred during the past six years. During such events, the Santa Ana River will likely convey storm water to the ocean and provide dilution of the AWPf discharge. The amount of flow in the river is likely to be highly variable depending on the location, duration and intensity of the storm and the performance of upstream flood control facilities.

Under emergency conditions, including peak wastewater flow events at OCSD that approach the maximum capacity of OCSD’s ocean outfall, secondary treated wastewater flows from OCSD’s Fountain Valley Reclamation Plant No. 1 will be diverted to the AWPf for further treatment and discharge to Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River. During these peak wastewater flow conditions, the AWPf will provide up to 100 mgd of flow relief for OCSD. The AWPf will treat secondary effluent flows of up to 133 mgd from Plant No. 1 using microfiltration (MF) and ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection (bypassing reverse osmosis (RO)), followed by post-treatment chemical addition as needed for pH adjustment. The microfiltered, disinfected tertiary effluent will be dechlorinated (as needed) prior to being discharged to Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River via a separate pipeline that will terminate at the Santa Ana River channel at Garfield Avenue in Fountain Valley (DP 001). Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River is tributary to the Pacific Ocean (about 4 miles from discharge point). Both the Santa Ana River and the Pacific Ocean are waters of the United States.

Since the AWPf began operating, there has never been a direct discharge from the Facility to Santa Ana River.

C. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

1. Discharge Point

Up to 100 mgd of tertiary treated wastewater will be discharged to the Santa Ana River via DP 001. The DP 001 is located about four miles upstream of the mouth of the Santa Ana River at the Pacific Ocean.

2. Receiving Water

Treated wastewater from the AWPf will be discharged to Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River and then to the Pacific Ocean, which are waters of the United States. The Pacific Ocean is approximately four miles away from the discharge point.

Table 2. Summary of Discharge Point and Receiving Waters

| Discharge Serial No. | Latitude | Longitude | Description and Receiving Waters | Flow & Frequency |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 001 | 33°55'11"N | 117°36'25"W | Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River. | Up to 100 mgd, once every 3+ years |

D. Summary of Effluent Data – Pilot Study

Prior to the adoption of the Order No. R8-2008-0004, the previous waste discharge requirements for emergency discharges from the AWPf, a pilot study was conducted where monitoring data was collected to determine the anticipated quality of the wastewater discharged from the AWPf during emergency conditions. A summary of that data is listed in the following table.

Table 3. Summary of Pilot Study Effluent Monitoring Data

| Parameter (units) | Monitoring Data (From 2005 – To 2007) | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Highest Average Monthly Discharge | Highest Average Weekly Discharge | Highest Daily Discharge | Highest 12-Month Average |
| pH (SU) | | | 7.7 | |
| Coliform Organisms (MPN/100 mL) | | <2.2 | | |
| Ammonia-Nitrogen (mg/L) | | | 33.5 | 21.2 |
| TDS (mg/L) | | | | 909 |
| Total Hardness (mg/L) | | | | 254 |
| Selenium (µg/L) | | | 8.0 | |
| Cyanide, Free (µg/L) | | | 74 | |
| Mercury (µg/L) | | | <0.05 | |
| Copper (µg/L) | | | 19 | |
| Nickel (µg/L) | | | 24 | |
| Zink (µg/L) | | | 51 | |
| Acrylonitrile (µg/L) | | | <10 | |
| Benzidine (µg/L) | | | <25 | |
| 3,3-Dichloro- benzidine (µg/L) | | | <10 | |
| 1,2-Diphenyl- hydrazine (µg/L) | | | <25 | |

Since no emergency discharges have yet to take place from the AWPf, monitoring data from AWPf's 2008 pilot study was again used in the reasonable potential analysis. (see Section IV.C.3., below)

E. Compliance Summary—Not Applicable

F. Planned Changes – Not Applicable

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 section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with Section 13370). It shall serve 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, this action to adopt 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 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 the City of Redlands) of the Santa Ana River and downstream reaches, including Reach 1, from the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use.

The designated beneficial uses of receiving waters affected by the discharge from the Facility are as follows:

Table 4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

| Discharge Point | Receiving Water Name | Beneficial Use(s) |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---|
| 001 | Reach 1 of Santa Ana River | <u>Present or Potential:</u> Water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, and intermittent beneficial uses in warm freshwater habitat and wildlife habitat. Excepted from Municipal and Domestic 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 (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 C.F.R. § 131.21, 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000)). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
5. **Antidegradation Policy.** 40 CFR 131.12 requires that 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. Because of the limited expected frequency and duration of the discharge, the discharge will not result in a significant lowering of water quality. Therefore, the discharge is in conformance with the antidegradation policy.
6. **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 that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.
7. **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.** Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. In addition, 40 CFR 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303d) List – Not Applicable

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations-Not Applicable

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 in the 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.

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 meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR 133 and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR 125.3.

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

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) established the minimum performance requirements for POTWs [defined in Section 304(d)(1)]. Section 301(b)(1)(B) of that Act requires that such treatment works must, as a minimum, meet effluent limitations based on secondary treatment as defined by the USEPA Administrator.

Based on this statutory requirement, USEPA developed secondary treatment regulations, which are specified in 40 CFR Part 133. These technology-based regulations apply to all municipal wastewater treatment plants and identify the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

This Facility meets the technology-based regulations for the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of BOD₅, total suspended solids and removal rate as summarized in the Table 5 below. Secondary treated wastewater that meets the limitations specified in Table 5, below, will be diverted to the AWPf from OCSD’s Plant No. 1 Water Reclamation Facility and subjected to additional treatment prior to re-use or, under emergency conditions, discharge to the Santa Ana River (pursuant to the requirements of this Order.)

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

| Constituent | Average Weekly (mg/L) | Average Monthly (mg/L) | Average Monthly Removal Rate % |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day 20 ⁰ C | 45 | 30 | 85 |
| Total Suspended Solids | 45 | 30 | 85 |

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) for DP 001

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, and in the California Ocean Plan.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

- a. **The Basin Plan** specifies narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to surface water as follows.

Table 6. Applicable Basin Plan Surface Water Quality Objectives

| Constituents | Basis for Limitations |
|-------------------|---|
| Chlorine Residual | Wastewater disinfection with chlorine usually produces a chlorine residual. Chlorine and its reaction products are toxic to aquatic life. To protect aquatic life, the chlorine residual in wastewater discharged to inland surface waters shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L. |
| pH | The pH of inland surface water shall not be raised above 8.5 or depressed below 6.5 as a result of controllable water quality factors. |

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

c. Requirement to meet 2.2 total coliform bacteria limit in the effluent

Article 3, Section 60305 of Title 22, Chapter 3, "Use of Recycled water for impoundments" of the California Code of Regulations specifies that recycled water used as a source of supply in a nonrestricted recreational impoundment shall be at all times an adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered wastewater (tertiary treated). The degree of treatment specified represents an approximately 5-log reduction in the virus content of the water. The California State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) has determined that this degree of virus removal is necessary to protect the health of people using these impoundments for water contact recreation. The DDW has developed wastewater disinfection guidelines ("Wastewater Disinfection for Health Protection", Department of Health Services, Sanitary Engineering Branch, February 1987) for discharges of wastewater to surface waters where water contact recreation (REC-1) is a beneficial use. The disinfection guidelines recommend the same treatment requirements for wastewater discharges to REC-1 waters as those stipulated in Title 22 for supply of recycled water to nonrestricted recreational impoundments, since the public health risks under both scenarios are analogous. The disinfection guidelines are based on sound science and are widely used as guidance to assure public health and beneficial use protection.

The Santa Ana River, Reach 1 is not a “nonrestricted recreational impoundment”, nor is “recycled water¹” proposed to be discharged to the River pursuant to the definitions in Title 22. However, to protect the water contact recreation beneficial use and to prevent nuisance and health risk, it is necessary and appropriate to require the same degree of treatment for wastewater discharges to the River as would be required for the use of recycled water in a nonrestricted recreational impoundment. Thus, this Order specifies requirements based on tertiary or equivalent treatment.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

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

Currently, the GWR System, including the AWPf, is operating for groundwater recharge purposes only and since the start of the operation of the AWPf, in January 2008, there has been no discharge from the Facility to Reach 1 of the Santa Ana River. Therefore, no monitoring data is yet available from this Facility. However, the Discharger has conducted pilot studies (between 2005 and 2007) of the effluent to determine the possible constituents that may be discharged.

The RPA was performed for the pollutants for which effluent data were available. By reviewing the data provided by the Discharger, ammonia-nitrogen, selenium, free cyanide were determined to have reasonable potential to cause an excursion above applicable pollutant criteria or objectives. Consequently, effluent limitations for these constituents are again included in this Order.

¹ As defined in the Reclamation Criteria, recycled water means water which, as a result of treatment of domestic wastewater, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur.

Table 7. Comparing Effluent Data with WQOs at DP 001

| Parameter | unit | Effluent MEC | CTR-Fresh water | | | NTR | Basin Plan | RPA |
|--------------------|------|--------------|-----------------|-----|--------------|-------|------------|-----|
| | | Fresh water | CMC/CCC | WQO | Human Health | CMC | WQO | |
| NH ₃ -N | mg/L | 33.5 | | | | 14-20 | | yes |
| Chlorine, Residual | mg/L | 3-5* | | 0.1 | | | 0.1 | yes |
| Cyanide, free | µg/L | 74 | 22 | | | | | yes |
| Selenium | µg/L | 8 | 5.0 | | | | | yes |

*. OCWD reported chlorine residual concentration may be as high as 3-5 mg/l during peak flow.

4. WQBEL Calculations

a. Calculation of Freshwater Total Ammonia–Nitrogen Criterion

Considering that the discharges to Reach 1 of Santa Ana River are expected to be of limited duration (12 hours) and to occur only infrequently (no more than once every three years), this Order uses the acute criterion for Total Ammonia–Nitrogen to establish total ammonia effluent limitations.

USEPA-NTR specifies that the one-hour average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen, as N/L, does not exceed, more than once every three years on the average, the acute criterion. The acute criterion for Total Ammonia–Nitrogen is calculated using the following equation:

$$CMC = 0.411 / (1 + 10^{7.204 - pH}) + 58.4 / (1 + 10^{pH - 7.204})$$

Table 8. Calculated Ammonia-Nitrogen Acute Criterion

| pH | mg/L |
|-----|------|
| 7.5 | 20 |
| 7.7 | 14 |

b. Effluent Calculations

Table 9. Selenium Effluent Limits Calculation, µg/L

| Constituent | Caltoxics | | CV = 0.6, long-term average | | | Aquatic Life | | Permit Limit | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|------|---------------------|------------|
| | CMC | CCC | Acute M | Chronic M | LTA | Objective/limits | | Concentration Limit | |
| | | | Acute LTA | Chronic LTA | | MDEL | AMEL | MDEL | AMEL |
| Total Recoverable Selenium | | 5.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 4.1 |

Table 10. Free Cyanide Effluent Limits Calculation, µg/L

| | | | CV = 0.94, long-term average | | | Aquatic Life | | Permit Limit | |
|--------------|------|-----|------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | | Acute M | Chronic M | LTA | Objective/limits | | Concentration Limit | |
| Freshwater | | | 0.215 | 0.39 | | 4.65 | 1.89 | | |
| Constituent | CMC | CCC | Acute LTA | Chronic LTA | | MDEL | AMEL | MDEL | AMEL |
| Free Cyanide | 22.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 9.4 | 3.8 |

Table 11. Ammonia-Nitrogen Effluent Limits Calculation, mg/L

| | | CV= 0.18, long-term average | | | Aquatic Life | | Permit Limit | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|------|
| | | Acute M | Chronic M | LTA | Objective/limits | | Concentration Limit | |
| Total Ammonia-Nitrogen | | 0.673 | | | 1.49 | 1.15 | | |
| | NTR | Acute LTA | Chronic LTA | | MDEL | AMEL | MDEL | AMEL |
| pH | CMC | | | | | | | |
| 6.5 | 48.83 | 32.9 | | 32.9 | 49.0 | 37.8 | 49 | 38 |
| 6.6 | 46.84 | 31.5 | | 31.5 | 47.0 | 36.3 | 47 | 36 |
| 6.7 | 44.57 | 30.0 | | 30.0 | 44.7 | 34.5 | 45 | 34 |
| 6.8 | 42 | 28.3 | | 28.3 | 42.1 | 32.5 | 42 | 33 |
| 6.9 | 39.16 | 26.4 | | 26.4 | 39.3 | 30.3 | 39 | 30 |
| 7.0 | 36.09 | 24.29 | | 24.29 | 36.2 | 27.9 | 36 | 28 |
| 7.1 | 32.54 | 21.9 | | 21.9 | 32.6 | 25.2 | 33 | 25 |
| 7.2 | 29.54 | 19.88 | | 19.88 | 29.6 | 22.9 | 30 | 23 |
| 7.3 | 26.21 | 17.6 | | 17.6 | 26.3 | 20.3 | 26 | 20 |
| 7.4 | 22.97 | 15.46 | | 15.46 | 23.0 | 17.8 | 23 | 18 |
| 7.5 | 19.86 | 13.4 | | 13.4 | 19.9 | 15.4 | 20 | 15 |
| 7.6 | 17.03 | 11.46 | | 11.46 | 17.1 | 13.2 | 17 | 13 |
| 7.7 | 14.44 | 9.7 | | 9.7 | 14.5 | 11.2 | 14 | 11 |
| 7.8 | 12.14 | 8.17 | | 8.17 | 12.2 | 9.4 | 12 | 9.4 |
| 7.9 | 10.13 | 6.8 | | 6.8 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 10 | 7.8 |
| 8.0 | 8.41 | 5.66 | | 5.66 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 6.5 |
| 8.1 | 6.95 | 4.7 | | 4.7 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 5.4 |
| 8.2 | 5.73 | 3.86 | | 3.86 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 4.4 |
| 8.3 | 4.71 | 3.2 | | 3.2 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| 8.4 | 3.88 | 2.61 | | 2.61 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| 8.5 | 3.2 | 2.2 | | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.5 |

D. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for DP 001

1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as those in the previous Order.

2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

Discharges are expected to be limited in duration and frequency and, if conducted in conformance with the requirements of this Order, will not result in a lowering of water quality. The discharges therefore conform to antidegradation requirements specified in Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the federal antidegradation policy at 40 CFR 131.12.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

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

4. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for DP 001:

Table 12. Summary of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits at DP 001

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | | | | Basis |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | Average Monthly* or as noted herein | Average Weekly | Max Daily | Instantaneous Minimum | Instantaneous Maximum | |
| BOD ₅ | mg/L | 20 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | BPJ** |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | 20 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | BPJ |
| pH | Std. unit | -- | -- | -- | 6.5 | 8.5 | Basin Plan |
| Total Residual Chlorine | mg/L | | | 0.1 | | | Basin Plan |
| Coliform | MPN | -- | | 2.2 MPN | -- | -- | BPJ/Title 22 |

Table 12. Summary of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits at DP 001

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | | | | Basis |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | Average Monthly* or as noted herein | Average Weekly | Max Daily | Instantaneous Minimum | Instantaneous Maximum | |
| Total Recoverable Selenium, µg/L | µg/L | 4.1 | | 8.2 | | | CTR*** |
| Free Cyanide, µg/L | µg/L | 3.8 | | 9.4 | | | CTR |

- * The AMEL applies only if discharges occur for more than one day in a calendar month period
- ** BPJ – Best Professional Judgement
- *** CTR – California Toxics Rule

Table 13. Summary of Total Ammonia-Nitrogen Effluent Limits at DP 001

| pH | Maximum Daily (mg/L) | Average Monthly* (mg/L) |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 6.5 | 49 | 38 |
| 6.6 | 47 | 36 |
| 6.7 | 45 | 34 |
| 6.8 | 42 | 33 |
| 6.9 | 39 | 30 |
| 7.0 | 36 | 28 |
| 7.1 | 33 | 25 |
| 7.2 | 30 | 23 |
| 7.3 | 26 | 20 |
| 7.4 | 23 | 18 |
| 7.5 | 20 | 15 |
| 7.6 | 17 | 13 |
| 7.7 | 14 | 11 |
| 7.8 | 12 | 9.4 |
| 7.9 | 10 | 7.8 |
| 8.0 | 8.4 | 6.5 |
| 8.1 | 7.0 | 5.4 |
| 8.2 | 5.7 | 4.4 |
| 8.3 | 4.7 | 3.6 |

Table 13. Summary of Total Ammonia-Nitrogen Effluent Limits at DP 001

| pH | Maximum Daily (mg/L) | Average Monthly* (mg/L) |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 8.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| 8.5 | 3.2 | 2.5 |

*: The average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) applies only if there is more than one-day discharge in a calendar month period.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations for DP 001 - Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

G. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

Recycled water recharge into groundwater is regulated under Order R8-2004-002.

H. Stormwater Discharge Requirements

On April 17, 1997, the State Board adopted the General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001. On April 1, 2014, the State Board adopted Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, which becomes effective on July 1, 2015 and will replace Order No. 97-03-DWQ at that time. These General Permits implement the Final Regulations (40 CFR 122, 123, and 124) for stormwater runoff published on November 16, 1990 by EPA in compliance with Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Industrial facilities, including POTW sites, are required to obtain an NPDES Permit for stormwater discharges. Storm water discharges from the Facility are regulated under the State Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ until June 30, 2015 and by Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ after that date.

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

The surface water receiving water limitations in this Order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are required part of the proposed Order.

B. Groundwater – Not Applicable

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. In addition, 40 CFR 122.48 requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

A. General Monitoring Provisions

In addition to containing definitions of terms, the MRP 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.

B. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the discharge in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. The MRP also contains an effluent 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. Federal Standard Provisions

Federal Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR 122.42.

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

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention – Not Applicable

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications – Not Applicable

Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications are included in Order No. R8-2004-0002 which regulates use of recycled water from the GWRS for recharge.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities - POTWs Only – Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VIII. 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 the Orange County Water District's groundwater replenishment system, advanced water purification facility, emergency discharge to Reach 1 of Santa Ana River. 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 provided through the posting of Notice of Public Hearing at the local City Hall and at the local newspaper; and at the Regional Water Board website: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana> 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 Office 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 limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above 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.

ATTACHMENT G - EPA PRIORITY POLLUTANT LIST

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

ATTACHMENT H – MINIMUM LEVELS

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

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

Selection and Use of Appropriate ML Value:

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

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

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

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

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

| Table 2 – Semi-Volatile Substances² | GC | GCMS | LC |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether | 1 | 1 | |
| 2 Chlorophenol | 2 | 5 | |
| 2,4 Dichlorophenol | 1 | 5 | |
| 2,4 Dimethylphenol | 1 | 2 | |
| 4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol | 10 | 5 | |
| 2,4 Dinitrophenol | 5 | 5 | |
| 2- Nitrophenol | | 10 | |
| 4- Nitrophenol | 5 | 10 | |
| 4 Chloro-3-methylphenol | 5 | 1 | |
| 2,4,6 Trichlorophenol | 10 | 10 | |
| Acenaphthene | 1 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Acenaphthylene | | 10 | 0.2 |
| Anthracene | | 10 | 2 |
| Benzidine | | 5 | |
| Benzo (a) Anthracene (1,2 Benzanthracene) | 10 | 5 | |
| Benzo(a) pyrene (3,4 Benzopyrene) | | 10 | 2 |
| Benzo (b) 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)

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

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

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

³ Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

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

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PPB (µg/l)

| Table 4- PESTICIDES – PCBs⁵ | GC |
|--|-----------|
| Aldrin | 0.005 |
| alpha-BHC (<i>a</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

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