California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region

June 29, 2007

ITEM: ***8**

SUBJECT: Renewal of Waste Discharge Requirements for Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources, LLC., Platform Eva, Order No. R8-2007-0002, NPDES NO. CA0105996

DISCUSSION:

See attached Fact Sheet

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Adopt Order No. R8-2007-0002, NPDES No. CA0105996 as presented.

COMMENT SOLICITATION:

Comments were solicited from the discharger and the following agencies:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Permits Issuance Section (WTR-5) – Doug Eberhardt
U.S. Army District, Los Angeles, Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Carlsbad
State Water Resources Control Board, Office of the Chief Counsel – Erik Spiess
California Department of Health Services, Santa Ana – Shu-Fang Orr
State Department of Water Resources - Glendale
State Department of Fish and Game – Los Alamitos
Orange County Water District – Nira Yamachika/Greg Woodside
Orange County Resources and Development Management Department, Harbors, Beaches and Parks
Orange County Health Care Agency
Orange County Coastkeeper – Garry Brown

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Santa Ana Region

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ORDER NO. R8-2007- 0002
NPDES NO. CA0105996

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DOS CUADRAS OFFSHORE RESOURCES (DCOR) LLC., PLATFORM EVA
DISCHARGE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	**Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources (DCOR), LLC.**
Name of Facility	**Platform EVA**
Facility Address	**2.5 Miles Offshore of the City of Huntington Beach**
	Huntington Beach, CA 92646
	Orange County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Regional Water Board have classified this discharge as a **minor** discharge.	

The discharge by Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources (DCOR), LLC. from the discharge points identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

TENTATIVE

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Disinfected secondary treated sanitary wastewater	33 °, 39', 42.5" N	118°, 3', 40" W	Discharge to the Pacific Ocean
002	Produced water	33 °, 39', 42.5" N	118°, 3', 40" W	Discharge to the Pacific Ocean

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	**June 29, 2007**
This Order shall become effective on:	**June 29, 2007**
This Order shall expire on:	**June 1, 2012**
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.	**December 30, 2011**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supercedes Order No. R8-2002-0020 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Gerard J. Thibeault, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that Order No. R8-2007-0002 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 June 29, 2007.

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Gerard J. Thibeault, Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Discharger is subject to Waste Discharge Requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 4. Facility Information

Discharger	**Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources (DCOR), LLC.**
Name of Facility	**Platform EVA**
Facility Address	**2.5 Miles Offshore of the City of Huntington Beach**
	Huntington Beach, CA 92646
	Orange County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	**Jay Rao, Environmental Coordinator, (805) 535-2078**
Mailing Address	**290 Maple Court, Suite 290, Ventura, CA 93003**
Type of Facility	**Industrial**
Facility Design Flow	**1000 gallons per day (gpd)**

II. FINDINGS

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

A. Background. Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources, LLC (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging pursuant to Order No. R8-2002-0020 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0105996. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated August 24, 2006, and applied for a NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 1000 gpd of disinfected secondary treated sanitary wastewater from their Platform EVA facility (hereinafter facility) to the Pacific Ocean. The application was deemed complete on March 12, 2007.

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

B. Facility Description. The Discharger owns and operates Platform Eva (hereinafter Facility), an oil and gas drilling/production platform located in the Pacific Ocean approximately 2.5 miles offshore of the City of Huntington Beach. All sanitary wastewater generated on the platform passes through a treatment system consisting of a Type II Coast Guard-approved marine sanitation device Microphor Model #MC-200 secondary treatment unit with a chlorine contact chamber. Soluble chlorine tablets are used to disinfect the effluent. Up to 1,000 gpd of disinfected secondary-treated sanitary wastewater will continue to be discharged from a pipe at Discharge Point 001 to the Pacific Ocean, a water of the United States.

Deck drainage and stormwater runoff is captured in grated troughs located on the periphery of each deck. These flows, which are often contaminated with oil and drilling wastes, are collected in a wastewater tank and pumped through an undersea pipe to an onshore treatment facility.

Produced water[1] is normally collected, treated, and injected into the oil-bearing formation. However, in the event of upset to the injection system, up to 10,000 barrels (approximately 420,000 gallons) per day of treated produced water may be discharged to the Pacific Ocean from a second pipe at Discharge Point 002. The Discharger is proposing to treat produced water by utilizing new filtration units or modifying the existing free water knock out system or chemical treatment process.

Attachment B provides a location map of the facility. Attachment C provides a schematic of the treatment system used at the facility.

C. **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. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

D. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application and through monitoring and reporting programs. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G are also incorporated into this Order.

E. **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 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.).

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1 *Produced water is water that is extracted from the subsurface of the ocean floor together with the crude oil and natural gas.*

F. **Technology-based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations[2] 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 discharges authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at Part 133. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

G. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Section 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 numeric water quality objectives have not been established for a 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 Section 122.44(d)(1)(vi). Based on the nature of the discharges, the technology-based limitations of this Order are adequate to achieve water quality standards. This Order includes water quality-based effluent limitations.

H. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) that became effective on January 24, 1995. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for surface and ground waters within the Region. In addition, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63 requires that, with certain exceptions, the Regional Water Board assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. The Pacific Ocean Offshore Zone is excepted from the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use. Beneficial uses applicable to Pacific Ocean Offshore Zone are as follows:

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2 *All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.*

The State Water Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal* and *Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for coastal waters.

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Affected Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001 and 002	Offshore Zone of the Pacific Ocean	Existing or Potential Beneficial Use a. Industrial service supply, b. Navigation, c. Water contact recreation, d. Non-contact water recreation, e. Commercial and sportfishing, f. Wildlife habitat, g. Rare, threatened or endangered spieces, h. Spawning, reproduction, and development, and i. Marine habitat.

The Basin Plan relies primarily on the requirements of the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) for protection of the beneficial uses of the State ocean waters

Requirements of this Order specifically implement the applicable Water Quality Control Plans.

I. **California Ocean Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, and 2005. The State Water Board adopted the latest amendment on April 21, 2005 and it became effective on February 14, 2006. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. The Ocean Plan identifies beneficial uses of ocean waters of the State to be protected as summarized below:

Table 6. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
001 and 002	Pacific Ocean	Industrial water supply; water contact and non-contact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; commercial and sport fishing; mariculture; preservation and enhancement of designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS); rare and endangered species; marine habitat; fish migration, fish spawning and shellfish harvesting

In order to protect the beneficial uses, the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives and a program of implementation. Requirements of this Order implement the Ocean Plan.

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

K. **Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains restrictions on individual pollutants that are no more stringent than required by the federal CWA. Individual pollutant restrictions consist of technology-based restrictions and water quality-based effluent limitations. Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the technology-based requirements of the CWA and the applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA.

L. **Stormwater.** On April 17, 1997, the State Board adopted the General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001. This General Permit implements the Final Regulations (40 CFR 122, 123, and 124) for storm water runoff published on November 16, 1990 by EPA in compliance with Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). This Order does not include pertinent provisions of the General Industrial Storm Water permit appropriate for this discharge. Since all collected stormwater is transported and treated onshore, the Regional Water Board has determined that a stormwater pollution prevention plan and implementation for the Facility is not necessary to achieve water quality objectives.

M. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

N. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR Section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

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

P. **Standard and Special Provisions**. Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR Sections 122.41 and 122.42 apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

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

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

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. The discharge of wastes shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution or nuisance as defined in the California Water Code.

B. The discharge of waste sludge or other solids generated as the result of Facility operations directly to the ocean is prohibited.

C. There shall be no discharge of free oil as a result of any discharge of waste.

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.

F. The discharge of wastes shall not contain any constituent in concentrations that will render the ocean waters unsuitable for the beneficial uses stated above.

G. There shall be no discharge of any material that is floatable or will become floatable upon discharge.

H. The discharge of untreated produced water to the Pacific Ocean at Discharge Point 002 is prohibited.

I. The discharge of drilling mud, cuttings, and cement slurry into the Ocean within three miles of the shore is prohibited. Any discharges of these wastes into the Ocean beyond three miles of the shore shall be conducted only in accordance with requisite permits and approvals by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. All waste cuttings, mud, cement slurry, rags and other wastes shall be transported ashore for disposal at a waste management unit approved by the Executive Officer of the Board.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations:

1. The discharge of wastes at Discharge Point 001 shall not exceed a 30-day average total suspended solids concentration of 60 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

2. The Discharger shall remove at least 75% of the suspended solids (as a 30-day average) from the influent stream to the sanitary waste treatment unit before discharging wastewater to the ocean.

3. The discharge of produced water at Discharge Point No. 002 shall not exceed a 30-day average oil and grease concentration of 25 mg/L or a daily maximum concentration of 42 mg/L.

4. Toxicity Requirements: Not Applicable

B. Land Discharge Specifications: (Not Applicable)

C. Reclamation Specifications: (Not Applicable)

D. Storm Water Requirements: (Not Applicable)

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

1. The wastewater discharged at Discharge Point 001 shall not cause the median total coliform density of the receiving water to exceed 70 per 100 milliliter (ml), and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 ml, outside the Zone of Initial Dilution[3] (ZID).

2. The wastewater discharged at Discharge Point 001 shall not cause the fecal coliform density based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, to exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 ml nor shall more than 10 percent of the total samples during any 60-day period exceed 400 per 100 ml, outside the Zone of Initial Dilution.

3. The discharge at Discharge Point 001 shall not cause the Total Chlorine Residue concentration in the receiving water outside the ZID to exceed a 6-month median of 2 microgram per liter (μg/L), a maximum daily of 8 μg/L nor an instantaneous maximum of 60 μg/L.

4. The discharge of wastes shall not cause any visible oil, grease, scum, floating, or suspended material or foam in the receiving water, nor cause the receiving water to have an objectionable odor.

5. The discharge of wastes shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

6. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the transmittance of natural light to be significantly[4] reduced.

7. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments to be changed such that benthic communities are degraded.

8. The discharge of wastes shall not cause those substances listed in Section II, Table B of the 2005 Ocean Plan to concentrate at levels in marine sediments which would degrade biota in sediments, or other marine life.

9. The discharge of wastes shall not increase the concentration of organic materials in marine sediments to levels that would degrade marine life.

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3 *Measured 10 feet down current of the discharge point.*

4 *Significant difference is defined in the Ocean Plan as a statistically significant difference in the means of two distributions of sampling results at the 95 percent confidence level.*

10. The discharge of wastes shall not contain pollutants that will bioaccumulate in aquatic resources to levels that are harmful to human health.

11. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the dissolved oxygen concentration of the ocean at any time to be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally.

12. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the pH of the ocean beyond the ZID to be changed at any time by more than the 0.2 units from that that occurs naturally.

13. The discharge of wastes shall not contain nutrient materials, radioactive materials, or levels of any effluent constituent that would degrade marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

14. The discharge of wastes shall not alter the natural taste, odor or color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption.

15. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to receiving waters resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitations specified in this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

B. Groundwater Limitations (Not Applicable)

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:

   a. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

b. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, discharge limitations (e.g., maximum daily effluent limitation), or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (951) 782-4130 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

c. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the CWC.

d. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

e. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following.

   1). Violation of any terms or conditions of this Order;
   2). Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts, or;
   3). A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

f. In addition to any other grounds specified herein, this permit 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.

g. 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.

h. This discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Board as required by the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board may modify this Order in accordance with the more stringent standards.

i. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Board a Report of Waste Discharge at least 180 days before making any material change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge. A material change includes, but is not limited to, the following:

   1). Adding a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or adding a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the waste.
   2). Significantly changing the disposal method or location, such as changing the disposal to another drainage area or water body.
   3). Significantly changing the method of treatment.
   4). Increasing the treatment plant design capacity beyond that specified in this Order.

j. The provisions of this Order are severable, and if any provisions of this Order, or the application of any provision of this Order to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Order, shall not be affected thereby.

m. 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.

o. Collected screenings, sludge, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.

p. 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 BOD_5 limits contained in this Order may be determined based on analyses of the TOC of the effluent.

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

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. This Order may be reopened to address any changes in State or federal plans, policies or regulations that would affect the quality requirements for the discharges.

b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for pollutants determined to be present in the discharge in concentrations that pose a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to violations of water quality objectives.

c. This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 CFR 122 and 124, to include the appropriate conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity based on newly available information, or to implement any EPA-approved new State water quality standards applicable to effluent toxicity.

d. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Pollutant Minimization Program – Not Applicable

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. The Discharger shall develop an "Operation and Maintenance Manual (O&M Manual)". If an O&M Manual has been developed, the Discharger shall update it as necessary to conform with latest plant changes and requirements. The O&M Manual shall be readily available to operating personnel onsite. The O&M Manual shall include the following:

(1) Detailed description of safe and effective operation and maintenance of treatment processes, process control instrumentation and equipment.

(2) Description of laboratory and quality assurance procedures.

(3) Process and equipment inspection and maintenance schedules,

(4) Description of safeguards to assure that, should there be reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the Discharger will be able to comply with the terms and conditions of this Order.

(5) Description of preventive (fail-safe) and contingency (response and cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. These plans shall identify the possible sources (such as loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit failure, process equipment failure, tank and piping failure) of accidental discharges, untreated or partially treated waste bypass, and polluted drainage.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities – Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

A. Compliance with the requirements of this Order shall be based on the following:

1. Periodic inspections by Board staff,
2. Evaluation of the monitoring reports submitted in accordance with the attached monitoring and reporting program, and
3. Any other relevant information.

B. Compliance determinations shall be based on the analytical results of all samples collected during the time interval associated with the effluent limitation. Where only one sample is analyzed in a specified time interval (e.g., 30-day average or 30-day median), that sample shall serve to characterize the discharge for the entire interval.

C. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

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

D. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median for multiple sample data, see Attachment E Section X.B.7.) 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.

E. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and 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).

F. Six-month Median Effluent Limitation.

If the median of daily discharges over any 180-day period exceeds the six-month median effluent limitation for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that 180-day period for that parameter. The next assessment of compliance will occur after the next sample is taken. If only a single sample is taken during a given 180-day period and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the six-month median, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for the 180-day period. For any 180-day period during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for the six-month median limitation.

G. 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.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

Degrade. Degradation shall be determined by comparison of the waste field and reference site(s) for characteristic species diversity, population density, contamination, growth anomalies, debility, or supplanting of normal species by undesirable plant and animal species. Degradation occurs if there are significant differences in any of three major biotic groups, namely, demersal fish, benthic invertebrates, or attached algae. Other groups may be evaluated where benthic species are not affected, or are not the only ones affected.

Downstream Ocean Waters shall mean waters downstream with respect to ocean currents.

Grab Sample. A grab sample is an individual sample of at least 100 mLs collected at a randomly selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

Initial Dilution is the process which results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge.

For a submerged buoyant discharge, characteristic of most municipal and industrial wastes that are released from the submarine outfalls, the momentum of the discharge and its initial buoyancy act together to produce turbulent mixing. Initial dilution in this case is completed when the diluting wastewater ceases to rise in the water column and first begins to spread horizontally.

For shallow water submerged discharges, surface discharges, and nonbuoyant discharges, characteristic of cooling water wastes and some individual discharges, turbulent mixing results primarily from the momentum of discharge. Initial dilution, in these cases, is considered to be completed when the momentum induced velocity of the discharge ceases to produce significant mixing of the waste, or the diluting plume reaches a fixed distance from

the discharge to be specified by the Regional Board, whichever results in the lower estimate for initial dilution.

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).

Material: (a) In common usage: (1) the substance or substances of which a thing is made or composed (2) substantial; (b) For purposes of the California Ocean Plan relating to waste disposal, dredging and the disposal of dredged material and fill, MATERIAL means matter of any kind or description which is subject to regulation as waste, or any material dredged from the navigable waters of the United States. See also, DREDGED MATERIAL.

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL): the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant. That shall apply to flow weighted 24-hour composite samples.

Natural Light: Reduction of natural light may be determined by the Regional Water Board by measurement of light transmissivity or total irradiance, or both, according to the monitoring needs of the Regional Water Board.

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. If a discharge outside the territorial waters of the State could affect the quality of the waters of the State, the discharge may be regulated to assure no violation of the California Ocean Plan will occur in ocean waters.

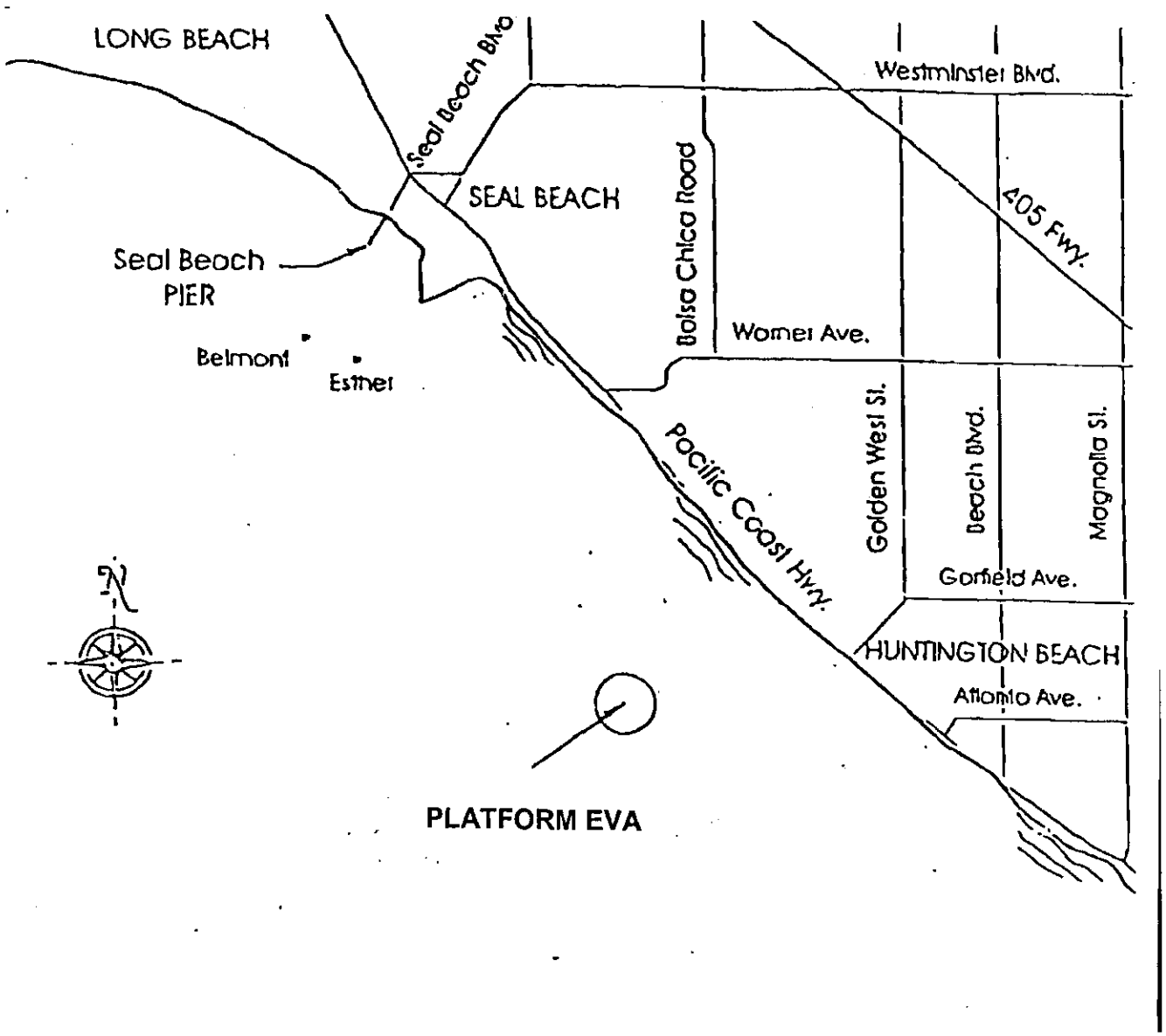
Shellfish are organisms identified by the California Department of Health Services as shellfish for public health purposes (i.e., mussels, clams and oysters).

Significant Difference is defined as a statistically significant difference in the means of two distributions of sampling results at the 95 percent confidence level.

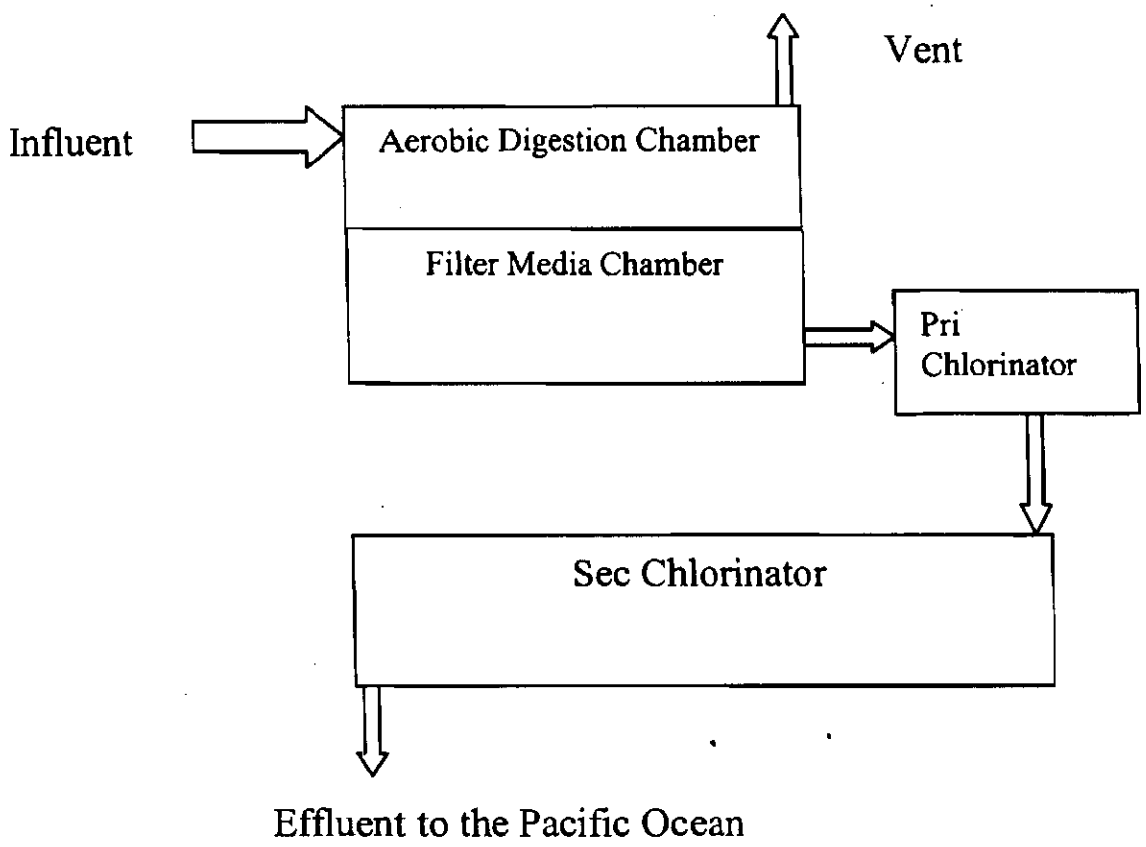
Six-month Median Effluent Limitation: that apply as a moving median of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred.

Waste as used in the California Ocean Plan, waste includes a Discharger's total discharge, of whatever origin, i.e., gross, not net, discharge.

ATTACHMENT B – LOCATION MAP



ATTACHMENT C – TREATMENT SYSTEM



Marine Sanitation Device- Type II By Microphor

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 (CWC) and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [*40 CFR §122.41(a)*].

2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act 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 been modified to incorporate the requirement [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(1)*].

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [*40 CFR §122.41(g)*].

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations [*40 CFR §122.5(c)*].

F. Inspection and Entry

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

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(1)*];

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(2)*];

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(3)*];

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(4)*].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(i)*].

   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(ii)*].

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 and I.G.5 below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(2)*].

3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)*]:

   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(A)*];

   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(B)*]; and

   c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(C)*].

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(ii)*].

5. Notice

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(i)*].

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(ii)*].

H. Upset

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

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph H.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(2)*].

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)*]:

   a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

   b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

   c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iii)*]; and

   d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iv)*].

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(4)*].

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

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

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(1)*].

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(4)*] [*40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv)*].

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

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

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(i)*];

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(ii)*];

3. The date(s) analyses were performed [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iii)*];

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iv)*];

5. The analytical techniques or methods used [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(v)*]; and

6. The results of such analyses [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(vi)*].

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

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [*40 CFR §122.7(b)(1)*]; and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [*40 CFR §122.7(b)(2)*].

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

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

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with paragraph (2.) and (3.) of this provision [*40 CFR §122.41(k)*].

2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

   a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for

permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)*];

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(2)*]; or

c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(3)*].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (b) of this provision, 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 paragraph (2.) of this provision [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(1)*];

   b. The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(2)*]; and

   c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(3)*].

4. If an authorization under paragraph (3.) of this provision 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 paragraph (3.) of this provision must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR §122.22(c)].

5. Any person signing a document under paragraph (2.) or (3.) of this provision shall make the following certification:

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

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)*].

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or SWRCB for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(i)*].

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii)*].

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

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(i)*].

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)*]:

   a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)*].

   b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)*].

   c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)*].

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(iii)*].

F. Planned Changes

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

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

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(ii)*].

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the

application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(iii)*].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting E.3, E.4, and E.5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(7)*].

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307,

308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Clean Water Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(2)*] [*CWC 13385 and 13387*].

B. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(3)*].

C. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(5)*].

D. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [*40 CFR §122.41(k)(2)*].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [*40 CFR §122.42(a)*]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)*]:

    a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(i)*];

    b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(ii)*];

    c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iii)*]; or

    d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iv)*].

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)*]:

    a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(i)*];

    b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(ii)*];

    c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iii)*]; or

    d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iv)*].

B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) - NOT APPLICABLE

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR §122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC Sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement the federal and California 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).

2. All laboratory analyses shall be performed in accordance with test procedures under 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 14, 1999) "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), unless otherwise specified in this MRP.

3. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Health Services or EPA or at laboratories approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.

4. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. The Discharger shall assure that records of all monitoring information are maintained and accessible for a period of at least five years (this retention period supercedes the retention period specified in Section IV.A. of Attachment D) from the date of the sample, report, or application. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or by the request of the Regional Water Board at any time. Records of monitoring information shall include:

    a. The information listed in Attachment D- IV Standard Provisions – Records, subparagraph B. of this Order;
    b. The laboratory which performed the analyses;
    c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
    d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
    e. The modification(s) to analytical techniques or methods used;
    f. All sampling and analytical results;
    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.\

10. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.

11. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. In the event that continuous monitoring equipment is out of service for greater than a 24-hour period, the Discharger shall obtain a representative grab sample each day the equipment is out of service. The Discharger shall correct the cause(s) of failure of the continuous monitoring equipment as soon as practicable. In its monitoring report, the Discharger shall specify the period(s) during which the equipment was out of service and if the problem has not been corrected, shall identify the steps which the Discharger is taking or proposes to take to bring the equipment back into service and the schedule for these actions.

12. Monitoring and reporting shall be in accordance with the following:

    a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

b. The monitoring and reporting of influent, 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.

g. Monthly samples shall be collected on any representative day of each month.

B. Laboratories Analysis

Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services, in accordance with the provision of Water Code Section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

C. Minimum Level (ML) Requirements - Not Applicable

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. Influent Monitoring Station Location

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description	Latitude and Longitude
001	M--001	Disinfected secondary treated sanitary wastewater	33° 39' 42.5"N, 118° 3' 40"W
002	M--002	Produced water	33° 39' 42.5"N, 118° 3' 40"W

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

On the same day as the effluent monitoring, the influent must be sampled for total suspended solids[1].

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring at M-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor DP-001 at monitoring Station M-001

   a. Each working day, the Discharger shall determine and record in a permanent log the dates and estimated flow of treated sanitary waste discharged to the ocean.
   b. During the first 10 working days of each month, a representative sample of the waste at DP-001 shall be collected and analyzed for total suspended solids and residual chlorine.

B. Monitoring at M-002

1. The Discharger shall monitor DP-002 at monitoring Station M-002

   a. Each working day, the Discharger shall determine and record in a permanent log the dates and estimated volume of waste discharged to the ocean.

   b. Whenever a discharge occurs, a representative grab sample of wastewater from DP-002 shall be collected during the first day of discharge and analyzed for the following constituents:

Constituent	Type of Sample	Units	Minimum Frequency of Sampling and Analysis
Oil and Grease	Grab	mg/L	Daily
Ammonia	"	µg/L	Once per discharge
Arsenic	"	"	"
Cadmium	"	"	"
Copper	"	"	"
Cyanide	"	"	"
Lead	Grab	µg/L	Once per discharge
Manganese	"	"	"

[1] This is not necessary if the previous month effluent total suspended solids concentration is below 60 mg/L.

Constituent	Type of Sample	Units	Minimum Frequency of Sampling and Analysis
Mercury	"	"	"
Nickel	"	"	"
Selenium	"	"	"
Silver	"	"	"
Zinc	"	"	"
Benzene	Grab	µg/L	Once per discharge
Benzo (a) Anthracene	"	"	"
Benzo (a) Pyrene	"	"	"
Chrysene	"	"	"
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	"	"	"
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	"	"	"
Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	"	"	"
Hexavalent Chromium[2]	"	"	"
Phenol	"	"	"
Toluene	"	"	"
Ethylbenzene	"	"	"
Naphthalene	"	"	"
2,4-Dimethylphenol	"	"	"
Undissociated Sulfides[3]	"	"	"
Toxicity Testing[4] (see Section V., below)	Grab	Pass/Fail	Once per discharge

c. For discharges that continue for more than one day, samples shall be collected each day thereafter and analyzed for oil and grease.

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2 Total chromium may be sampled as an alternative to hexavalent chromium.

3 Use EPA Method 376.1 (or equivalent method published in Standard Methods) to analyze for total sulfide. Use procedure in method to calculate undissociated sulfide fraction. Report undissociated sulfide fraction based on the pH, temperature and salinity of both the end-of-pipe sample and ambient ocean conditions at the platform. Ambient ocean pH of 8.1 and salinity of 30 g/kg may be used.

4 "Acute manual" refers to protocols described in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (EPA/821-R-02-012, October 2002).

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Toxicity Monitoring Requirements

The discharger shall conduct acute toxicity testing as specified in Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms (EPA/821-R-02-012, October 2002) using Topsmelt and Silverside Fish species.

In the event that the required toxicity test fails, the Discharger shall stop any discharge of wastewater to waters of the U.S. until such time that the cause of toxicity is determined and appropriately addressed. Commencement of any discharge shall be with prior approval by the Executive Officer.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a. A daily inspection of the receiving water in the vicinity of the discharge shall be made, and recorded in a bound, permanent log, for visible oil, floating solids, discoloration, and foam.

b. Within the first 10 working days of each month, representative samples of the receiving water shall be collected at points 100 feet up-current and 10 feet down current of the sanitary waste discharge within the top 10 feet of the water column. The down current sample shall be analyzed for total coliform organisms, fecal coliform concentration, total chlorine residual[5], dissolved oxygen[5], and pH[5]. The up current sample shall be analyzed for dissolved oxygen[5] and pH[5]. The direction of the prevailing ocean current at the time of sampling shall be recorded in the permanent log. If more than one sample is collected, it must be collected on different days.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS - NOT APPLICABLE

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

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5 Field measurements for chlorine residual, dissolved oxygen and pH are acceptable.

2. By January 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board. The annual report shall include the following:

   a. Tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year;
   b. A discussion of the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned, which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements; and

3. The State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to discontinue submittal of hard copies of reports. When such notification is given, the Discharger shall stop submitting hard copies of required monitoring reports.

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this Order, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html).. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. Monitoring reports shall include copies of the flow/visual observation logs for the previous month as well as copies of all chemical and bacteriological analyses performed during the previous month.

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

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Daily or once per discharge	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
Annually	January 1 following permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	February 1

4. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the Facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations.

5. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective

actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

6. Discharge monitoring data shall be submitted in a format acceptable to the Regional Water Board and EPA. 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. The hard copy of submitted reports shall serve as the official submittal.

7. Multiple Sample Data. The concentration of the pollutant in the effluent may be estimated from the result of a single sample analysis or by a measure of central tendency of multiple sample analyses when all sample results are quantifiable (i.e., greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level). When one or more sample results are reported as ND or DNQ, the central tendency concentration of the pollutant shall be the median (middle) value of the multiple samples. If, in an even number of samples, one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median will be the lower of the two middle values.

8. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

   Regional Water Quality Control Board
   Santa Ana Region
   3737 Main Street, Suite 500
   Riverside, CA 92501-3348

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this Order, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) in accordance with the requirements described below.

2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharge shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

   State Water Resources Control Board
   Discharge Monitoring Report Processing Center
   Post Office Box 671
   Sacramento, CA 95812

3. All discharge-monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated or modified cannot be accepted.

   Regional Administrator
   U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
   Region 9 – Attention WTR – 7
   75 Hawthorne Street
   San Francisco, CA 94105

D. Other Reports – Not Applicable

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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

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

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table 1. Facility Information

WDID	**8 302043001**
Discharger	**Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources (DCOR), LLC.**
Name of Facility	**Platform EVA**
Facility Address	**2.5 Miles Offshore of the City of Huntington Beach**
	Huntington Beach, CA 92646
	Orange County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	**Jay Rao, Environmental Coordinator, (805) 535-2078**
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	**Jay Rao, Environmental Coordinator, (805) 535-2078**
Mailing Address	**290 Maple Court, Suite 290, Ventura, CA 93003**
Billing Address	**SAME**
Type of Facility	**Industrial**
Major or Minor Facility	**Minor**
Threat to Water Quality	**2**
Complexity	**B**
Pretreatment Program	**N/A**
Reclamation Requirements	**N/A**
Facility Permitted Flow	**1000 gpd**
Facility Design Flow	**1000 gpd**
Watershed	**Pacific Ocean**
Receiving Water	**Pacific Ocean**
Receiving Water Type	**Ocean Water**

A. Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources, LLC (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of Platform Eva (hereinafter Facility), an oil and gas drilling/production platform located in the Pacific Ocean approximately 2.5 miles offshore of the City of Huntington Beach.

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

B. The Facility discharges wastewater to the Pacific Ocean, a water of the United States, and is currently regulated by Order No. R8-2002-0020, which was adopted on March 15, 2002 and expired on March 1, 2007. The terms and conditions of the current Order have been automatically continued and remain in effect until new Waste Discharge Requirements and NPDES permit are adopted pursuant to this Order.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on August 24, 2006, to discharge 1000 gallons per day (GPD) of disinfected secondary treated sanitary wastewater from their Platform EVA facility to the Pacific Ocean.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater and Control Systems

The Discharger proposes to continue the discharge of up to 1,000 gallons per day (gpd) of disinfected secondary-treated sanitary wastewater to the Pacific Ocean from a pipe at Discharge Point 001. All sanitary wastewater generated on the platform passes through a Type II Coast Guard-approved marine sanitation device, a Microphor Model #MC-200 secondary treatment unit with a chlorine contact chamber. Soluble chlorine tablets are used to disinfect the effluent.

Deck drainage and stormwater runoff is captured in grated troughs located on the periphery of each deck. These flows, which are often contaminated with oil and drilling wastes, are collected in a wastewater tank and pumped through an undersea pipe to an onshore treatment facility.

Produced water[1] is normally collected, treated, and injected into the oil-bearing formation. However, in the event of upset to the injection system, up to 10,000 barrels (approximately 420,000 gallons) per day of treated produced water may be discharged to the Pacific Ocean from a second pipe at Discharge Point 002. The discharger is proposing to treat produced water by utilizing new filtration

[1] *Produced water is water that is extracted from the subsurface of the ocean floor together with the crude oil and natural gas.*

units or modifying the existing free water knock out system or chemical treatment process.

All solid and semisolid wastes (drilling mud and cuttings, cement slurry, rags, etc.) or other waste materials that are petroleum based or are contaminated with hydrocarbons are transported to an onshore facility for disposal at an approved Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility.

Attachment B provides a location map of the facility. Attachment C provides a schematic of the treatment system used at the facility.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

1. Discharge Points

The Discharger is authorized to discharge from the following discharge points as set forth below:

Table 2.

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Disinfected secondary treated sanitary wastewater	33 ° 39' 42.5"N	118° 3' 40" W	Discharge to the Pacific Ocean
002	Produced water	33 ° 39' 42.5"N	118° 3' 40" W	Discharge to the Pacific Ocean

2. Receiving Waters:

Surface waters - Disinfected secondary treated sanitary wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean.

Groundwater - Not Applicable

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

1. Effluent limitations contained in the previous Order R8-2002-0020 and the self-monitoring data are as follows:

a. Discharge Specifications

The discharge of wastes at Discharge Serial No. 001 (effluent) shall not exceed a 30-day average suspended solids concentration of 60 mg/l[2]. Alternatively, the Discharger shall remove at least 75% of the suspended solids (as a 30-day average) from the influent stream to the sanitary waste treatment unit before discharging wastewater to the ocean.

b. Receiving Water Limitations

(1) The wastewater discharge at Discharge Serial No. 001 shall not cause the median most probable number (MPN) of total coliform organisms over any 30-day period to exceed 70 per 100 ml, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed an MPN of 230 per 100 ml, outside the Zone of Initial Dilution[3] (ZID).

(2) The discharge at Discharge Serial No. 001 shall not cause the Total Chlorine Residual concentration in the receiving water outside the ZID to exceed a 6-month median of 2 μg/L nor an instantaneous maximum of 60 μg/L.

(3) The discharge of wastes shall not cause the dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration of the ocean at any time to be depressed more than 10 percent from that DO which occurs naturally.

(4) The discharge of wastes shall not cause the pH of the ocean beyond the ZID to be changed at any time by more than the 0.2 units from that pH which occurs naturally.

2. Self Monitoring Report (SMR) Data from 2000 through 2005

Constituent	Sampling point	Highest Average Monthly	Lowest Average Monthly	Highest Average Quarterly	Lowest Average Quarterly
Total Coliform (MPN/100ml)	20' down current	500	<1	--	--
Fecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	20' down current	4	<1	--	--
Total Residual	20' down	0	0	--	--

2 *As required in the 2005 Ocean Plan, the method of analysis and Minimum Level must be reported for effluent constituents. Total suspended solids are analyzed by EPA Method 2540 D, with a Minimum Level of 0.2 mg/l.*

3 *Measured 10 feet down current of the discharge point.*

Constituent	Sampling point	Highest Average Monthly	Lowest Average Monthly	Highest Average Quarterly	Lowest Average Quarterly
Chlorine (ug/L)	current				
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	20' down current	11.36	4.8	--	--
pH (pH units)	20' down current	8.3	7.87	--	--
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	100' up current	10.6	2.7	--	--
pH (pH units)	100' up current	8.3	7.82	--	--
TSS (mg/L)	MSD[4]	--	--	460	2

D. Compliance Summary

Based on a review of effluent monitoring data submitted by the Discharger for the period from 2000 through 2005, the wastewater discharged from the wastewater treatment facility was in violation of the following effluent limitations:

Parameter	Unit	Date	Value	Permit Limit	Reason for Violation	Corrective Measure
TSS	mg/L	7/07/05	460	<60	Digestion Chamber and Filter Media of the marine sanitation device were bad.	Replaced both of them

E. Planned Changes

At this time, there are no planned changes reported by the Discharger.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

[4] MSD means marine sanitation device

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 (CWC) (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this Facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4, division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 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 a Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana Basin (hereinafter Basin Plan) that became effective on January 24, 1995. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan, including the Pacific Ocean. 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 Board excepted the nearshore and offshore zones of the ocean from the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use.

   On January 22, 2004, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R8-2004-0001, amending the Basin Plan to incorporate revised boundaries for groundwater subbasins, now termed "management zones", new nitrate-nitrogen and TDS objectives for the new management zones, and new nitrogen and TDS management strategies applicable to both surface and ground waters. The State Water Resources Control Board and Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the N/TDS Amendment on September 30, 2004 and December 23, 2004, respectively. The surface water standards components of the N/TDS Amendment are awaiting EPA approval. These amendments have no bearing on the proposed waste discharge requirements.

The Basin Plan relies primarily on the requirements of the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) for protection of the beneficial uses of the State ocean waters. The Basin Plan specifies the beneficial uses for the nearshore and offshore zones of the Ocean that are within the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Regional Water Board.

Table 3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses:

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001 and 002	Pacific Ocean Nearshore[5] Zone from the San Gabriel River to Poppy Street in Corona del Mar	Present or Potential Beneficial Use a. Industrial service supply, b. Navigation, c. Water contact recreation, d. Non-contact water recreation, e. Commercial and sportfishing, f. Wildlife habitat, g. Rare, threatened or endangered spieces, h. Spawning, reproduction, and development, i. Marine habitat, and j. Shellfish harvesting. Excepted from Municipal and Domestic supply
001 and 002	Pacific Ocean Offshore Zone between the Nearshore Zone and the limit of the State waters	Present or Potential Beneficial Use a. Industrial service supply, b. Navigation, c. Water contact recreation, d. Non-contact water recreation, e. Commercial and sportfishing, f. Wildlife habitat, g. Rare, threatened or endangered species, and h. Spawning, reproduction, and development, and Marine habitat. Excepted from Municipal and Domestic supply

Requirements of this Order specifically implement the applicable Water Quality Control Plans

2. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for surface waters.

5 *The Nearshore Zone is defined by the Ocean Plan, Chapter II, B.1.a., as "within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30 foot depth contour, whichever is further from the shoreline".*

3. **California Ocean Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, and 2005. The State Water Board adopted the latest amendment on April 21, 2005 and it became effective on February 14, 2006. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. The Ocean Plan identifies beneficial uses of ocean waters of the State to be protected as summarized below:

Table 4. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Points	Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
001 and 002	Pacific Ocean	Industrial water supply; water contact and non-contact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; commercial and sport fishing; mariculture; preservation and enhancement of designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS); rare and endangered species; marine habitat; fish migration, fish spawning and shellfish harvesting.

In order to protect the beneficial uses, the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives and a program of implementation. Requirements of this Order implement the Ocean Plan.

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 CFR 131.21, 65 FR 24641, April 27, 2000). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

5. **Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains restrictions on individual pollutants that are no more stringent than required by the federal CWA. Individual pollutant restrictions consist of technology-based restrictions and water quality-based effluent limitations. There are no water quality based effluent limitations in this Order.

6. On March 4, 1993, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency amended 40 CFR 435 to issue effluent guidelines and standards for the Offshore Subcategory of the Oil and Gas Extraction Point Source Category. The guidelines prohibit the discharge of drilling fluids and cuttings to the waters of the United States within the territorial seas of the state of California, defined as waters within three miles of the shore. Accordingly, all solid and semisolid wastes (drilling mud and cuttings, cement slurry, rags, etc.) from the Facility or other waste materials that are petroleum based or are contaminated with hydrocarbons are transported to an onshore facility for appropriate treatment and disposal.

7. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal antidegradation policy. Resolution 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 Regional Water Board finds that these discharges would not cause or contribute to significant lowering of water quality; any changes to water quality as the result of the discharges are highly limited both spatially and temporally. Therefore, discharges from the facility are consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR Sec. 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16. The Regional Board finds that the discharges would have no adverse impacts on the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

8. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations[6], section 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 No. R8-2002-0020.

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

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6 *All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.*

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

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source discharges 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 Code of Federal Regulations: section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations 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 Resources Control Board's plans and policies, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance and regulations, and previous permit Order No. R8-2002-0020 provisions. The prohibitions are consistent with the requirements set for other discharges regulated by NPDES permits adopted by the Regional Water Board.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at Part 133 and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125, section 125.3.

2. **Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

a. The facility utilizes a Type II Coast Guard-approved marine sanitation device, a Microphor Model #MC-200 secondary treatment unit with a chlorine contact chamber. This facility meets the technology-based regulations for the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of total chlorine residual, total suspended solids and removal rate, total and fecal coliform densities as summarized, below:

Table 4. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations

Constituent	30-Days (mg/L)	30-Days Average Removal Rate %	Instantaneous Maximum (µg/L)	6-Month Medium (µg/L)
Total Suspended Solids	60	75	--	--
Total Chlorine Residual	--	--	60	2

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

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

Section 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 section 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 Ocean Plan.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

All applicable beneficial uses are listed in Section III.C.1., above.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

The nature and quality of discharges from the facility has not changed and there are no planned changes to the Facility. Consequently, it is appropriate to include in this Order the same effluent limitations that were in the previous order No. R8-2002-0020. Effluent limits for suspended solids and oil and grease are included in this Order and were based on Table A of the Ocean Plan.

D. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

E. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

F. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan. As such, they are a required part in this Order.

B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify requirements for recording and reporting of monitoring results. Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. 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 Monitoring and Reporting Program for this Facility.

A. Influent Monitoring – Not applicable

B. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharges in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are given in the proposed monitoring and reporting program (Attachment E). This provision requires compliance with the monitoring and reporting program, and is based on 40 CFR 122.44(i), 122.62, 122.63 and 124.5. The self-monitoring program (SMP) is a standard requirement in all NPDES permits (including this proposed Order) issued by the Regional Water Board.

In addition to containing definitions of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements for reporting of spills, violations, and routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the California Water Code, and Regional Water Board's policies. The monitoring and reporting program also contains a sampling program specific to the Discharger's treatment 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.

In the event of facility upset, resulting in the discharge of produced water to the Pacific Ocean, this Order requires the Discharger to grab a representative sample of the wastewater during the first day of discharge and analyze the sample for the constituents listed in Attachment E of the Order (based on Table B of the Ocean Plan).

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing

There is no available monitoring data for acute toxicity. Therefore, reasonable potential cannot be determined for acute toxicity. However, this Order requires acute toxicity monitoring whenever there is a discharge of produced water.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

a. Discharge shall not cause the median total coliform density of the receiving water to exceed 70 per 100 ml, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 ml, outside the Zone of Initial Dilution[7] (ZID).

b. Discharge shall not cause the fecal coliform density based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, to exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 ml nor shall more than 10 percent of the total samples during any 60-day period exceed 400 per 100 ml.

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7 *Measured 10 feet down current of the discharge point.*

2. **Groundwater** (Not Applicable)

E. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

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

Section 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. Section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under 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

This provision is based on 40 CFR Part 123. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State 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. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (Not Applicable)

6. Other Special Provisions (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 Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources, LLC, Platform Eva Facility. 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 City Hall; and at the Regional Water Board website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana on May 30, 2007.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments should 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 should be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on June 8, 2007 to:

J. Shami
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501-79348

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:	June 29, 2007
Time:	9:00 a.m.
Location:	City Council Chambers of Loma Linda 25541 Barton Road Loma Linda

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, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), 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.

F. Register of Interested Persons

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

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to J. Shami at (951) 782-3288.