

**ORDER NO. R3-2020-0003
NPDES NO. CA0049417**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE RAGGED POINT INN AND RESORT
DISCHARGE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN**

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Ramey Family Trust
Name of Facility	Ragged Point Inn and Resort
Facility Address	19019 Coast Highway One
	Ragged Point, California, 93452
	San Luis Obispo County

Table 2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
EFF-001	Disinfected Secondary-treated Domestic Wastewater	35° 45' 30" N	120° 19' 30" W	Pacific Ocean
REC-001	Undisinfected Secondary-treated Recycled Water	--	--	Discharge to Land

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	January 30, 2020
This Order shall become effective on:	April 1, 2020
This Order shall expire on:	April 1, 2025
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of waste discharge requirements in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Central Coast Water Board have classified this discharge as follows:	Minor

I, John M. Robertson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region on the date indicated above.



 John M. Robertson, Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Ragged Point Inn and Resort (hereinafter the Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in Fact Sheet (Attachment F) sections I and II. Section I of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (hereinafter Central Coast Water Board) finds:

- A. Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also 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 Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as a Master Recycling Permit pursuant to article 4, chapter 7, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13500).
- B. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Central Coast Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes findings for this Order. Attachments A through E are also incorporated into this Order.
- C. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** The provisions and requirements in subsections IV.B, IV.C, and V.B are included to implement state law only. These provisions and requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions and requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations. For the Recycling Specifications & Effluent Limitations in subsection IV.C and the Groundwater Limitations in subsection V.B, the Central Coast Water Board has considered the factors in Water Code section 13241. Subsection IV.B is not applicable to this Order.
- D. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Central Coast Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.
- E. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Central Coast Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the public hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order, when adopted, terminates Order No. R3-2009-0020 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Central Coast Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. Discharge of treated wastewater to the Pacific Ocean at a location other than as described by this Order (Discharge Point EFF-001) at 35° 45' 30" N latitude and 120° 19' 30" W longitude is prohibited.
- B. Discharges of any waste from the Facility in any manner other than as described by this Order are prohibited unless authorized by other waste discharge requirements.
- C. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste to the Ocean is prohibited.
- D. The discharge of municipal or industrial waste sludge to the Pacific Ocean is prohibited. The discharge of sludge digester supernatant, without further treatment, directly to the Ocean or to a waste stream that discharges to the Ocean is prohibited.
- E. The overflow or bypass of wastewater from the Discharger's collection, treatment, or disposal facilities and the subsequent discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater, except as provided for in Attachment D, Standard Provision I.G (Bypass), is prohibited.
- F. Land discharges (i.e., water reclamation) of treated wastewater to areas other than the surface drip irrigations areas at Discharge Point No. REC-001 are prohibited.
- G. The discharge of materials and substances in the wastewater that results in any of the following is prohibited:
 - 1. Float or become floatable upon discharge.
 - 2. May form sediments which degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.
 - 3. Accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments, or biota.
 - 4. Decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life.
 - 5. Result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Ocean Discharge Specifications and Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point EFF-001

1. Disinfection

The effluent discharged to the Pacific Ocean shall be sufficiently disinfected such that discharges do not cause exceedances of water contact standards for bacteria in the receiving water (see Sections V.A and VI.C.2.b). Previously, effluent was disinfected using a skid-mounted ozone disinfection system. Currently, disinfection of effluent is achieved through a chlorination/dechlorination system. The use of the existing chlorine-based disinfection process requires dechlorination prior to ocean discharges.

2. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point EFF-001

a. Flow Rate of Discharge

Maximum daily effluent flow shall not exceed 15,000 gallons per day (0.015 million gallons per day).

b. Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point EFF-001 with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in Attachment E, the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP):

Table 4. Effluent Limitations – Conventional and Non-conventional Pollutants

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅) ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
	lbs/day ^[2]	3.8	5.6	11
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
	lbs/day ^[2]	3.8	5.6	11
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75
	lbs/day ^[2]	3.1	5.0	9.4
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ^[3]	density/100 mL	200 ^[4]	--	400 ^[5]
Enterococci Bacteria	colony forming units/100 mL	30 ^[6]	110 ^[7]	--
pH	standard units	6.0 – 9.0 at all times		

^[1] The average monthly percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

^[2] Mass-based effluent limitations were calculated using the following formula:
lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * Design flow (0.015 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

^[3] See also Triggered Effluent Monitoring for Bacterial Characteristic (Section VI.C.2.b).

^[4] This effluent limitation shall apply as a 30-day geometric mean.

^[5] This effluent limitation shall apply as a single sample maximum.

^[6] This effluent limitation shall apply as a six-week rolling geometric mean.

^[7] This effluent limitation shall apply as a statistical threshold value (STV) not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month.

c. Toxic Pollutants

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations for toxic pollutants at Discharge Point EFF-001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the attached MRP.

Table 5. Effluent Limitations – Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		
		6-Mo Median ^[1]	Maximum Daily ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]
Arsenic	µg/L	33	177	465
	lbs/day	0.0041	0.022	0.058
Cadmium	µg/L	6	24	60
	lbs/day	0.0008	0.0030	0.0075
Chromium (Hex)	µg/L	12	48	120
	lbs/day	0.0015	0.0060	0.0150
Copper	µg/L	8	62	170

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		
		6-Mo Median ^[1]	Maximum Daily ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]
	lbs/day	0.0010	0.0078	0.021
Lead	µg/L	12	48	120
	lbs/day	0.0015	0.0060	0.015
Mercury	µg/L	0.24	0.96	2.40
	lbs/day	0.00003	0.00012	0.00030
Nickel	µg/L	30	120	300
	lbs/day	0.0038	0.015	0.038
Selenium	µg/L	90	360	900
	lbs/day	0.011	0.045	0.113
Silver	µg/L	3.4	16	41.2
	lbs/day	0.0004	0.0020	0.0052
Zinc	µg/L	80	440	1160
	lbs/day	0.010	0.055	0.145
Cyanide ^[4]	µg/L	6	24	60
	lbs/day	0.0008	0.0030	0.0075
Total Chlorine Residual ^[5]	µg/L	12	48	360
	lbs/day	0.002	0.006	0.045
Ammonia (as N)	µg/L	3,600	14,400	36,000
	lbs/day	0.45	1.80	4.50
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	--	6	--
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	180	720	1,800
	lbs/day	0.023	0.090	0.225
Phenolic Compounds (chlorinated)	µg/L	6	24	60
	lbs/day	0.0008	0.0030	0.0075
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.054	0.108	0.162
	lbs/day	0.000007	0.000014	0.000020
Endrin	µg/L	0.012	0.024	0.036
	lbs/day	0.0000015	0.0000030	0.0000045
HCH	µg/L	0.024	0.048	0.072
	lbs/day	0.0000030	0.0000060	0.0000090
Radioactivity		[6]		

[1] The six-month median shall 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 equal to zero for days on which no discharge occurred. The six-month median limit on daily mass emissions shall be determined using the six-month medial effluent concentration C_e and the observed flow rate, Q , in million gallons per day (MGD).

[2] The daily maximum shall apply to flow weighted 24-hour composite samples. The daily maximum mass emission shall be determined using the following equation: $\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$, where C_e is the daily maximum effluent concentration limit and the Q is the design flow capacity of 0.015 MGD.

[3] The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.

[4] If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to USEPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metals cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by the

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		
		6-Mo Median ^[1]	Maximum Daily ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]

approved method in 40 C.F.R. 136.

^[5] Daily monitoring for chlorine residual is only required if chlorine-based disinfection processes are employed. Otherwise chlorine residual sampling is only required once during the permit term.

^[6] Not to exceed limits specified in title 17, division 1, chapter 5, subchapter 4, group 3, article 1, section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations

Table 6. Effluent Limitations – Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
Acrolein	µg/L	1,320
	lbs/day	0.165
Antimony	µg/L	7,200
	lbs/day	0.90
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	26.4
	lbs/day	0.0033
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	7,200
	lbs/day	0.90
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	3,420
	lbs/day	0.428
Chromium (III)	µg/L	1,140,000
	lbs/day	143
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	21,000
	lbs/day	2.63
Dichlorobenzenes ^[1]	µg/L	30,600
	lbs/day	3.83
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	198,000
	lbs/day	24.8
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	4,920,000
	lbs/day	615.5
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	1,320
	lbs/day	0.17
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	24
	lbs/day	0.0030
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	24,600
	lbs/day	3.08
Fluoranthene	µg/L	90
	lbs/day	0.0113
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	348
	lbs/day	0.0435
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	29.4
	lbs/day	0.0037
Thallium	µg/L	12

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
	lbs/day	0.0015
	µg/L	510,000
Toluene	lbs/day	63.8
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.0084
	lbs/day	0.0000011
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	3,240,000
	lbs/day	405

[1] Sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

Table 7. Effluent Limitations – Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.6
	lbs/day	0.0001
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00013
	lbs/day	0.000000017
Benzene	µg/L	35.4
	lbs/day	0.0044
Benzidine	µg/L	0.00041
	lbs/day	0.000000052
Beryllium	µg/L	0.20
	lbs/day	0.000025
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	0.27
	lbs/day	0.000034
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	21
	lbs/day	0.0026
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	5.4
	lbs/day	0.00068
Chlordane ^[1]	µg/L	0.00014
	lbs/day	0.000000017
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	51.6
	lbs/day	0.0065
Chloroform	µg/L	780
	lbs/day	0.098
DDT ^[2]	µg/L	0.0010
	lbs/day	0.00000013
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	108
	lbs/day	0.014
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.0486
	lbs/day	0.0000061
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	168
	lbs/day	0.021
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	5.4
	lbs/day	0.0007

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	37.2
	lbs/day	0.0047
Dichloromethane	µg/L	2,700
	lbs/day	0.3378
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	53.4
	lbs/day	0.0067
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0002
	lbs/day	0.00000003
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	15.6
	lbs/day	0.0020
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.96
	lbs/day	0.00012
Halomethanes ^[3]	µg/L	780
	lbs/day	0.098
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0003
	lbs/day	0.00000004
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	0.0001
	lbs/day	0.00000002
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0013
	lbs/day	0.00000016
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	84
	lbs/day	0.0105
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	15
	lbs/day	0.0019
Isophorone	µg/L	4,380
	lbs/day	0.548
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	43.8
	lbs/day	0.0055
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	2.28
	lbs/day	0.00029
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	15
	lbs/day	0.0019
PAHs ^[4]	µg/L	0.053
	lbs/day	0.0000066
PCBs ^[5]	µg/L	0.00011
	lbs/day	0.00000014
TCDD equivalents ^[6]	µg/L	0.000000023
	lbs/day	0.000000000029
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	13.8
	lbs/day	0.0017
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	12
	lbs/day	0.0015
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0013
	lbs/day	0.00000016

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	162
	lbs/day	0.0203
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	56.4
	lbs/day	0.0071
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	1.74
	lbs/day	0.0002
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	216
	lbs/day	0.0270

- [1] Sum of chlorodane-alpha, chlorodane-gamma, chlorodene-alpha, chlorodene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor gamma, and oxychlorodane.
- [2] Sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.
- [3] Sum of bromoform, bromoethane (methyl bromide), chloromethane (methyl chloride), chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.
- [4] Sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,1,2-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, fluorine, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
- [5] Sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- [6] TCDD equivalents shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown below:

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor	Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0	1,2,3,7,8-penta CDF	0.05
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5	2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1	2,3,7,8-hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01	2,3,7,8-hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDD	0.001	octa CDF	0.001
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1	--	--

3. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

B. Land Discharge Specifications

See Section IV.C (below).

C. Recycling Specifications & Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point REC-001

1. The Discharger shall implement water recycling in conformance with recycled water criteria pursuant to title 22, division 4, chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations.
2. Recycled water used for surface irrigation of the bluff top using drip irrigation is sufficiently similar to the irrigation of ornamental nursery stock and sod farms as described in title 22,

section 60304(d). This use of recycled water requires at least undisinfected secondary recycled water.

3. Percent Removal.

The average monthly percent removal of BOD5 and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

4. Flow Rate of Discharge.

Maximum daily rate of recycled water flow shall not exceed 15,000 gallons per day (0.015 million gallons per day) or the reuse area design flow if determined to be greater as approved by the Executive Officer.

5. Design Requirements:

- a. All recycled water shall be at least "undisinfected secondary water," which is wastewater that has been oxidized such that organic matter is stabilized, is non-putrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen.
- b. The treatment plant shall be provided with a stand-by power source.
- c. Alarm devices shall be installed to provide warning of loss of power from the normal power supply. Alarm devices shall be independent if the normal power supply of the plant.
- d. Valves in the recycled water irrigation system shall be designed and constructed such that unauthorized persons cannot open them.
- e. Proper backflow and cross-connection protection for the potable water supply and irrigation wells shall be provided.
- f. Hose bibs or other types of hose connections installed in the recycled water irrigation system shall be of different sizes or have other measures incorporated to preclude interchange of hoses between domestic supply and recycled water irrigation systems.
- g. The recycled water irrigation system shall be properly labeled and regularly inspected to ensure proper operation, absence of leaks, and absence of illegal connections.

6. Use Requirements:

- a. Recycled water use areas shall be fenced to prevent public access. The downhill boundaries of the bluff top use areas are not required to be fenced if inaccessible to the public.
- b. The application of recycled water shall be confined to the approved recycled water use areas, shown in Attachment B.
- c. The application of recycled water shall occur at a time and in a manner to prevent or minimize public contact with the effluent.
- d. Spray irrigation shall not be utilized for the application of recycled water.
- e. Recycled water shall be applied in a manner to minimize ponding within or runoff from the drip irrigation areas.

- f. Recycled water application shall not occur on any day when (1) 0.5 inch or more of rain is predicted and (2) the precipitation potential at any time of day is predicted to be 50% or greater, as predicted by the National Weather Service hourly weather forecast for San Simeon, California. Rain and precipitation potential predictions shall be checked daily. To ensure adequate time to implement operational changes, rain and precipitation potential prediction values for each day shall be determined using information provided by the National Weather Service the preceding day.
- g. Land application of recycled water shall not occur within 150 feet of any domestic supply water well.
- h. Recycled water use areas shall be posted (in English and Spanish) with signs that are visible to entrants into the area, in a size no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide, that include the wording: "NON-POTABLE WATER - DO NOT DRINK." Each sign shall display the international symbol for non-potable water.
- i. Personnel involved in producing, transporting, or using recycled water shall be informed of possible health hazards that may result from contact and use of recycled water.
- j. Irrigation of the flower garden with recycled water is prohibited within 14 days prior to harvesting flowers for retail sale or for on-site use within restaurant and inn units and allowing access by the general public to the flower garden.

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitation

The discharge shall not cause a violation of the following receiving water limitations, which are based on water quality objectives (WQO) contained in the 2019 *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan). Compliance with these limitations shall be determined from effluent sampling showing compliance with comparable effluent standards and limitations. Excursions of the following receiving water limitations are not anticipated given the indirect discharge of effluent to the vegetated cliff face approximately 200 feet above the mean high tide line (i.e., the discharge surface flows down the cliff, filtering through soil, rock and vegetation prior to entering the ocean; see section VI.E.1 of Attachment F for more information).

1. Bacterial Characteristics

- a. Shellfish Harvesting Standards. At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board, the following bacterial objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column.
 - i. The median total coliform density shall not exceed 70 per 100 mL, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 mL.
- b. Water-Contact Standards. Within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is further from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone used for water contact sports, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board (i.e., waters designated REC-1), but including all kelp beds, the following bacterial objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column.
 - i. Fecal coliform. A 30-day geometric mean (GM) of fecal coliform density not to exceed 200 per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated based on the five most recent

samples from each site, and a single sample maximum (SSM) not to exceed 400 per 100 mL.

- ii. Enterococci. A six-week rolling GM of enterococci not to exceed 30 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated weekly, and a statistical threshold value (STV) of 110 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner using USEPA Method 1600 or other equivalent method to measure culturable enterococci.

2. Physical Characteristics

- a. Floating particulates and grease and oil shall not be visible on the ocean surface.
- b. The discharge of waste shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
- c. Natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the zone of initial dilution as the result of the discharge of waste.
- d. The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded.
- e. Temperature of the receiving water shall not be altered to adversely affect beneficial uses, as set forth in the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (i.e., California Thermal Plan).

3. Chemical Characteristics

- a. The dissolved oxygen concentration shall not, at any time, be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, or fall below 5.0 mg/L, as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste materials. The mean annual dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be less than 7.0 mg/L.
- b. The pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally and shall be within the range of 7.0 to 8.5 at all times.
- c. The dissolved sulfide concentrations of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions.
- d. The concentrations of substances set forth in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan shall not be increased in marine sediments to that which would degrade indigenous biota.
- e. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to that which would degrade marine life.
- f. Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growth or degrade indigenous biota.

4. Biological Characteristics

- a. Marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, shall not be degraded.

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

5. Radioactivity

- a. Discharge of radioactive waste shall not degrade marine life.
- b. Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

6. General Standards

- a. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable WQO or standard for receiving waters adopted by the Central Coast Water Board or by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), as required by the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder.
- b. Waste management systems that discharge to the ocean must be designed and operated in a manner that will maintain the indigenous marine life and a healthy and diverse marine community.
- c. Waste effluents shall be discharged in a manner that provides sufficient initial dilution to minimize the concentrations of substances not removed in the treatment.

B. Groundwater Limitations

Activities at the facility shall not cause exceedance/deviation from the following water quality objectives for groundwater established by the Basin Plan.

- 1. Groundwater shall not contain taste or odor producing substances in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 2. Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

- 1. **Federal Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
- 2. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with the Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order. All monitoring shall be conducted according to 40 C.F.R. 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants*.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a. This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. 122 and 124, as necessary, to include additional conditions or limitations based on newly available information or to implement any USEPA approved, new, State WQO.
- b. This Order may be reopened for modification to include an effluent limitation if monitoring establishes that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above an Ocean Plan Table 3 water quality objective.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Toxicity Reduction Requirements

When chronic toxicity is detected above the effluent limitation for toxicity specified by Section IV of this Order, the Discharger shall resample immediately, retest, and report the results to the Executive Officer, who will determine whether to initiate an enforcement action, require a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) in accordance with the Discharger's TRE Workplan, or implement other measures.

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

The Discharger shall maintain a TRE Workplan, which describes steps that the Discharger intends to follow in the event that a toxicity effluent limitation established by this Order is exceeded in the discharge. The workplan shall be prepared in accordance with current technical guidance and reference material, including:

- i. *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99-022).
- ii. *Toxicity Identification Evaluation, Phase I* (EPA/600/6-91/005F).
- iii. *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II* (EPA/600/R-92/080).

- iv. *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III* (EPA/600/R-92/081).

At a minimum, the TRE Workplan shall include:

- i. Actions that will be taken to investigate/identify the causes/sources of toxicity,
- ii. Actions that will be evaluated to mitigate the impact of the discharge, to correct the non-compliance, and/or to prevent the recurrence of acute or chronic toxicity (this list of action steps may be expanded, if a TRE is undertaken), and
- iii. A schedule under which these actions will be implemented.

When monitoring measures toxicity in the effluent above a limitation established by this Order, the Discharger shall resample immediately, if the discharge is continuing, and retest for whole effluent toxicity. Results of an initial failed test and results of subsequent monitoring shall be reported to the Executive Officer as soon as possible following receipt of monitoring results, not to exceed 15 days from the conclusion of each test. The Executive Officer will determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement a TRE, or to implement other measures. When the Executive Officer requires the Discharger to conduct a TRE, the TRE shall be conducted giving due consideration to guidance provided by the USEPA's *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Procedures, Phases 1, 2, and 3* (EPA document Nos. EPA 600/R-91/003, 600/6/91/005F, and 600/R-92/080, and 600/R-92/081, respectively). A TRE, if necessary, shall be conducted in accordance with the following schedule.

Table 8. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Schedule

Action Step	When Required
Take all reasonable measures necessary to immediately reduce toxicity, where the source is known.	Within 24 hours of identification of noncompliance.
Initiate the TRE in accordance to the Workplan.	Within 7 days of notification by the Executive Officer.
Conduct the TRE following the procedures in the Workplan.	Within the period specified in the Workplan (not to exceed one year, without an approved Workplan).
Submit the results of the TRE, including summary of findings, required corrective action, and all results and data.	Within 60 days of completion of the TRE.
Implement corrective actions to meet Permit limits and conditions.	To be determined by the Executive Officer.

b. Triggered Effluent Monitoring for Bacterial Characteristic

The Discharger shall implement the following to verify compliance with the 30-day geometric mean fecal coliform bacteria effluent limitations contained in Table 4 of this Order if a single effluent grab sample exceeds the fecal coliform single sample maximum objective of 400 per 100 mL:

- i. Notify the Executive Officer within 24 hours of receiving the analytical result

- ii. Conduct repeat effluent sampling within 24 hours of receiving the analytical results or upon restarting the disinfection system if it is shut down and effluent is diverted to the recycled water irrigation system. Repeat sampling shall be for the analysis of fecal coliform and enterococcus on a frequency of every other day or as directed by the Executive Officer. Repeat sampling shall be continued until all of the following conditions have been met:
 - (a) At least five samples are available for calculation of the 30-day geometric mean for fecal coliform, and sufficient samples are available to calculate the six-week rolling geometric mean for enterococci,
 - (b) The last two concurrent samples are below the applicable single sample maximum receiving water objectives for fecal coliform and the statistical threshold value for enterococcus contained within section V.A.1 and,
 - (c) The Executive Officer approves the cessation of repeat sampling.
- iii. An investigation is conducted to determine the potential cause of the exceedance and any necessary repairs or changes in operations and maintenance activities are implemented to bring the system into compliance.
- iv. The Discharger submits a technical report to the Executive Officer documenting the completion of items ii and iii above within 30 days of the receipt of the analytical result for the last repeat sample. An additional copy of the technical report shall also be attached to the monitoring report for the sampling period during which the repeat sampling occurred.

The Discharger may divert effluent flows to the recycled water storage tank and reuse irrigation areas immediately following receipt of the analytical results showing an exceedance of the total coliform single sample maximum objective. Diversion of undisinfected secondary effluent to the recycled water irrigation system during rainfall events is subject to prior approval by the Executive Officer. This will allow the Discharger to shut down the disinfection system for needed repairs as necessary. However, this does not exempt the Discharger from conducting the above required sampling and investigation activities to ensure the disinfection system is functioning properly prior to or during any subsequent ocean discharges.

When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of the fecal coliform single sample bacterial objective, values from all samples collected during the 30-day period following and including the sample event triggering repeat sampling will be used to calculate the geometric mean. The sample resulting in the exceedance of the single sample maximum need not be utilized in calculating the geometric mean if it does not fall within the 30-day time period of the repeat sampling as a result of the disinfection system being shut down for an extended time period. Only effluent samples collected during ocean discharges will be used to determine a violation of the effluent limitations contained within section IV.A.2.b of this Order.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

- i. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the reported Minimum Level (ML);
- ii. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in MRP section XI.B.4; and
- iii. There is evidence showing that the pollutant is present in the effluent above the calculated effluent limitation. Such evidence may include: health advisories for fish consumption; presence of whole effluent toxicity; results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling; sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than methods included in the permit; and the concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL.

The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Central Coast Water Board:

- i. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;
- ii. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;
- iii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
- iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and
- v. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board including:
 - (a) All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
 - (b) A list of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s);
 - (c) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
 - (d) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications – Not Applicable

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

6. Other Special Provisions

- a. **Certified Wastewater Operator.** The requirement for a qualified and appropriately certified wastewater treatment operator to oversee operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment facility is retained from the previous Order and is necessary to ensure proper operation of the facility.
- b. **Biosolids Management.** Provisions regarding sludge handling and disposal ensure that such activity will comply with all applicable regulations.

40 C.F.R. Part 503 sets forth USEPA's final rule for the use and disposal of biosolids, or sewage sludge, and governs the final use or disposal of biosolids. The intent of this federal program is to ensure that sewage sludge is used or disposed of in a way that protects both human health and the environment.

USEPA's regulations require that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. As the USEPA has not delegated the authority to implement the sludge program to the State of California, the enforcement of sludge requirements that apply to the Discharger remains under USEPA's jurisdiction at this time. USEPA, not the Central Coast Water Board, will oversee compliance with 40 C.F.R. Part 503.

7. Climate Change Adaptation

- a. **Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan.** No later than January 31, 2021, the Discharger shall submit a Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan for Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer approval. The Discharger shall implement the approved plan. The plan shall describe the coastal hazard, sea-level rise, and other climate change related monitoring the Discharger will conduct, including identification of monitoring parameters, locations, and frequencies, that will provide sufficient information to:
 - i. Identify and assess coastal hazard risks and impacts (e.g., coastal bluff erosion, seismic hazards, landslides, fires, etc.) at the site.
 - ii. Identify and assess responses to coastal hazard risks and impacts, including changes in facility operation, structures, processes, and location.
 - iii. Identify and assess how coastal hazards are affecting the operations of the facility.
 - iv. Identify and assess hazard 'triggers' to establish when responses to coastal hazards (including potential plant relocation) need to be pursued.
 - v. Identify and assess responses necessary to allow continued effective and required function of the facility.
- b. **Coastal Hazards Response Plan.** With the Report of Waste Discharge submitted for reissuance of this permit, the Discharger shall submit a Coastal Hazards

Response Plan. The plan shall provide a clear long-term plan for addressing coastal hazards and sea-level rise at the facility. Using the results of monitoring conducted in accordance with the Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan, as well as other pertinent available information, the Coastal Hazards Response Plan shall, at minimum:

- i. Identify and prioritize coastal hazards at the facility and assess facility vulnerability to coastal hazards. Analyze a range of sea level rise scenarios applicable to the anticipated life of the facility and utilize the latest State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance and the California Coastal Commission's Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance. Scenarios to be analyzed shall include "High Emissions" with both "Low Risk Aversion" and "Medium-High Risk Aversion" projections for the expected lifespan and location of the facility.
- ii. Identify coastal hazard triggers for initiating responses at the facility.
- iii. Identify and prioritize potential responses to coastal hazard triggers and other coastal hazards that may occur, including plant relocation. A full suite of potential adaptation responses must be considered, including protection, accommodation, and retreat strategies. Options that achieve long-term facility safety and minimize resource impacts shall be prioritized.
- iv. Include a facility life expectancy analysis to determine when the facility cannot function without substantial investment in new infrastructure and protective measures, at which point it might be appropriate to relocate the existing facility away from potential coastal hazards. The facility life expectancy analysis shall include:
 - v. The expected remaining years of use for each main facility component and for the overall facility.
 - vi. Identification of the expected point in time when investments in infrastructure at the current facility location outweigh investing in a relocated plant at a location that is safe from coastal hazards.
 - vii. Include a cost-benefit analysis comparing the costs and benefits of implementing management responses to maintain the plant at the present location versus relocating the plant to an area safe from coastal hazards.
 - viii. Identify next steps the Discharger will implement for ensuring that the facility is safe from and resilient to coastal hazards.
 - ix. Include a timeline for implementation of ongoing and new monitoring, coastal hazard responses, and potential plant relocation.
- c. At the request of the Discharger, the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer may provide an extension to the due dates for submittal of the Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan and Coastal Hazards Response Plan, provided the Discharger demonstrates significant progress has been made on the plans and there is good cause for the extension.

8. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

A. General

Compliance with effluent limitations for reportable pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Central Coast and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the reportable pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML).

B. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple samples analyses and the data set contains one or more reported determinations of “Detected, but Not Quantified” (“DNQ”, or “Not Detected” (ND), the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

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

C. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and 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). The average of daily discharges over the calendar month that exceeds the AMEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that month only. 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. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

D. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. The average of daily discharges over the calendar week that exceeds the AWEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that week only. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. For

any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

If a daily discharge 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.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Acute Toxicity

- a. Acute Toxicity (TUa)
Expressed in Toxic Units Acute (TUa)

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

- b. Lethal Concentration 50% (LC 50)

LC 50 (percent waste giving 50% survival of test organisms) shall be determined by static or continuous flow bioassay techniques using standard marine test species as specified in Ocean Plan Appendix III. If specific identifiable substances in wastewater can be demonstrated by the discharger as being rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the marine environment, but not as a result of dilution, the LC 50 may be determined after the test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances.

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

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

where:

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

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

Those areas designated by the State Water Board as ocean areas requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable. All Areas of Special Biological Significance are also classified as a subset of STATE WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AREAS.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

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

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

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

Chlordane

Shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

Chronic Toxicity

This parameter shall be used to measure the acceptability of waters for supporting a healthy marine biota until improved methods are developed to evaluate biological response.

- a. Chronic Toxicity (TU_c)
Expressed as Toxic Units Chronic (TU_c)

$$TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEL}$$

- b. No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)

The NOEL is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test listed in Ocean Plan Appendix III.

Daily Discharge

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

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

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

DDT

Shall mean the sum of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD, and 2,4'DDD.

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.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

Sample results that are less than the reported Minimum Level, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dichlorobenzenes

Shall mean the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

Downstream Ocean Waters

Waters downstream with respect to ocean currents.

Dredged Material

Any material excavated or dredged from the navigable waters of the United States, including material otherwise referred to as "spoil."

Enclosed Bays

Indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. This definition includes but is not limited to: Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drakes Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay.

Geometric Mean (GM)

Geometric mean is a type of mean or average that indicates the central tendency or typical value of a set of numbers by using the product of their values (as opposed to the arithmetic mean which uses their sum). The geometric mean is defined as the n th root of the product of n numbers. The formula is expressed as: $GM = [(x_1)(x_2)(x_3)...(x_n)]^{1/n}$, where x_i is the sample value and n is the number of samples taken. The geometric mean is also called og mean.

Endosulfan

The sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.

Estuaries and Coastal Lagoons

Waters at the mouths of streams that serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean waters during a major portion of the year. Mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries. Estuarine waters will generally be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to the upstream limit of tidal action but may be considered to extend seaward if significant mixing of fresh and salt water occurs in the open coastal waters. The waters described by this definition include but are not limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined by Section 12220 of the California Water Code, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Noyo, and Russian Rivers.

Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide) and chloromethane (methyl chloride).

HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane) and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

Initial Dilution

The process that 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 non-buoyant 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).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

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

Kelp Beds

For purposes of the bacteriological standards of the Ocean Plan, are significant aggregations of marine algae of the genera Macrocystis and Nereocystis. Kelp beds include the total foliage canopy of Macrocystis and Nereocystis plants throughout the water column.

Mariculture

The culture of plants and animals in marine waters independent of any pollution source.

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 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.

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 136, Attachment B.

Minimum Level (ML)

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

Natural Light

Reduction of natural light may be determined by the Central Coast Water Board by measurement of light transmissivity or total irradiance, or both, according to the monitoring needs of the Central Coast Water Board.

Not Detected (ND)

Those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters

The territorial marine waters of the state as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. 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 Ocean Plan will occur in ocean waters.

PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons)

The sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)

The sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of Ocean Plan Table 3 pollutants through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Central Coast Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Reported Minimum Level

The reported ML (also known as the Reporting Level or RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Central Coast Water Board either from Appendix II of the Ocean Plan in accordance with section III.C.5.a. of the Ocean Plan or established in accordance with section III.C.5.b. of the Ocean Plan. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the reported ML.

Satellite Collection System

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

Shellfish

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

Significant Difference

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

The highest allowable moving median of all daily discharges for any 180-day period.

State Water Quality Protection Areas (SWQPAs)

Non-terrestrial marine or estuarine areas designated to protect marine species or biological communities from an undesirable alteration in natural water quality. All AREAS OF SPECIAL

BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE (ASBS) that were previously designated by the State Water Board in Resolution Nos. 74-28, 74-32, and 75-61 are now also classified as a subset of State Water Quality Protection Areas and require special protections afforded by the Ocean Plan.

Statistical Threshold Value (STV)

Statistical Threshold Value for the bacteria water quality objective is a set value that approximates the 90th percentile of the water quality distribution of a bacterial population.

TCDD Equivalent

The sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown in the table below.

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalence Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDF	0.001

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

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

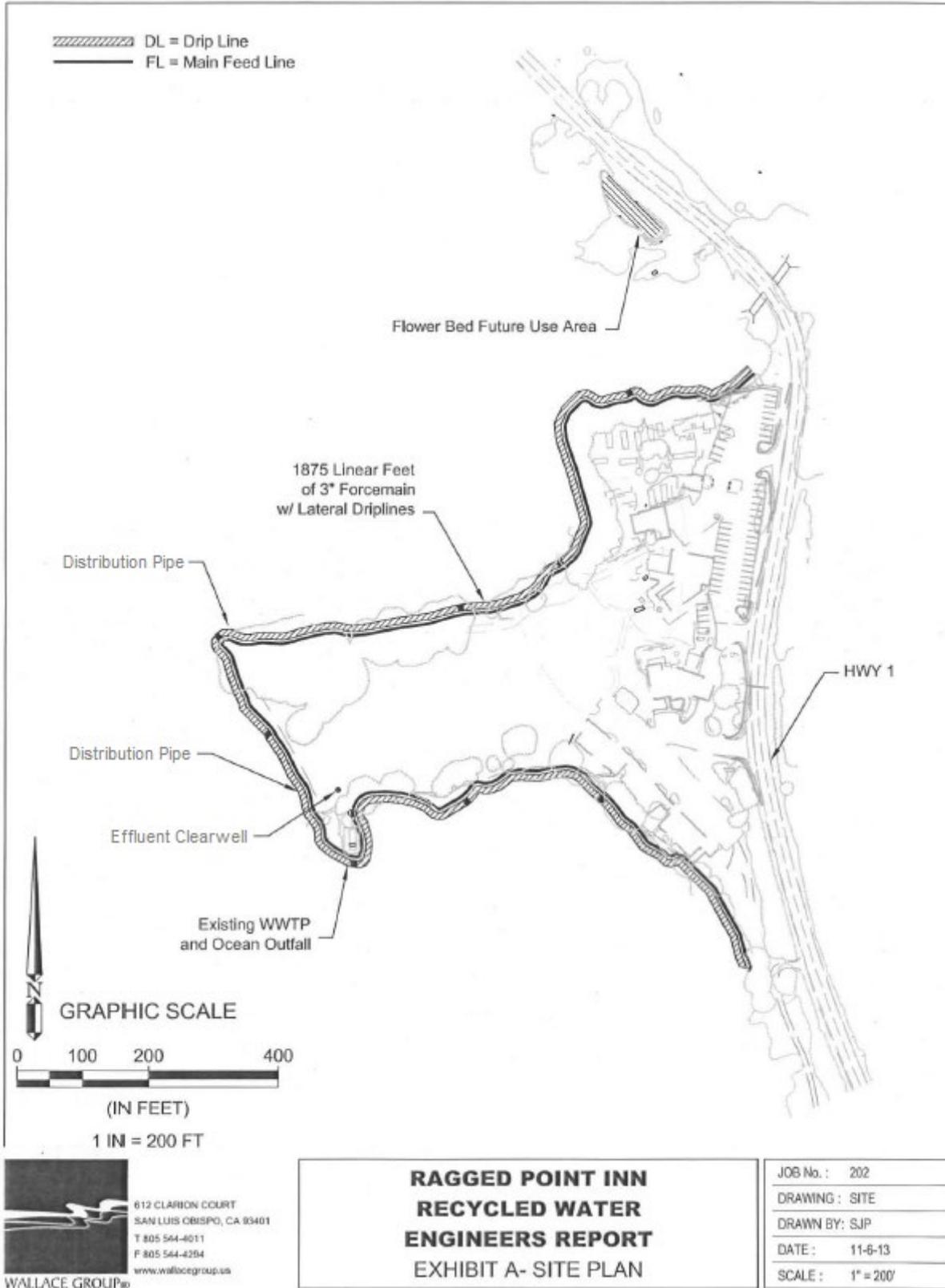
Waste

As used in the Ocean Plan, waste includes a Discharger’s total discharge, of whatever origin, i.e., gross, not net, discharge.

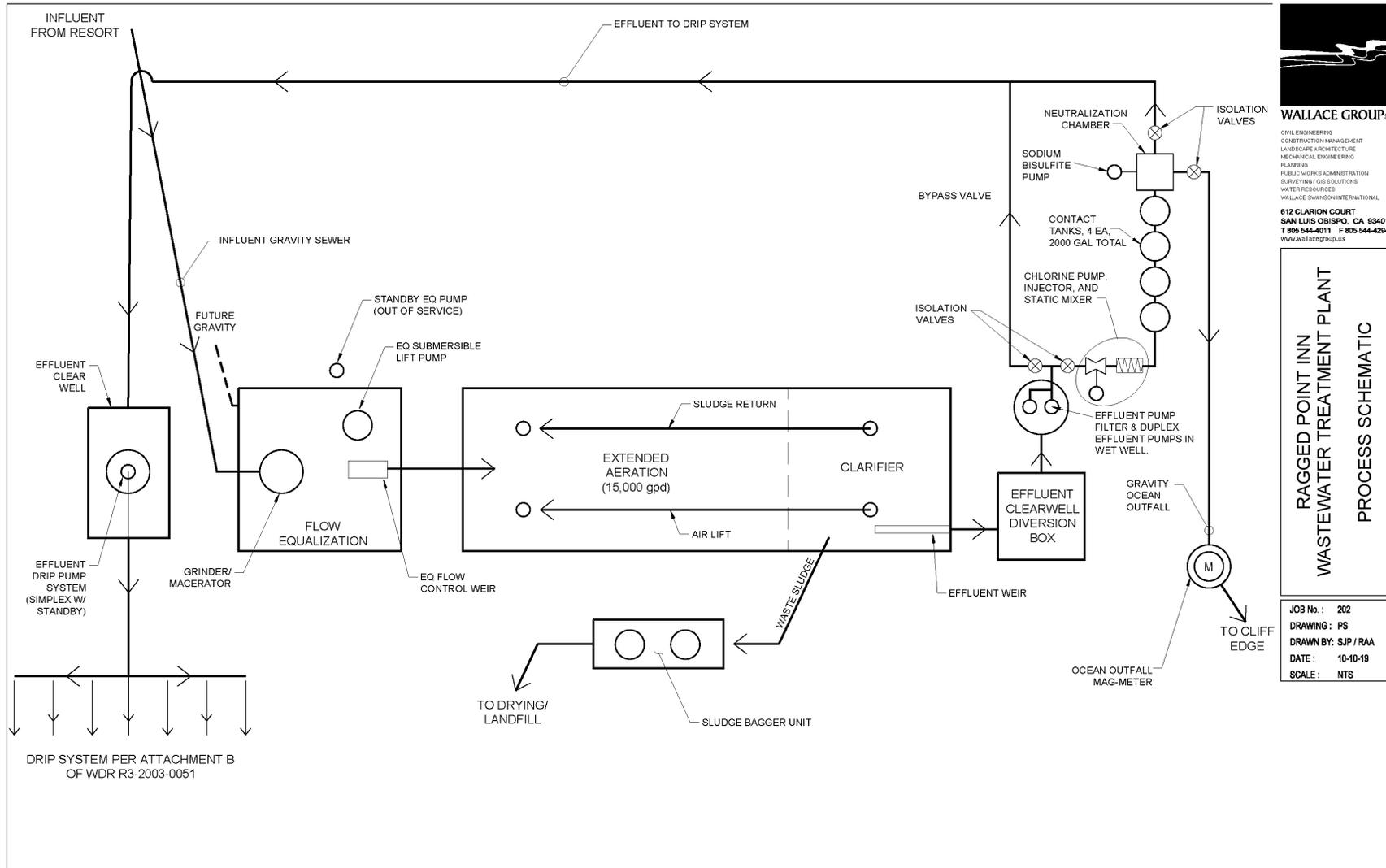
Water Recycling

The treatment of wastewater to render it suitable for reuse, the transportation of treated wastewater to the place of use, and the actual use of treated wastewater for a direct beneficial use or controlled use that would not otherwise occur.

ATTACHMENT B – MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



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**RAGGED POINT INN
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
PROCESS SCHEMATIC**

JOB No. : 202
 DRAWING : PS
 DRAWN BY : SJP / RAA
 DATE : 10-10-19
 SCALE : NTS

ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

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

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

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

F. Inspection and Entry

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

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

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
 - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
 - b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)
3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Central Coast Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering

- d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(4).)

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

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

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 C.F.R. 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 Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)
- B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

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

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

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

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

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

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

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
 - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)
3. The Central Coast Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)
4. The Discharger shall immediately and directly report all sewage spills under its control that are likely to enter ocean waters to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) via the 24-hour emergency response number at (831) 236-6797.

F. Planned Changes

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

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii)); or
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

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

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

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

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Central Coast 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 Central Coast Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR Section 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) [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 Central Coast Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.44(f) [40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

B. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

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

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)
3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

VIII. CENTRAL COAST WATER BOARD STANDARD PROVISIONS

A. Central Coast Standard Provision – Prohibitions

1. Introduction of “incompatible wastes” to the treatment system is prohibited.
2. Discharge of high-level radiological waste and of radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents is prohibited.
3. Discharge of “toxic pollutants” in violation of effluent standards and prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) is prohibited.
4. Discharge of sludge, sludge digester or thickener supernatant, and sludge drying bed leachate to drainageways, surface waters, or the ocean is prohibited.
5. Introduction of pollutants into the collection, treatment, or disposal system by and “indirect discharger” that:
 - a. Inhibit or disrupt the treatment process, system operation, or the eventual use or disposal of sludge; or,
 - b. Flow through the system to the receiving water untreated; and,
 - c. Cause or “significantly contribute” to a violation of any requirement of this Order, is prohibited.

6. Introduction of “pollutant free” wastewater to the collection, treatment, and disposal system in amounts that threaten compliance with this order is prohibited.

B. Central Coast Standard Provision – Provisions

1. Collection, treatment, and discharge of waste shall not create a nuisance or pollution, as defined by California Water Code (CWC) section 13050.
2. All facilities used for transport or treatment of wastes shall be adequately protected from inundation and washout as the result of a 100-year frequency flood.
3. Operation of collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.
4. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed in a manner approved by the Executive Officer.
5. Wastewater treatment plants shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.
6. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this order may be terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Violation of any term or condition contained in this order;
 - b. Obtaining this order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
 - c. A change in any condition or endangerment to human health or environment that requires a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; and,
 - d. A substantial change in character, location, or volume of the discharge.
7. Provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of the permit is found invalid, the remainder of the permit shall not be affected.
8. After notice and opportunity for hearing, this order may be modified or revoked and reissued for cause, including:
 - a. Promulgation of a new or revised effluent standard or limitation;
 - b. A material change in character, location, or volume of the discharge;
 - c. Access to new information that affects the terms of the permit, including applicable schedules;
 - d. Correction of technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law; and,
 - e. Other causes set forth under Sub-part D of 40 C.F.R. Part 122.
9. Safeguards shall be provided to ensure maximal compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. Safeguards shall include preventative and contingency plans and may also

include alternative power sources, stand-by generators, retention capacity, operative procedures, or other precautions. Preventative and contingency plans for controlling and minimizing the effect of accidental discharges shall:

- a. Identify possible situations that could cause “upset,” “overflow,” or “bypass,” or other noncompliance. (Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered).
 - b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and describe procedures and steps to minimize or correct any adverse environmental impact resulting from noncompliance with the permit.
10. Physical facilities shall be designed and constructed according to accepted engineering practice and shall be capable of full compliance with this order when properly operated and maintained. Proper operation and maintenance shall be described in an Operation and Maintenance Manual. Facilities shall be accessible during the wet-weather season.
11. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this order. Electrical and mechanical equipment shall be maintained in accordance with appropriate practices and standards, such as NFPA 70B, *Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance*; NFPA 70E, *Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace*; ANSI/NETA MTS *Standard for Maintenance: Testing Specifications for Electrical Power Equipment and Systems*, or procedures established by insurance companies or industry resources.
12. If the discharger’s facilities are equipped with supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) or other systems that implement wireless, remote operation, the discharger should implement appropriate safeguards against unauthorized access to the wireless systems. Standards such as NIST SP 800-53, *Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems*, can provide guidance.
13. Production and use of recycled water is subject to the approval of the Central Coast Water Board. Production and use of reclaimed water shall be in conformance with reclamation criteria established in chapter 3, title 22, of the California Code of Regulations and chapter 7, division 7, of the CWC. An engineering report pursuant to section 60323, title 22, of the California Code of Regulations is required and a waiver or water reclamation requirements from the Central Coast Water Board is required before reclaimed water is supplied for any use, or to any user, not specifically identified and approved either in this Order or another order issued by this Board.

C. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Monitoring Requirements

1. If results of monitoring a pollutant appear to violate effluent limitations based on a weekly, monthly, 30-day, or six-month period, but compliance or non-compliance cannot be validated because sampling is too infrequent, the frequency of sampling shall be increased to validate the test within the next monitoring period. The increased frequency shall be maintained until the Executive Officer agrees the original monitoring frequency may be resumed.

For example, if copper is monitored annually and results exceed the six-month median numerical effluent limitation in the permit, monitoring of copper must be increased to a frequency of at least once every two months (Central Coast Standard Provisions –

Definitions I.G.13.). If suspended solids are monitored weekly and results exceed the weekly average numerical limit in the permit, monitoring of suspended solids must be increased to at least four (4) samples every week (Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions I.G.14.).

2. Water quality analyses performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be by a laboratory certified by the State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) for the constituent(s) being analyzed. Bioassay(s) performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be in accord with guidelines approved by the State Water Board and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
3. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Samples shall be taken during periods of peak loading conditions. Influent samples shall be samples collected from the combined flows of all incoming wastes, excluding recycled wastes. Effluent samples shall be samples collected downstream of the last treatment unit and tributary flow and upstream of any mixing with receiving waters.
4. 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.

D. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Reporting Requirements

1. Reports of marine monitoring surveys conducted to meet receiving water monitoring requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall include at least the following information:
 - a. A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling, tide height, etc.).
 - b. A description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, grain size, rocks, shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, evident life, etc.).
 - c. A description of the sampling procedures and preservation sequence used in the survey.
 - d. A description of the exact method used for laboratory analysis. In general, analysis shall be conducted according to Central Coast Standard Provisions – C.1 above, and Federal Standard Provision – Monitoring III.B. However, variations in procedure are acceptable to accommodate the special requirements of sediment analysis. All such variations must be reported with the test results.
 - e. A brief discussion of the results of the survey. The discussion shall compare data from the control station with data from the outfall stations. All tabulations and computations shall be explained.
2. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule shall be submitted within 14 days following each scheduled date unless otherwise specified within the permit. If reporting noncompliance, the report shall include a description of the reason, a description and

schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance, and an estimated date for achieving full compliance. A second report shall be submitted within 14 days of full compliance.

3. The “Discharger” shall file a report of waste discharge or secure a waiver from the Executive Officer at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or plume of the discharge.
4. Within 120 days after the discharger discovers, or is notified by the Central Coast Water Board, that monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within four (4) years, the discharger shall file a written report with the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall include:
 - a. the best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed design capacity; and,
 - b. a schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

In addition to complying with Federal Standard Provision – Reporting V.B., the required technical report shall be prepared with public participation and reviewed, approved and jointly submitted by all planning and building departments having jurisdiction in the area served by the waste collection, treatment, or disposal facilities.

5. All “Dischargers” shall submit electronic self-monitoring reports (eSMRs) electronically to the:

State Water Resources Control Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) database at <http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/>

All other correspondence should be sent electronically to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region at centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov In addition, "Dischargers" with designated major discharges shall submit discharge monitoring reports to U.S. EPA, Region IX’s NetDMR database at <https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/login.htm>
6. Transfer of control or ownership of a waste discharge facility must be preceded by a notice to the Central Coast Water Board at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing “Discharger” and proposed “Discharger” containing specific date for transfer of responsibility, coverage, and liability between them. Whether a permit may be transferred without modification or revocation and reissuance is at the discretion of the Board. If permit modification or revocation and reissuance is necessary, transfer may be delayed 180 days after the Central Coast Water Board's receipt of a complete permit application. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Permit Action II.C.
7. Except for data determined to be confidential under CWA §308 (excludes effluent data and permit applications), all reports prepared in accordance with this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Central Coast Water Board or Regional Administrator of USEPA. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Records IV.C.
8. By February 1 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall contain the following:

- a. Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year.
- b. A discussion of the previous year's compliance record and corrective actions taken, or which may be needed, to bring the discharger into full compliance.
- c. An evaluation of wastewater flows with projected flow rate increases over time and the estimated date when flows will reach facility capacity.
- d. A discussion of operator certification and a list of current operating personnel and their grades of certification.
- e. The date of the facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual (including contingency plans as described in Provision B.9), the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facility.
- f. A discussion of the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with effluent limits and a summary of performance relative to Section C, General Monitoring Requirements.
- g. If the facility treats industrial or domestic wastewater and there is no provision for periodic sludge monitoring in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, the report shall include a summary of sludge quantities, analyses of its chemical and moisture content, and its ultimate destination.
- h. If appropriate, the report shall also evaluate the effectiveness of the local source control or pretreatment program using the State Water Resources Control Board's "Guidelines for Determining the Effectiveness of Local Pretreatment Program."

E. Central Coast Standard Provisions – General Pretreatment Provisions

1. Discharge of pollutants by "indirect dischargers" in specific industrial sub-categories (appendix C, 40 C.F.R. Part 403), where categorical pretreatment standards have been established, or are to be established, (according to 40 C.F.R. Chapter 1, Subchapter N), shall comply with the appropriate pretreatment standards:
 - a. By the date specified therein;
 - b. If a new indirect discharger, upon commencement of discharge

F. Central Coast Standard Provision – Enforcement

1. Any person failing to file a report of waste discharge or other report as required by this permit shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 per day.
2. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the "Discharger" shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this permit, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

G. Central Coast Standard Provisions – Definitions (Not otherwise included in Attachment A to this Order)

1. A "composite sample" is a combination of no fewer than eight (8) individual samples obtained at equal time intervals (usually hourly) over the specified sampling (composite) period. The volume of each individual sample is proportional to the flow rate at the time of sampling. The period shall be specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program ordered by the Executive Officer.

2. "Daily Maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable concentration or mass emission rate of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling. It is normally compared with results based on "composite samples" except for ammonia, total chlorine, phenolic compounds, and toxicity concentration. For all exceptions, comparisons will be made with results from a "grab sample".
3. "Discharger", as used herein, means, as appropriate: (1) the Discharger, (2) the local sewerage entity (when the collection system is not owned and operated by the Discharger), or (3) "indirect discharger" (where "Discharger" appears in the same paragraph as "indirect discharger", it refers to the discharger.)
4. "Duly Authorized Representative" is one where:
 - a. the authorization is made in writing by a person described in the signatory paragraph of Federal Standard Provision V.B.;
 - b. the authorization specifies either an individual or the occupant of a position having either responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the plant manager, or overall responsibility for environmental matters of the company; and,
 - c. the written authorization was submitted to the Central Coast Water Board.
5. A "grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during peak loading conditions, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with the daily maximum limits identified in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision G.2. and instantaneous maximum limits.
6. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 C.F.R. Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.
7. "Incompatible wastes" are:
 - a. Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;
 - b. Wastes which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case wastes with a pH lower than 5.0 unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such wastes;
 - c. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which cause obstruction to flow in sewers, or which cause other interference with proper operation of treatment works;
 - d. Any waste, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in such volume or strength as to cause inhibition or disruption in the treatment works and subsequent treatment process upset and loss of treatment efficiency; and,
 - e. Heat in amounts that inhibit or disrupt biological activity in the treatment works or that raise influent temperatures above 40°C (104°F) unless the treatment works is designed to accommodate such heat.
8. "Indirect Discharger" means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants into a publicly owned treatment and disposal system.

9. "Log Mean" is the geometric mean. Used for determining compliance of fecal or total coliform populations, it is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Log Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_n)^{1/n},$$

in which "n" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and any "C" is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL) found on each day of sampling. "n" should be five or more.

10. "Mass emission rate" is a daily rate defined by the following equations:

$$\text{mass emission rate (lbs/day)} = 8.34 \times Q \times C; \text{ and,}$$

$$\text{mass emission rate (kg/day)} = 3.79 \times Q \times C,$$

where "C" (in mg/L) is the measured daily constituent concentration or the average of measured daily constituent concentrations and "Q" (in MGD) is the measured daily flowrate or the average of measured daily flow rates over the period of interest.

11. The "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate," whether for a month, week, day, or six-month period, is a daily rate determined with the formulas in paragraph G.10, above, using the effluent concentration limit specified in the permit for the period and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over the period.
12. "Maximum Allowable Six-Month Median Mass Emission Rate" is a daily rate determined with the formulas in Central Coast Standard Provision – Provision G.10, above, using the "six-month Median" effluent limit specified in the permit, and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over a 180-day period.
13. "Median" is the value below which half the samples (ranked progressively by increasing value) fall. It may be considered the middle value, or the average of two middle values.
14. "Monthly Average" (or "Weekly Average", as the case may be) is the arithmetic mean of daily concentrations or of daily mass emission rates over the specified 30-day (or 7-day) period.

$$\text{Average} = (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) / n$$

in which "n" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and "X" is either the constituent concentration (mg/L) or mass emission rate (kg/day or lbs/day) for each sampled day. "n" should be four or greater.

15. "Municipality" means a city, town, borough, county, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial waste, or other waste.
16. "Overflow" means the intentional or unintentional diversion of flow from the collection and transport systems, including pumping facilities.
17. "Pollutant-free wastewater" means inflow and infiltration, stormwaters, and cooling waters and condensates which are essentially free of pollutants.

18. "Primary Industry Category" means any industry category listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 122, Appendix A.
19. "Removal Efficiency" is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment unit to pollutants entering the treatment unit. Removal efficiencies of a treatment plant shall be determined using "Monthly averages" of pollutant concentrations (C, in mg/L) of influent and effluent samples collected about the same time and the following equation (or its equivalent):

$$C_{\text{Effluent}} \text{ Removal Efficiency (\%)} = 100 \times (1 - C_{\text{effluent}} / C_{\text{influent}})$$

20. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss to natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a "bypass". It does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
21. "Sludge" means the solids, residues, and precipitates separated from, or created in, wastewater by the unit processes of a treatment system.
22. To "significantly contribute" to a permit violation means an "indirect discharger" must:
- Discharge a daily pollutant loading in excess of that allowed by contract with the "Discharger" or by Federal, State, or Local law;
 - Discharge wastewater which substantially differs in nature or constituents from its average discharge;
 - Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, which results in a permit violation or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal; or
 - Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with pollutants from other sources that increase the magnitude or duration of permit violations.
23. "Toxic Pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307 (a) (1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 C.F.R. Part 122, Appendix D. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitations are subject to 24-hour reporting (Federal Standard Provisions V.E.).
24. "Zone of Initial Dilution" means the region surrounding or adjacent to the end of an outfall pipe or diffuser ports whose boundaries are defined through calculation of a plume model verified by the State Water Board

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. § 122.48) requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. Laboratory Certification

Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP), in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

B. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and approval of the Central Coast Water Board.

C. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references.

1. *A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD Catalog No. C13.10:421.)
2. *Water Measurement Manual*, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. 172.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027.)
3. *Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Services (NTIS) Springfield, VA 22050. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)
4. *NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-51, 1977, 140 pp. (Available from the General Services Administration (8FFS), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, CO 80225.)

- D.** 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. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.
- E.** Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP.
- F.** Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants. All analyses shall be conducted using the lowest practical quantitation limit achievable using the specified methodology. Where effluent limitations are set below the lowest achievable quantitation limits, pollutants not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits will be considered in compliance with effluent limitations. Analysis for toxic pollutants specified in Table 3 of the California Ocean Plan shall be conducted in accordance with procedures described in the California Ocean Plan and restated in this MRP.
- G.** Monitoring and sampling periods are defined as follows unless otherwise specified in this MRP:
 - Daily:** Midnight through 11:59 PM, or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.
 - Weekly:** Sunday through Saturday (Note: For weekly monitoring and sampling periods that start in one monthly reporting period but end in the next, the Discharger may report the weekly data in the monthly monitoring report containing the last day of the weekly period.)
 - Monthly:** 1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month.
 - Annually:** January 1st through December 31st

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point and Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description (include Latitude and Longitude when available)
INF-001	Influent wastewater prior to treatment where representative samples of raw wastewater can be obtained.
EFF-001 ^[1]	Location where representative sample of effluent, to be discharged through the ocean outfall, can be collected, after final treatment and disinfection steps and before contact with receiving water. latitude: 35° 45' 30" N longitude: 120° 19' 30" W ^[2]
REC-001 ^[1]	Location where representative samples of effluent discharged to the land discharge/disposal system can be collected, after final treatment and before contact with land discharge/disposal sites.

^[1] EFF-001 and REC-001 may utilize the same sampling location provided that the sampling effort accurately characterizes the discharge.

[2] The North latitude and West longitude information in Table E-1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor influent to the Facility at Monitoring Location INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	C-24 ^[1]	Monthly
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	C-24 ^[1]	Monthly
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Potassium (K)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Sulfate (SO ₄)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Carbonate (CO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Nitrate (NO ₃ as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Boron (B)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Flow ^{[2][3]}	MGD	Calculated	1/Day

Footnotes to Table E-2:

Units:

mg/L = milligrams per liter

C-24 = 24 hour composite

- [1] Composite samples may be taken by a proportional sampling devise approved by the Executive Officer or by grab samples composited in proportion to flow. In compositing grab samples, the sampling interval shall not exceed one hour. Influent BOD₅ and TSS samples should be taken at the same time as effluent BOD₅ and TSS samples are collected per Table E-3.
- [2] The Discharger shall report the daily average and daily maximum flow for each day. In addition, the Discharger shall report the mean daily flow for each month and the maximum daily flow for each month.
- [3] The State Water Board Recycled Water Policy section 3.2.1 requires wastewater and recycled water dischargers to annually report monthly volumes of influent. Annual reports are due by April 30 of each year and must include data for the previous calendar year, beginning with calendar year 2019. For calendar year 2019, data is required to be reported for months January through December 2019. Dischargers are required to submit the volumetric data to GeoTracker at <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov>.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001.

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Date and time when ocean discharge begins and ends	Date and time	--	1/Day

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Date and time when wastewater disinfection begins and ends ^[1]	Date and time	--	1/Day
Daily Flow ^[15]	MGD	Metered	1/Day
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	1/Month
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Metered	1/Month
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Grab	1/Day
TSS	mg/L	C-24	2/Month ^[2]
BOD ₅	mg/L	C-24	2/Month ^[2]
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ^{[3][4]}	density/100 mL	Grab	1/Month ^[5]
Turbidity	NTUs	Grab	1/Quarter ^[6]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter ^[6]
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Quarter ^[6]
Total Chlorine Residual ^[14]	µg/L	Grab	1/Day
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter ^[6]
Chronic Toxicity ^[7]	TUc	C-24	1/Permit Term ^{[8][13]}
Ocean Plan Table 3 Metals ^[9]	µg/L	C-24	1/Year ^{[10][13]}
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Potassium (K)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Sulfate (SO ₄)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Carbonate (CO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Nitrate (NO ₃ as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Boron (B)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Remaining Ocean Plan Table 3 Pollutants ^[11]	µg/L	C-24	1/Permit Term ^{[12][13]}

^[1] Sufficient disinfection of effluent prior to ocean discharges is needed to meet the effluent requirements for receiving water bacteria characteristics.

^[2] Sampling shall occur on the first day of all discharge events for these parameters, but no more than two samples per month are required.

^[3] For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the range of bacterial density values extends from 200 to 160,000/100 mL. The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

^[4] Detection methods used for bacteria monitoring shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 C.F.R. PART 136 (revised edition of May 14, 1999), unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by US EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. PART 136.

^[5] Bacteria effluent monitoring shall be conducted monthly or once per ocean discharge event if the discharge duration is less than one month. Repeat effluent monitoring and a technical report may be required pursuant to section VI.C.2.b of the Order if any single grab sample exceeds the fecal coliform density of 400 per mL.

^[6] Sampling for these parameters shall occur on the first day of all discharges to the ocean, but no more than one sample per quarter required.

^[7] Chronic Toxicity (TUc) = 100/NOEL. The No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test to measure TUc. In accordance with the Ocean Plan, Appendix III,

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
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Standard Monitoring Procedures, the Discharger shall use the critical life stage toxicity tests specified in the table below to measure TUc. Other species or protocols will be added to the list after State Water Board review and approval. A minimum of three test species with approved test protocols shall be used to measure compliance with the toxicity objective. If possible, the test species shall include a fish, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant. After a screening period, monitoring can be reduced to the most sensitive species. Dilution and control water should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each bioassay test and reported with the test results.

- [8] Monitoring for chronic toxicity shall occur during the first year following the effective date of this Order.
- [9] Ocean Plan Table 3 metals are total recoverable metals identified in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan, and include arsenic, cadmium, chromium (VI), copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, zinc and cyanide
- [10] Monitoring shall occur during discharge to the ocean once per year.
- [11] Those pollutants identified in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan. Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants shall adhere to applicable provisions of the Ocean Plan, including the Standard Monitoring Procedures presented in Appendix III of the Ocean Plan. The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Levels (MLs) presented in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan are the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select MLs, which are below applicable water quality criteria of Table 1; and when applicable water quality criteria are below all MLs, the Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select the lowest ML.
- [12] Monitoring for the Remaining Ocean Plan Table 3 Pollutants shall occur in the second or third year following the effective date of this Order.
- [13] Monitoring for all Ocean Plan Table 3 parameters/pollutants required a minimum of once during the life of the permit even if no ocean discharges occur during the permit term. These data are required to maintain ongoing authorization for ocean discharges as needed during future permit terms. These data will be used to evaluate for and develop effluent limitations and monitoring requirements associated with ocean discharges for future permits.
- [14] Daily monitoring for chlorine residual is only required if chlorine based disinfection processes are employed. Otherwise chlorine residual sampling is only required once during the permit term pursuant to effluent monitoring requirements for the Remaining Ocean Plan Table 3 pollutants as noted.
- [15] The State Water Board Recycled Water Policy section 3.2.3 requires wastewater and recycled water dischargers to annually report monthly volumes of wastewater produced, and effluent, including treatment level and discharge type. Annual reports are due by April 30 of each year and must include data for the previous calendar year, beginning with calendar year 2019. For calendar year 2019, data is required to be reported for months January through December 2019. Dischargers are required to submit the volumetric data to GeoTracker at <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov>.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity – Monitoring Location EFF-001

Chronic toxicity measures a sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth or reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent compared to that of the control organisms.

Chronic Toxicity (TUc) = 100/NOEL

The no observed effect level (NOEL) is the maximum tested concentration in a medium which does not cause known adverse effects upon chronic exposure in the species in question (i.e., the highest effluent concentration to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organism; e.g., the highest concentration of a toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls). Examples of chronic toxicity include, but are not limited to, measurements of toxicant effects on reproduction, growth, and sublethal effects that can include behavioral, physiological, and biochemical effects.

In accordance with the 2019 Ocean Plan, Appendix III, *Standard Monitoring Procedures*, the Discharger shall use the critical life stage toxicity tests specified in the table below to measure TUc. Other species or protocols will be added to the list after State Water Board review and approval.

A minimum of three test species with approved test protocols shall be used to measure compliance with the toxicity objective. If possible, the test species shall include a fish, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant. After a screening period of no fewer than three sampling events, monitoring can be reduced to the most sensitive species. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each bioassay test and reported with the test results.

Table E-4. Approved Tests – Chronic Toxicity

Species	Effect	Tier ^[1]	Reference ^[2]
Giant Kelp, <i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	Percent germination; germ tube length	1	a, c
Red abalone, <i>Haliotis rufesens</i>	Abnormal shell development	1	a, c
Oyster, <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ; Mussels, <i>Mytilus spp.</i>	Abnormal shell development; percent survival	1	a, c
Urchin, <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> ; Sand dollar, <i>Dendraster excentricus</i>	Percent normal development; percent fertilization	1	a, c
Shrimp, <i>Holmesimysis costata</i>	Percent survival; growth	1	a, c
Shrimp, <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	Percent survival; fecundity	2	b, d
Topsmelt, <i>Atherinops affinis</i>	Larval growth rate; percent survival	1	a, c
Silversides, <i>Menidia beryllina</i>	Larval growth rate; percent survival	2	b, d

^[1] First tier methods are preferred for compliance monitoring. If first tier organisms are not available, the Discharger can use a second tier test method following approval by the Regional Water Board.

^[2] Protocol References:

- a. Chapman, G.A., D.L. Denton, and J.M. Lazochak. 1995. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to west coast marine and estuarine organisms. USEPA Report No. EPA/600/R-95/136.
- b. Klemm, D.J., G.E. Morrison, T.J. Norberg-King, W.J. Pelier, and M.A. Heber. 1994. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to marine and estuarine organisms. USEPA Report No. EPA-600-4-91-003.
- c. SWRCB 1996. Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests Developed by the Marin Bioassay Project. 96-1WQ.
- d. Weber, C.I., W.B. Horning, I.I., D.J. Klemm, T.W. Neiheisel, P.A. Lewis, E.L. Robinson, J. Menkedick and F. Kessler (eds). 1988. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms. EPA/600/4-87/028. National Information Service, Springfield, VA.

Dilution and control waters shall be obtained from an area of the receiving waters, typically upstream, which is unaffected by the discharge. Standard dilution water can be used, if the receiving water itself exhibits toxicity or if approved by the Central Coast Water Board. If the dilution water used in testing is different from the water in which the test organisms were cultured, a second control sample using culture water shall be tested.

If the effluent to be discharged to a marine or estuarine system (e.g., salinity values in excess of 1,000 mg/L) originates from a freshwater supply, salinity of the effluent must be increased with dry ocean salts (e.g., FORTY FATHOMS[®]) to match salinity of the receiving water. This modified effluent shall then be tested using marine species.

B. Conducting Toxicity Identification Evaluations (TIE) and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TRE)

1. A TRE shall be implemented by the Discharger as specified by the Executive Officer. A TIE may be required as part of the TRE.
2. The TIE shall be conducted to identify and evaluate toxicity in accordance with procedures recommended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) which include the following:
 - a. Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, (USEPA, 1992a);
 - b. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase 1 Toxicity Characterization Procedures, Second Edition (USEPA, 1991a);
 - c. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Sampling Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (USEPA, 1993a); and
 - d. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (USEPA, 1993b).
3. As part of the TIE investigation, the Discharger shall be required to implement its TRE work plan. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to control toxicity once the source of the toxicity is identified. A failure to conduct required toxicity tests or a TRE within a designated period may result in the establishment of numerical effluent limitations for chronic toxicity in a permit or appropriate enforcement action. Recommended guidance in conducting a TRE includes the following:
 - a. *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*, August 1999, EPA/833B-99/002; and
 - b. *Clarifications Regarding Toxicity Reduction and Identification Evaluations in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program* dated May 27, 2001, USEPA Office of Wastewater Management, Office of Regulatory Enforcement.

C. Toxicity Reporting

1. The Discharger shall include a full report of toxicity test results with the regular monthly monitoring report and include the following information.
 - a. Toxicity test results,
 - b. Dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test, and
 - c. And/or toxicity discharge limitations (or value).
2. Toxicity test results shall be reported according to the appropriate guidance – *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, USEPA Office of Water, EPA-821-R-01-012 (2002) or the latest edition, or *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, EPA-821-R-02-012 (2002) or subsequent editions.

3. If the initial investigation TRE workplan is used to determine that additional (accelerated) toxicity testing is unnecessary, these results shall be submitted with the monitoring report for the month in which investigation conducted under the TRE workplan occurred.
4. Within 14 days of receipt of test results exceeding a chronic toxicity discharge limitation, the Discharger shall provide written notification to the Executive Officer of:
 - a. Findings of TRE or other investigation to identify the cause(s) or toxicity,
 - b. Actions the Discharger has taken/will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
 - c. A schedule under which corrective actions will be implemented (if corrective actions, including a TRE, have not been completed), or the reason for not taking corrective action (if no action has been taken).

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location REC-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor effluent at Monitoring Location REC-001 in accordance with the following schedule.

Table E-5. Monitoring Requirements for Reclamation

Parameter	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Date and time when irrigation discharge begins and ends	Date and time	--	Daily
Date and time when wastewater disinfection begins and ends ^[1]	Date and time	--	Daily
Daily Flow ^[3]	MGD	Metered	Daily
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Calculated	Monthly
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Metered	Monthly
BOD ₅	mg/L	C-24 ^[2]	Twice Monthly
TSS	mg/L	C-24 ^[2]	Twice Monthly
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Grab	Daily
Turbidity	NTUs	Grab	Quarterly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
pH	standard units	Grab	Quarterly
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100mL	Grab	Monthly

^[1] Continuous disinfection of all wastewater is preferred for irrigation disposal/reuse.

^[2] C-24 = 24-hour composite. Samples may be taken by a proportional sampling devise approved by the Executive Officer or by grab samples composited in proportion to flow. In compositing grab samples, the sampling interval shall not exceed one hour.

^[3] The State Water Board Recycled Water Policy section 3.2.4 requires wastewater and recycled water dischargers to annually report monthly volumes of wastewater produced, and effluent, including treatment level and discharge type. Annual reports are due by April 30 of each year and must include data for the previous calendar year, beginning with calendar year 2019. For calendar year 2019, data is required to be reported for months January through December 2019. Dischargers are required to submit the volumetric data to GeoTracker at <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov>.

B. Inspection Areas

1. During periods of recycled water application, the Discharger shall inspect all application areas at least twice weekly, for the following:
 - a. The presence of any ponding water;
 - b. Runoff of wastewater into publicly accessible area;
 - c. Evidence of public access into any disposal area;
 - d. Erosion caused by the discharge; and
 - e. Any damage or needed repair to plumbing.
 - f. A log of these inspections shall be kept and made available to the Executive Officer upon request. The inspection log shall be summarized in each monitoring report.

C. Weather Monitoring

1. The Discharger shall monitor daily the National Weather Service hourly weather forecast for rain and precipitation potential predictions at San Simeon, California. A log of the rain and precipitation potential prediction values shall be kept and made available to the Executive Officer upon request.

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Receiving Surface Water Monitoring Requirements

The Discharger shall visually inspect the receiving water daily during ocean discharge and keep a log of conditions that may be a result of the discharge, including discoloration, floating substances and odor. If water contact recreation occurs in the vicinity of the discharge, such activity shall be reported in the log.

IX. BIOSOLIDS MONITORING

The handling, management, and disposal of sludge and solids derived from wastewater treatment must comply with all applicable provisions of USEPA regulations at 40 C.F.R. 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements.

Solids and sludge treatment, storage, and disposal or reuse shall not create a nuisance, such as objectionable odors or flies, and shall not result in groundwater contamination. Sites for solids and sludge treatment and storage shall have adequate facilities to divert surface water runoff from adjacent areas to protect the boundaries of such sites from erosion, and to prevent drainage from treatment and storage sites.

The treatment, storage, disposal, or reuse of sewage sludge and solids shall not cause waste material to be in a position where it is, or can be, conveyed from the treatment and storage sites and deposited into waters of the State. The Discharger is responsible for assuring that all biosolids produced at its facility are used or disposed of in accordance with the above rules, whether the Discharger uses or disposes of the biosolids itself, or transfers them to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal. The Discharger is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, appliers, and disposers of the requirements that they must adhere to under these rules.

X. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Solids/Biosolids Monitoring and Reporting

1. The following information shall be submitted with the Annual Report required by XI.B.6.d, below (and Standard Provisions).

- a. Volume of biosolids removed, % moisture, and disposal and/or reuse destination. Order or permit number (if applicable) for the biosolids destination shall also be provided.
 - b. Representative sample of biosolids removed for disposal and/or reuse shall be analyzed for the following parameters:
 - i. Arsenic
 - ii. Lead
 - iii. Nickel
 - iv. Total Nitrogen
 - v. Cadmium
 - vi. Mercury
 - vii. Selenium
 - viii. Copper
 - ix. Molybdenum
 - x. Zinc
 - c. Biosolids shall be identified as Class A or Class B (in accordance with criteria specified at 40 C.F.R. 503). The basis for classification shall also be described.
 - d. Pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction achievement methods shall be described in adequate detail to demonstrate compliance with 40 C.F.R. 503.32.
2. If no biosolids are removed from the facility during the reporting period (the year), then the Discharger shall include such statement in the Annual Report required by XI.B.6.d, below or Standard Provision (Attachment D).

B. Pretreatment Monitoring and Reporting - Not Applicable

C. MBNMS Spill Reporting

The Discharger shall immediately and directly report all sewage spills under its control that are likely to enter ocean waters to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) via the 24-hour emergency response number at (831) 236-6797.

D. Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring

The Discharger shall conduct monitoring in accordance with the approved Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan.

XI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site

(<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). The CIWQS Web site will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal. The Discharger shall use the current version of the Permittee Entry Template (PET) tool to configure data into the applicable CIWQS data format and shall update that template according to this Order (e.g., add/delete parameters, revise limits, update monitoring locations, etc.). Blank versions of the latest PET tool are available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/program/ciwqs/chc_npdes.shtml.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through X. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. The Discharger shall report in the SMR all dates for which the National Weather Service hourly weather forecast for San Simeon, California predicted (1) 0.5 inch or more of rain and (2) a precipitation potential of 50% or greater at any time. Reported rain and precipitation potential prediction values for each day shall be determined using information provided by the National Weather Service the preceding day. For each date meeting or exceeding the preceding rain and precipitation potential criteria, the Discharger shall identify the location of discharge on that day, if any (EFF-001 or REC-001).
4. Sampling and monitoring as required by this MRP shall begin on the effective date of this Order. The Discharger shall complete all required monitoring and reporting according to the following schedule unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer:

Table E-6. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

SMR Name	Permit Section for Monitoring & Sampling Data Included in this Report	SMR Submittal Frequencies	SMR Due Date
NPDES Monitoring Report	MRP sections III (Influent), IV (Effluent), VII (Recycling Water), and VIII (Receiving Water, as needed) for all sampling frequencies except 1/Quarter and 1/Permit Term	Monthly	First day of second calendar month following period of sampling
NPDES Monitoring Report	MRP sections IV (Effluent) and VII (Recycling Water) for 1/Quarter sampling frequencies	Quarterly	First day of second calendar month following period of sampling
Biosolids Monitoring Report - Annual	MRP section X (Biosolids)	Annually	February 1 st following calendar year of sampling
NPDES Summary Report	Attachment D, Standard Provisions section VIII.D.8	Annually	February 1 st following calendar year of sampling
NPDES Monitoring Report	MRP section IV (Effluent) for all 1/Permit Term sampling frequencies	Once per permit term	February 1 st following calendar year of sampling
Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan	Order VI.C.7.a	Once per permit term	January 31, 2021

SMR Name	Permit Section for Monitoring & Sampling Data Included in this Report	SMR Submittal Frequencies	SMR Due Date
Coastal Hazards Response Plan	Order VI.C.7.b	Once per permit term	180 days prior to the Order expiration date

5. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (reported ML, also known as the Reporting Level, or RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136. For each parameter identified in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan, the Discharger shall use a ML no greater than specified in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan.

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

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

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

- c. Sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL shall be reported as “Not Detected,” or ND.
 - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
6. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
 - a. 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. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - b. 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.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. DMRs are U.S. EPA reporting requirements. The Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic SMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the DMR website at:
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring>

D. Other Reports

1. The Discharger shall report the results of any special monitoring, TREs, or other data or information that results from the Special Provisions, section VI. C, of the Order. The Discharger shall submit such reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.
2. By January 31, 2021, the Discharger shall submit a Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan as specified in Section VI.C.7.a of the Order.
3. With the Report of Waste Discharge submitted for reissuance of this permit, the Discharger shall submit a Coastal Hazards Response Plan as specified in Section VI.C.7.b of the Order.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section II.B of the Order, the Central Coast Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Central Coast Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

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

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	3 401001001
Discharger	Ramey Family Trust
Name of Facility	Ragged Point Inn and Resort
Facility Address	19019 Coast Highway One
	Ragged Point, CA 93452
	San Luis Obispo County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Jim Ramey, General Manager, (805) 235-0319
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Jim Ramey, General Manager, (805) 235-0319
Mailing Address	Same as Facility Address
Billing Address	Same as Facility Address
Type of Facility	Sanitary Wastewater Treatment Facility
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	3
Complexity	B
Pretreatment Program	NA
Recycling Requirements	Y
Facility Permitted Flow	0.015 MGD
Facility Design Flow	0.015 MGD
Watershed	310.11 (Estero Bay Hydrologic Unit; San Carpoforo HSA)
Receiving Water	Pacific Ocean
Receiving Water Type	Ocean Waters

- A.** Ramey Family Trust (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner of a wastewater treatment facility that treats domestic and commercial wastewaters generated by the guests, employees and the restaurant of the Ragged Point Inn and Resort (hereinafter Facility).

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.

The Discharger is authorized to discharge subject to waste discharge requirements in this Order at the discharge location described in Table 2 on the cover page of this Order. The Code of Federal Regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.46 limits the duration of NPDES permits to be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five years. Accordingly, Table 3 of this Order limits the effective period for the discharge authorized by this Order. Pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending issuance of a new permit if all requirements of the federal NPDES regulations on continuation of expired permits are complied with.

- B.** The Facility discharges wastewater to the Pacific Ocean, a water of the United States. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order No. R3-2009-0020 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0049417, which was effective June 1, 2009, and expired on June 1, 2014. The terms and conditions of the Order were automatically continued and remain in effect until new waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit is adopted pursuant to this Order. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.
- C.** The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its WDRs and NPDES permit on December 3, 2013. The Central Coast Water Board deemed the application complete on March 4, 2014.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

The Discharger owns and operates a private wastewater treatment facility serving a resort that consists of a 39-unit hotel, a restaurant, a gas station with public restrooms, a small retail shopping area, and employee housing. Wastewater flow varies depending on the number of guests at the hotel and customers of the restaurant, gas station, and shops.

The treatment system consists of a comminutor (grinder/macerator), a flow equalization tank, an extended aeration package treatment plant with secondary clarification, followed by chlorine disinfection. The peak design flow capacities of the package plant are 0.015 MGD and has not changed since the last permit. Disinfected secondary effluent is discharged to the Pacific Ocean via a discharge to the cliff face (Discharge Point EFF-001) or to land via a surface drip irrigation system (Discharge Point REC-001). The discharge of undisinfected secondary treated wastewater to land via the surface drip irrigation system is allowable under this permit.

A positive displacement blower is used for mixing and aeration within the equalization and aeration tanks. Air lift pumps recycle sludge from the clarification tank to the aeration tank. Sludge wasted from the clarification tank is pumped to a sludge bagger unit for drying prior to offsite disposal at a landfill.

An expanded chlorination/dechlorination system was installed in May 2019. The system includes a series of four 500-gallon tanks to provide 2000 gallons of hydraulic capacity. The tanks are located adjacent to the existing aeration basin. A new chlorine injection pump injects liquid chlorine directly into the 2-inch pipeline, and effluent flows through a static mixer and into the top of the first 500-gallon tank. The tanks are plumbed together in series with a

top fill, bottom draw arrangement. Following the fourth tank, effluent flows by gravity back to the existing 400-gallon basin that is currently used as a chlorine contact chamber. Sodium bisulfite is injected into the effluent at this location and final effluent is discharged to the disposal location. The chlorination system is only required to be used when discharging to the ocean outfall; however, it is used periodically during land disposal to exercise the system and ensure proper operation of the chlorination equipment.

Prior to May 2019, the disinfection system consisted of a wet well and a chlorination/dechlorination system consisting of a 400-gallon chlorine contact chamber (approximately 3 feet wide x 3 feet long x 6 feet deep), providing the necessary contact time for inactivation of pathogens. Effluent from the wastewater treatment plant clarifier was pumped through the chamber, where chlorine tablets were used to dose chlorine into the flow stream. After sufficient contact time, sodium bisulfite tablets were added for dechlorination to occur before effluent flowed by gravity to the existing effluent clearwell.

Disinfected effluent can be diverted to either the ocean outfall or storage prior to reuse via the surface drip irrigation system. Secondary effluent is stored in a 5,000-gallon underground concrete wet well prior to disposal via approximately 1,875 feet of surface drip irrigation tubing along the vegetated bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean (Discharge Point REC-001). The bluff drip irrigation system is designed to dispose of approximately 15,000 gallon per day (gpd).

The treatment and drip irrigation system has been operational since December 2008 as approved under the former permit and also by Order No. R3-2003-0051 (which became effective on October 29, 2003). Under normal operating conditions, the facility is designed to divert all wastewater flow to the treatment and drip irrigation system for metered disposal at night. During maintenance activities and wet weather when irrigation is not necessary or feasible, all or a portion of the effluent will continue to be discharged to the Pacific Ocean via Discharge Point EFF-001. Due to the infrequency of wet weather in this area, land application via the drip irrigation system is intended to be the primary disposal alternative. Annual reports and historic monitoring data indicate that this facility has not discharged effluent to the Pacific Ocean via Discharge Point EFF-001 since June 30, 2011.

Consistent with the previous order, Order No. R3-2009-0020, the irrigation of a 3,500-square foot flower garden is also allowable under this permit. Discharges of effluent to the flower garden have not been implemented to date but may be implemented as needed if additional reuse areas are required to avoid ocean discharges. Discharges to the flower garden are subject to the uniform statewide reclamation criteria contained within title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The bluff drip irrigation areas are fenced off and signed to prevent public access. This permit contains conditions consistent with title 22 for the surface irrigation of ornamental nursery stock with undisinfected secondary recycled water.

Attachment B provides a map showing the location of the facility and an area map showing the site layout and disposal points. Attachment C provides a flow schematic for the treatment system.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Discharge from the Ragged Point Inn Wastewater Treatment Facility to the Pacific Ocean occurs through Discharge Point EFF-001. Effluent is discharged from a pipe down a steep cliff along an inaccessible portion of the shoreline. The outfall (35° 45' 30" N. latitude, 120° 19' 30" W. longitude) discharges to the Pacific Ocean. The Discharger also applies treated wastewater to land via a surface drip irrigation system at Discharge Point REC-001.

The Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of Discharge Point EFF-001 is part of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, designated as such on September 15, 1992. The purpose of the National Marine Sanctuaries Program is to protect areas of the marine environment that possess conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational, or aesthetic qualities of special national significance. The first priority of the Program is the long-term protection of resources within designated sanctuaries. The Monterey Bay Sanctuary has been recognized for its unique and diverse biological and physical characteristics.

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

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order (R3-2009-0020) for discharges from Discharge Point EFF-001 (i.e., Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are in Tables F-2 and F-3. This facility has not discharged effluent to the Pacific Ocean via Discharge Point EFF-001 since June 30, 2011.

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			EFF-001 Monitoring Data (From July 2009 – To June 2011)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Daily Maximum	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Instant Max Discharge
BOD ₅	mg/L	30	45	90	38.5	62	62
	lbs/day	3.8	5.6	11	4.8	7.8	7.8
TSS	mg/L	30	45	90	47	56	56
	lbs/day	3.8	5.6	11	5.9	7.0	7.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75	<5	<5	<5
	lbs/day	3.1	5.0	9.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.6
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225	9.62	9.62	9.62
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	[1]			90,000		
pH	standard units	6.0 – 9.0 at all times			7.0 - 7.9		

[1] 30-day Geometric Mean
 Total coliform not to exceed 1,000 MPN/100 mL
 Fecal coliform not to exceed 200 MPN/100 mL
Enterococcus not to exceed 35 MPN/100 mL
 Single Sample Maximum
 Total coliform not to exceed 10,000 MPN/100 mL
 Fecal coliform not to exceed 400 MPN/100 mL
Enterococcus not to exceed 104 MPN/100 mL
 Total coliform not to exceed 1,000 MPN/100 mL when fecal coliform to total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.

Table F-3. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data, Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			EFF-001 Monitoring Data From July 2009 – June 2011		
		6-Month Median	Maximum Daily	Instant Max	Highest 6-Month Median	Highest Maximum Daily	Highest Instant Max
Arsenic	µg/L	33	177	465	0.64	0.64	0.64
Cadmium	µg/L	6	24	60	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Chromium (Hex)	µg/L	12	48	120	20	20	20
Copper	µg/L	8	62	170	7.7	7.7	7.7
Lead	µg/L	12	48	120	0.33	0.33	0.33
Mercury	µg/L	0.24	0.96	2.40	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Nickel	µg/L	30	120	300	3.4	3.4	3.4
Selenium	µg/L	90	360	900	<1	<1	<1
Silver	µg/L	3.4	16	41.2	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Zinc	µg/L	80	440	1,160	99	99	99
Cyanide	µg/L	6	24	60	5.3	5.3	5.3
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	12	48	360	NR	NR	NR
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	3,600	14,400	36,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Acute Toxicity	TUa	--	0.3	--	NR	NR	NR
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	--	1	--	1	1	1
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	180	720	1,800	<1	<1	<1
Phenolic Compounds (chlorinated)	µg/L	6	24	60	<1	<1	<1
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.054	0.108	0.162	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Endrin	µg/L	0.012	0.024	0.036	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
HCH	µg/L	0.024	0.048	0.072	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050
Radioactivity	pCi/L	1			<0.67	<0.67	<0.67

NR = Not Reported

1. Not to exceed limits specified in title 17, section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations. Reference to Section 30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes.

Table F-4. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data for Non-Carcinogens and Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation	Monitoring Data From July 2009 – April 2014
		Average Monthly	Highest Average Monthly Discharge
Non- Carcinogens			
Acrolein	µg/L	1,320	NR
Antimony	µg/L	7,200	<0.50
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	26.4	<5.0
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	7,200	<2.0
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	3,420	<0.50
Chromium (III)	µg/L	1,140,000	NR
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	21,000	<10

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation	Monitoring Data From July 2009 – April 2014
		Average Monthly	Highest Average Monthly Discharge
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	30,600	<0.50
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	198,000	<2
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	4,920,000	<2
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	1,320	<5
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	24	<5
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	24,600	<0.5
Fluoranthene	µg/L	90	<0.05
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	348	<5.0
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	29.4	<1.0
Thallium	µg/L	12	<1.0
Toluene	µg/L	510,000	<0.50
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.0084	<0.0050
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	3,240,000	<0.50
Carcinogens			
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.6	NR
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00013	<0.005
Benzene	µg/L	35.4	<0.50
Benzidine	µg/L	0.00041	<5.0
Beryllium	µg/L	0.20	<0.50
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	0.27	<1.0
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	21	17
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	5.4	<0.50
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00014	<0.10
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	51.6	<0.50
Chloroform	µg/L	780	44
DDT	µg/L	0.0010	<0.010
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	108	<0.50
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.0486	<5.0
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	168	<0.50
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	5.4	<0.50
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	37.2	5
Dichloromethane	µg/L	2,700	<0.50
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	53.4	<0.50
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0002	<0.010
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	15.6	<5.0
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.96	<1.0
Halomethanes	µg/L	780	<0.5
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0003	<0.010
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	0.0001	<0.010
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0013	<1.0
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	84	<1.0
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	15	<1.0

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation	Monitoring Data From July 2009 – April 2014
		Average Monthly	Highest Average Monthly Discharge
Isophorone	µg/L	4,380	<1.0
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	43.8	<5.0
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	2.28	<5.0
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	15	<1.0
PAHs	µg/L	0.053	<0.05
PCBs	µg/L	0.00011	<0.50
TCDD equivalents	µg/L	0.000000023	<1.0x10 ⁻⁶
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	13.8	<0.50
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	12	<0.50
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0013	<0.50
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	162	<0.50
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	56.4	<0.50
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	1.74	<10
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	216	<0.50

D. Compliance Summary

The Discharger violated numeric effluent limitations and reporting requirements during the term of the previous Order. The following table summarizes the violations of effluent limitations based on data collected from July 2009 through June 2018.

Table F-5. Effluent Limitations Compliance Summary

Date	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
5/30/2010	Maximum	Total Coliform	90,000	10,000	MPN/100 mL
6/22/2011	Average Monthly	BOD ₅	38.5	30	mg/L
12/14/2012	Monthly Average	TSS (Percent Removal)	78	85	%
7/12/2013	Recycled Water; Highest 6-Month Median	Cyanide	16	6	µg/L
1/2/2014	Recycled Water; 30-day Geo. Mean	Total Coliform	16,000	1,000	MPN/100 mL
1/23/2014	Recycled Water; 30-day Geo. Mean	Total Coliform	16,000	1,000	MPN/100 mL
8/31/2014	Recycled Water; 30-day Geo. Mean	Total Coliform	11,000	1,000	MPN/100 mL
8/31/2014	Recycled Water; Inst. Max	Total Coliform	11,000	10,000	MPN/100 mL
9/17/2015	Recycled Water; 30-day Geo. Mean	Total Coliform	1,400	1,000	MPN/100 mL
10/27/2015	Recycled Water;	Total Coliform	2,200	1,000	MPN/100

Date	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
	30-day Geo. Mean				mL
12/15/2016	Recycled Water; maximum	Flow	0.025	0.015	MGD
12/1/2017	Recycled Water; 30-day Geo. Mean	Total Coliform	2,400	1,000	MPN/100 mL
1/8/2018	Recycled Water; maximum	Flow	0.016	0.015	MGD
3/7/2018	Recycled Water; Weekly Average	TSS	47	45	mg/L
3/10/2019	Weekly Average	Settleable Solids	1.7	1.5	mL/L
2/21/2018	Recycled Water; maximum	Flow	0.025	0.015	MGD

E. Planned Changes – Not Applicable

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

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

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

With respect to the discharge to the Pacific Ocean, under Water Code section 13389, the action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code. With respect to the discharge to land, this action is exempt from the provisions of CEQA pursuant to Title 14, CCR, Section 15301, Class 1 exemption for permitting of existing facilities with no expansion of existing use.

C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans

- 1. Water Quality Control Plan.** The Central Coast Water Board has adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin* (revised 2019) (hereinafter Basin Plan), which designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for receiving waters within the Region. To address ocean waters, the Basin Plan incorporates by reference the *Water Quality Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (the Ocean Plan).

Beneficial uses established by the Basin Plan for coastal waters between Pt. Pinos and Pt. Piedras Blancas are as follows:

Table F-6. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
EFF-001	Pacific Ocean	Water Contact (REC-1) Non-Contact Recreation (REC-2) Navigation (NAV) Marine Habitat (MAR) Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE) Wildlife Habitat (WILD)

- 2. California Ocean Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) in 1972. It has been amended multiple times, most recently in 2018, effective February 2019. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean.

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 by establishing effluent limits based on Ocean Plan water quality objectives.

- 3. Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California’s antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Central Coast Water Board’s Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.
- 4. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) restrict 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.
- 5. Endangered Species Act Requirements.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state, including protecting rare and endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable endangered species act.
- 6. State Water Board Recycled Water Policy and State Board Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC.** The Recycled Water Policy was approved by the State Water Board on December 11, 2018, and became effective on April 8, 2019. The purpose of the Recycled Water Policy is to encourage the safe use of recycled water in a manner that is protective of public health and the environment. State Board Order WQ 2019-0037-

EXEC implements the Recycled Water Policy by amending the monitoring and reporting programs (MRPs) for dischargers subject to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, waste discharge requirements (WDRs), master recycling permits, and water reclamation requirements (WRRs) to require annual reporting of volumetric data on wastewater and, if applicable, recycled water use by volume and category of reuse. Under State Board Order WQ-2019-0037-EXEC, the regional boards are expected to reissue or otherwise amend MRPs to incorporate the requirements of State Board Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC.

7. **Water Code section 13267 Requirements.** The technical and monitoring reports for recycled water in this Order are required in accordance with Water Code section 13267, which states the following in subsection (b)(1), “In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.”

The Discharger owns the Facility subject to this Order. The recycled water monitoring and reporting requirements are necessary to determine compliance with this Order. The burden and cost of preparing the reports is reasonable and consistent with the interest of the state in maintaining water quality and developing alternative water supplies to increase water resiliency.

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

CWA section 303(d) requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d) listed water bodies and pollutants, the Central Coast Water Board must develop and implement total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) that will specify waste load allocations for point sources and load allocations for non-point sources.

The USEPA approved the State’s 2014 and 2016 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on April 6, 2018. The 2014 and 2016 303(d) list does not identify the coast of the Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of the discharge as impaired.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations – Not Applicable

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards, and 40 C.F.R. 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

- 1. Discharge Prohibition III.A and III.B.**(Discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in this Order is prohibited; Discharge of waste not specifically regulated by this Order is prohibited): These prohibitions are similar to the previous Order and is based on 40 C.F.R. 122.21(a), duty to apply, and CWC section 13260, which requires filing a ROWD before discharges can occur. Discharges not described in the ROWD, and subsequently in this Order, are prohibited. This prohibition is retained from the previous Order.
- 2. Discharge Prohibition III.C.** (Discharges of radiological chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste to the Ocean is prohibited). This prohibition restates the discharge prohibition set forth in section III.I.1 of the Ocean Plan and is also retained from the previous Order.
- 3. Discharge Prohibition III.D.** (Discharge of sludge and sludge digester supernatant to the Ocean is Prohibited). This prohibition restates the discharge prohibition set forth in section III.I.3.a of the Ocean Plan and has been retained from the previous Order.
- 4. Discharge Prohibition III.E.** (Overflows and bypasses prohibited). The discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the Discharger's collection, treatment, or disposal facilities represents an unauthorized bypass pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 122.41(m) or an unauthorized discharge, which poses a threat to human health and/or aquatic life, and therefore, is explicitly prohibited by the Order. This provision has also been retained from the previous Order.
- 5. Discharge Prohibition III.F.** (Treated wastewater discharge to non-approved land sites is prohibited). Treated wastewater effluent shall be discharged only at surface drip irrigation reuse application sites approved by the Central Coast Water Board. Sites must be on property owned and controlled by the Discharger, and all sites must be fenced to prevent public access. Land disposal/reuse shall occur at night whenever possible. This prohibition is retained from the previous Order.
- 6. Discharge Prohibition III.G.** (Materials and substances that are prohibited). This prohibition restates the General Requirements of Management of Waste Discharge to the Ocean in section III.A.2.b of the Ocean Plan.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. 122.44 (a) require that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards, at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. Where the USEPA has not yet developed technology-based standards for a particular industry or a particular pollutant, CWA 402 (a) (1) and USEPA regulations at 40 C.F.R. 125.3 authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 125, specifically, 40 C.F.R. 125.3.

This Order includes limitations based on the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment, as established at 40 C.F.R. 133. The Secondary Treatment Regulation includes the following limitations.

Table F-8. Secondary Treatment Requirements

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average
BOD ₅ ^{[1] [2]}	mg/L	30	45
TSS ^[1]	mg/L	30	45
pH	standard units	6.0 – 9.0	

^[1] The 30-day average percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

^[2] At the option of the permitting authority, effluent limitations for CBOD₅ may be substituted for those limitations specified for BOD₅.

Additionally, in Table 4 of the Ocean Plan, the State Water Board has supplemented these technology-based requirements with additional requirements for conventional pollutants (settleable matter, oil and grease), which are applicable to the Facility.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Title 40 C.F.R. 122.45(f)(1) requires effluent limitations be expressed in terms of mass, with some exceptions, and 40 C.F.R. 122.45(f)(2) allows pollutants that are limited in terms of mass to additionally be limited in terms of other units of measurement. This Order includes effluent limitations expressed in terms of mass and concentration. In addition, pursuant to the exceptions to mass limitations provided in 40 C.F.R. 122.45(f)(1), some effluent limitations are not expressed in terms of mass, such as pH and temperature.

- a. **BOD₅ and TSS.** Federal regulations, 40 C.F.R. 133.102, establish the minimum weekly and monthly average level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment for BOD₅ and TSS. Effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS have thus been established in this Order based on these standards. Maximum daily effluent limitations have been retained from the previous Order.

Additionally, 40 C.F.R. 133.102, in describing the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment, states that the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent. This Order contains a limitation requiring an average of 85 percent removal of BOD₅ and TSS over each calendar month.

- b. **pH.** Federal regulations, 40 C.F.R. 133.012(c), establish technology-based effluent limitations for pH. The secondary treatment standards require the pH of the effluent to be no lower than 6.0 and no greater than 9.0 standard units. This pH range is also consistent with the Ocean Plan Table 4 effluent limitations.
- c. **Settleable Solids.** The Ocean Plan Table 4 establishes the minimum weekly, monthly, and maximum average of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment for settleable solids. Effluent limitations for settleable solids have been established in this Order based on these requirements.
- d. **Oil and Grease.** The Ocean Plan Table 4 establishes the minimum weekly, monthly, and maximum average of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment for oil and grease. Effluent limitations for oil and grease have been established in this Order based on these requirements.

- e. **Turbidity.** The Ocean Plan Table 4 establishes the minimum weekly, monthly, and maximum average of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment for turbidity. Effluent limitations for turbidity have been established in this Order based on these requirements.

The following table summarizes technology-based effluent limitations established by the Order.

Table F-9. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅) ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
	lbs/day ^[2]	3.8	5.6	11
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
	lbs/day ^[2]	3.8	5.6	11
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75
	lbs/day ^[2]	3.1	5.0	9.4
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ^[3]	density/100 mL	200 ^[4]	--	400 ^[5]
Enterococci Bacteria	colony forming units/100 mL	30 ^[6]	110 ^[7]	--
pH	standard units	6.0 – 9.0 at all times		

^[1] The 30-day average monthly percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

^[2] Mass-based effluent limitations were calculated using the following formula:
lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * Design flow (0.015 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)

^[3] See also Triggered Effluent Monitoring for Bacterial Characteristic (Order Section VI.C.2.b).

^[4] This effluent limitation shall apply as a 30-day geometric mean.

^[5] This effluent limitation shall apply as a single sample maximum.

^[6] This effluent limitation shall apply as a six-week rolling geometric mean.

^[7] This effluent limitation shall apply as a statistical threshold value (STV) not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

CWA section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. 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) of 40 C.F.R. requires 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 to 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

Beneficial uses for ocean waters of the Central Coast Region are established by the Basin Plan and Ocean Plan and are described in section III.C of this Fact Sheet.

Water quality criteria applicable to ocean waters of the Region are established by the Ocean Plan, which includes WQOs for bacterial characteristics, physical characteristics, chemical characteristics, biological characteristics, and radioactivity. The WQOs from the Ocean Plan are incorporated as receiving water limitations in this Order. In addition, Table 3 of the Ocean Plan contains numeric WQOs for 83 toxic pollutants for the protection of marine aquatic life and human health. Pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. 122.44(d)(1), and in accordance with procedures established by the Ocean Plan, the Central Coast Water Board has performed a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) to determine the need for effluent limitations for Table 1 toxic pollutants.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

Procedures for performing an RPA for ocean dischargers are described in section III.C and Appendix VI of the Ocean Plan. The procedure is a statistical method that projects an effluent data set while taking into account the averaging period of WQOs, the long-term variability of pollutants in the effluent, limitations associated with sparse data sets, and uncertainty associated with censored data sets. The procedure assumes a lognormal distribution of the effluent data set and compares the 95th percentile concentration at 95 percent confidence of each Table 1 pollutant, accounting for dilution, to the applicable water quality criterion. The RPA results in one of the three following endpoints:

- Endpoint 1 - There is "reasonable potential." An effluent limitation must be developed for the pollutant. Effluent monitoring for the pollutant, consistent with the monitoring frequency in Appendix III (Ocean Plan), is required.
- Endpoint 2 - There is no "reasonable potential." An effluent limitation is not required for the pollutant. Appendix III (Ocean Plan) effluent monitoring is not required for the pollutant; the Central Coast Water Board, however, may require occasional monitoring for the pollutant or for whole effluent toxicity as appropriate.
- Endpoint 3 - The RPA is inconclusive. Monitoring for the pollutant or whole effluent toxicity testing, consistent with the monitoring frequency in

Appendix III, is required. An existing effluent limitation for the pollutant shall remain in the permit, otherwise the permit shall include a reopener clause to allow for subsequent modification of the permit to include an effluent limitation if monitoring establishes that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above a Table 1 water quality objective.

The State Water Board has developed a reasonable potential calculator, which is available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/docs/trirev/stakeholder050505/rpcalc22_setup.zip

The calculator (RPcalc 2.2) was used in the development of this Order and considers several pathways in the determination of reasonable potential.

a. First Path

If available information about the receiving water or the discharge supports a finding of reasonable potential without analysis of effluent data, the Central Coast Water Board may decide that WQBELs are necessary after a review of such information. Such information may include: the facility or discharge type, solids loading, lack of dilution, history of compliance problems, potential toxic effects, fish tissue data, 303(d) status of the receiving water, the presence of threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat, or other information.

b. Second Path

If any pollutant concentration, adjusted to account for dilution, is greater than the most stringent applicable WQO, there is reasonable potential for that pollutant.

c. Third Path

If the effluent data contains three or more detected and quantified values (i.e., values that are at or above the minimum level (ML), and all values in the data set are at or above the ML, a parametric RPA is conducted to project the range of possible effluent values. The 95th percentile concentration is determined at 95 percent confidence for each pollutant and compared to the most stringent applicable water quality objective to determine reasonable potential. A parametric analysis assumes that the range of possible effluent values is distributed log-normally. If the 95th percentile value is greater than the most stringent applicable water quality objective, there is reasonable potential for that pollutant.

d. Fourth Path

If the effluent data contains three or more detected and quantified values (i.e., values that are at or above the ML), but at least one value in the data set is less than the ML, a parametric RPA is conducted according to the following steps:

- i. If the number of censored values (those expressed as a “less than” value) account for less than 80 percent of the total number of effluent values, calculate the M_L (the mean of the natural log of transformed data) and S_L (the

standard deviation of the natural log of transformed data) and conduct a parametric RPA, as described above for the Third Path.

- ii. If the total number of censored values account for 80 percent of the total number of effluent values, conduct a non-parametric RPA, as described below for the Fifth Path. (A non-parametric analysis becomes necessary when the effluent data is limited, and no assumptions can be made regarding its possible distribution).

e. Fifth Path

A non-parametric RPA is conducted when the effluent data set contains less than three detected and quantified values, or when the effluent data set contains three or more detected and quantified values but the number of censored values accounts for 80 percent or more of the total of effluent values. A non-parametric analysis is conducted by ordering the data, comparing each result to the applicable WQO, and accounting for ties. The sample number is reduced by one for each tie, when the dilution-adjusted method detection limit (MDL) is greater than the water quality objective. If the adjusted sample number, after accounting for ties, is greater than 15, the pollutant has no reasonable potential to exceed the WQO. If the sample number is 15 or less, the RPA is inconclusive, monitoring is required, and any existing effluent limits in the expiring permit are retained.

This facility has not discharged effluent to the Pacific Ocean via Discharge Point EFF-001 since June 30, 2011. Consequently, the RPA was conducted using effluent monitoring data collected at EFF-001 from July 2009 to June 2011. The implementation provisions for Table 3 in Section III.C of the Ocean Plan specify that the minimum initial dilution is the lowest average initial dilution within any single month of the year. Dilution estimates shall be based on observed waste flow characteristics, observed receiving water density structure, and the assumption that no currents of sufficient strength to influence the initial dilution process flow across the discharge structure. The previous order, Order No. R3-2009-0020, determined the minimum initial dilution factor (Dm) for the discharge to be 5 to 1 (seawater to effluent). This Dm of 5:1 will be retained from the current Order and applied to the WQBELs established herein. If the actual dilution ratio is found to be different, then the ratio will be recalculated, and this Order may be reopened when and as appropriate.

A summary of the RPA results is provided below. As shown in the table, due to insufficient data, the RPA frequently leads to Endpoint 3, meaning that the RPA is inconclusive. In these circumstances, the Ocean Plan requires that existing effluent limitations for those pollutants (for which the RPA is inconclusive) remain in the reissued permit. The RPA did show "reasonable potential," indicated by a result of Endpoint 1, for hexavalent chromium, ammonia, and zinc.

Table F-10. RPA Results

Parameter	Units	Most Stringent Criteria	Back-ground	N ^[1]	MEC ^{[2],[3]}	MEC after dilution ^[21]	RPA Endpoint ^[4]
Arsenic	µg/L	8 ^[5]	3 ^[6]	3	0.64	2.61	3
Cadmium	µg/L	1 ^[5]	0	3	<0.25	<0.04	3
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	2 ^[5]	0	5	20	3.33	1
Copper	µg/L	3 ^[5]	2 ^[6]	3	7.7	2.95	3

Parameter	Units	Most Stringent Criteria	Back-ground	N ^[1]	MEC ^{[2],[3]}	MEC after dilution ^[21]	RPA Endpoint ^[4]
Lead	µg/L	2 ^[5]	0	3	0.33	0.06	3
Mercury	µg/L	0.04 ^[5]	0.0005 ^[6]	3	<0.20	<0.03	3
Nickel	µg/L	5 ^[5]	0	3	3.4	0.57	3
Selenium	µg/L	15 ^[5]	0	3	<1.0	<0.17	3
Silver	µg/L	0.7 ^[5]	0.16 ^[6]	3	<0.25	<0.18	3
Zinc	µg/L	20 ^[5]	8 ^[6]	4	99	23.17	1
Cyanide	µg/L	1 ^[5]	0	1	5.3	0.88	3
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	2 ^[5]	0	--	NA	NA	--
Ammonia (as N)	µg/L	600 ^[5]	0	8	14,000	2333.33	1
Acute Toxicity	TUa	0.3 ^[7]	0	--	NA	NA	--
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	1 ^[7]	0	1	1	0.17	3
Phenolic Compounds ^[8]	µg/L	30 ^[5]	0	--	<1	<0.17	--
Chlorinated Phenolics ^[9]	µg/L	1 ^[5]	0	--	<1	<0.17	--
Endosulfan ^[10]	µg/L	0.009 ^[5]	0	1	<0.010	<0.0017	3
Endrin	µg/L	0.002 ^[5]	0	1	<0.010	<0.0017	3
HCH ^[11]	µg/L	0.004 ^[5]	0	1	<0.0050	<0.0008	3
Radioactivity ^[12]	pCi/L	^[12]	0	1	<0.67	<0.67	--
Acrolein	µg/L	220 ^[13]	0	--	NA	NA	--
Antimony	µg/L	1,200 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	4.4 ^[13]	0	1	<5.0	<0.83	3
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	1,200 ^[13]	0	1	<2.0	<0.33	3
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	570 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Chromium (III)	µg/L	190,000 ^[13]	0	--	NA	NA	--
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	3,500 ^[13]	0	1	<10	<1.67	3
Dichlorobenzenes ^[14]	µg/L	5,100 ^[13]	0	2	<0.50	<0.08	3
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	33,000 ^[13]	0	1	<2	<0.33	3
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	820,000 ^[13]	0	1	<2	<0.33	3
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	220 ^[13]	0	1	<5	<0.83	3
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	4.0 ^[13]	0	1	<5	<0.83	3
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	4,100 ^[13]	0	1	<0.5	<0.08	3
Fluoranthene	µg/L	15 ^[13]	0	1	<0.05	<0.01	3
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	58 ^[13]	0	1	<5.0	<0.83	3
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	4.9 ^[13]	0	1	<1.0	<0.17	3
Thallium	µg/L	2 ^[13]	0	1	<1.0	<0.17	3
Toluene	µg/L	85,000 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.0014 ^[13]	0	1	<0.0050	<0.0008	3
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	540,000 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.10 ^[13]	0	--	NA	NA	--
Aldrin	µg/L	0.000022 ^[13]	0	1	<0.005	<0.0008	3
Benzene	µg/L	5.9 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Benzidine	µg/L	0.000069 ^[13]	0	1	<5.0	<0.83	3
Beryllium	µg/L	0.033 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3

Parameter	Units	Most Stringent Criteria	Back-ground	N ^[1]	MEC ^{[2],[3]}	MEC after dilution ^[21]	RPA Endpoint ^[4]
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	0.045 ^[13]	0	1	<1.0	<0.17	3
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	3.5 ^[13]	0	1	17	2.83	3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.90 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Chlordane ^[15]	µg/L	0.000023 ^[13]	0	1	<0.10	<0.02	3
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	8.6 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Chloroform	µg/L	130 ^[13]	0	1	44	7.33	3
DDT ^[16]	µg/L	0.00017 ^[13]	0	1	<0.010	<0.0017	3
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	18 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
3,3'-dichlorobenzidene	µg/L	0.0081 ^[13]	0	1	<5.0	<0.83	3
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	28 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.9 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	6.2 ^[13]	0	1	5	0.83	3
Dichloromethane	µg/L	450 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	8.9 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00004 ^[13]	0	1	<0.010	<0.0017	3
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	2.6 ^[13]	0	1	<5.0	<0.83	3
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.16 ^[13]	0	1	<1.0	<0.17	3
Halomethanes ^[17]	µg/L	130 ^[13]	0	--	<0.5	<0.08	--
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00005 ^[13]	0	1	<0.010	<0.0017	3
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	0.00002 ^[13]	0	1	<0.010	<0.0017	3
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.00021 ^[13]	0	1	<1.0	<0.17	3
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	14 ^[13]	0	1	<1.0	<0.17	3
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	2.5 ^[13]	0	1	<1.0	<0.17	3
Isophorone	µg/L	730 ^[13]	0	1	<1.0	<0.17	3
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	7.3 ^[13]	0	1	<5.0	<0.83	3
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	0.38 ^[13]	0	1	<5.0	<0.83	3
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	2.5 ^[13]	0	1	<1.0	<0.17	3
PAHs ^[18]	µg/L	0.0088 ^[13]	0	1	<0.05	<0.01	3
PCBs ^[19]	µg/L	0.000019 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
TCDD equivalents ^[20]	µg/L	0.000000003 g ^[13]	0	1	<0.000001 04	<0.000000 17	3
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	2.3 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	2.0 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00021 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	27 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	9.4 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	0.29 ^[13]	0	1	<10	<1.67	3
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	36 ^[13]	0	1	<0.50	<0.08	3

NA = Data was unavailable for use in the RPA.

^[1] Number of data points available for the RPA from monitoring location EFF-001.

^[2] If there is a detected value, the highest reported value is summarized in the table. If there are no detected values, the lowest MDL is summarized in the table.

- [3] Note that the reported MEC does not account for dilution. The RPA does account for dilution; therefore it is possible for a parameter with an MEC in exceedance of the most stringent criteria not to present a RP (i.e., Endpoint 1).
- [4] Endpoint 1 – RP determined, limit required, monitoring required.
Endpoint 2 – Discharger determined not to have RP, monitoring may be established.
Endpoint 3 – RPA was inconclusive, carry over previous limits if applicable, establish monitoring.
- [5] Based on the 6-Month Median in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan.
- [6] Background concentrations contained in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan.
- [7] Based on the Daily Maximum in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan.
- [8] Non-chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2,4-dimethylphenol; 4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol; 2,4,5-dinitrophenol; 2-methylphenol; 4-methylphenol; 2-nitrophenol; 4-nitrophenol; and phenol.
- [9] Chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; 2-chlorophenol; pentachlorophenol; 2,4,5-trichlorophenol; and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
- [10] Endosulfan represents the sum of alpha-endosulfan, beta-endosulfan, and endosulfan sulfate.
- [11] HCH (hexachlorocyclohexane) represents the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (Lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.
- [12] Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations.
- [13] Based on 30-Day Average in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan.
- [14] Dichlorobenzenes represent the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.
- [15] Chlordane represents the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.
- [16] DDT represents the sum of 4,4'-DDT; 2,4'-DDT; 4,4'-DDE; 2,4'-DDE; 4,4'-DDD; and 2,4'-DDD.
- [17] Halomethanes represent the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).
- [18] PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) represent the sum of acenaphthene; anthracene; 1,2-benzanthracene; 2,4-benzofluoranthene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; 1,12-benzoperylene; benzo[a]pyrene; chrysene; dibenzo[a,h]anthracene; fluorine; ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene; phenanthrene; and pyrene.
- [19] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) represent the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- [20] TCDD equivalents represent the sum of concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown by the table below. USEPA Method 8280 may be used to analyze TCDD equivalents.

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalence Factor
2,3,7,8 – tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8 – penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8 – hexa CDD	0.1
2,3,7,8 – hepta CDD	0.01
octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 – tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 – penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 – penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 – hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 – hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDF	0.001

- [21] MEC after dilution is the estimated maximum concentration expected after complete mixing per Ocean Plan Appendix VI, step 4, which uses the following equation: $MEC \text{ after dilution} = (C_e + D_m \times C_s) / (D_m + 1)$, where C_e is the most stringent criteria, D_m is 5, and C_s is Background pollutant concentration.

4. WQBEL Calculations

- a. From the Table 3 WQOs in the Ocean Plan, effluent limitations were calculated according to the following equation for all pollutants, except for acute toxicity and radioactivity:

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

C_e = the effluent limitation ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

C_o = the WQO to be met at the completion of initial dilution ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

C_s = background seawater concentration

D_m = minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater

- b. Initial dilution (D_m) for this facility has been determined to be 5 to 1 by the Central Coast Water Board based on similarities with an ocean discharge located at Avalon Island, which discharges 0.720 MGD of reverse osmosis brine and filter backwash to riprap within a coastal surf zone. The application of a D_m of 5 to the Ragged Point cliff discharge is assumed to be conservative given the rapid and turbulent mixing of effluent with seawater along the cliff face below the discharge point subject to wave and tidal action.
- c. Table 5 of the Ocean Plan establishes background concentrations for some pollutants to be used when determining reasonable potential (represented as “ C_s ”). In accordance with Table 1 implementing procedures, C_s equals zero for all pollutants not established in Table 3. The background concentrations provided in Table 3 are summarized below:

Table F-11. Pollutants Having Background Concentrations

Pollutant	Background Seawater Concentration
Arsenic	3 $\mu\text{g/L}$
Copper	2 $\mu\text{g/L}$
Mercury	0.0005 $\mu\text{g/L}$
Silver	0.16 $\mu\text{g/L}$
Zinc	8 $\mu\text{g/L}$

- d. A summary of WQBELs established for Discharge Point EFF-001 in this Order are provided in Tables F-12a – F-12c.

Table F-12a. Effluent Limitations, Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		
		6-Mo Median ^[1]	Maximum Daily ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]
Arsenic	$\mu\text{g/L}$	33	177	465
	lbs/day	0.0041	0.022	0.058
Cadmium	$\mu\text{g/L}$	6	24	60
	lbs/day	0.0008	0.0030	0.0075
Chromium (Hex)	$\mu\text{g/L}$	12	48	120
	lbs/day	0.0015	0.0060	0.0150
Copper	$\mu\text{g/L}$	8	62	170

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		
		6-Mo Median ^[1]	Maximum Daily ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]
	lbs/day	0.0010	0.0078	0.021
Lead	µg/L	12	48	120
	lbs/day	0.0015	0.0060	0.015
Mercury	µg/L	0.24	0.96	2.40
	lbs/day	0.00003	0.00012	0.00030
Nickel	µg/L	30	120	300
	lbs/day	0.0038	0.015	0.038
Selenium	µg/L	90	360	900
	lbs/day	0.011	0.045	0.113
Silver	µg/L	3.4	16	41.2
	lbs/day	0.0004	0.0020	0.0052
Zinc	µg/L	80	440	1160
	lbs/day	0.010	0.055	0.145
Cyanide ^[4]	µg/L	6	24	60
	lbs/day	0.0008	0.0030	0.0075
Total Chlorine Residual ^[5]	µg/L	12	48	360
	lbs/day	0.002	0.006	0.045
Ammonia (as N)	µg/L	3,600	14,400	36,000
	lbs/day	0.45	1.80	4.50
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	--	6	--
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	180	720	1,800
	lbs/day	0.023	0.090	0.225
Phenolic Compounds (chlorinated)	µg/L	6	24	60
	lbs/day	0.0008	0.0030	0.0075
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.054	0.108	0.162
	lbs/day	0.000007	0.000014	0.000020
Endrin	µg/L	0.012	0.024	0.036
	lbs/day	0.0000015	0.0000030	0.0000045
HCH	µg/L	0.024	0.048	0.072
	lbs/day	0.0000030	0.0000060	0.0000090
Radioactivity		[6]		

[1] The six-month median shall 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 equal to zero for days on which no discharge occurred. The six-month median limit on daily mass emissions shall be determined using the six-month medial effluent concentration C_e and the observed flow rate, Q , in million gallons per day (MGD).

[2] The daily maximum shall apply to flow weighted 24-hour composite samples. The daily maximum mass emission shall be determined using the daily maximum effluent concentration limit as C_e and the observed flow rate, Q , in MGD.

[3] The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.

[4] If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to USEPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metals cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by the

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		
		6-Mo Median ^[1]	Maximum Daily ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]

approved method in 40 C.F.R. 136.

^[5] Daily monitoring for chlorine residual is only required if chlorine-based disinfection processes are employed. Otherwise chlorine residual sampling is only required once during the permit term.

^[6] Not to exceed limits specified in title 17, division 1, chapter 5, subchapter 4, group 3, article 3, section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations

Table F-12b. Effluent Limitations – Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
Acrolein	µg/L	1,320
	lbs/day	0.165
Antimony	µg/L	7,200
	lbs/day	0.90
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	26.4
	lbs/day	0.0033
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	7,200
	lbs/day	0.90
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	3,420
	lbs/day	0.428
Chromium (III)	µg/L	1,140,000
	lbs/day	143
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	21,000
	lbs/day	2.63
Dichlorobenzenes ^[1]	µg/L	30,600
	lbs/day	3.83
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	198,000
	lbs/day	24.8
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	4,920,000
	lbs/day	615.5
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	1,320
	lbs/day	0.17
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	24
	lbs/day	0.0030
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	24,600
	lbs/day	3.08
Fluoranthene	µg/L	90
	lbs/day	0.0113
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	348
	lbs/day	0.0435
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	29.4
	lbs/day	0.0037
Thallium	µg/L	12
	lbs/day	0.0015

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
Toluene	µg/L	510,000
	lbs/day	63.8
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.0084
	lbs/day	0.0000011
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	3,240,000
	lbs/day	405

^[1] Sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

Table F-12c. Effluent Limitations – Protection of Human Health –Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.6
	lbs/day	0.0001
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00013
	lbs/day	0.000000017
Benzene	µg/L	35.4
	lbs/day	0.0044
Benzidine	µg/L	0.00041
	lbs/day	0.000000052
Beryllium	µg/L	0.20
	lbs/day	0.000025
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	0.27
	lbs/day	0.000034
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	21
	lbs/day	0.0026
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	5.4
	lbs/day	0.00068
Chlordane ^[1]	µg/L	0.00014
	lbs/day	0.000000017
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	51.6
	lbs/day	0.0065
Chloroform	µg/L	780
	lbs/day	0.098
DDT ^[2]	µg/L	0.0010
	lbs/day	0.00000013
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	108
	lbs/day	0.014
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.0486
	lbs/day	0.0000061
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	168
	lbs/day	0.021
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	5.4
	lbs/day	0.0007
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	37.2

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
	lbs/day	0.0047
Dichloromethane	µg/L	2,700
	lbs/day	0.3378
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	53.4
	lbs/day	0.0067
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0002
	lbs/day	0.00000003
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	15.6
	lbs/day	0.0020
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.96
	lbs/day	0.00012
Halomethanes ^[3]	µg/L	780
	lbs/day	0.098
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0003
	lbs/day	0.00000004
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	0.0001
	lbs/day	0.00000002
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0013
	lbs/day	0.00000016
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	84
	lbs/day	0.0105
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	15
	lbs/day	0.0019
Isophorone	µg/L	4,380
	lbs/day	0.548
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	43.8
	lbs/day	0.0055
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	2.28
	lbs/day	0.00029
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	15
	lbs/day	0.0019
PAHs ^[4]	µg/L	0.053
	lbs/day	0.0000066
PCBs ^[5]	µg/L	0.00011
	lbs/day	0.00000014
TCDD equivalents ^[6]	µg/L	0.000000023
	lbs/day	0.000000000029
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	13.8
	lbs/day	0.0017
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	12
	lbs/day	0.0015
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0013
	lbs/day	0.00000016
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	162

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
	lbs/day	0.0203
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	56.4
	lbs/day	0.0071
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	1.74
	lbs/day	0.0002
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	216
	lbs/day	0.0270

- [1] Sum of chlorodane-alpha, chlorodane-gamma, chlorodene-alpha, chlorodene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor gamma, and oxychlorodane.
- [2] Sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.
- [3] Sum of bromoform, bromoethane (methylbromide), chloromethane (methyl chloride), chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.
- [4] Sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,1,2-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, fluorine, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
- [5] Sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- [6] TCDD equivalents shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown below:

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor	Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0	1,2,3,7,8-penta CDF	0.05
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5	2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1	2,3,7,8-hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01	2,3,7,8-hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDD	0.001	octa CDF	0.001
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1	--	--

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

WET limitations protect receiving water from the aggregated toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxic amounts” criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests – acute and chronic. An acute test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

Order No. R3-2009-0020 established effluent limitations for both acute and chronic toxicity and semiannual monitoring for chronic toxicity. The chronic toxicity effluent limitation and monitoring requirements will be retained in this permit. However, the

chronic toxicity effluent limit is being changed from 1 TUc in the 2009 permit to 6 TUc in this permit. This change is being made because chronic toxicity is an objective in Table 3 of the 2019 Ocean Plan, and effluent limitations derived from Ocean Plan Table 3 are subject to the application of dilution. The chronic toxicity effluent limit in Table 12a was calculated using the equation presented in Section IV.C.4.a. This effluent limit change corrects a technical mistake in the previous 2009 permit and, thus, is allowable under 40 C.F.R section 122.44(l) anti-backsliding regulations.

There was no monitoring data submitted for acute toxicity, thus an RPA could not be performed. The acute toxicity effluent limitation is being removed from the permit based on the Ocean Plan toxicity testing requirements for discharges having a minimum initial dilution of 100:1 or less (Ocean Plan III.C.4.c). In this case, the facility has a minimum initial dilution of 5, so the Ocean Plan requires dischargers to conduct chronic toxicity testing only. The removal of the acute toxicity effluent limit corrects a technical mistake in the previous 2009 permit and, thus, is allowable under 40 C.F.R section 122.44(l) anti-backsliding regulations.

The Discharger may be required to implement a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan, as described in section VI.C.2.a of the Order. When monitoring measures WET in the effluent above the limitation established by the Order, the Discharger must resample, if the discharge is continuing, and retest. The Executive Officer will then determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement a TRE, or to implement other measures.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. 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.

Except for acute toxicity, limitations for the Ocean Plan Table 3 toxic pollutants have been retained, because the RPA indicated "reasonable potential" for hexavalent chromium, ammonia, and zinc and was inconclusive for all other Table 3 pollutants. To correct technical mistakes in the previous order, the acute toxicity effluent limitation was removed and the chronic toxicity effluent limitation was changed from 1 to 6 TUc. Effluent limitations in this Order are consistent with anti-backsliding requirements.

2. Antidegradation Policies

Provisions of this Order are consistent with the antidegradation policy expressed by NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. 131.12 and by State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. The Order does not authorize increases in discharge rates or pollutant loadings, and its limitations and conditions otherwise ensure maintenance of the existing quality of receiving waters. Even if high quality waters of the state are affected by the discharge, such change is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than water quality objectives. The effluent limitations required by this Order will result in the Discharger implementing best practicable treatment control of the

discharge necessary to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on BOD, TSS, oil and grease, turbidity, pH, and settleable solids. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in the Fact Sheet, in section IV.B. This Order’s technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum, federal technology-based requirements that are necessary to meet water quality standards. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA.

4. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point EFF-001

Table F-13. Final Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅) ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
	lbs/day ^[2]	3.8	5.6	11
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90
	lbs/day ^[2]	3.8	5.6	11
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75
	lbs/day ^[2]	3.1	5.0	9.4
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225
Total Coliform Bacteria ^[3]	density/100mL	200 ^[4]	--	400 ^[5]
Enterococci Bacteria	colony forming units/100 mL	30 ^[6]	110 ^[7]	--
pH	standard units	6.0 – 9.0 at all times		

[1] The average monthly percent removal for BOD and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.
 [2] Mass-based effluent limitations were calculated using the following formula:
 lbs/day = pollutant concentration (mg/L) * Design flow (0.015 MGD) * conversion factor (8.34)
 [3] See also Triggered Effluent Monitoring for Bacterial Characteristic (Section VI.C.2.b).
 [4] This effluent limitation shall apply as a 30-day geometric mean.
 [5] This effluent limitation shall apply as a single sample maximum.
 [6] This effluent limitation shall apply as a six-week rolling geometric mean.
 [7] This effluent limitation shall apply as a statistical threshold value (STV) not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month.

Table F-14. Final Effluent Limitations, Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		
		6-Mo Median ^[1]	Maximum Daily ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]
Arsenic	µg/L	33	177	465
	lbs/day	0.0041	0.022	0.058
Cadmium	µg/L	6	24	60

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		
		6-Mo Median ^[1]	Maximum Daily ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]
	lbs/day	0.0008	0.0030	0.0075
Chromium (Hex)	µg/L	12	48	120
	lbs/day	0.0015	0.0060	0.0150
Copper	µg/L	8	62	170
	lbs/day	0.0010	0.0078	0.021
Lead	µg/L	12	48	120
	lbs/day	0.0015	0.0060	0.015
Mercury	µg/L	0.24	0.96	2.40
	lbs/day	0.00003	0.00012	0.00030
Nickel	µg/L	30	120	300
	lbs/day	0.0038	0.015	0.038
Selenium	µg/L	90	360	900
	lbs/day	0.011	0.045	0.113
Silver	µg/L	3.4	16	41.2
	lbs/day	0.0004	0.0020	0.0052
Zinc	µg/L	80	440	1160
	lbs/day	0.010	0.055	0.145
Cyanide ^[4]	µg/L	6	24	60
	lbs/day	0.0008	0.0030	0.0075
Total Chlorine Residual ^[5]	µg/L	12	48	360
	lbs/day	0.002	0.006	0.045
Ammonia (as N)	µg/L	3,600	14,400	36,000
	lbs/day	0.45	1.80	4.50
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	--	6	--
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	180	720	1,800
	lbs/day	0.023	0.090	0.225
Phenolic Compounds (chlorinated)	µg/L	6	24	60
	lbs/day	0.0008	0.0030	0.0075
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.054	0.108	0.162
	lbs/day	0.000007	0.000014	0.000020
Endrin	µg/L	0.012	0.024	0.036
	lbs/day	0.0000015	0.0000030	0.0000045
HCH	µg/L	0.024	0.048	0.072
	lbs/day	0.0000030	0.0000060	0.0000090
Radioactivity		^[6]		

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		
		6-Mo Median ^[1]	Maximum Daily ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]

- [1] The six-month median shall 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 equal to zero for days on which no discharge occurred. The six-month median limit on daily mass emissions shall be determined using the six-month medial effluent concentration C_e and the observed flow rate, Q , in million gallons per day (MGD).
- [2] The daily maximum shall apply to flow weighted 24-hour composite samples. The daily maximum mass emission shall be determined using the daily maximum effluent concentration limit as C_e and the observed flow rate, Q , in MGD.
- [3] The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.
- [4] If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to USEPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metals cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by the approved method in 40 C.F.R. 136.
- [5] Daily monitoring for chlorine residual only required if chlorine based disinfection processes are employed. Otherwise chlorine residual sampling only required once during the permit term.
- [6] Not to exceed limits specified in title 17, division 1, chapter 5, subchapter 4, group 3, article 3, section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations.

Table F-15. Final Effluent Limitations – Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
Acrolein	µg/L	1,320
	lbs/day	0.165
Antimony	µg/L	7,200
	lbs/day	0.90
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	26.4
	lbs/day	0.0033
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	7,200
	lbs/day	0.90
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	3,420
	lbs/day	0.428
Chromium (III)	µg/L	1,140,000
	lbs/day	143
Di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	21,000
	lbs/day	2.63
Dichlorobenzenes ^[1]	µg/L	30,600
	lbs/day	3.83
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	198,000
	lbs/day	24.8
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	4,920,000
	lbs/day	615.5
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	1,320
	lbs/day	0.17
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	24

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
	lbs/day	0.0030
	µg/L	24,600
Ethylbenzene	lbs/day	3.08
	µg/L	90
Fluoranthene	lbs/day	0.0113
	µg/L	348
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	lbs/day	0.0435
	µg/L	29.4
Nitrobenzene	lbs/day	0.0037
	µg/L	12
Thallium	lbs/day	0.0015
	µg/L	510,000
Toluene	lbs/day	63.8
	µg/L	0.0084
Tributyltin	lbs/day	0.000011
	µg/L	3,240,000
1,1,1-trichloroethane	lbs/day	405

[1] Sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

Table F-16. Final Effluent Limitations – Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.6
	lbs/day	0.0001
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00013
	lbs/day	0.00000017
Benzene	µg/L	35.4
	lbs/day	0.0044
Benzidine	µg/L	0.00041
	lbs/day	0.00000052
Beryllium	µg/L	0.20
	lbs/day	0.000025
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	0.27
	lbs/day	0.000034
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	21
	lbs/day	0.0026
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	5.4
	lbs/day	0.00068
Chlordane ^[1]	µg/L	0.00014
	lbs/day	0.00000017
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	51.6
	lbs/day	0.0065
Chloroform	µg/L	780
	lbs/day	0.098

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
DDT ^[2]	µg/L	0.0010
	lbs/day	0.00000013
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	108
	lbs/day	0.014
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.0486
	lbs/day	0.0000061
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	168
	lbs/day	0.021
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	5.4
	lbs/day	0.0007
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	37.2
	lbs/day	0.0047
Dichloromethane	µg/L	2,700
	lbs/day	0.3378
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	53.4
	lbs/day	0.0067
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0002
	lbs/day	0.00000003
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	15.6
	lbs/day	0.0020
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.96
	lbs/day	0.00012
Halomethanes ^[3]	µg/L	780
	lbs/day	0.098
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0003
	lbs/day	0.00000004
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	0.0001
	lbs/day	0.00000002
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0013
	lbs/day	0.00000016
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	84
	lbs/day	0.0105
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	15
	lbs/day	0.0019
Isophorone	µg/L	4,380
	lbs/day	0.548
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	43.8
	lbs/day	0.0055
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	2.28
	lbs/day	0.00029
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	15
	lbs/day	0.0019
PAHs ^[4]	µg/L	0.053
	lbs/day	0.0000066

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation
		30-day Average
PCBs ^[5]	µg/L	0.00011
	lbs/day	0.000000014
TCDD equivalents ^[6]	µg/L	0.000000023
	lbs/day	0.0000000000029
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	13.8
	lbs/day	0.0017
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	12
	lbs/day	0.0015
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0013
	lbs/day	0.00000016
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	162
	lbs/day	0.0203
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	56.4
	lbs/day	0.0071
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	1.74
	lbs/day	0.0002
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	216
	lbs/day	0.0270

- [1] Sum of chlorodane-alpha, chlorodane-gamma, chlorodene-alpha, chlorodene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor gamma, and oxychlorodane.
- [2] Sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.
- [3] Sum of bromoform, bromoethane (methylbromide), chloromethane (methyl chloride), chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.
- [4] Sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,1,2-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, fluorine, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
- [5] Sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- [6] TCDD equivalents shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown below:

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor	Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalent Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0	1,2,3,7,8-penta CDF	0.05
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5	2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1	2,3,7,8-hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01	2,3,7,8-hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDD	0.001	octa CDF	0.001

a. Flow Rate of Discharge

The maximum daily effluent flow of no greater than 15,000 gallons per day (0.015 million gallons per day, MGD) is retained from the prior permit and based on the design flow of the Facility.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

See Section G, Recycling Specifications (below).

G. Recycling Specifications

Discharge specifications for reclamation of treated wastewater are also retained from the previous permit and are required for protection of human health. The Discharger shall implement water recycling in conformance with recycled water criteria pursuant to title 22, division 4, chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations. Recycled water used for surface irrigation of the bluff top is sufficiently similar to the irrigation of ornamental nursery stock as described in title 22, section 60304(d). This use of recycled water requires at least undisinfected secondary recycled water.

An engineering report pursuant to title 22, section 60323, of the California Code of Regulations was completed in December 2013 by Wallace Group consulting. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Drinking Water Field Operations Branch approved the title 22 engineering report on March 4, 2014, with the following comments and conditions:

1. The facility has previously installed a recycled water distribution system to distribute the recycled water for irrigation and disposal using undisinfected secondary recycled water.
2. The facility will not use make-up water (potable water) in the recycled water distribution system if the recycled water system is not operable.
3. The disposal areas along the cliff of the site will be located between the cliff and a fence that restricts public access. Signs will be located on the fence line to inform the public. The use area will be inspected regularly by facility staff.
4. A future proposal for irrigation of flowerbeds using undisinfected secondary is presented in the report. The use of flowerbed water is appropriate with proper safeguards from public access and worker education. Also, the facility cannot irrigate with recycled water for a period of 14 days prior to harvesting, retail sale, or allowing access by the general public to the flower bed area. Prior to utilizing the recycled water in the flowerbed area, the facility will need to provide the Central Coast Water Board and CDPH with details on signage, public access, worker education and harvesting of the flowers for review and approval.

The Order implements conditions specified in the CDPH approval letter. The former CDPH Field Operations Branch is now within the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water.

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. This Order considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge on the receiving water. Receiving water limitations for Discharge Point EFF-001 to the Pacific Ocean are consistent with the water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan and are retained from the previous Order.

B. Groundwater

Groundwater limitations established by the Order include general objectives for groundwater established by the Basin Plan for the Central Coast Region.

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

40 C.F.R. Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Central Coast Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The technical and monitoring reports submitted to satisfy the recycling specifications and groundwater provisions of this Order are required pursuant to section 13267 of the California Water Code. The burden of these reports, including costs, bears a reasonable relationship to need for the reports and benefits to be obtained, namely, ensuring compliance with the Recycled Water Policy and regulations and thereby preventing potential threats to human health and the environment. Failure to submit reports in accordance with schedules established by this Order or attachments to this Order, or failure to submit a report of sufficient technical quality to be acceptable to the Executive Officer, may subject the Discharger to enforcement action pursuant to section 13268 of the California Water Code. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

In addition to influent flow monitoring, monitoring for BOD₅ and TSS is required to determine compliance with the Order's 85 percent removal requirement for these pollutants. Influent monitoring requirements have been retained from the previous MRP. Annual influent monitoring for major anions and cations was also added to this MRP. The requirement to provide monthly total volume of wastewater collected and treated by the wastewater treatment plant is based on the Recycled Water Policy, section 3.2.1.

B. Effluent Monitoring

Effluent monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations and evaluate compliance with applicable water quality objectives and criteria. Effluent monitoring requirements from the previous MRP for Discharge Point EFF-001 are retained in this MRP. In addition, annual effluent monitoring for major anions and cations was added to this MRP by the Assistant Executive Officer (January 23, 2019 memo "Water Quality Parameters – Major Ions"). The requirement to annually report monthly volumes of wastewater produced, and effluent, including treatment level and discharge type is based on the Recycled Water Policy, section 3.2.3.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations protect receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. Chronic toxicity testing may measure

mortality, reproduction, and/or growth. This Order retains limitations and monitoring requirements for chronic toxicity for Discharge Point EFF-001.

D. Land Discharge Monitoring

In general, effluent monitoring requirements from the previous permit for Discharge Point REC-001 have been retained. Discharge Point REC-001 was called Discharge Point EFF-002 in the previous permit. Effluent monitoring is required to determine compliance with effluent limitations applicable to Discharge Point REC-001.

The Recycled Water Policy requires wastewater treatment plants and recycled water producers to submit annual reports of monthly volumes of influent, wastewater produced, and effluent, including treatment level and discharge type, as well as annual reports of recycled water use by volume and category of reuse. State Board Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC amends the previous order's monitoring and reporting program to include these requirements, which are retained and incorporated in this Order. Recycling water monitoring requirements in this Order are based on title 22 criteria and the title 22 engineering report approved by DDW.

E. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Surface water receiving water monitoring requirements are based on the Ocean Plan and are retained from the previous Order as necessary to determine compliance with surface water limitations and for the protection of public health. However, the collection of representative receiving water samples is not feasible and excursions of the water contact bacterial standards are not anticipated given the indirect discharge of effluent to the vegetated cliff face approximately 200 feet above the mean high tide line. The discharge surface flows down the cliff, filtering through soil, rock and vegetation prior to entering the ocean. Visual observation indicates very little effluent appears to discharge directly into the ocean.

The physical conditions and location of the discharge point make the collection of representative surface water samples extremely costly, difficult, and dangerous. The only conceivable way to collect representative receiving water samples would be either by boat dispatched from the nearest harbor (Morro Bay) approximately 40 miles south or by rappelling down the cliff face to collect samples from the waves breaking against the rocks. If a boat were used, it would need to hold back a sufficient distance from the cliff face to avoid being crashed onto the rocks beneath the discharge point. Coastal access is also available via a steep trail to a small rocky beach in a small inlet around the point approximately 1,500 feet north of the discharge point. It is unlikely samples collected from this location would be representative of effluent mixed with ocean water due to predominantly northwest ocean currents and wave action. In addition, the ocean water within the inlet is more likely under the influence of the natural spring that drains to it from the canyon above. Consequently, any receiving water samples that could be collected a safe distance from the rocky cliff face would provide only questionably reliable data characteristic of the discharge and mixing (in an area within the waste field where initial dilution is complete) within the ocean.

In an effort to require and evaluate compliance with the revised water contact bacterial standards, this permit contains periodic effluent monitoring requirements for total fecal bacteria to screen for potential violations. In the event effluent samples exceed the single sample maximum water quality objective for total fecal bacteria, additional effluent

monitoring and reporting is required pursuant to section VI.C.2.b of the Order to verify compliance with the receiving water limitations (via effluent water quality without dilution) contained with section V.A.1 of the Order.

2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

F. Other Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D to the order.

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 C.F.R. 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 40 C.F.R. section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 C.F.R. 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

The Order may be modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 C.F.R. 122 and 124 to include appropriate conditions or limits based on newly available information or to implement any new State water quality objectives that are approved by the USEPA. As effluent is further characterized through additional monitoring, and if a need for additional effluent limitations becomes apparent after additional effluent characterization, the Order will be reopened to incorporate such limitations.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Toxicity Reduction Requirements

The requirement to maintain a Toxicity Reduction Work Plan is retained from the previous order, Order No. R3-2009-0020. When toxicity monitoring measures chronic toxicity in the effluent above the limitation established by the Order, the Discharger is required to resample and retest, if the discharge is continuing. When all monitoring results are available, the Executive Officer can determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) requirements, or whether other measures are warranted.

b. Triggered Effluent Monitoring for Bacterial Characteristic

This section requires additional effluent monitoring and reporting requirements for bacteria to evaluate compliance with the water contact standards contained within section II.B.1 of the 2019 Ocean Plan and section V.A.1 of the Order. See section VI.E.1. of this Fact Sheet above for additional information.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Pollutant Minimization Program

The 2019 Ocean Plan establishes guidelines for the Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP). The Ocean Plan PMP language is included in this Order to provide guidance in the event that a PMP must be developed and implemented by the Discharger. The discharger is required to develop a PMP only if required to do so in writing by the Executive Officer.

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

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

6. Other Special Provisions

a. Certified Wastewater Operator.

The requirement for a qualified and appropriately certified wastewater treatment operator to oversee operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment facility is retained from the previous Order and is necessary to ensure proper operation of the facility.

b. Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (State Water Board Order No. 2006-003-DWQ).

The Order requires coverage by and compliance with applicable provisions of General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (State Water Board Order No. 2006-003-DWQ). This General Permit, adopted on May 2, 2006, is applicable to all “federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California.” The purpose of the General Permit is to promote the proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems and to minimize the occurrences and impacts of sanitary sewer overflows. The General Permit is not applicable to this facility because the sanitary sewer system is less than one mile in length.

c. Biosolids Management

Provisions regarding sludge handling and disposal ensure that such activity will comply with all applicable regulations.

40 C.F.R. Part 503 sets forth USEPA's final rule for the use and disposal of biosolids, or sewage sludge, and governs the final use or disposal of biosolids. The intent of this federal program is to ensure that sewage sludge is used or disposed of in a way that protects both human health and the environment.

USEPA's regulations require that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. As the USEPA has not delegated the authority to implement the sludge program to the State of California, the enforcement of sludge requirements that apply to the Discharger remains under USEPA's jurisdiction at this time. USEPA, not the Regional Water Board, will oversee compliance with 40 C.F.R. Part 503.

7. Climate Change Adaptation

The Central Coast Water Board is addressing the threats of climate change, sea level rise, and flooding by including provisions in new orders that ensure climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies are implemented. There is widespread scientific consensus that climate change and sea-level rise are occurring and will continue at an accelerating rate into the future. Extreme weather events, including drought, high-intensity precipitation, flooding, and extreme heat have occurred through much of California in the recent years and are projected to increase in frequency, extent, or intensity due to climate change.

Sea level rise has the potential to impact coastal discharging facilities through inundation, storm impacts, erosion, and saltwater intrusion and backflows, increasing the risk of accidental discharge that results in discharge permit violations. These events have significant implications for wastewater treatment and operations, such as increased corrosion, deposition of solids, infiltration, overflows, inundation of facilities, impairment of treatment processes, and disruption of power or electrical components. Due to the long-term nature of sea level rise risks, there is a need to avoid piecemeal or reactionary adaptation and instead undertake proactive, long-term planning with consideration of various adaptation strategies that both keep facilities safe, maintain safe discharging practices, and avoid impacts to coastal resources.

To adapt to increasing droughts, the facility recycles all wastewater for irrigation use during dry weather. Because the facility is located at an elevation high above the Pacific Ocean, it does not face an imminent threat from tidal flooding. However, the facility's close proximity to the cliff edge makes it potentially susceptible to accelerated coastal erosion associated with sea-level rise. Thus, climate change may necessitate modification of the facility or its operations in the coming decades.

8. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (Central Coast Water Board) considered the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Ragged Point Inn Wastewater Treatment Plant. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Central Coast Water Board staff developed tentative WDRs. The Central Coast Water Board encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Persons

The Central Coast Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through posting to the Central Coast Water Board's website.

The Central Coast Water Board's web address is <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/> where the public was provided access to the agenda including any changes in dates and locations.

B. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were due either in person, by email, or by mail to the Executive Officer at the Central Coast Water Board at:

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Central Coast Water Board, the written comments were due at the Central Coast Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on December 16, 2019.

C. Public Hearing

The Central Coast Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: January 30, 2020
Time: 8:30 AM
Location: Regional Water Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Central Coast Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Board to review the decision of the Central Coast Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be received by the State Water Board at the following address within 30 calendar days of the Central Coast Water Board's action.

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Central Coast Water Board by calling (805) 549-3147.

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 Central Coast 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 Steve.Saiz@waterboards.ca.gov.