Winston H. Hickox
Secretary for Environmental Protection

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Central Coast Region

Gray Davis
Governor

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895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101, San Luis Obispo, California 93401
Phone (805) 549-3147 • FAX (805) 543-0397

October 29, 2003

Mr. Jim Ramey
Ragged Point Inn
P.O. Box 110
San Simeon, CA 93452

Dear Mr. Ramey:

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER NO. R3-2003-0051, RAGGED POINT INN, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Enclosed is Order No. R3-2003-0051, including Waste Discharge Requirements (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CA0049417) and Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2003-0051. Order No. R3-2003-0051 was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board October 24, 2003, and is effective immediately.

If you have any comments or questions, please feel free to call **Matt Thompson at (805) 549-3159** or Gerhardt Hubner at (805) 542-4647.

Sincerely,

for Roger W. Briggs
Executive Officer

Enclosure

Cc:

- Shannon Peterson, John L. Wallace & Associates, 4115 Broad St., Suite B-5, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
- Kurt Souza, California Department of Health Services, 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California, 94105
- Deirdre Hall, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, 299 Foam St., Monterey, CA 93924

S:\WB\Coastal Watershed\Staff\MThompson\Regulated Facilities\NPDES\Ragged Point Inn\NPDES Order No. R3-2003-0051\Adopted Order\Adopted Order Transmittal.doc

Item No. 21
May 9, 2009 Meeting
Reissuance of WDRs for Ragged Point Inn, San Luis Obispo County
Attachment 2

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
NPDES NO. CA0049417
ORDER NO. R3-2003-0051

for

RAGGED POINT INN,
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

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

SITE OWNER AND LOCATION

1. The Ragged Point Inn (Discharger) owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system to provide sewerage service to the Ragged Point Inn.

2. Ragged Point Inn wastewater facilities are located in San Luis Obispo County (T25S, R6E, S9, MD B&M) at 19019 Highway 1, approximately two miles south of the Monterey County line and fifteen miles north of San Simeon, as shown on Attachment A of this Order.

PURPOSE OF THE ORDER

3. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge dated May 8, 2003; requesting permission to dispose of disinfected secondary-treated wastewater through drip irrigation tubing to bluff top vegetation surrounding the Inn and a large flowerbed area where public access is restricted. The proposal would significantly reduce the volume of the existing ocean discharge.

4. These Waste Discharge Requirements are being revised and updated to replace Order No. 99-98, which was adopted by the Board on November 19, 1999, and modified on September14, 2001. The Discharger has agreed to reissue these Waste Discharge Requirements, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.62.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

5. **Existing** – The existing wastewater system consists of collection and transport piping to an extended aeration package treatment facility. Design capacity of the system is 15,000 gallons per day (gpd). During the peak summer season, wastewater flow averages 10,300 gpd. Effluent from the plant is discharged from a pipe down a steep cliff (along an inaccessible portion of the shoreline) to the Pacific Ocean. For the purposes of this Order, no dilution credit is granted.

6. **Proposed** – An ozone disinfection system will be added to the existing wastewater system. The disinfected wastewater will be disposed/recycled through drip irrigation tubing along 1875 linear feet of bluff top vegetation surrounding the property and a 3500 sq. foot flower garden, as shown in Attachment B. The drip irrigation system is designed to dispose of 15,000 gpd – equivalent to the design capacity of the treatment system. During wet weather when irrigation is not necessary or feasible, the treated wastewater may be disposed via the existing outfall to the Pacific Ocean. Due to the infrequency of wet weather in this area, the overwhelming majority of wastewater (greater than 90% annual volume) will be disposed via the irrigation system.

7. According to a geologic review by GeoSolutions Inc., dated April 17, 2003, the proposed land disposal method will not

contribute to slope instability.

RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

8. The *Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coastal Basin* (Basin Plan) was adopted by the Regional Board on September 8, 1994. The Basin Plan incorporates statewide plans and policies by reference and contains a strategy for protecting beneficial uses of State waters.

7. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted the "Water Quality Control Plan, Ocean Waters of California-California Ocean Plan" (Ocean Plan) on December 3, 2001. The Ocean Plan contains water quality objectives and other requirements governing discharge to the Pacific Ocean.

8. Although the land disposal/recycling areas are inaccessible to the public, there is reasonable potential for workers or Discharger personnel to come into contact with the treated wastewater. Irrigation is a direct beneficial use[1] of the treated wastewater. Consequently, water recycling criteria found in California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 4 (commonly referred to as "Title 22") are included in this Order.

BENEFICIAL USES

9. Existing and anticipated beneficial uses of the Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of the discharge include:

   a. Water contact recreation (not occurring at discharge point);
   b. Non-contact water recreation;
   c. Marine habitat;
   d. Wildlife habitat;
   e. Areas of special biological significance.

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

10. Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2003-0051 (MRP) is a part of this Order (see Attachment C). The MRP requires routine monitoring of influent, effluent, receiving water, and water recycling areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

11. Waste discharge requirements for this discharge are exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with section 13389 of the California Water Code.

12. A permit and the privilege to discharge waste into waters of the State is conditional upon the discharge complying with provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and of the Clean Water Act (as amended or as supplemented by implementing guidelines and regulations) and with any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, to protect beneficial uses, and to prevent nuisance. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. Compliance with this Order should assure conditions are met and mitigate any potential changes in water quality due to its operation.

13. The discharge authorized in this permit is expected to maintain receiving water quality and associated beneficial uses of the receiving waters. Discharge in accordance with limitations and specifications of this permit is not expected to degrade water quality. Accordingly, this permit is consistent with the requirements of State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16 (commonly called the anti-degradation policy).

[1] According to Title 22, "direct beneficial use" is the use of recycled water that has been transported from the point of use without an intervening discharge to waters of the State.

GENERAL FINDINGS

14. The Environmental Protection Agency and Regional Board classify this discharge as a minor discharge (<1.0 million gallons per day).

15. The discharge is located within the boundaries of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

16. Section 13385(h) et seq. of the California Water Code requires the Regional Board to impose mandatory penalties for certain effluent limit violations. Section 13385(h) et seq. applies to effluent discharged to the ocean from this Discharger.

17. 40 CFR Section 122.44(l) requires effluent limitations for reissued NPDES permits be at least as stringent as the previous permit, unless certain grounds for "backsliding" apply. All effluent limitations in the proposed Order are at least as stringent as the previous permit and comply with Anti-Backsliding provisions.

18. On July 31, 2003, the Regional Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to reissue waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with a copy of the proposed Order and an opportunity to submit written views and comments, and scheduled a public hearing.

19. In a public hearing on October 24, 2003, the Regional Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and found this Order consistent with the above findings.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to authority in Section 13263 and 13377 of the California Water Code, that James Ramey or Wiley Ramey, their agents, successors and assigns, may discharge waste from the wastewater facilities at Ragged Point Inn to the recycled water use areas or the Pacific Ocean, providing compliance is maintained with the following.

All technical and monitoring reports submitted pursuant to this Order are required pursuant to Section 13267 and 13383 of the California Water Code. Failure to submit reports in accordance with schedules established by this Order, 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 and 13385 of the California Water Code. The Regional Board will base all enforcement actions on the date of Order adoption.

(Note: General permit conditions, definitions and the method of determining compliance are contained in the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits," dated January 1985, included in this Order.)

Throughout these requirements, footnotes are listed to indicate the source of requirements specified. Requirement footnotes are as follows:

A = Ocean Plan
B = Basin Plan
C = Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Sec. 122
D = Thermal Plan
E = Title 22

Requirements not referenced are based on staff's professional judgement.

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge of treated wastewater to the Pacific Ocean at a location other than the point shown on Attachment B of this Order (approximately 35°45'30" N. Latitude, 120°19'30" W. Longitude) is prohibited.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS[2]

1. Maximum daily effluent flow to either the Pacific Ocean or the drip irrigation system shall

[2] Mandatory Penalties pursuant to California Water Code Sections 13385 (h) and (i) apply only to violations of effluent limitations that occur when effluent is discharged to the ocean.

not exceed 15,000 gallons per day.

2. "Removal efficiencies" for Total Suspended Solids, as a 30-day average, shall not be less than 85%. In addition, effluent shall not exceed the following limitations:

Constituent	Units of Measurement	30-day Average	7-Day Average	Daily Maximum
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45	90
BOD, 5-day	mg/L	30	45	90
Grease and Oil	mg/L	25	40	75
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity	NTU[3]	75	100	225
pH	Within the limits of 6.0 and 9.0 pH units at all times			

3. Effluent shall not exceed the following limits:[A]

a.

Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Constituent	Units of Measurement	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Arsenic	µg/L	8	32	80
Cadmium	µg/L	1	4	10
Chromium(Hex)[4]	µg/L	2	8	20
Copper	µg/L	3	12	30
Lead	µg/L	2	8	20
Mercury	µg/L	0.04	0.16	0.4
Nickel	µg/L	5	20	50
Selenium	µg/L	15	60	150
Silver	µg/L	0.7	2.8	7
Zinc	µg/L	20	80	200
Cyanide[5]	µg/L	1	4	10
Total Chlorine Residual	µg/L	2	8	60
Ammonia (as N)	µg/L	600	2400	6000
Acute Toxicity	TUa	--	0.3	--
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	--	1	--

[3] Nephelometric Turbidity Units

[4] Dischargers may at their option meet this objective as a total chromium objective.

[5] If a discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Regional Board (subject to EPA 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 metal 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 Standard Methods 412F, G, and H (Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Joint Editorial Board, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation. Most recent edition.).

Constituent	Units of Measurement	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	30	120	300
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	1	4	10
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.009	0.018	0.027
Endrin	µg/L	0.002	0.004	0.006
HCH[6]	µg/L	0.004	0.008	0.012
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30253. Reference to Section 30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.			

Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

Constituent	30-day Average (µg/L)
acrolein	220
antimony	1200
bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	4.4
bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	1200
chlorobenzene	570
chromium (III)	190000
di-n-butyl phthalate	3500
dichlorobenzenes	5100
diethyl phthalate	33000
dimethyl phthalate	820000
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	220
2,4-dinitrophenol	4
ethylbenzene	4100
fluoranthene	15
hexachlorocyclopentadiene	58
nitrobenzene	4.9
thallium	2
toluene	85000
tributyltin	0.0014
1,1,1-trichloroethane	540000

Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens

Constituent	30-day Average (µg/L)
acrylonitrile	0.1
aldrin	0.000022
benzene	5.9
benzidine	0.000069

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

Constituent	30-day Average (µg/L)
beryllium	0.033
bis(2-chloroe-thyl) ether	0.045
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	3.5
carbon tetrachloride	0.9
chlordane	0.000023
chlorodibromomethane	8.6
chloroform	130
DDT	0.00017
1,4-dichlorobenzene	18
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	0.0081
1,2-dichloroethane	28
1,1-dichloroethylene	0.9
dichlorobromomethane	6.2
dichloromethane	450
1,3-dichloropropene	8.9
dieldrin	0.00004
2,4-dinitrotoluene	2.6
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	0.16
halomethanes	130
heptachlor	0.00005
heptachlor epoxide	0.00002
hexachlorobenzene	0.00021
hexachlorobutadiene	14
hexachloroethane	2.5
isophorone	730
N-nitrosodimethylamine	7.3
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	0.38
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	2.5
PAHs	0.0088
PCBs	0.000019
TCDD equivalents	0.0000000039
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	2.3
tetrachloroethylene	2
toxaphene	0.00021
trichloroethylene	27
1,1,2-trichloroethane	9.4
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	0.29
vinyl chloride	36

b. During any 24-hour period, the effluent mass emission rate shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Daily Mass Emission Rate."

c. The Discharger shall report violations of the "Instantaneous Maximum" or "Maximum Allowable Daily Emission Rate" to the Executive Officer within 24 hours after discovery.

d. During any six-month period, the effluent

mass emission rate shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Six-Month Median Mass Emission Rate."

4. Effluent shall be essentially free of materials and substances that:[A]

   a. float or become floatable upon discharge;

   b. may form sediments which degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life;

   c. accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments, or biota;

   d. decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life; or

   e. result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

(Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. This permit considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge to the receiving water.)

The discharge shall not cause:

1. Floating particulates and grease and oil to be visible on the ocean surface.[A]

2. Aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.[A]

3. Significant reduction of transmittance of natural light in ocean waters outside the "zone of initial dilution."[A]

4. Change in the rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments such that benthic communities are degraded.[A]

5. The dissolved oxygen concentration outside the "zone of initial dilution" to fall below 5.0 mg/L[B] or to be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally.[A]

6. The pH to be depressed below 7.0, raised above 8.3,[B] or changed more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.[A]

7. Dissolved sulfide concentrations of waters in and near sediments to significantly increase above that present under natural conditions.[A]

8. Concentrations of the same substances listed in Effluent Limitation B.3 and 4 to increase in marine sediments to levels which would degrade indigenous biota.[A]

9. Objectionable aquatic growth or degradation of indigenous biota.[A]

10. Concentrations of organic materials in marine sediments to increase to a level which would degrade marine life.[A]

11. Degradation of marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.[A]

12. Alteration in natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption.[A]

13. The following bacteriological limits to be exceeded in the water column (a) within a zone bounded by the shoreline and 30-foot depth contour or a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline; (b) within areas where there are kelp beds; and (c) within areas used for body contact recreation:[A]

Parameter	Total Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100 mL)
Geo. Mean (30-days)	--	200
90% of Samples (60-days)	--	400
80% of Samples (30-days)	1,000	--
Maximum[7]	10,000	--

14. Concentrations of organic materials in fish, shellfish or other marine resources used for human consumption to bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.[A]

15. Degradation of marine life due to radioactive

[7] As verified by a repeat sample taken within 48 hours.

waste.[A, B]

16. Temperature of the receiving water to adversely affect beneficial uses.[D]

D. WATER RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS[E]

1. Use of recycled water shall be in conformance with recycled water criteria established in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, of the California Code of Regulations.

Design Requirements

2. All recycled water shall be at least "undisinfected secondary recycled water"[8]. Disinfection is preferred as a precautionary measure.

3. The treatment plant shall be provided with a standby power source.

4. Alarm devices shall be installed to provide warning of loss of power from the normal power supply. Alarm devices shall be independent of the normal power supply of the treatment plant.

5. Valves in the recycled water irrigation system shall be designed and constructed so unauthorized persons cannot open them.

6. Proper backflow and cross-connection protection for domestic water services and irrigation wells shall be provided.

7. Hose bibbs 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 fresh and recycled water irrigation systems.

8. Recycled water systems shall be properly labeled and regularly inspected to assure proper operation, absence of leaks, and absence of illegal connections.

9. Recycled water use areas shall be fenced to prevent public access. The downhill boundaries of the bluff top use areas may not be fenced if inaccessible to the public.

Use Requirements

10. Recycled water use shall be confined to the recycled water use areas shown on Attachment B.

11. Use of recycled water shall occur at a time and in a manner to prevent or minimize public contact with effluent.

12. Recycled water shall not be spray irrigated.

13. The recycled water system shall be operated to minimize ponding or puddling in the irrigated area.

14. Recycled water shall not be used to irrigate the flower garden during periods of extended rainfall and/or runoff.

15. Recycled water shall not be applied, or impounded, within 150 feet of any domestic water supply well.

16. 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: "RECYCLED WATER – DO NOT DRINK". Each sign shall display an international symbol similar to that shown below.

[8] "Undisinfected secondary recycled water" means wastewater that has been oxidized such that organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen.

The Executive Officer may accept alternative signage and wording provided the Discharger demonstrates to the Executive Officer that the alternative approach will assure an equivalent degree of public notification.

17. 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.

18. Irrigation of the flowerbed area with recycled water shall not occur for a period of 14 days prior to harvesting or retail sale.

E. PROVISIONS

1. The requirements prescribed by this Order supersede requirements prescribed by Order No. 99-98. Order No. 99-98, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Ragged Point Inn, San Luis Obispo County" is hereby rescinded.

2. Discharger shall comply with "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2003-0051", as ordered by the Executive Officer.

3. A qualified and appropriately certified wastewater treatment plant operator shall oversee operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment facility. The certified operator shall visit the treatment facility no less than twice weekly, at least once during the week and once during the weekend. Daily effluent flow recordings, settleable solids testing, and general housekeeping may be performed by properly-trained onsite maintenance personnel under remote supervision of the certified operator. The name, grade and certificate number of the certified operator shall be submitted with each monitoring report required under Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2003-0051.

4. Discharger shall comply with the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits", dated January, 1985. Paragraph (a) of item E.1. shall apply *only* if the bypass is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

5. This Order expires **October 24, 2008**, and the Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, of the California Code of Regulations, no later than **April 24, 2008**, if it wishes to continue the discharge.

I, Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, on October 24, 2003.

Bradley E. Hagaman
For Executive Officer

10/29/03
Date

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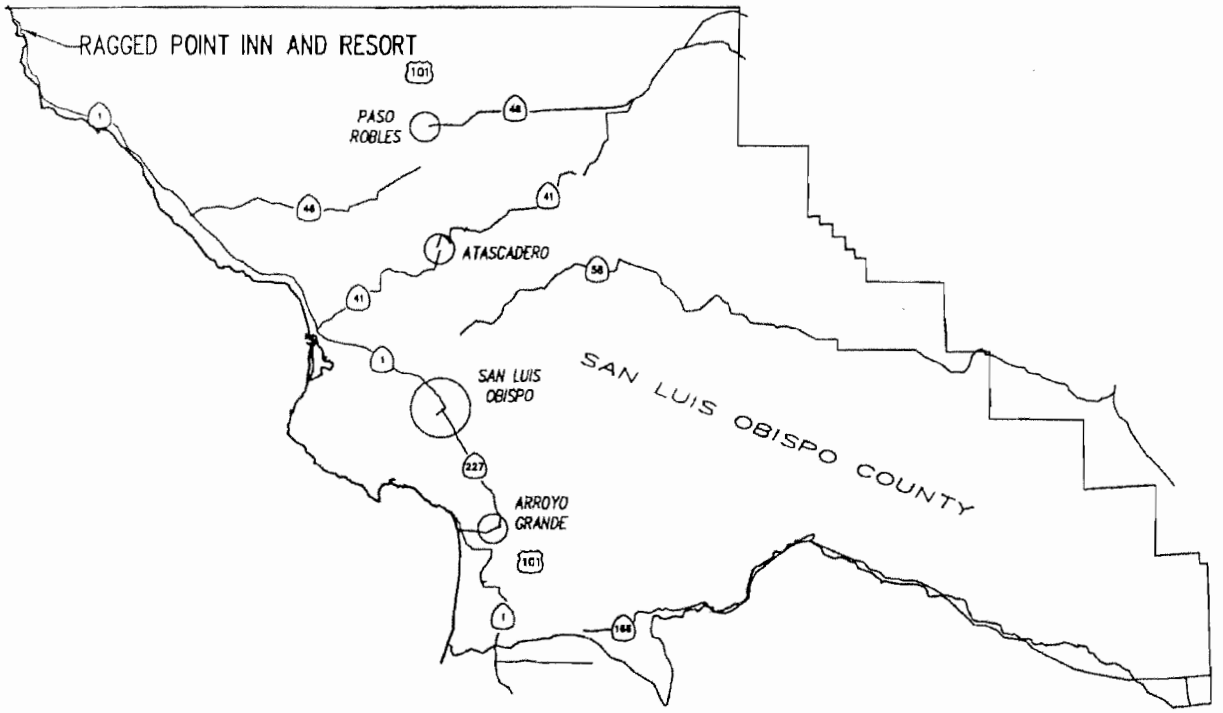


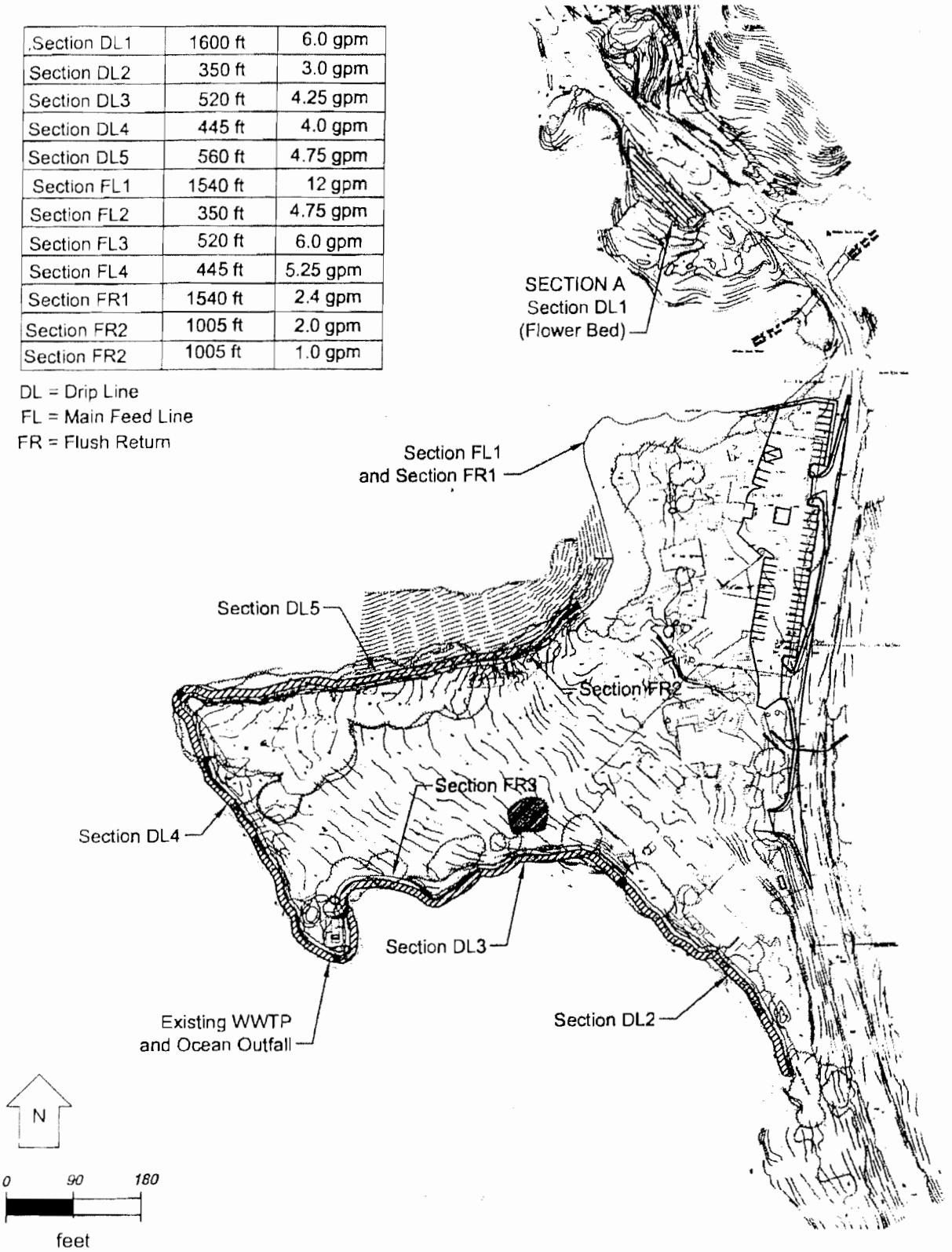
SITE LOCATION

NO SCALE

Attachment A
Location Map
Ragged Point Inn, San Luis Obispo County

Section DL1	1600 ft	6.0 gpm
Section DL2	350 ft	3.0 gpm
Section DL3	520 ft	4.25 gpm
Section DL4	445 ft	4.0 gpm
Section DL5	560 ft	4.75 gpm
Section FL1	1540 ft	12 gpm
Section FL2	350 ft	4.75 gpm
Section FL3	520 ft	6.0 gpm
Section FL4	445 ft	5.25 gpm
Section FR1	1540 ft	2.4 gpm
Section FR2	1005 ft	2.0 gpm
Section FR2	1005 ft	1.0 gpm

DL = Drip Line
FL = Main Feed Line
FR = Flush Return



Attachment B
Recycled Water Use Areas
Ragged Point Inn, San Luis Obispo County

Attachment C

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R3-2003-0051

for

RAGGED POINT INN,
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

INFLUENT MONITORING

Representative influent samples shall be collected and analyzed as follows:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling and Analyzing Frequency
Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Monthly
BOD, 5-day	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Monthly

EFFLUENT MONITORING

Representative samples of discharge resulting from peak loading conditions shall be collected and analyzed as follows:

Parameter	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling and Analyzing Frequency
Date and time when ocean discharge begins and ends	Date and time	--	Daily
Date and time when wastewater disinfection begins and ends[1]	Date and time	--	Daily
Daily Flow	Million Gallons	Metered[2]	Daily
Mean Daily Flow	Million Gallons per Day (MGD)	Calculated	Monthly
Maximum Daily Flow	MGD	Metered[2]	Daily
Settleable Solids	mL/L	Grab	Daily
Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Twice per Month
BOD, 5-day	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Twice per Month
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	Grab	Monthly
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Quarterly (Jan/Apr/Jul/Oct)
Grease and Oil	mg/L	Grab	" "
pH	units	Grab	" "
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab	" "

[1] Continuous disinfection of all wastewater is preferred.
[2] Flow measurements shall be conducted by a continuous flow meter within the waste stream.

Chronic Toxicity[3]	TUc	Grab	Once in life of permit (July 2004)

Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels[4] (µg/L)
Arsenic	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	Annually (July)	All methods contained in Table II-3, pg 33 of 2001 Ocean Plan, with exception to the Direct Current Plasma method
Cadmium	mg/L	" "	" "	" "
Chromium (Hex)	mg/L	" "	" "	" "
Copper	mg/L	" "	" "	" "
Lead	mg/L	" "	" "	" "
Mercury	µg/L	" "	" "	" "
Nickel	mg/L	" "	" "	" "
Selenium	mg/L	" "	" "	" "
Silver	mg/L	" "	" "	" "
Zinc	mg/L	" "	" "	" "

[3] Critical life stage toxicity tests are required to measure chronic toxicity (TUc). 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, and after Executive Officer approval, monitoring can be reduced to the most sensitive species. Dilution and control water should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving water. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each bioassay test and reported with the test results. The following tests shall be used to measure TUc:

Species	Effect	Test Duration	Bioassay Reference
abalone, Haliotis rufescens	abnormal shell development	48 hours	see* below
giant kelp, Macrosystis pyrifera	% germination; germ tube length	48 hours	see *below
Silversides, Menidia beryllina	larval growth rate; percent survival	7 days	see **below

Toxicity Reduction Requirements:
If the discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation based on toxicity objectives, a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) shall be required. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source of the toxicity. Once the toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to the required level.

[4] Minimum Levels (taken from Appendix II of the 2001 California Ocean Plan) represent the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of method-specific analytical procedures and the absence of matrix interferences.

The Discharger must instruct their laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Level is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical date derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point in the calibration curve.

The Discharger must report with each sample result the reported Minimum Level and the laboratory's current Method Detection Limit (MDL).

Dischargers must report analytical results using the following protocols:

1. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported Minimum* Level must be reported "as measured" by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
2. Sample results less than the reported Minimum Level, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, must be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified", or DNQ. The laboratory must write the estimated chemical concentration of the sample next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc.").
3. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL must be reported as "Not Detected", or ND.

Cyanide	mg/L	" "	" "	" "
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	mg/L	Grab	Once in life of permit (July 2004)[5]	See Appendix II, pg. 29 of 2001 Ocean Plan
Chlorinated Phenolics	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	" "	" "
Endosulfan	µg/L	" "	" "	0.01
Endrin	µg/L	" "	" "	0.01
HCH	µg/L	" "	" "	See Table II-4, pg 34 of 2001 Ocean Plan
Radionuclide	pCi/L	Grab	" "	--

Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels (µg/L)	
				Gas Chromatography Method	Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry Method
Acrolein	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	Once in life of permit (July 2004)[5]	2	5
Antimony	g/L	" "	" "	All methods contained in Table II-3, pg 33 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) Methane	mg/L	" "	" "	--	5
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) Ether	g/L	Grab	" "	10	2
Chlorobenzene	mg/L	24-hr. Composite	" "	0.5	2
Chromium (III)	g/L	" "	" "	See Table II-3. pg 33 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	g/L	" "	" "	--	10
Dichlorobenzenes	g/L	" "	" "	See Table II-2. pg 30 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
Diethyl Phthalate	g/L	" "	" "	10	2
Dimethyl Phthalate	g/L	" "	" "	10	2
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	mg/L	" "	" "	10	5
2,4-dinitrophenol	mg/L	" "	" "	5	5
Ethylbenzene	g/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
Fluoranthene	mg/L	" "	" "	10	1
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	mg/L	" "	" "	5	5
Isophorone	g/L	" "	" "	10	1
Nitrobenzene	mg/L	" "	" "	10	1
Thallium	mg/L	" "	" "	See Table II-3. pg 33 of 2001 Ocean Plan	

[5] These substances have little potential to be present in the discharge. Effluent monitoring for these substances is not required if the Discharger submits certification that such substances are not added to the waste stream, and that no change has occurred from activities that could cause such substances to be present in the waste stream. Such election does not relieve the discharger from the requirement to meet all effluent limitations.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels (µg/L)	
				Gas Chromatography Method	Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry Method
Toluene	g/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
Tributyltin	µg/L	" "	" "	--	--
1,1,1-trichloroethane	g/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
1,1,2-trichloroethane	g/L	" "	" "	0.5	2

Protection of Human Health - Carcinogens

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels (µg/L)	
				Gas Chromatography Method	Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry Method
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	24-hr. Composite	Once in life of permit (July 2004)[5]	2	2
Aldrin	ng/L	" "	" "	0.005	--
Benzene	mg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
Benzidine	ng/L	" "	" "	--	5
Beryllium	µg/L	" "	" "	All methods contained in Table II-3, pg 33 of 2001 Ocean Plan, with exception to the Direct Current Plasma and Flame Atomic Absorption methods	
Bis(2-chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	" "	" "	--	1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	mg/L	" "	" "	10	5
Carbon tetrachloride	mg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
Chlordane	ng/L	" "	" "	0.1	--
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
Chloroform	mg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
DDT	ng/L	" "	" "	See Table II-4, pg 34 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
1,4-dichlorobenzene	mg/L	" "	" "	See Table II-1 and II-2, pgs. 29-30 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	" "	" "	--	5
1,2-dichloroethane	mg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
1,1-dichloroethylene	mg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	mg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
1,3-dichloropropene	mg/L	" "	" "	See Table II-1 and II-2, pgs. 29-30 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
dieldrin	ng/L	" "	" "	0.01	--
2,4-dinitrotoluene	mg/L	" "	" "	10	5
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	" "	" "	--	1

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Minimum Levels (µg/L)	
				Gas Chromatography Method	Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry Method
Halomethanes	mg/L	" "	" "		
Heptachlor	µg/L	" "	" "	0.01	--
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	" "	" "	0.01	--
Hexachlorobenzene	ng/L	" "	" "	--	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	mg/L	" "	" "	5	1
Hexachloroethane	mg/L	" "	" "	5	1
N-nitrosodimethylamine	mg/L	" "	" "	10	5
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	mg/L	" "	" "	10	5
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	mg/L	" "	" "	10	1
PAHs	µg/L	" "	" "	See Appendix II, pg. 29 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
PCBs	ng/L	" "	" "	See Table II-4, pg 34 of 2001 Ocean Plan	
TCDD equivalents	pg/L	" "	" "	--	--
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	g/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	mg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
Toxaphene	ng/L	" "	" "	0.5	--
Trichloroethylene	mg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	" "	" "	10	10
Vinyl Chloride	mg/L	" "	" "	0.5	2

RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

The Discharger shall visually inspect the receiving water daily during ocean discharge and keep a log of conditions that may be due to the discharge, including discoloration, floating substances and odor. If water contact recreation occurs, such activity shall be reported in the log and samples of the receiving water shall be collected between the swimming area and discharge area and analyzed for total coliform organisms and fecal coliform organisms.

WATER RECYCLING AREA MONITORING

During periods of water recycling (i.e. land disposal or irrigation), the Discharger shall inspect all water recycling areas at least twice weekly. The Discharger shall note compliance status with the Water Recycling Requirements (Section D) of Order No. R3-2003-0051. In particular, the Discharger shall note at least the following: the presence of any puddled wastewater, runoff of wastewater into publicly-accessible areas, evidence of public access into any disposal area, erosion caused by the discharge, or any damage or repair to plumbing. 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.

REPORTING

In reporting monitoring data, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, constituents and concentrations are readily discernible. Laboratory analyses sheets, entries to the receiving water log, a summary of entries to the water recycling area inspection logs, records of breakdowns, alarms, or abnormal operating conditions, and steps taken toward correction shall be submitted with the monitoring report. Also included will be status reports on any project pertaining to wastewater treatment facility improvements or other compliance issues. Monitoring reports shall also include the name and certification level of operations staff and a summary of the time spent and activities performed by certified operators in the operations and maintenance of the Ragged Point Inn wastewater facilities. Monitoring reports shall be submitted by the 30th day of each month and summarize all of the information gathered for the preceding month.

Note on detection limits: When the effluent limit is below the detection limit, compliance determinations will be made when the concentration of the constituent is found to be greater than or equal to the detection limit.

ORDERED BY: Bradley E. Hagemann
For Executive Officer
10/29/03
Date

S:\WB\Coastal Watershed\Staff\MThompson\Regulated Facilities\NPDES\Ragged Point Inn\NPDES Order No. R3-2003-0051\Adopted Order\MRP.doc3