

**DRAFT ORDER NO. R3-2017-0027  
NPDES NO. CA0005274**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR GRANITE ROCK COMPANY  
ARTHUR R. WILSON QUARRY  
DISCHARGE TO PAJARO RIVER**

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

**Table 1. Discharger Information**

<b>Discharger</b>	Granite Rock Company
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Arthur R. Wilson Quarry
<b>Facility Address</b>	End of Quarry Road
	Aromas, CA 95004
	San Benito County

**Table 2. Discharge Location**

<b>Discharge Point</b>	<b>Effluent Description</b>	<b>Discharge Point Latitude (North)</b>	<b>Discharge Point Longitude (West)</b>	<b>Receiving Water</b>
001	Treated wastewater and storm water	36.93° N	121.6161° W	Pajaro River

**Table 3. Administrative Information**

This Order was adopted by the Central Coast Water Board on:	<b>September 21, 2017</b>
This Order shall become effective on:	<b>December 1, 2017</b>
This Order shall expire on:	<b>November 30, 2022</b>
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:	<b>June 3, 2022</b>
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Central Coast Water Board have classified this discharge as follows:	<b>Minor</b>

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R3-2010-0025 is superseded upon the effective date of this Order and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this amended Order.

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John M. Robertson, Executive Officer

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## I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Arthur R. Wilson Quarry (hereinafter the Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in Fact Sheet (Attachment F) sections I and II.

## 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. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.
- 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/requirements in subsections III.B, III.C, and IV.B are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.
- 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.
- 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.

**THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED**, that Order No. R3-2010-0025 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order 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. If any part of this Order is subject to a temporary stay of enforcement, unless otherwise specified, the Discharger shall comply with the analogous portions of the previous Order, which shall remain in effect for all purposes during the pendency of the stay.

## III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A.** Discharge of process wastewater at a location or in a manner other than as described by this Order is prohibited.

- B. The discharge of any waste not specifically regulated by this Order is prohibited.
- C. 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 Provisions I.G (Bypass), is prohibited.
- D. The discharge shall not cause or contribute to adverse impacts to beneficial uses of water or to threatened or endangered species and their habitat.
- E. Creation of a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the CWC, is prohibited.
- F. The discharge shall not cause or contribute to downstream flooding within the Pajaro River.
- G. The flow rate of the discharge of Facility process water from the Quarry Storage Reservoir to the Pajaro River shall not exceed 9.0 MGD.
- H. The discharge of Facility process water from the Quarry Storage Reservoir to the Pajaro River shall not occur when Pajaro River flows are greater than 13,000 MGD (corresponding to a Pajaro River stage of approximately 31.3 feet) as measured at the Chittenden gauging station
- I. The discharge of fecal coliform bacteria originating from human sources at Discharge Point No. 001 to the Pajaro River is prohibited.

**IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS**

**A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001**

**1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001**

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E:

**Table 4. Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
pH	standard units	7.0 – 8.3 at all times	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	---
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	---
Turbidity	NTUs	---	50
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail	---	Pass <sup>[1]</sup>
Suspended Sediments	mg/L	<sup>[2]</sup>	
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	12	24
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.050	0.10
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	10	20
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	4.3	8.5
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	1.8	3.6
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1,000	5,000
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1,000	---
Molybdenum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	10	---
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	0.025	---
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N), Dry Weather <sup>[3]</sup>	mg/L	3.9	---

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N), Wet Weather <sup>[4]</sup>	mg/L	8.0	---
Orthophosphate (as P), Dry Weather <sup>[3]</sup>	mg/L	0.14	---
Orthophosphate (as P), Wet Weather <sup>[4]</sup>	mg/L	0.3	---

<sup>[1]</sup> The limitation for chronic toxicity shall be “Pass” or “P” as described in Section V.A. of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) attached to this Order.

<sup>[2]</sup> The following shall apply for the suspended sediments limitation:

- For a discharge duration of 1 day (24 hours) or less, the suspended sediments concentration (SSC) cannot exceed 1,807 mg/L.
- For a discharge duration of 2 days (48 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 665 mg/L for both days.
- For a discharge duration of 2 to 14 days (48 to 336 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 244 mg/L for each day.
- For a discharge duration of 14 to 49 days (336 to 1,176 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 90 mg/L for each day.
- For a discharge duration of greater than 49 days (1,176 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 90 mg/L for each day.

<sup>[3]</sup> May 1- October 31

<sup>[4]</sup> November 1- April 30

**B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable**

**C. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable**

**V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

**A. Surface Water Limitations**

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge from the wastewater treatment facility shall not cause the following in the receiving waters:

1. Waters shall be free of coloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses. Coloration attributable to materials of waste origin shall not be greater than 15 units or 10 percent above natural background color, whichever is greater.
2. Waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, that cause nuisance, or that adversely affect beneficial uses.
3. Waters shall not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
4. Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
5. Waters shall not contain settleable material in concentrations that result in deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
6. Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other similar materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

7. Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
8. The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate to surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
9. Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increase in turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits:
  - a. Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU), increases shall not exceed 20 percent.
  - b. Where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 JTU, increases shall not exceed 10 JTU.
  - c. Where natural turbidity is greater than 100 JTU, increases shall not exceed 10 percent.
10. The pH value shall not be depressed below 7.0 nor raised above 8.3. The change in normal ambient pH levels shall not exceed 0.5 in fresh water.
11. Dissolved oxygen concentrations in receiving waters shall not be reduced below 7.0 mg/L at any time.
12. At no time or place shall the temperature be increased by more than 5°F above natural receiving water temperature. At no time shall the discharge cause Pajaro River temperature to exceed 68°F in October or November and 57°F in December through April. If the background Pajaro River temperature exceeds 68°F in October or November and 57°F in December through April, then the discharge shall not cause any observable increase in background temperature.
13. All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations which are toxic to, or which produce detrimental physiological responses in, human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. Survival of aquatic life in surface waters subjected to a waste discharge or other controllable water quality conditions shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge.
14. The discharge of wastes shall not cause concentrations of unionized ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) to exceed 0.025 mg/L (as N) in the receiving water.
15. No individual pesticide or combination of pesticides shall reach concentrations that adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life. For waters where existing concentrations are presently nondetectable or where beneficial uses would be impaired by concentrations in excess of nondetectable levels, total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides shall not be present at concentrations detectable within the accuracy of analytical methods as prescribed in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, latest edition, or other equivalent methods approved by the Executive Officer.
16. Waters shall not contain organic substances in concentrations greater than the following:

**Table 5. Organic Substances Water Quality Objectives**

Parameter	Water Quality Objective
Phenol	1.0 µg/L
Methylene Blue Activated Substances	0.2 mg/L
Total Phenols	0.1 mg/L
PCBs	0.3 µg/L
Phthalate Esters	0.002 µg/L

17. 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 which presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. In no circumstance shall receiving waters contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for radioactivity presented in Table 4 of Title 22 California Code of Regulations, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 5.
18. Receiving waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified for drinking water in Table 64431-A (Primary MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals) and Table 64444-A (Primary MCLs for Organic Chemicals) of Title 22 California Code of Regulations, Division 4, Chapter 15.
19. Fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a log mean of 200 per 100 mL, nor shall more than 10 percent of samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 400 per 100 mL.
20. Waters used for irrigation and livestock watering shall not contain chemical constituents in excess of those levels specified for irrigation and livestock watering in Section III, Table 3-4 of the Basin Plan.
21. Receiving waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect the agricultural beneficial use. (Interpretation of adverse effect shall be derived from guidelines of the University of California Agricultural Extension Service presented in Section III, Table 3-3 of the Basin Plan.)
22. The following concentrations of metals shall not be exceeded for the protection of aquatic life.

**Table 6. Hardness Dependent Metal Criteria**

Parameter	Receiving Water Hardness (mg/L)	
	> 100 mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>	< 100 mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Cadmium	0.03	0.004
Chromium	0.05	0.05
Copper	0.03	0.01
Lead	0.03	0.03
Mercury	0.0002	0.0002
Nickel	0.4	0.1
Zinc	0.2	0.004

23. The following surface water quality objectives for the Pajaro River at Chittenden, established by Table 3-7 of the Basin Plan, shall not be exceeded.

TDS	Chloride	Sulfate	Boron	Sodium
1,000 mg/L	250 mg/L Cl	250 mg/L SO <sub>4</sub>	1.0 mg/L B	200 mg/L Na

**B. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable**

**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 CFR 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants*.

**C. Special Provisions**

**1. Reopener Provisions**

This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122 and 124, as necessary, to include additional conditions or limitations based on newly available information or to implement any U.S. EPA approved, new, State WQO.

**2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

**a. Toxicity Reduction Requirements**

If the discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation for toxicity specified by section IV.A of this Order, the Discharger shall conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) in accordance with the Discharger's TRE Workplan.

A TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases: characterization; identification; and confirmation using aquatic organism toxicity tests. 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 if a toxicity effluent limitation in this Order is exceeded. The Workplan shall be prepared in accordance with current technical guidance and reference material, including EPA/600/2-88-062, and shall describe, at a minimum:

- i. Actions proposed to investigate/identify the causes/sources of toxicity;



- ii. Actions proposed to mitigate the discharge’s adverse effects, to correct the non-compliance, and/or to prevent the recurrence of acute or chronic toxicity; and
- iii. A schedule to implement these actions.

When monitoring detects effluent toxicity greater than a limitation in 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 (EO) as soon as possible after receiving monitoring results. The EO will determine whether to initiate enforcement action, whether to require the Discharger to implement a TRE, or to implement other measures. The Discharger shall conduct a TRE considering guidance provided by the U.S. EPA’s Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Procedures, Phases 1, 2, and 3 (EPA document Nos. EPA 600/3-88/034, 600/3-88/035, and 600/3-88/036, respectively). A TRE, if necessary, shall be conducted in accordance with the following schedule.

**Table 7. 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 EO.
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 EO.

- 3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention – Not Applicable**
- 4. **Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications**
  - a. **Erosion and Sediment Control.** By October 1 of each year, the Discharger shall inspect, install, and properly operate all erosion and sediment control systems necessary to ensure compliance with this Order.
- 5. **Special Provisions for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) – Not Applicable**
- 6. **Other Special Provisions**
  - a. **Discharges of Storm Water.** This Order applies to discharges of process wastewater and storm water from Discharge Point No. 001. All other storm water runoff from the Facility can be discharged only in accordance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board’s Water Quality Order 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities*.
- 7. **Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable**

**VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION**

**A. Standard Provisions**

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). For priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP. If no methods are specified for a given pollutant it shall be analyzed by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding MLs.

#### **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

### Arithmetic Mean ( $\mu$ )

Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

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

### 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.

### Bioaccumulative

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

### Carcinogenic

Pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

### Coefficient of Variation (CV)

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

### Daily Discharge

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

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

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

### Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

### **Dilution Credit**

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

### **Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)**

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

### **Enclosed Bays**

Enclosed Bays means 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 the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

### **Estimated Chemical Concentration**

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

### **Estuaries**

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

### **Inland Surface Waters**

All surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

### **Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation**

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

### **Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation**

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

### **Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)**

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of

measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

### **Median**

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

### **Method Detection Limit (MDL)**

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

### **Minimum Level (ML)**

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

### **Mixing Zone**

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

### **Not Detected (ND)**

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

### **Persistent Pollutants**

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

### **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 a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The 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.

### **Pollution Prevention**

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

### **Reporting Level (RL)**

The 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 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

### **Source of Drinking Water**

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Central Coast Water Board Basin Plan.

### **Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ )**

Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

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

where:

x is the observed value;

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

n is the number of samples.

### **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)**

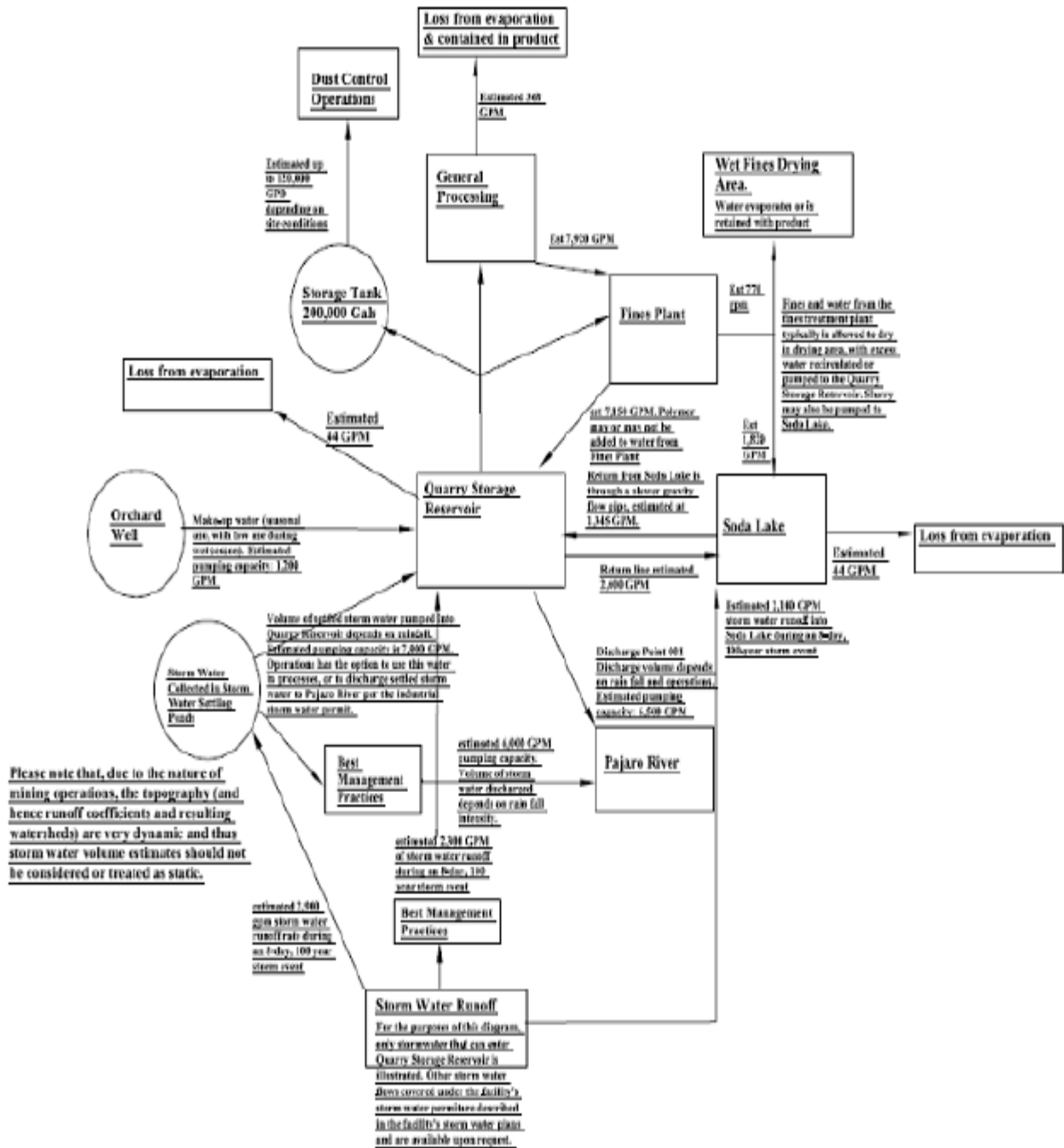
TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection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

**ATTACHMENT B – MAP**





ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



## ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

### I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

#### A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and 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; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
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, U.S. EPA, 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 (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 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 (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); 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. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

#### **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 judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
  - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Central Coast Water Board required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

4. The Central Coast Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Central Coast Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)
5. Notice
  - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The notice shall be sent to the Central Coast Region Water Board. As of December 21, 2020 all notices be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
  - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). The notice shall be sent to the Central Coast Region Water Board. As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

#### H. Upset

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

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

## II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

### A. General

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

### B. Duty to Reapply

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

### C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the 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 approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapters N or O. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N or O. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapters N or O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3), 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 U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA 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 U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

**B. Signatory and Certification Requirements**

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, V.B.5, and V.B.6 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
2. All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for

permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(1).)

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));
  - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)
5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(d).)
6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – V.B.1, V.B.2, or V.B.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 C.F.R. part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(e).)

### C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board for reporting the results of monitoring, sludge use, or disposal practices. As of December 21,

2016, all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J and comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Central Coast Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

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

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

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

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which 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 report 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.

For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (i.e., combined sewer overflow, sanitary sewer overflow, or bypass event), type of overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volume untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

As of December 21, 2020, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted to the Central Coast Region Water Board and must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J. The reports shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Central Coast Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:
  - 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 on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

**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 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. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Central Coast Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (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 U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

**J. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data**

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(b). U.S. EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(c)]. U.S. EPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(9).)

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

- A.** 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 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

## **VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS**

### **A. 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) 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.** Publicly owned wastewater treatment plans shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Title 23 of the California Administrative Code.
- 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 germs 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 CFR 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 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 reclaimed water is subject to the approval of the Central Coast Board. Production and use of reclaimed water shall be in conformance with reclamation criteria established in Chapter 3, Title 22, of the California Administrative Code and Chapter 7, Division 7, of the CWC. An engineering report pursuant to section 60323, Title 22, of the California Administrative Code is required and a waiver or water reclamation requirements from the Central Coast 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.
14. 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 Department of Health Services (DHS) 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 Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the State Department of Fish and Game. If the laboratory used or proposed for use by the discharger is not certified by the DHS or, where appropriate, the Department of Fish and Game due to restrictions in the State's laboratory certification program, the discharger shall be considered in compliance with this provision provided:
  - a. Data results remain consistent with results of samples analyzed by the Central Coast Water Board;



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.
  - c. 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 reports electronically to the:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Central Coast Region  
centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov  
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

In addition, "Dischargers" with designated major discharges shall submit a copy of each document to:

Regional Administrator  
U.S. EPA, Region 9  
Attention: CWA Standards and Permits Office (WTR-5)  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, California 94105

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 U.S. EPA. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Records IV.C.
8. By January 30 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.

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.

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 CFR Part 403), where categorical pretreatment standards have been established, or are to be established, (according to 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N), shall comply with the appropriate pretreatment standards:
  - a. By the date specified therein;
  - b. Within three (3) years of the effective date specified therein, but in no case later than July 1, 1984; or,
  - c. 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 CFR 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<sub>5</sub>, 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.

$$\text{Average} = (X1 + X2 + \dots + Xn) / n$$

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 CFR 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:
  - a.** Discharge a daily pollutant loading in excess of that allowed by contract with the "Discharger" or by Federal, State, or Local law;
  - b.** Discharge wastewater which substantially differs in nature or constituents from its average discharge;
  - c.** 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
  - d.** 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 CFR 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)

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Coast Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

### I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. Laboratory Certification. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.
- B. The 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  $\pm 10$  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. For priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest Minimum Levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP. If no methods are specified for a given pollutant it shall be analyzed by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding MLs.
- 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:** 1<sup>st</sup> day of calendar month through last day of calendar month.

**Annually:** January 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>

**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 Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description (include Latitude and Longitude when available)
001	EFF-001	Effluent discharged from Quarry Storage Reservoir before its contact with receiving water. Latitude: 36.93° N, Longitude: 121.6161° W
---	RSW-001	In the Pajaro River upstream of Discharge Point No. 001 where water samples reflect water quality before the addition of effluent to the receiving water.
---	RSW-002	In the Pajaro River approximately 100 to 200 feet downstream of Discharge Point No. 001, where a representative sample that indicates the impact of effluent on receiving water.

The North latitude and West longitude information in Table 1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

**III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE**

**IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Monitoring Location EFF-001**

- 1. The Discharger shall monitor effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level:

**Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Quarry Storage Reservoir Minimum Sampling Frequency	Lower Hole Stormwater Collection Pond Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow	MGD	Measured	1/Day	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Suspended Sediment	mg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1][2]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Turbidity	NTUs	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Hour <sup>[3]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Boron	mg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Aluminum	µg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Iron	µg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Molybdenum	µg/L	Grab	1/Week <sup>[1]</sup>	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 mL	Grab	1/Discharge Event	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Diazinon	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Chronic Toxicity <sup>[4][5]</sup>	Pass/Fail	Grab	1/Discharge Event	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
CTR Pollutants <sup>[6][7]</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event
Title 22 Pollutants <sup>[8][9]</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term	1/Permit Term – Discharge Event

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Quarry Storage Reservoir Minimum Sampling Frequency	Lower Hole Stormwater Collection Pond Minimum Sampling Frequency
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- [1] Monitoring for these pollutants at weekly intervals is based on an assumption of one discharge event per year during the wet season (October 1 through May 31) that lasts for 3 to 4 days. If a single discharge event continues for more than 7 days, monitoring for this constituent will be required a second time following a weekly interval; however, monitoring is required at monthly intervals thereafter.
- [2] Analysis for suspended sediment concentration shall be performed in accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D3977-97B [Standard test methods for determining sediment concentration in water samples (ASTM Designation: D-3977-97)].
- [3] Hourly during the discharge. Upon approval of the Executive Officer, sampling may be reduced to one time sampling during discharges as supported by applicable data showing that the effluent temperature is consistently at or below the receiving water temperature and will not be likely to cause excursions above the prescribed limits.
- [4] Whole effluent chronic toxicity monitoring shall be conducted according to the requirements established in section V.A of this MRP.
- [5] Monitoring for chronic toxicity during each discharge event is based on an assumption of one discharge event per year, or less. If there is more than one discharge event per wet season, monitoring for chronic toxicity is required no more than two times per wet season.
- [6] Those 126 pollutants with applicable water quality objectives established by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) at 40 CFR 131.38.
- [7] Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants shall adhere to applicable provisions of the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP). The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Levels (MLs) presented in Appendix 4 of the SIP are the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select MLs, which are below applicable water quality criteria of the CTR; and when applicable water quality criteria are below all MLs, the Discharger and its analytical laboratory shall select the lowest ML.
- [8] Analytical methods shall adhere to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) established by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Division 4, Chapter 15, section 64432 (inorganics) and section 64445.1 (organics).
- [9] The Title 22 pollutants are those pollutants for which the Department of Public Health has established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) at Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, sections 64431 (inorganic chemicals) and 64444 (organic chemicals) of the California Code of Regulations.

**V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Chronic Toxicity Testing**

The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing in accordance with the following chronic toxicity testing requirements.

1. **Test Frequency.** The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing in accordance with the schedule established by this MRP while discharging at Discharge Point No. 001, as summarized in Table E-2, above.
2. **Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity.** The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 100 percent effluent.
3. **Sample Volume and Holding Time.** The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.
4. **Freshwater Test Species and Test Methods.** The Permittee shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples at the IWC for the discharge in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of*

*Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater Organisms* (U.S. EPA Report No. EPA-821-R-02-013, or subsequent editions). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

- a. A 96-hour static renewal or static non-renewal toxicity test with a vertebrate, the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).
  - b. A 96-hour static renewal or static non-renewal toxicity test with an invertebrate, the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01).
  - c. A 96-hour static renewal or static non-renewal toxicity test with a plant, the green algae, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).
5. **Species Sensitivity Screening.** Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this permit's first required sample collection. The Permittee shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, the invertebrate, and the alga species identified in section V.A.4, above. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge. The species that exhibits the highest "Percent (%) Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit term.
6. **Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements.** Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.
- a. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent (%) Effect" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the TST approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response  $0.75 \times$  Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass". A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail". The relative "Percent (%) Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as:  $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$ .
  - b. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all TAC specified in the referenced test method, then the Permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days.
  - c. Dilution water and control water shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. For the *Selenastrum capricornutum* test, synthetic laboratory water with a hardness similar to the receiving water shall be used as the control and dilution water. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
  - d. Monthly reference toxicant testing shall be performed. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported.
  - e. The Permittee shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the MRP and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).



- f. **Ammonia Removal.** Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Central Coast Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Permittee must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following conditions and steps may be used to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and not other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.
- i. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.
  - ii. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.
  - iii. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.
  - iv. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.

When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent.

7. **Notification.** The Permittee shall notify the Central Coast Water Board verbally within 72 hours and in writing within 14 days after the receipt of test results exceeding a median monthly summary result of "Fail" during routine monitoring or a single test result of "Fail" during accelerated monitoring.
8. **Accelerated Monitoring Requirements.** Within 24 hours of the time the Permittee becomes aware of a median monthly summary result "Fail", the Permittee shall implement an accelerated monitoring schedule consisting of four toxicity tests—consisting of 5-effluent concentrations (including the discharge IWC) and a control—conducted at approximately 2 week intervals, over an 8 week period. If each of the accelerated toxicity tests results is "Pass," the Permittee shall return to routine monitoring for the next monitoring period. If one of the accelerated toxicity tests results in "Fail", the Permittee shall immediately implement the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process conditions set forth below.

9. **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process**

- a. **Preparation and Implementation of a Detailed TRE Work Plan.** The Permittee shall immediately initiate a TRE using, according to type of treatment facility, EPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989) and within 30 days submit to the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer a detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the generic initial investigation TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer:

- i. Further actions by the Permittee to investigate, identify, and correct causes of toxicity.
    - ii. Actions the Permittee will take to mitigate effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
    - iii. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
  - b. TIE Implementation.** The Permittee may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test methods and, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.
  - c.** Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Permittee shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.
  - d.** The Permittee shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TRE process. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE has begun.
  - e.** The Central Coast Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of the causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.
- 10. Reporting.** The SMR shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:
- a.** The toxicity test results for the TST approach, reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent (%) Effect" at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge.
  - b.** Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
  - c.** TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.
  - d.** Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results for each toxicity test.

## VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

## VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

**VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Monitoring Location RSW-001 and RSW-002**

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Pajaro River at RSW-001 and RSW-002 as follows:

**Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Field Measurement	1/Month <sup>[1]</sup>
Temperature	°F	Field Measurement	1/Hour <sup>[2]</sup>
pH	standard units	Field Measurement	1/Month <sup>[1]</sup>
Visual Observations	---	Field Observation	1/Month <sup>[1]</sup>
Flow	MGD or cfs	Measured	1/Hour <sup>[3]</sup>
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Month <sup>[1]</sup>
TDS	mg/L	Grab	1/Month <sup>[1]</sup>
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	1/Month <sup>[1]</sup>
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	1/Month <sup>[1]</sup>
Boron	mg/L	Grab	1/Month <sup>[1]</sup>
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	1/Month <sup>[1]</sup>
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Month <sup>[1]</sup>
Chronic Toxicity <sup>[4]</sup>	Pass/Fail	Grab	1/Discharge Event <sup>[5]</sup>
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term <sup>[6]</sup>
CTR Priority Pollutants <sup>[7]</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term <sup>[6]</sup>
Title 22 Pollutants <sup>[8]</sup>	µg/L	Grab	2/Permit Term <sup>[6]</sup>

- <sup>[1]</sup> These monthly monitoring requirements shall be conducted only during periods of discharge to the Pajaro River (i.e., in each calendar month that a discharge occurs, monthly monitoring requirements must be conducted).
- <sup>[2]</sup> Prior to each Pajaro River discharge, and hourly during the discharge. Sampling may be reduced to one time sampling during discharges as supported by applicable data showing that the effluent temperature is consistently at or below the receiving water temperature and will not be likely to cause excursions above the prescribed limits (see Receiving Water Limitation V.A.12). Alternate sampling locations may be established to account for safety considerations as long as alternate locations produce characteristic temperature data. Reductions in sampling frequency and the selection of alternate sampling locations are contingent upon Executive Officer approval. Hardness shall be monitored at RSW-002 only.
- <sup>[3]</sup> Prior to each Pajaro River discharge, and hourly during the discharge, as measured at the Chittenden Gauging Station.
- <sup>[4]</sup> Whole effluent chronic toxicity monitoring shall be conducted according to the requirements established in section V.A of this MRP.
- <sup>[5]</sup> Receiving water monitoring for toxicity shall be conducted coincident with effluent toxicity monitoring.
- <sup>[6]</sup> Monitoring shall occur during the first discharge event following the effective date of this Order. Sample collection shall be reported in the first quarterly report submitted following completion of the sampling event. Data shall be reported in the first quarterly report submitted following receipt of the data from the analytical laboratory.
- <sup>[7]</sup> Analytical methods shall adhere to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) established by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Division 4, Chapter 15, section 64432 (inorganics) and section 64445.1 (organics).
- <sup>[8]</sup> The Title 22 pollutants are those pollutants for which the Department of Public Health has established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) at Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, sections 64431 (inorganic chemicals) and 64444 (organic chemicals) of the California Code of Regulations.

**IX. BIOSOLIDS MONITORING – NOT APPLICABLE**

**X. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE**

**XI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

The Discharger shall comply with all 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 website <[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/ciwqs/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/)>. The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit SMR’s including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-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. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

**Table E-4. 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 – Monthly	MRP Sections IV (Effluent) and VIII (Receiving Water)	Monthly	First day of second calendar month following period of sampling (first report due Feb 1, 2017)
NPDES Monitoring Report – once per permit	MRP Section VIII (Receiving Water)	Once per permit	April 1, 2022 or within 2 months of sampling, whichever is sooner
NPDES Summary Report	Attachment D, Standard Provision VIII.D.8	Annually	January 30 following calendar year of sampling
ROWD Application	Permit Renewal Application	Once per permit	June 3, 2022

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

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

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

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

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. 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.
5. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).
6. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL), average weekly effluent limitation (AWEL), or maximum daily effluent limitation, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
- a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, 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.
  - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
7. 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 waste discharge requirements; 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](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring)>.

**D. Other Reports**

- 1.** In accordance with Special Provision VI.C.4.a of the Order, the Discharger shall certify by October 1 of each year that necessary measures have been taken and pollution control equipment and systems are in proper condition to comply with the terms of the Order during the impending rainy season.
- 2.** 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 quarterly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.

**ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET**

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**ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET**

As described in section II.B of this 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**

<b>WDID</b>	2 352000001
<b>Discharger</b>	Granite Rock Company
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Arthur R. Wilson Quarry
<b>Facility Address</b>	End of Quarry Road
	Aromas, CA 95004
	San Benito County
<b>Facility Contact, Title and Phone</b>	Aaron Johnston, VP-Safety, Environmental, and Quality, (831) 768-2100
<b>Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports</b>	Same as above
<b>Mailing Address</b>	350 Technology Drive, Watsonville, CA 95076
<b>Billing Address</b>	Same as mailing
<b>Type of Facility</b>	Granite Quarry and Processing, NAICS Code 212313/SIC Codes 1423, 2951 and 4212
<b>Major or Minor Facility</b>	Minor
<b>Threat to Water Quality</b>	3
<b>Complexity</b>	C
<b>Pretreatment Program</b>	None
<b>Recycling Requirements</b>	None
<b>Facility Permitted Flow</b>	9.0 million gallons per day (MGD)
<b>Facility Design Flow</b>	9.0 MGD
<b>Watershed</b>	Pajaro River Watershed
<b>Receiving Water</b>	Pajaro River
<b>Receiving Water Type</b>	Inland Surface Water

- A. Granite Rock Company (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Arthur R. Wilson Quarry (hereinafter Facility), a granite quarry and processing 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.

- B.** The Discharger is regulated pursuant to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0005274. It was previously regulated by Order No. R3-2010-0025 which was adopted on December 9, 2010, and expired on January 28, 2016. The terms and conditions of the current Order have been automatically continued and remain in effect until new Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit are 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.

The Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that decreases the flow in any portion of a watercourse. The State Water Board retains the jurisdictional authority to enforce such requirements under Water Code section 1211.

- C.** When applicable, state law requires dischargers to file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights and receive approval for any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that decreases the flow in any portion of a watercourse. The State Water Board retains separate jurisdictional authority to enforce any applicable requirements under Water Code section 1211. This is not an NPDES permit requirement.
- D.** The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on July 27, 2015.

## **II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

### **A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls**

The Discharger mines, processes, and stockpiles granite rock aggregates, which are used as basic construction materials and as feed materials in on-site and off-site asphalt and concrete manufacturing plants.

The quarrying process entails many uses of water. Water flow through the Facility is designed to be a closed-loop system such that water recycling is maximized. Water intakes and inputs to the system include rainfall (including stormwater runoff), treated process water, and supplemental groundwater from an on-site well named Orchard Well. These waters are collected in the Facility's Quarry Storage Reservoir (also referred to as Quarry Lake) for settling and re-use. The removed solid material is stockpiled and sold as product. In 2015, Granite Rock built a new dewatering facility to improve water recovery from fine aggregate products while also allowing for efficient and effective treatment of the water which is used in the plant. The Discharger expects this to significantly decrease the use of polymer from current concentrations and improve overall water recycling.

Water losses from Quarry Lake include water lost due to evaporation, water used for dust control, and water consumed during processing. The Discharger manages Quarry Lake to retain the majority of storm events to reduce discharges. When a storm event or series of storm events overwhelm the capacity of water storage at the Facility, water is pumped from Quarry Lake and discharged through Discharge Point No. 001 to the Pajaro River.

Order No. R3-2010-0025 included storm water that entered Soda Lake, a man-made storage pond. Since issuance of Order No. R3-2010-0025, Soda Lake has been closed off such that it does not receive storm water from the Facility.

**B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters**

Discharges to the Pajaro River occur at Discharge Point No. 001 (36.93° N Latitude, 121.6161° W Longitude) from the Quarry Storage Reservoir, where water is pumped from the surface of the reservoir to a concrete reinforced bank that serves to dissipate energy and minimize erosion during discharge events. Discharges occur only after significant rain events, when water accumulation exceeds the storage capacity of the Facility. Based on experience of the past several years, the Discharger projects one discharge event per year lasting 4 to 5 days with a maximum daily discharge of approximately 7 to 8 million gallons.

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

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order for discharges from Discharge Point No. 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are as follows:

**Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		Monitoring Data (March 25, 2011)	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
pH	standard units	7.0 – 8.3 at all times		8.1	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	---	7.4	--
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	---	2,100	---
Turbidity	NTUs	---	50	---	7.7
Acute Toxicity	TUa	---	1.0 <sup>[1]</sup> [2]	---	<1.0 <sup>[3]</sup>
Suspended Sediments	mg/L	<sup>[4]</sup>		NA	NA
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.050	0.10	0.0028	0.0028
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	10	20	7.8	7.8
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	4.3	8.5	14	14
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1,000	5,000	870	870
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1,000	---	300	---
Molybdenum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	10	---	19	---

NA Not available. Data not submitted by Discharger.

[1] Or the background toxicity of the receiving water as determined by concurrent toxicity testing using upstream receiving water samples; the greater of the two shall apply.

[2] Survival of test organisms exposed to 100 percent effluent shall not be significantly reduced when compared to the survival of control organisms using a t-test.

[3] The effluent exhibited 90% survival in 100 percent effluent. The receiving water (background) exhibited 97.5% survival in 100% effluent.

[4] For a discharge duration of 1 day (24 hours) or less, the suspended sediments concentration (SSC) cannot exceed 1,807 mg/L.

For a discharge duration of 2 days (48 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 665 mg/L for both days.

For a discharge duration of 2 to 14 days (48 to 336 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 244 mg/L for each day. For a discharge duration of 14 to 49 days (336 to 1,176 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 90 mg/L for each day.

For a discharge duration of greater than 49 days (1,176 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 90 mg/L for each day.

**D. Compliance Summary**

A summary of the violations that occurred during the term of Order No. R3-2011-0007 are included in the table below.

**Table F-3. Compliance Summary**

Date	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
03/31/2011	Monthly Average	Total Dissolved Solids	1,700	1,000	mg/L
07/27/2016	Monthly Average	Total Dissolved Solids	2,100	1,000	mg/L
07/27/2016	Daily Maximum	Cyanide	14	8.5	ug/L
07/27/2016	Monthly Average	Molybdenum	19	10	ug/L

In addition to the violations in Table F-3, the Permittee incurred two violations for deficient monitoring, one violation for late reporting, and two episodes of unauthorized discharges. For the unauthorized discharges, the Permittee notified the Central Coast Water Board and monitored the effluent. All violations issued during the term of Order No. R3-2010-0025 are currently being addressed by the Central Coast Water Board for appropriate action.

**E. Planned Changes**

The Facility does not plan to implement any changes during the upcoming permit term.

**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 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. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

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

Under Water Code section 13389, this 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.

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

**1. Water Quality Control Plan.** The Central Coast Region Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin* (hereinafter Basin Plan), which designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for the Pacific Ocean. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan.

Beneficial uses established by the Basin Plan for Pajaro River are presented below:

**Table F-4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Pajaro River	Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) Agricultural Supply (AGR) Industrial Supply (IND) Ground Water Recharge (GWR) Water Contact (REC-1) Non-Contact Recreation (REC-2) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD) Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM) Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR) Fish Spawning (SPWN) Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH) Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)

2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the State. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
3. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Central Coast Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
4. **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 (“Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California”). Resolution No. 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 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.
5. **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.

- 6. 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, threatened, or endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

#### **D. Impaired Water Bodies on the CWA section 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 (WLAs) for point sources and Load Allocations (LAs) for non-point sources.

The U.S. EPA approved the State's 2012 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on July 30, 2015. The 2012 303(d) list identifies Pajaro River as impaired for boron, chlordane, chloride, chlorpyrifos, dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD), dieldrin, *E. coli*, fecal coliform, low dissolved oxygen, nitrate, nutrients, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), sedimentation/siltation, sodium, turbidity, and pH. TMDLs have been developed for chlorpyrifos and diazinon, fecal coliform, nutrients, and sediment. TMDLs for boron, chlordane, chloride, dieldrin, dissolved oxygen, PCBs, pH, sodium, and turbidity are scheduled for 2021.

This Order implements the requirements of all applicable TMDLs. See sections IV.C.7 through IV.C.11 for more information.

#### **E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations**

##### **1. Discharges of Storm Water**

For the control of storm water discharged from the site of the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities, if applicable, the Order requires the Discharger to seek authorization to discharge under and meet the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Order 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities*.

#### **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.** (No discharge at a location or in a manner except as described by the Order). The Order authorizes a single, specific point of discharge to surface waters, and the limitations and conditions established by the Order are based on specific information provided by the Discharger and gained by the Central Coast Water Board through site visits, monitoring reports, and other information. Discharges to surface waters at locations not contemplated by this Order or discharges of a character not contemplated by this Order are therefore viewed as inconsistent with CWA section 402's prohibition against discharges of pollutants except in compliance with the Act's permit requirements, effluent limitations, and other enumerated provisions. This prohibition is retained from the previous permit.
2. **Discharge Prohibition III.B.** (The discharge of any waste not specifically regulated by this Permit is prohibited). Because limitations and conditions of the Order have been prepared based on specific information provided by the Discharger and specific wastes described by the Discharger, the limitations and conditions of the Order do not adequately address waste streams not contemplated during drafting of the Order. To prevent the discharge of such waste streams that may be inadequately regulated, the Order prohibits the discharge of any waste that was not described by to the Central Coast Water Board during the process of permit reissuance.
3. **Discharge Prohibition III.C.** (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 CFR 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.
4. **Discharge Prohibition III.D.** (No adverse impacts to beneficial uses or threatened or endangered species). This prohibition is retained from the previous Order and is based on the Basin Plan, which, in accordance with CWC Section 13241, must include water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of nuisance.
5. **Discharge Prohibition III.E.** (Creation of a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the CWC, is prohibited). This prohibition is retained from the previous permit.
6. **Discharge Prohibition III.F., G., and H.** (Flooding prohibition, discharge flow limitations, and discharge flow restrictions). These prohibitions were added to previous orders to address potential concerns regarding downstream flooding, and are retained in the Order.
7. **Discharge Prohibition III.I.** (Discharge of fecal coliform to the Pajaro River is prohibited). This prohibition implements the TMDL for fecal coliform bacteria for the Pajaro River watershed, adopted by the Central Coast Water Board through Order No. R3-2009-0008.

## B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

### 1. Scope and Authority

CWA section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards. The discharges authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements

based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards (ELGs) for the Mineral Mining and Processing Category in 40 CFR Part 436 and limitations from the previous order.

The CWA requires U.S. EPA to develop ELGs representing application of best practicable treatment control technology (BPT), best available technology economically available (BAT), best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT), and new source performance standards (NSPS).

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

Effluent limitations, guidelines and standards for discharges from this Facility are covered under the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category, Subpart B - Crushed Stone Subcategory (40 CFR 436.22). The following effluent limitations, representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of BPT, for discharges from the Facility shall not exceed the following limitations:

**Table F-5. Effluent Limitations Guidelines**

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
pH	standard units	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0	

Water quality-based effluent limitations for pH discussed in section IV.C.6 are more stringent than the applicable ELGs, and have been established in the Order.

The previous permit, Order No. R3-2010-0025, established additional technology-based effluent limitations for turbidity and TSS. Consistent with State and federal antibacksliding requirements, these limitations have been carried over.

**Table F-6. Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limitations Retained from Previous Order**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Turbidity	NTUs	--	50
TSS	mg/L	50	--

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

**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) U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by



other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

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

## **2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives**

Beneficial uses described by the Basin Plan for Pajaro River are presented in section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. Water quality criteria applicable to this receiving water are established by the CTR, the NTR, and by the Basin Plan.

## **3. Determining the Need for WQBELs**

NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. 122.44(d) require effluent limitations to control all pollutants which are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard.

The SIP, statewide policy that became effective on May 22, 2000, establishes procedures to implement water quality criteria from the NTR and CTR and for priority, toxic pollutant objectives established in the Basin Plan. The implementation procedures of the SIP include methods to determine reasonable potential (for pollutants to cause or contribute to excursions above State water quality standards) and to establish numeric effluent limitations, if necessary, for those pollutants which show reasonable potential.

The SIP Section 1.3 requires the Regional Water Board to use all available, valid, relevant, and representative receiving water and effluent data and information to conduct a reasonable potential analysis. From the period of January 2011 to September 2016, the Discharger had only two discharge events from Quarry Lake on March 25, 2011 and July 27, 2016. The Discharger collected representative samples on these dates and analyzed for toxic pollutants with applicable water quality criteria established by the CTR, NTR, and Basin Plan.

Some freshwater water quality criteria for metals are hardness dependent; i.e., as hardness decreases, the toxicity of certain metals increases and the applicable water quality criteria become correspondingly more stringent. The Discharger provided one receiving water data point for hardness with a concentration of 180 mg/L, which was used to conduct the RPA.

To conduct the reasonable potential analysis, the Central Coast Water Board identified the maximum observed effluent (MEC) and background (B) concentrations for each priority, toxic pollutant from receiving water and effluent data provided by the Discharger and compared this data to the most stringent applicable water quality criterion (C) for each pollutant from the NTR, CTR, and the Basin Plan. Section 1.3 of the SIP establishes three triggers for a finding of reasonable potential.

- b. Trigger 1.** If the MEC is greater than C, there is reasonable potential, and an effluent limitation is required.

- c. **Trigger 2.** If B is greater than C, and the pollutant is detected in effluent (MEC > ND), there is reasonable potential, and an effluent limitation is required.
- d. **Trigger 3.** After reviewing other available and relevant information, a permit writer may decide that a WQBEL is required. Such additional information may include, but is not limited to: the facility type, the discharge type, solids loading analyses, lack of dilution, history of compliance problems, potential toxic impact of the discharge, fish tissue residue data, water quality problems, potential toxic impact of the discharge, fish tissue residue data, water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water, CWA 303(d) listing for the pollutant, and the presence of endangered or threatened species or their critical habitat.

The following table summarizes the RPA for each priority, toxic pollutant, or Title 22 pollutant that was sampled during the monitoring event on March 25, 2011. Three toxic pollutants were concluded to demonstrate reasonable potential. Copper, mercury, aluminum, and iron were found to have reasonable potential by Trigger 2, and cyanide, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and molybdenum demonstrated reasonable potential by Trigger 1. The most stringent of numeric water quality criteria from the NTR, CTR, and the Basin Plan were used to determine the criteria for this analysis.

**Table F-7. Summary of RPA Results**

Parameter	Units	n <sup>[1]</sup>	MEC <sup>[2]</sup>	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Result <sup>[3]</sup>
Antimony, Total	µg/L	1	<0.3	6.0	<0.6	No
Arsenic, Total	µg/L	1	<0.9	50	2.8	No
Beryllium, Total	µg/L	1	<0.1	4.0	0.44	No
Cadmium, Total	µg/L	1	<0.1	3.9	<0.2	No
Chromium (III)	µg/L	1	<3.7	335	57	No
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	1	<3.7	11	3.7	No
<b>Copper, Total</b>	µg/L	<b>1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Lead, Total	µg/L	1	<0.2	6.7	8.9	No
<b>Mercury, Total</b>	µg/L	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0028</b>	<b>0.050</b>	<b>0.064</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Nickel, Total	µg/L	1	1.8	86	74	Yes
Selenium, Total	µg/L	1	7.8	10	<1	No
Silver, Total	µg/L	1	<0.1	11	<0.2	No
Thallium, Total	µg/L	1	<0.2	1.7	<0.4	No
Zinc, Total	µg/L	1	<4	197	65	No
<b>Cyanide</b>	µg/L	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>&lt;2.2</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Asbestos	F/L	1	<990,000	7,000,000	20,000,000	No
2,3,7,8 TCDD	µg/L	1	<3.1E-06	1.3E-08	<3.4E-06	No
Acrolein	µg/L	1	<4	320	<4.0	No
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	1	<1.2	0.059	<1.2	No
Benzene	µg/L	1	<0.28	1	<0.28	No
Bromoform	µg/L	1	<0.4	4.3	<0.4	No
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	1	<0.28	0.25	<0.28	No
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.36	30	<0.36	No
Chlordibromomethane	µg/L	1	<0.4	0.40	<0.4	No
Chloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.4	No Criteria	<0.4	Uc
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	µg/L	1	<1.8	No Criteria	<1.8	Uc
Chloroform	µg/L	1	<0.33	No Criteria	<0.33	Uc

Parameter	Units	n <sup>[1]</sup>	MEC <sup>[2]</sup>	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Result <sup>[3]</sup>
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	1	<0.3	0.56	<0.3	No
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.4	5.0	<0.4	No
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.28	0.38	<0.28	No
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	1	<0.42	0.057	<0.42	No
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	1	<0.35	0.52	<0.35	No
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	1	<0.22	0.5	<0.22	No
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	1	<0.25	300	<0.25	No
Methyl Bromide	µg/L	1	<0.42	48.00	<0.42	No
Methyl Chloride	µg/L	1	<0.4	No Criteria	<0.4	Uc
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	1	<0.95	4.7	<0.95	No
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.3	0.17	<0.3	No
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	1	<0.32	0.8	<0.32	No
Toluene	µg/L	1	<0.36	150	<0.36	No
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	1	<0.3	10	<0.3	No
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.3	200	<0.3	No
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.3	0.6	<0.3	No
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	1	<0.26	2.7	<0.26	No
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	1	<0.4	0.5	<0.4	No
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	1	<0.22	120	<0.21	No
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	1	<0.22	93	<0.21	No
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	1	<0.33	540	<0.32	No
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1	<0.22	13.40	<0.21	No
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1	<0.98	70	<0.96	No
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	1	<0.11	No Criteria	<0.11	Uc
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	1	<2.7	No Criteria	<2.7	Uc
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	µg/L	1	<0.22	No Criteria	<0.21	Uc
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1	<0.01	0.28	0.01	No
Phenol	µg/L	1	<0.025	21,000	<0.025	No
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	1	<0.11	2.1	<0.11	No
Acenaphthene	µg/L	1	<0.038	1,200	<0.036	No
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	1	<0.038	No Criteria	<0.036	Uc
Anthracene	µg/L	1	<0.031	9,600	<0.03	No
Benzidine	µg/L	1	<5.4	0.00012	<5.3	No
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	1	<0.029	0.0044	<0.028	No
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	1	<0.016	0.0044	<0.023	No
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	1	<0.032	0.0044	<0.031	No
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	µg/L	1	<0.024	No Criteria	<0.022	Uc
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	1	<0.037	0.0044	<0.11	No
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	1	<0.11	No Criteria	<0.11	Uc
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	1	<0.11	0.031	<0.11	No
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	1	<0.11	1,400	<0.11	No
<b>Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate</b>	µg/L	<b>1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>&lt;1.8</b>	<b>Yes</b>
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	1	<0.11	No Criteria	<0.11	Uc
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	1	1	3,000	0.94	No
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	1	<0.11	1,700	<0.11	No
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	1	<0.11	No Criteria	<0.11	Uc

Parameter	Units	n <sup>[1]</sup>	MEC <sup>[2]</sup>	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Result <sup>[3]</sup>
Chrysene	µg/L	1	<0.033	0.0044	<0.032	No
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	1	<0.028	0.0044	<0.027	No
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.11	600	<0.11	No
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.11	400	<0.11	No
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.22	5.0	<0.21	No
3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	1	<5.4	0.04	<5.3	No
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	1	0.2	23,000	<0.11	No
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	1	<0.11	313,000	<0.11	No
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	1	0.46	2,700	0.43	No
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	1	<0.22	0.11	<0.21	No
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	1	<0.11	No Criteria	<0.11	Uc
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	1	<0.11	No Criteria	<0.11	Uc
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	1	<0.11	0.04	<0.11	No
Fluoranthene	µg/L	1	<0.11	300	<0.029	No
Fluorene	µg/L	1	<0.033	1,300	<0.032	No
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.02	0.00075	0.18	no
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	1	<0.22	0.44	<0.21	No
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	1	<0.06	50	<0.11	No
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	1	<0.22	1.9	<0.21	No
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	µg/L	1	<0.029	0.0044	<0.028	No
Isophorone	µg/L	1	<0.11	8.4	<0.11	No
Naphthalene	µg/L	1	<0.032	No Criteria	<0.031	Uc
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.11	17	<0.11	No
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	1	<0.11	0.00	<0.11	No
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	1	NA	0.005	NA	Ud
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	1	NA	5.0	NA	Ud
Phenanthrene	µg/L	1	<0.026	No Criteria	<0.024	Uc
Pyrene	µg/L	1	<0.038	960	<0.036	No
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	1	<0.11	5.0	<0.11	No
Aldrin	µg/L	1	<0.0017	0.00013	<0.0015	No
alpha-BHC	µg/L	1	<0.0028	0.0039	<0.0026	No
beta-BHC	µg/L	1	<0.0044	0.014	<0.0041	No
gamma-BHC	µg/L	1	<0.0033	0.019	<0.0031	No
delta-BHC	µg/L	1	<0.0039	No Criteria	<0.0036	Uc
Chlordane	µg/L	1	<0.089	0.00057	<0.082	No
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	1	<0.0044	0.00059	<0.0041	No
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	1	<0.0033	0.00059	0.0081	No
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	1	<0.0044	0.00083	<0.0041	No
Dieldrin	µg/L	1	<0.0022	0.00014	0.0021	No
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	1	<0.0022	0.056	<0.0021	No
beta-Endolsulfan	µg/L	1	<0.0033	0.056	<0.0031	No
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	1	<0.0033	110	<0.0031	No
Endrin	µg/L	1	<0.0022	0.036	<0.0021	No
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1	<0.0022	0.76	<0.0021	No
Heptachlor	µg/L	1	<0.0033	0.00021	<0.0031	No
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	1	<0.0028	0.0001	<0.0026	No

Parameter	Units	n <sup>[1]</sup>	MEC <sup>[2]</sup>	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Result <sup>[3]</sup>
PCBs Sum	µg/L	1	<3.64	0.00	<3.64	No
Toxaphene	µg/L	1	<0.28	0.0002	<0.26	No
<b>Drinking Water Quality Objectives</b>						
<b>Aluminum</b>	µg/L	<b>1</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Barium	µg/L	1	14	1,000	190	No
Fluoride	µg/L	1	320	1,000	390	No
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	1	<0.32	6.0	<0.32	No
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	µg/L	1	<0.32	13	<0.32	No
Styrene	µg/L	1	<0.2	100	<0.2	No
Trichlorofluoromethane	µg/L	1	<0.34	150	<0.34	No
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	µg/L	1	<0.5	1,200	<0.5	No
Xylenes <sup>[3]</sup>	µg/L	1	NA	1,750	NA	Ud
Alachlor	µg/L	1	<0.11	2.0	<0.11	No
Atrazine	µg/L	1	<0.06	1.0	<0.21	No
Bentazon	µg/L	1	<0.5	18	<0.5	No
Carbofuran	µg/L	1	<0.15	18	<0.15	No
2,4-D	µg/L	1	<0.06	70	<0.06	No
Dalapon	µg/L	1	<0.1	200	<0.1	No
Dibromochloropropane	µg/L	1	<0.0029	0.20	<0.003	No
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	µg/L	1	<0.12	400	<0.6	No
Dinoseb	µg/L	1	<0.05	0.007	<0.05	No
Diquat	µg/L	1	<0.3	20	<0.38	No
Endothall	µg/L	1	<19	100	<19	No
Ethylene Dibromide	µg/L	1	<0.0029	0.02	<0.003	No
Glyphosate	µg/L	1	<1.2	700	<1.2	No
Methoxychlor	µg/L	1	<0.0039	30	<0.0036	No
Molinate	µg/L	1	<0.08	20	<0.4	No
Oxamyl	µg/L	1	<0.15	50	<0.15	No
Picloram	µg/L	1	<0.05	500	<0.05	No
Simazine	µg/L	1	<0.05	4.0	<0.25	No
Thiobencarb	µg/L	1	<0.02	70	<0.1	No
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)		1	<0.05	10	<0.05	No
<b>RB3 Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives</b>						
Cobalt	µg/L	1	NA	50	NA	Ud
<b>Iron</b>	µg/L	<b>1</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Lithium	µg/L	1	NA	2,500	NA	Ud
Manganese	µg/L	1	NA	200	NA	Ud
<b>Molybdenum</b>	µg/L	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;2</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Vanadium	µg/L	1	NA	100	NA	Ud

[1] Number of data points available for the RPA.

[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] Uc = No criteria. RPA result could not be concluded.

Ud = Cannot be determined.

#### 4. **WQBEL Calculations**

This Order contains WQBELs for the four toxic pollutants which demonstrate reasonable potential; copper, mercury, cyanide, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. Because there were only two representative monitoring events during the previous permit term, previous limitations for pollutants that do not exhibit reasonable potential (selenium) are retained from Order R3-2010-0025.

The limitations are conservative because no mixing zone is provided and sampling must occur only when the discharge from Quarry Lake occurs, typically during periods of high rainfall when substantial dilution will occur.

#### 5. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)**

Effluent limitations for whole effluent toxicity protect the receiving water from the aggregate effect of a mixture of pollutants that may be present in effluent. There are two types of WET tests – acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and/or growth.

WET requirements are derived from the CWA and the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan establishes a narrative water quality objective for toxicity that states “*All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations which are toxic to, or which produce detrimental physiological responses in, human, plant, or aquatic life.*” Detrimental responses may include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. The previous order required acute toxicity testing and an acute toxicity limitation. Acute toxicity testing is not sufficient for determining compliance with the Basin Plan’s narrative toxicity objective, because non-lethal effects are not measured. Testing for chronic toxicity is more conservative, therefore this Order establishes a chronic toxicity limitation in lieu of an acute toxicity limitation. The Permittee is required to conduct WET testing for chronic toxicity, as specified in the MRP (Attachment E, section V).

##### a. **Chronic Aquatic Toxicity**

The SIP requires the use of short-term chronic toxicity tests to determine compliance with the narrative toxicity objectives for aquatic life in the Basin Plan. The SIP requires that the Permittee demonstrate the presence or absence of chronic toxicity using tests on the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, and the freshwater alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*). Attachment E of this Order requires chronic WET monitoring per discharge event to demonstrate compliance with the narrative toxicity objective.

To ensure compliance with the narrative effluent limitation and the Basin Plan’s narrative toxicity objective, the Permittee is required to conduct chronic WET testing at Discharge Point No. 001 during any discharge event, as specified in the MRP (Attachment E, section V). Furthermore, the MRP (Attachment E, section V.C) requires the Permittee to investigate the causes of, and identify and implement corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. If the discharge demonstrates a result of “Fail” or “F”, the Permittee is required to initiate a TRE in accordance with an approved TRE work plan.

### **Test of Significant Toxicity (TST)**

In 2010, U.S. EPA endorsed the peer-reviewed *Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) two-concentration hypothesis testing approach in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) as an improved hypothesis-testing tool to evaluate data from U.S. EPA's toxicity test methods. The TST hypothesis testing approach more reliably identifies toxicity—in relation to the chronic (0.25 or more) mean response of regulatory management concern—than the NOEC hypothesis-testing approach. The TST hypothesis testing approach more reliably identifies toxicity – in relation to the acute (0.20 or more) mean responses of regulatory management concern – than the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) approach used previously to establish effluent limitations for acute toxicity.

The State Water Board is developing a toxicity amendment to the *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* that will standardize the regulation of aquatic toxicity for all non-oceanic surface waters. U.S. EPA's TST approach is an essential component of this draft toxicity amendment as it forms the basis for utilizing numeric water quality objectives and acts as the primary means of determining compliance with the proposed effluent limitations.

In a letter dated February 12, 2014, the State Water Board submitted an alternative test process (ATP) request to U.S. EPA Region 9 for the statewide use of a two-concentration toxicity test design when using the TST approach. This two-concentration test design is composed of a single effluent concentration and a control concentration. U.S. EPA approved the ATP request on March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014. In June 2014, the approval was challenged in court on procedural grounds under the Administrative Procedures Act by the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (SCAP) and the Central Valley Clean Water Association (CVCWA). The U.S. EPA withdrew the approval and notified State Water Board in a memo dated February 11, 2015.

It is important to note that U.S. EPA's rescission of its approval of the ATP is not based on the substantive TST statistical analysis or the scientific validity of a two-concentration test design. The withdrawal letter also states that currently there is a proposed rulemaking to change the language in the ATP regulations at 40 C.F.R. part 136.

The benefits of requiring the TST in new or amended permits include improving the statistical power of the toxicity test, and simplifying the analysis as compared to the traditional hypothesis statistical approaches or point estimates. The calculations are straightforward and provide a clear pass/fail result. With the withdrawal of the two-concentration test design approval, an NPDES permit can still require the TST for statistical analyses. Toxicity tests shall be run using a multi-concentration tests design in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 136.3, and the TST shall be utilized with the biological responses from the permitted in-stream waste concentration (IWC) and the control (effluent concentration of zero). However, even with only two of the five concentration biological responses being used, cost savings in the form of time and effort are still realized for the statistical analysis and data interpretation carried out by the Permittee, lab, and permit manager. This Order requires application of TST for statistical analysis of whole effluent toxicity data.

### **Tests of Significant Toxicity Design**

The TST's null hypothesis for chronic toxicity is:

$H_0$ : Mean response (In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) in % effluent)  $\leq$  0.75 mean response (control)

Results are analyzed using the TST approach and an acceptable level of chronic toxicity is demonstrated by rejecting the null hypothesis and reporting "Pass" or "P".

The chronic IWC (in % effluent) for Discharge Point No. 001 is 100%. The chronic toxicity trigger for Discharge Point No. 001 is expressed as a null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) and regulatory management decision (b value) of 0.75 for the chronic toxicity methods in the MRP. The null hypothesis for this discharge is:

$H_0$ : Mean response (100% effluent)  $\leq$  0.75 mean response (control)

Results shall be analyzed using the TST hypothesis testing approach in the MRP. Compliance with this chronic toxicity limitation is demonstrated by rejecting the null hypothesis and reporting "Pass" or "P".

When the chronic toxicity test results in a "Fail" or "F," the Permittee must initiate accelerated monitoring as specified in the MRP (Attachment E, section V). After accelerated monitoring, if conditions of chronic toxicity are found to persist, the Permittee will be required to conduct a TRE, as described by the MRP.

Notification requirements for chronic WET testing include a 72-hour verbal notification requirement and a 14 day written report requirement, if test results indicate toxicity. The 14 day written notification is established in the U.S. EPA WET Guidance documents cited in the MRP. The 72-hour verbal notification requirement is being added to provide the Central Coast Water Board with knowledge of the toxicity in advance of the written report. The 72-hour requirement is intended to give the Permittee sufficient time to make a telephone call to Central Coast Water Board staff and accounts for non-working days (e.g., weekends). Verbal notification of WET test exceedances may be left by voice mail if the Central Coast Water Board staff person is not immediately available by telephone.

This Order includes a requirement for the Permittee to conduct a screening test using at least one vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species. After the screening test is completed, monitoring can be reduced to the most sensitive species.

## **6. pH**

Basin Plan Section II.A.2.a. requires that the pH shall not be depressed below 7.0 to protect the cold freshwater habitat beneficial use or raised above 8.3 to protect the municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, water contact recreation, and non-contact water recreation beneficial uses. Effluent limitations for pH are established in this Order for discharges at Discharge Point No. 001 consistent with the Basin Plan, which are protective of the receiving water beneficial uses.

## **7. Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon**



On July 11, 2013, the Central Coast Water Board adopted Resolution No. R3-2013-0011, amending the Basin Plan to implement a TMDL for chlorpyrifos and diazinon in the Pajaro River Watershed, including the Pajaro River. The TMDL was approved by U.S. EPA on November 12, 2013. The TMDL is fully approved and effective. The TMDL finds that discharges of chlorpyrifos and diazinon from irrigated agriculture caused exceedances of the water quality objectives for toxicity and pesticides, and assigns responsible parties load allocations. The TMDL specifies that the requirements described in the Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements For Discharges from Irrigated Lands (Agricultural Order) will result in achieving the TMDL, and that no other regulatory mechanism is required to implement and achieve the TMDL.

Typically, if a TMDL does not provide a waste load allocation (WLA) to a specific point source, the WLA is assumed to be zero, and no discharge of the pollutant is allowable. However, the TMDL specifically states that “no other regulatory mechanism is required to implement and achieve these TMDLs”; it is clear that the implementation of a WLA of zero within NPDES permits for point sources is not intended. Further, there is no effluent data available to indicate that chlorpyrifos and diazinon are present in the effluent and contributing to the impairment of the receiving water. After considering the requirements of the TMDL, the lack of effluent data, and the infrequent discharge from the Facility, effluent limitations for chlorpyrifos and diazinon are not established in this Order. For future evaluation to verify that the Facility is not contributing to the impairment of the receiving water, once per discharge event effluent monitoring for chlorpyrifos and diazinon has been established.

#### **8. Fecal Coliform Bacteria**

On March 20, 2009, the Central Coast Water Board adopted Resolution No. R3-2009-0008, amending the Basin Plan to implement a TMDL for fecal coliform in the Pajaro River Watershed, including the Pajaro River. The TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on April 20, 2010, the Office of Administrative Law on July 12, 2010, and by U.S. EPA on August 3, 2010. The TMDL is fully approved and effective. The TMDL does not assign a waste load allocation (WLA) to the Discharger, thus the applicable WLA is assumed to be zero. This Order implements this WLA as a discharge prohibition for the discharge of fecal coliform bacteria originating from human sources at Discharge Point No. 001 to the Pajaro River.

#### **9. Nitrate**

On December 2005, the Central Coast Water Board adopted Resolution No. R3-2005-0131, amending the Basin Plan to implement a TMDL for nitrate in the Pajaro River Watershed, including the Pajaro River. This TMDL was superseded by the *Total Maximum Daily Loads for Nitrogen Compounds and Orthophosphate in Streams of the Pajaro River Basin* (Nutrients TMDL) which was adopted by Resolution No. R3-2015-0004 on July 30, 2015, by the Central Coast Water Board. The TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on April 5, 2016, the Office of Administrative Law on July 12, 2016, and by U.S. EPA on October 6, 2016. The TMDL is fully approved and effective. The TMDL identifies sources of nutrients from irrigated agriculture, municipal NPDES-permitted storm water system discharges, industrial and construction NPDES permitted storm water sources, livestock waste associated with grazing lands and rural residential areas, golf courses. For industrial NPDES permitted storm water sources WLAs are assigned to enrollees of the Industrial Storm Water General Permit. No WLAs are assigned to individual NPDES permitted storm water discharges; however, it is reasonable to extend the requirements for General Permit enrollees to individual

permittees. The TMDL WLAs assigned to discharges under the Industrial General Permit, applicable to the Facility are presented below.

**Table F-8. Nutrient TMDL Applicable WLAs**

Parameter	Units	WLAs	
		Dry Season <sup>[1]</sup>	Wet Season <sup>[2]</sup>
Un-ionized Ammonia	mg/L N	0.025	0.025
Nitrate	mg/L N	3.9	0.14
Phosphorus	mg/L	8.0	0.3

<sup>[1]</sup> May 1- October 31

<sup>[2]</sup> November 1- April 30

This Order includes new average monthly effluent limitations for ammonia, nitrate, and phosphorus based on these WLAs in order to implement the TMDL.

**10. Suspended Sediment**

On December 2, 2005, the Central Coast Water Board adopted Resolution No. R3-2005-0132, amending the Basin Plan to implement a TMDL for sediment in the Pajaro River Watershed, including the Pajaro River. The TMDL was approved by U.S. EPA on May 3, 2007. The TMDL is fully approved and effective. Consistent with the TMDL, effluent limitations implementing the TMDL for the Facility have been established that reflect the maximum allowable suspended solids concentrations (SSC) over varying durations (exposure) periods.

**D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations**

**1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements**

This Order complies with the anti-backsliding provisions of CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l), which generally require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit. The requirements of this Order are at least as stringent as those in the previous order.

**2. Antidegradation Policies**

This Order complies with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. It continues the status quo with respect to the level of discharge authorized in the previous order, which is the baseline by which to measure whether degradation will occur. This Order does not allow for a reduced level of treatment or increase effluent limitations relative to those in the previous order.

**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 pH, TSS and turbidity. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in section IV.B of the Fact Sheet. 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. Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement CWA requirements.

**4. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001**

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (Attachment E).

**Table F-9. Final Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
pH	standard units	7.0 – 8.3 at all times	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	---
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	---
Turbidity	NTUs	---	50
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail	---	Pass <sup>[1]</sup>
Suspended Sediments	mg/L	<sup>[2]</sup>	
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.03	0.07
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.050	0.10
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.20	0.41
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	10	20
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	4.3	8.5
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	1.8	3.6
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1,000	5,000
Iron, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1,000	---
Molybdenum, Total Recoverable	µg/L	10	---
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	0.025	---
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N), Dry Weather <sup>[3]</sup>	mg/L	3.9	---
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N), Wet Weather <sup>[4]</sup>	mg/L	8.0	---
Orthophosphate (as P), Dry Weather <sup>[3]</sup>	mg/L	0.14	---
Orthophosphate (as P), Wet Weather <sup>[4]</sup>	mg/L	0.3	---

<sup>[1]</sup> The limitation for chronic toxicity shall be “Pass” or “P” as described in Section V.A. of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) attached to this Order.

<sup>[2]</sup> The following shall apply for the suspended sediments limitation:

- For a discharge duration of 1 day (24 hours) or less, the suspended sediments concentration (SSC) cannot exceed 1,807 mg/L.
- For a discharge duration of 2 days (48 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 665 mg/L for both days.
- For a discharge duration of 2 to 14 days (48 to 336 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 244 mg/L for each day.
- For a discharge duration of 14 to 49 days (336 to 1,176 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 90 mg/L for each day.
- For a discharge duration of greater than 49 days (1,176 hours), the SSC cannot exceed 90 mg/L for each day.

<sup>[3]</sup> May 1- October 31

<sup>[4]</sup> November 1- April 30

**E. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable**

**F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable**

**G. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable**

**V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

**A. Surface Water**

The receiving water limitations in sections V.A and V.B of the Order are based on Basin Plan narrative and numeric water quality objectives.

**B. Groundwater – Not Applicable**

**VI. 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. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

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) of 40 C.F.R. 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 CFR 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 U.S. EPA. 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**

The Order retains the requirement to maintain a Toxicity Reduction Work Plan from Order No. R3-2010-0025. 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.

**3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention – Not Applicable**

**4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications**

**a. Erosion and Sediment Control**

The requirement to inspect, install, and have in proper operational condition all erosion and sediment control systems necessary to ensure compliance with this Order is retained from Order No. R3-2010-0025.

**5. Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) – Not Applicable**

**6. Other Special Provisions**

**a. Discharges of Storm Water**

This Order applies to discharges of process wastewater and storm water from Discharge Point No. 001. All other storm water runoff from the Arthur R. Wilson Quarry can be discharged only in accordance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Order 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities*.

**7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable**

**VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

CWA section 308 and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Coast Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

**A. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable**

**B. Effluent Monitoring**

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 Order (R3-2010-0025) for Discharge Point No. 001 are retained in this Order, with the exception of the Lower Hole and Process Water Supply (Orchard Well).

**C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements**

WET limitations protect receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. Acute toxicity testing measures mortality in 100 percent effluent over a short test period and chronic toxicity testing is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and/or growth. The previous order required acute toxicity testing and an acute toxicity limitation. Acute toxicity testing is not sufficient for determining compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective, because long term effects are not measured. Testing for chronic toxicity is more conservative, therefore this Order establishes a chronic toxicity limitation implementing the TST method as outlined in section IV.C.5 of this Fact Sheet, in lieu of an acute toxicity limitation.

**D. Reclaimed Water Monitoring – Not Applicable**

**E. Receiving Water Monitoring**

Surface water receiving water monitoring requirements are necessary to evaluate compliance with water quality objectives and the protection of beneficial uses. Receiving water monitoring requirements are retained from the previous order.

**F. Land Discharge Monitoring – Not Applicable**

**G. Other Monitoring Requirements**

Order R3-2010-0025 required the Discharger to monitor process supply water. Characterization of the process supply water is unnecessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations and is discontinued in this Order.

**VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The Central Coast Water Board is considering the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Arthur R. Wilson Quarry. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Central Coast Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

**A. Notification of Interested Parties**

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 the publication in a local newspaper and posting at the Facility.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Central Coast Water Board's web site at:  
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/>

**B. Written Comments**

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments could be sent by email to [centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov) or sent by mail or delivery to the Central Coast Water Board at:

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board  
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

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 July 21, 2017. No written comments were received.

**C. Public Hearing**

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

Date: September 21-22, 2017  
Time: 8 am – 5pm  
Location: Santa Barbara County Offices  
Planning and Development Hearing Room, 1<sup>st</sup> floor 105  
123 East Anapamu Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Central Coast Water Board will hear testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony is 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](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 Katie DiSimone at (805) 542-4638 or at [kdisimone@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:kdisimone@waterboards.ca.gov)