

**State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**ORDER NO. 00-085
NPDES NO. CA0001201**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
AES REDONDO BEACH, L.L.C.
(Redondo Generating Station)**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, (Regional Board) finds:

1. AES Redondo Beach, L.L.C. (Discharger) discharges wastes from its Redondo Generating Station under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 94-133, adopted by this Regional Board on December 5, 1994. This Order also serves as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (CA0001201). The permit was originally issued to Southern California Edison (SCE), the previous owner of the facility. AES Redondo Beach, L.L.C., acquired the Redondo Generating Station in 1998.
2. The Discharger has filed a Report of Waste Discharge and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit.
3. The Discharger operates the Redondo Generating Station, located at 1100 Harbor Drive, Redondo Beach, California, that consists of eight (8) steam electric generating units. However, Units 1, 2, 3, and 4 have not been operated for at least four years and because the Discharger has no plans to place them into service in the future, these units are being dismantled. The remaining units (5, 6, 7, and 8) have a design capacity of 1,310 megawatts and discharge up to 898 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastes consisting of once-through cooling water, treated chemical metal cleaning wastes, groundwater seepage, and low volume wastes into Santa Monica Bay, a water of the United States.

Figure 1 shows the location map.

4. The wastes are discharged through two outfalls, Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002, described as follows:
 - a. Discharge Serial No. 001: Latitude: 33° 50' 58"
(Units 5 and 6) Longitude: 118° 24' 08"

Discharge Serial No. 001 consists of two conduits, each extending approximately 1,600 feet offshore, which terminate at a depth of 25 feet Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW).

Wastes discharged through this outfall consist of 215 mgd of once-through cooling water from steam electric generating units 5 and 6, five (5) mgd of groundwater seepage from basement areas of the generating station, and four (4) mgd of low volume wastes.

- b. Discharge Serial No. 002: Latitude: 33° 50' 53"
(Units 7 and 8) Longitude: 118° 23' 34"

Discharge Serial No. 002 consists of one conduit, which extends approximately 300 feet off the beach at King Harbor, Redondo Beach, and terminates at a depth of 20 feet MLLW.

Wastes discharged through this outfall consist primarily of once-through cooling water from Units 7 and 8 (674 mgd), with small amounts of condensate overboard overflow, fuel oil tank farm rainfall run-off, and yard drains.

The outfalls and the nature of wastes discharged are summarized in Table 1.

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TABLE 1
 Outfalls and Nature of Wastes Discharged

Discharge Serial No.		001	002
Generating Units Served		5 & 6	7 & 8
Outfall Distance Offshore (feet)		1,600	300
Depth of Terminus, (feet below Mean Lower Low Water)		25	20
Latitude		33° 50' 58"	33° 50' 53"
Longitude		118° 24' 08"	118° 23' 34"
Maximum Temperature, (°F)	Winter (October to April)	76	76
	Summer (May to September)	90	96
	Heat Treatment/Gate Adjustment	124/135	123/135
Waste Streams (mgd)	Once-through Cooling Water	215.00	674.00
	Well Point System (Groundwater Seepage)	5.0	---
	Fireside and Air Preheater Wastes*	1.64	---
	Chemical Metal Cleaning Wastes* (Units 5-8)	0.12	---
	Low Volume Wastes*		
	• Yard Drain Wastes	0.36	Negligible
	• Boiler Blowdown	0.06	---
	• Fuel Pipeline Hydrostatic Test Water	0.80	---
	• Condensate Demineralizers Regeneration Wastes	0.13	---
	• Marine Research Lab (RO Regen. and Backwash)	0.46	---
• Condensate Overboard	Negligible	Negligible	
Total Maximum Flow (mgd)		223.57	674.00

* These flows are intermittent.

5. Two retention basins, which act as sedimentation tanks, are provided for treated chemical metal cleaning wastes and low volume wastes before the wastes are discharged to the ocean. The chemical metal cleaning wastes are first collected in the chemical cleaning retention basin and periodically processed through a contractor-owned mobile lime treatment unit. The treated chemical metal cleaning wastes are then sent to the retention basin. The chemical metal cleaning operations occur approximately once every five years per operating unit and the duration of each discharge is averaged for two days. Various low volume wastes and non-chemical metal cleaning wastes are directly sent to the retention basins. Oily floor drain wastes are first passed through oil/water separators then pumped to the retention basin.

Figure 2 shows the Schematic Diagram of the Wastewater Flow.

6. The cooling water intake structure at Redondo Generating Station consists of the following:

- a. Intake No. 001 (Units 5 and 6):

Two conduits (3-meter inside diameter), each extending approximately 1,600 feet offshore, drawing water from a depth of 20 feet MLLW (Latitude: 33° 50' 04"; Longitude: 118° 23' 56"). These conduits become Discharge Serial No. 003 during heat treatment as described below.

- b. Intake No. 002 (Units 7 and 8):

One conduit (4.25-meter inside diameter) extending approximately 2,000 feet offshore, drawing water from a depth of 20 feet MLLW (Latitude: 33° 50' 26"; Longitude: 118° 23' 40"). This conduit becomes Discharge Serial No. 004 during heat treatment as described below.

7. The Discharger controls marine fouling of the cooling water conduits (intake and discharge) by temporarily recirculating (thus increasing the temperature) and reversing the flow of the once-through cooling water alternately in each offshore conduits (i.e., the discharge point becomes the intake point, and the intake point becomes the discharge point). This procedure (referred to as "heat treatment") is typically conducted every six (6) weeks and lasts for about two (2) hours per conduit. During the heat treatment, the temperature of the water discharged through the intake conduit must be raised to 125°F (except during gate adjustment) for two hours to kill the fouling organisms. During gate adjustments, the discharge temperature is allowed to reach 135°F for no more than 30 minutes.

Calcareous shell debris accumulates in the intake structure as a result of heat treatments. Approximately once a year, this shell debris is physically removed from the intake structure and disposed in the Ocean.

8. To control biological growths (defouling), the condenser tubes are treated by intermittently injecting chlorine (in the form of sodium hypochlorite), for a maximum of two (2) hours per generating unit per day, into the cooling water stream.
9. Section 316(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act (Clean Water Act) requires that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impacts. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is in the process of promulgating specific requirements for intake structures.

In accordance with Federal and State guidelines, SCE conducted a study (completed in 1982) that addressed the important ecological and engineering factors specified in Section 316(b) guidelines. The study demonstrated that the ecological impacts of the intake system are environmentally acceptable, and provided sufficient evidence that no modification for the location, design, construction or capacity of the existing systems was required. The design, construction and operation of the intake structures was then considered Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) as required by Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act.

10. On November 19, 1982, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated Effluent Guidelines and Standards for "Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category" (40 CFR Part 423). These regulations prescribe effluent limitation guidelines for once-through cooling water and various inplant waste streams.

40 CFR 423.12(a) provides that effluent limitations, either more or less stringent than the USEPA standards, may be prescribed if factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors are found to be fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the standards.

11. On June 13, 1994, this Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan)*. The Basin Plan incorporates by reference the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Control Plans and policies on ocean waters [*Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters in California*, March 22, 1990], temperature [*Water Quality Control Plan for Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California*, amended September 18, 1975] and antidegradation [*Statement of Policy with respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*, State Board Resolution No. 68-16, October 28, 1968].

12. The receiving water, King Harbor (Hydrologic Unit No. 405.12), is part of the South Bay sub-watershed of the Santa Monica Bay watershed. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives and lists the following beneficial uses for waterbodies in the South Bay sub-watershed area:

King Harbor (Hydrological Unit 405.12)

Existing: Navigation, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, and preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Nearshore Zone (Bounded by the shoreline and a line 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contours, whichever is farther from the shoreline)

Existing: Industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and non-contact water recreation, ocean commercial and sport fishing, preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, migration of aquatic organisms, and fish spawning.

Offshore Zone

Existing: Industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and non-contact water recreation, ocean commercial and sport fishing, preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, migration of aquatic organisms, shellfish harvesting, and fish spawning.

The requirements in this Order are intended to protect the beneficial uses and enhance the water quality of the watershed.

13. The *Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project (SMBRP)* (1994) identified the pollutants of concern for the South Bay subwatershed to include heavy metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, zinc), debris, pathogens, oil and grease, chlordane, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
14. The 1998 California 303(d) List, approved by the USEPA on May 12, 1999, identified Santa Monica Bay (Nearshore, Offshore, and Redondo Beach) as impaired with respect to the following pollutants: dichloro-diphenyl trichloroethane (DDT), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), PAHs, chlordane, tributyltin (TBT), heavy metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead, nickel, silver, zinc), debris, fish consumption advisory, sediment toxicity, beach closure, and high coliform count.

15. On July 23, 1997, the State Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan)*. The Ocean Plan contains water quality objectives for coastal waters of California. This Order includes effluent and receiving water limitations, prohibitions, and provisions that implement the objectives of the Ocean Plan.
16. On May 18, 1972 (amended on September 18, 1975), the State Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan). The Thermal Plan contains temperature objectives for the Pacific Ocean. The narrative objective for coastal waters with respect to existing discharges states that elevated temperature wastes shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of the beneficial uses and areas of special biological significance.
17. To determine compliance with the Thermal Plan and in accordance with Regional Board specifications, SCE conducted a thermal effect study that was completed in 1975. The study demonstrated that waste discharges from the power plants at temperatures prescribed in this Order have no adverse impact on the beneficial uses of the receiving waters. Thus, the waste discharges from Redondo Generating Station are in compliance with the Thermal Plan.
18. This Regional Board has implemented a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the region. The objective is to provide a comprehensive and integrated strategy towards water resource protection, enhancement, and restoration while balancing economic and environmental impacts within a hydrologically defined drainage basin or watershed. It emphasizes cooperative relationships between regulatory agencies, the regulated community, environmental groups, and other stakeholders in the watershed to achieve the greatest environmental improvements with the resources available. This Order supports the implementation of this approach.
19. Several efforts are underway to develop and implement a comprehensive regional monitoring program for the Southern California Bight, in particular, the Santa Monica Bay. These efforts have the support and participation from regulatory agencies, dischargers and environmental groups. The goal is to establish a regional program to address public health concerns, monitor trends in natural resources and nearshore habitats, and assess regional impacts from all contaminant sources. The Regional Monitoring is projected to be completed in 2002. Therefore, the monitoring program in this Order has not been changed from that of the previous permit. To incorporate future regional program elements, the monitoring program in this Order will be revised once the regional monitoring program has been completed.

20. The SMBRP developed Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan¹ (Plan) that serves as a blueprint for the restoration and enhancement of the Bay. The Regional Board plays a leading role in the implementation of the plan. Two of the proposed priorities of the Plan are reduction of pollutants of concern at the source (which includes power plants) and implementation of mass emission approach.
21. In September 1984, SCE submitted a request for a variance from the effluent residual chlorine limitation based on Ocean Plan objectives. The Regional Board and the State Board approved the variance request and forwarded it to the USEPA in August 1988, for concurrence, pursuant to Section 301(g) of the Clean Water Act. However, SCE withdrew the variance application in June 1995 after knowing that USEPA intended to deny their variance request.

In accordance with the December 5, 1994, NPDES permit (Footnote No. 3., Item II.A.1., Monitoring and Reporting Program CI-0536), SCE conducted studies on April 11, and July 6, 1995, to determine the time during the chlorination cycle that the peak residual chlorine concentration occurred in the ocean discharge to ensure that compliance monitoring samples for total residual chlorine are collected at the time of highest chlorine level in the stations' effluent. The results indicated that the optimum sampling times (highest chlorine level expected) for residual chlorine are 19 and 30 minutes after the application of chlorine for Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002, respectively.

22. Effluent limitations based on the California Ocean Plan numerical objectives were calculated using a minimum dilution ratio (parts sea water to one part effluent) of 11.5:1 for Discharge Serial No. 001, and 7:1 for Discharge Serial No. 002; except for residual chlorine which are 12.5:1 for Discharge Serial No. 001 and 8.0:1 for Discharge Serial No. 002. These ratios were based on calculations made by SCE and approved by the State Board (transmitted to the Regional Board in a State Board memorandum dated February 4, 1985).
23. For toxic constituents regulated in the Ocean Plan (Table B) which the Discharger does not add or produce in the treatment process and/or waste streams, no numerical limits are prescribed. Also, no numerical limits are prescribed for toxic constituents that are added, but whose usage has shown that there is very low probability of causing or contributing to excursions of the water quality standards. However, a narrative limit to comply with all Ocean Plan objectives is provided.

¹ *Santa Monica Bay: State of the Watershed Report*, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, May 1997.

24. Acute toxicity monitoring conducted over five years (1990 through 1994 – no testing was required after 1994) demonstrated consistent compliance with, and no reasonable potential for exceeding the Ocean Plan objectives. As such, no monitoring requirements were prescribed for acute toxicity. However, a narrative limit to comply with all Ocean Plan objectives is provided.
25. Pursuant to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124, the State Board adopted a general NPDES permit to regulate storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ adopted in November 1991, amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ adopted in September 1992, and renewed by Order No. 97-03-DWQ adopted on April 17, 1997). Storm water discharges from power plants are subject to requirements under this general permit. The Discharger has developed and implemented a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan since 1992.
26. Effluent limitations and guidelines, national standards of performance, and toxic effluent standards established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, and 316 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto, are applicable to the discharge.
27. The requirements contained in this Order, as they are met, will be in conformance or in compliance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans and statutes.
28. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, P.O. Box 100, 901 P St., Sacramento 95812, within 30 days of adoption.
29. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.

The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator, USEPA, has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that AES Redondo Beach, L.L.C., in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to those described in the findings only, as proposed.
2. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 106⁰F during normal operation of the facility. During heat treatment, the temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 125⁰F except during adjustment of the recirculation gate at which time the temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 135⁰F. Temperature fluctuations during gate adjustment above 125⁰F shall not last for more than thirty minutes.
3. The effluent pH shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 pH units.
4. The wastes discharged from Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002 with constituents in excess of the following concentration limits are prohibited:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Discharge Limitation</u>
		<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Total residual chlorine ^{[1][2]}	mg/L	0.2
Free available chlorine	mg/L	0.2

^[1] Chlorine shall not be discharged from any single generating unit for more than two hours per day (i.e., 24-hour period). If other oxidants are used, it shall be total oxidants and reported as residual chlorine.

^[2] For chlorine discharge from any single generating unit up to 10 minutes per condenser half per shift, the daily limit of total residual chlorine is 0.2 mg/L. For chlorine discharges exceeding 10 minutes, the applicable total residual chlorine limitations shall be that calculated using procedures outlined in Table B of the California Ocean Plan adopted and effective on July 23, 1997. The minimum dilution ratios used shall be 12.5:1 for Discharge Serial No. 001, and 8:1 for Discharge Serial No. 002.

5. The wastes discharged from Discharge Serial No. 001 with constituents in excess of the following limits are prohibited:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u> ^[1]	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Arsenic	ug/L	65.5	366
Cadmium	ug/L	12.5	50
Chromium (Hexavalent) ^[2]	ug/L	25	100
Copper	ug/L	14.5	77
Lead	ug/L	25	100
Mercury	ug/L	0.494	2.0
Nickel	ug/L	62.5	250
Selenium	ug/L	188	752
Silver	ug/L	7.0	33
Zinc	ug/L	158	908
Chronic Toxicity ^[3]	TUc	---	12.5
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30269 of the California Code of Regulations or subsequent revisions.		

^[1] Concentration limits are based on Ocean Plan objectives using a dilution ratio of 11.5 parts of seawater to 1 part effluent. Metal limits are for total recoverable form.

^[2] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in a replicate sample and the result is in compliance with the hexavalent chromium limits.

^[3] Expressed as Chronic Toxicity Units (TUc)

$$\text{TUc} = 100/\text{NOEC}$$

where: NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test listed in Appendix II of the California Ocean Plan adopted and effective on July 23, 1997, pages 23-24.

NOEC shall be determined based on toxicity tests having chronic endpoints.

6. The waste discharged from Discharge Serial No. 002 with constituents in excess of the following limits are prohibited:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations^[1]</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Arsenic	ug/L	43	235
Cadmium	ug/L	8	32
Chromium (Hexavalent) ^[2]	ug/L	16	64
Copper	ug/L	10	50
Lead	ug/L	16	64
Mercury	ug/L	0.317	1.27
Nickel	ug/L	40	160
Selenium	ug/L	120	480
Silver	ug/L	4.48	21
Zinc	ug/L	104	548
Chronic Toxicity ^[3]	TUc	---	8.0
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30269 of the California Code of Regulations or subsequent revisions.		

^[1] Concentration limits are based on Ocean Plan objectives using a dilution ratio of 7 parts of seawater to 1 part effluent

^[2] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in a replicate sample and the result is in compliance with the hexavalent chromium limits.

^[3] Expressed as Chronic Toxicity Units (TUc)

$$\text{TUc} = 100/\text{NOEC}$$

where: NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test listed in Appendix II of the California Ocean Plan adopted and effective on July 23, 1997, pages 23-24.

NOEC shall be determined based on toxicity tests having chronic endpoints.

7. Effluent Limitations for Inplant Waste Streams:

- a. The discharge of metal cleaning wastes^[1] with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitation</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	100
Oil and grease	mg/L	15	20
Copper, total	mg/L	1.0	1.0
Iron, total	mg/L	1.0	1.0

^[1] For the purpose of these limitations, metal cleaning wastes shall mean any wastewater resulting from chemical cleaning of any metal process equipment including, but not limited to, boiler tube, boiler fireside, and air preheaters.

- b. The discharge of low volume wastes with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitation</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	100
Oil and grease	mg/L	15	20

- c. In the event that waste streams from various sources (7.a and 7.b above) are combined for treatment or discharge, the quantity of each pollutant or pollutant property controlled attributable to each controlled waste source shall not exceed the specified limitation for that waste source.

B. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. Floating particulates and oil and grease shall not be visible as a result of wastes discharged.
2. Wastes discharged shall not: alter the color of the receiving waters; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; nor cause esthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
3. The transmittance of natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the zone of initial dilution as a result of wastes discharged.
4. The rate of deposition and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded as a result of wastes discharged.
5. The wastes discharged shall not depress the dissolved oxygen concentrations outside the zone of initial dilution at any time by more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, excluding effects of naturally induced upwelling.
6. The wastes discharged shall not change the pH of the receiving waters at any time more than 0.2 pH units from that which occurs naturally outside the zone of initial dilution.
7. The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions as a result of wastes discharged.
8. The wastes discharged shall not increase the concentrations, in marine sediments of toxic substances listed in Table B of the Ocean Plan, to levels which would degrade indigenous biota.
9. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased above that which would degrade marine life as a result of waste discharged.
10. The wastes discharged shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota.
11. Marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, shall not be degraded as a result of wastes discharged.

12. The concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health as a result of wastes discharged.
13. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered as a result of wastes discharged.
14. The wastes discharged shall not cause objectionable odors to emanate from the receiving waters.
15. The wastes discharged shall not cause receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or fish life.
16. No physical evidence of wastes discharged shall be visible at any time in the water or on beaches, shores, rocks, or structures.
17. The salinity of the receiving waters shall not be changed by the wastes discharged to an extent such as to be harmful to marine biota.
18. The wastes discharged shall not contain an individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

II. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

- A. Discharge of unpermitted wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
- B. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, and 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.
- C. In the determination of compliance with monthly average limitations, the following provisions shall apply to all constituents:
 1. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly or at a lesser frequency, does not exceed the monthly average limit for that constituent, the Discharger will have demonstrated compliance with the monthly average limit for that month.
 2. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly or at a lesser frequency, exceeds the monthly average limit for any constituent, the Discharger shall collect three additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month. All four

analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after the sample was obtained whichever is later.

If the numerical average of the analytical results of these four samples does not exceed the monthly average limit for that constituent, compliance with the monthly average limit has been demonstrated for that month. Otherwise, the monthly average limit has been violated.

3. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly or at a lesser frequency, exceeds the monthly average limit for any constituent and the Discharger does not conduct additional analyses as required in item C.2, then the Discharger is deemed in violation of the monthly average limit.
 4. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to a minimum of four times per month and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated.
- D. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by this Regional Board to local agencies.
- E. This Order includes the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (March 1, 1999)" ("Standard Provisions", Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and said "Standard Provisions", those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.
- F. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program prevail.
- G. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable requirements, such as the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and applicable Monitoring and Reporting Programs of State Board' s general stormwater permit associated with industrial activity (State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ adopted on April 17, 1997).

- H. The wastes discharged shall comply with all Ocean Plan objectives.
- I. The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream which may ultimately be released to waters of the United States is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes. Discharge of chlorine for disinfection in plant potable and service water systems and in sewage treatment is authorized.
- J. The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream which ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this Order.
- K. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds such as those once commonly used for transformer fluid.
- L. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than six months prior to planned discharge of any chemical, other than chlorine or other product previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
 - 1. Name and general composition of the chemical,
 - 2. Frequency of use,
 - 3. Quantities to be used,
 - 4. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
 - 5. USEPA registration number, if applicable.

No discharge of such chemical shall be made prior to the Executive Officer' s approval.

- M. The Regional Board and USEPA shall be notified, immediately by telephone, of the presence of adverse conditions in the receiving waters or on beaches and shores as a result of wastes discharge; written confirmation shall follow as soon as possible but no later than five working days after the discharger became aware of the adverse condition.
- N. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to: failure to comply with any condition of this Order and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption and issuance.

Following submission of the intake benthic monitoring study, the Executive Officer shall either (1) propose to the Regional Board modifications to this permit, as appropriate, or (2) provide a report to the Board summarizing the results of the study and indicating why modifications to the permit are not proposed.

The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order and permit modification, revocation and issuance, or termination; or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliances does not stay any condition of this Order and permit.

III. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on May 10, 2005.

The Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

IV. RESCISSION

Order No. 94-133, adopted by this Board on December 5, 1994, is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes.

I, Dennis A. Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on June 29, 2000.

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

/JRC