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

ORDER NO. 95-082

NPDES NO. CA0053716

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant)

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

1. County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (hereinafter CSDLAC or Discharger) discharge wastes from the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 89-098 (NPDES No. CA0053716), adopted by this Regional Board on September 25, 1989.

2. CSDLAC have filed a Report of Waste Discharge and have applied for renewal of their waste discharge requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) permit.

3. The Whittier Narrows WRP, located at 301 North Rosemead Boulevard, El Monte, is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant with a design capacity of 15.0 million gallons per day (mgd). Treatment consists of primary sedimentation, activated sludge biological treatment, secondary clarification, coagulation, inert media filtration, chlorination, and dechlorination. No facilities are provided for solids processing at the plant. All sewage solids separated from the wastewater are returned to the trunk sewer for final disposal at the CSDLAC's Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP).

   The Whittier Narrows WRP is part of CSDLAC's integrated network of facilities, known as the Joint Outfall System, which includes six treatment plants. The upstream treatment plants (Whittier Narrows, Pomona, Long Beach, Los Coyotes, and San Jose Creek) are connected to the JWPCP. The system allows

for the diversion of desired flows into or around each upstream plant. Sludge (sewage solids separated from the wastewater) from upstream plants are returned to the trunk sewer for treatment at JWPCP.

Figures 1 and 2 shows the location of the plant and the schematic of wastewater flow.

4. The Whittier Narrows WRP discharges tertiary treated municipal and industrial wastewater to San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo, waters of the United States, above the estuary.

Treated effluents are discharged from the plant to surface waters at the following discharge points:

Discharge Serial No. 001: Discharge to San Gabriel River via a point about 700 feet upstream from the Whittier Narrows Dam (Latitude 34°01'23", Longitude 118°03'16"). The treated effluents generally flow down the river to the San Gabriel River Spreading Grounds.

Discharge Serial No. 002: Discharge to Zone 1 Ditch at a point about 5,500 feet upstream from its juncture with the Rio Hondo (Latitude 34°01'38", Longitude 118° 03'26"). The treated effluents enter the Rio Hondo at a point about 4,000 feet upstream from the Whittier Narrows Dam. The treated effluents generally flow down the river to the Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds.

Discharge Serial No. 003: Discharge to Test Basin at Latitude 34°01'44", Longitude 118°03'36" for the study of using reclaimed wastewater for groundwater recharge. There has been no discharge through this point since July 31, 1981, and there is no plan to utilize this point in the immediate future.

Discharge Serial No. 004: Discharge directly to Rio Hondo via a 27-inch diameter discharge line at a point 1,400 feet upstream from San Gabriel Boulevard, above Whittier Narrows Dam (Latitude 34°01'58", Longitude 118°04'09"). The treated effluents generally flow down the river to the Rio Hondo Spreading Grounds.

5. The Report of Waste Discharge describes the 1994 discharge as follows:

Constituents	Units	Annual Average Values Effluent
Flow	mgd	10.69
pH	pH units	7.13
Temperature	°F	77
BOD	mg/l	9
TDS	mg/l	528
Suspended solids	mg/l	<2
Settleable solids	mg/l	<0.1

6. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.

7. All or a portion of the effluent is reclaimed and is regulated under Board Order No. 88-107, adopted by this Board on October 24, 1988. Reclaimed water is not dechlorinated.

8. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin (4B) on June 13, 1994. The Plan contains water quality objectives for San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo.

9. The beneficial uses of the receiving waters are:

San Gabriel River -

Exisiting: Groundwater recharge, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm fresh water habitat, wildlife habitat, industrial service supply, navigation, fish spawning, fish migration, shellfish harvesting, ocean commercial and sport fishing, preservation of rare and endangered species, marine habitat, estuarine habitat, and inland saline water habitat.

Potential: Municipal and domestic supply and industrial process supply.

Rio Hondo -

Exisitng: Contact and non-contact water recreation, groundwater recharge, wildlife habitat, wetland habitat, preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Potential: Municipal and domestic supply and warm frehwater habitat.

10. There is public contact in the downstream areas; hence, quality of wastewater discharged to Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River must be such that no health hazard is created.

11. This discharge is subject to USEPA's 304(1) regulations which prescribe biological and other laboratory testing procedures and toxicity limits, particularly for chronic toxicity, for the implementation of USEPA's "Policy for the Development of Water Quality-Based Permit Limitations for Toxic Pollutants" (49 FR 9016, dated March 9, 1984).

12. To implement Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act, on February 19, 1993, EPA promulgated 40 CFR part 503 to regulate the use and disposal of municipal sewage sludge. This permit implements the regulations and it is the responsibility of the discharger to comply with said regulations, which are enforceable by USEPA.

13. Pursuant to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted a general NPDES permit to regulate stormwater 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 construction activity (State Board Order No. 92-008-DWQ adopted in August 1992). Stormwater discharges from Whittier Narrows WRP are subject to requirements under this general permit.

14. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, CSDLAC developed and have implemented a USEPA approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program.

15. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, regulations, requirements, and/or guidelines established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307 and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto, are applicable to the discharges.

16. Except for constituents imposed in the previous permit, no numerical limit is prescribed for any toxic constituent that is consistently not detectable in the effluent and where it has been determined that there is a very low probability of causing or contributing to excursions in water quality standards. A narrative limit to comply with all water quality objectives is provided in lieu of such numerical limits.

17 The requirements contained in this Order are based on the Basin Plan, other Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines, and best engineering judgment; and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans and will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water.

18. The Discharger's monitoring data during November 1989 to September 1994 consistently showed high effluent quality. To maintain the plant performance, the effluent quality performance goals are prescribed in this Order. This approach requires the Discharger to maintain its treatment efficiency, while recognizing normal variations in treatment efficiency, and sampling and analytical techniques. However, this approach does not address substantial changes in plant operations that may occur in the future and could affect the quality of the treated effluent. As such, the performance goals may be modified by the Executive Officer, if warranted..

    For pollutants which have been routinely detected in the effluent, the performance goals are statistically set at the 95th percentile of the November 1989 to September 1994 performance data. At the 95th percentile, it is expected that one sample in twenty would exceed the goal in the long term.

    For other pollutants whose effluent monitoring data have consistently showed non-detectable levels or occasionally detected at levels less than the Practical Quantitation Level (PQL), the effluent quality performance goals are set at the PQL. The PQL is the determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit (MDL) or the Discharger's MDL approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

19. 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 (California Environmental Quality Act) in accordance with Water code Section 13389.

The Regional Board has notified the discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue 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 County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 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 treated municipal wastewater only, as proposed.

2. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

3. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100°F.

4. The discharge of an effluent from Discharge Serial No. 001, 002, 003 and 004 with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

   a. Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations 30-day Average[1/]	7-day Average[1/]	Daily Maximum[2/]
BOD_5 20°C	mg/l	20	30	45
	lbs/day[3/]	2,503	3,755	5,632
Suspended solids	mg/l	15	40	45
	lbs/day[3/]	1,877	5,005	5,631
Settleable solids	ml/l	0.1	---	0.3
Oil and grease	mg/l	10	---	15
	lbs/day[3/]	1,251	---	1,877
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	---	---	750
	lbs/day[3/]	---	---	93,825
Sulfate	mg/l	---	---	300
	lbs/day[3/]	---	---	37,517
Chloride[4/]	mg/l	---	---	150
	lbs/day[3/]	---	---	18,758
Boron	mg/l	---	---	1.5
	lbs/day[3/]	---	---	187.6
Fluoride	mg/l	---	---	1.6
	lbs/day[3/]	---	---	200.1
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	mg/l	---	---	10
	lbs/day[3/]	---	---	1,250
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/l	---	---	0.5
	lbs/day[3/]	---	---	62.5

1/ As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment N.

2/ Except for grab samples, the daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples.

3/ Based on the plant design flow rate of 15 mgd.

4/ In accordance with the Resolution No. 90-004, the effluent chloride limitation shall not be considered to be violated unless the effluent concentrations exceed 250 mg/l or water supply concentration plus 85 mg/l, whichever is less.

b. Toxic pollutants:

Constituents	Discharge Limitation[4/] Units	30-Daily Average[9/]
Arsenic	µg/l	50[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	6.25
Barium	µg/l	1,000[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	125.06
Cadmium	µg/l	5[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	0.63
Chromium (VI)[6/]	µg/l	50[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	6.25
Iron	µg/l	300[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	37.52
Lead	µg/l	50[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	6.25
Mercury	µg/l	2[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	0.25
Nickel	µg/l	200[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	25.01
Selenium	µg/l	10[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	1.25
Silver	µg/l	50[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	6.25
Zinc	µg/l	5,000[5/]
	lbs/day[3/]	625.28
Cyanide[7/]	µg/l	5.2
	lbs/day[3/]	0.65
Endrin[8/]	µg/l	2
	lbs/day[3/]	0.3
Lindane	µg/l	0.2
	lbs/day[3/]	0.03
Methoxychlor	µg/l	40
	lbs/day[3/]	5.00
Toxaphene	µg/l	3
	lbs/day[3/]	0.38
2,4-D	µg/l	100
	lbs/day[3/]	12.51
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/l	10
	lbs/day[3/]	1.25

5/ Based on total recoverable metals. These limits may be modified to total dissolved metals if the Discharger requests and has conducted a study on the water-effect ratio (WER) according to the USEPA guidance document and/or state protocols, if available.

6/ The Discharger may, at his option, meet this limitation as total chromium.

7/ The recovery of free cyanide from metal complexs must be comparable to that achieved by Standard Methds 412 F, G, and H (Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater; Joint Editorial Board, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation [Water Environment Federation]; Most recent edition).

8/ ENDRIN shall mean the sum of endrin and endrin aldehyde.

9/ Compliance may be determined from a single analysis or from the average of the initial analysis and three additional analyses taken one week apart once the results of the initial analysis are obtained.

5. Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.

6. The arithmetic mean of BOD_5 20°C and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.

7. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which analysis have been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.

8. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means oxidized,

coagulated, clarified wastewater which has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTU's), (b) and does not exceed 5 NTU's more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24 hour period.

"Oxidized wastewater" means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen. "Coagulated wastewater" means oxidized wastewater in which colloidal and finely divided suspended matter have been destabilized and agglomerated upstream of a filter by the addition of suitable floc-forming chemicals.

NTU means a measurement of turbidity as determined by the ratio of the intensity of light scattered by the sample to the intensity of incident light using approved laboratory methods.

9. Acute Toxicity Limitation:

a. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.

b. If the discharge consistently exceeds the acute toxicity limitation, a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is required. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level.

B. Effluent Quality Performance Goals

The Discharger shall make best efforts to maintain the following effluent quality goals. Any exceedance of any goal shall trigger an investigation by the Discharger on the cause of the exceedance. The Discharger shall report to the Regional Board on a quarterly basis any exceedance of any of these

effluent quality goals. If exceedance of any particular goal persists on two succeeding quarterly monitoring periods, the Discharger shall submit with the quarterly report the investigation results including but not limited to the description of the exceedance, casue(s) of the exceedance, and proposed corrective measures, if necessary. If the exceedance of any goal becomes chronic, the Discharger shall proceed to implement the proposed action plan to correct the exceedance. The Executive Officer may modify the action plan.

The Executive Officer may modify any of the performance goals if the Discharger requests and has demonstrated that the change is warranted.

EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS

Constituents	Units	30-day Average	Daily Maximum
BOD_5 20°C	mg/l	11[9/]	---
Barium	µg/l	---	44[9/]
Arsenic	µg/l	---	4.1[9/]
Cadmium	µg/l	---	PQL[10/]
Chromium (VI)[6/]	µg/l	---	PQL[10/]
Copper	µg/l	---	PQL[10/]
Lead	µg/l	---	PQL[10/]
Mercury	µg/l	---	PQL[10/]
Nickel	µg/l	---	PQL[10/]
Selenium	µg/l	---	10[9/]
Silver	µg/l	---	PQL[10/]
Zinc	µg/l	---	155[9/]
Phenol	µg/l	---	18[9/]
Lindane	µg/l	---	0.07[9/]
Remaining priority pollutants	µg/l	---	PQL[10/]

9/ Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using effluent performance data for the period of November 1989 through September 1994. Effluent values (X_i) are assumed to be lognormally distributed. The use of logarithmic transformation equation, $Y_i = Ln\ (X_i)$, results in effluent values (Y_i) that are normally distributed. Effluent quality performance goals are determined by the equation:

$$X_{95th} = \exp\ [u_n + (Z_{95th})\ (\sigma_n)]$$

where X_{95th} = discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.

u_n = mean of the distribution of the average of n values transformed.

Z_{95th} = Z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve, equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.

σ_n = standard deviation ofthe distribution of the average of n values transformed.

Exp is an exponential to the base "e" value = 2.7183

10/ PQL (Practical Quantitation Limit) shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit (MDL) (Attachment 1) or the Discharger's MDL approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens and ten (10) for non-carcinogens).

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The temperature of the receiving water at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period shall not be increased by more than 5°F (or above 70°C if the ambient receiving water temperature is less than 60°F) as a result of the wastes discharged.

2. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions.

3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/l as a result of the wastes discharged.

4. The residual chlorine in the receiving water shall not exceed 0.1 mg/l as a result of the wastes discharged.

5. The fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 % of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.

6. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of toxic substances in the receiving water that are toxic to or cause detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, or aquatic life.

7. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect

beneficial uses of the receiving water.

8. The wastes discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses of the receiving water.

9. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving water to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

10. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving water; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.

11. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and population including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

12. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

13. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving water.

14. The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentration found in bottom sediments or aquatic life.

15. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.

16. The wastes discharged shall not increase the turbidity of the receiving water to the extent that such an increase causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

D. Receiving Water Objective

1. To protect aquatic life, ammonia in receiving water shall not exceed concentrations specified in Tables 3-2 and 3-4

of the Basin Plan (Attachment 2) as a result of the wastes discharged, subject to the following conditions:

The Discharger will have up to 8 years following the adoption of this Order: (i) to make the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet these objectives; or (ii) to conduct studies leading to an approved less restrictive site specific objective for ammonia. If it is determined that there is an immediate threat or impairment of beneficial uses due to ammonia, the objectives in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of Attachment 2 shall apply and the timing of compliance will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

2. To protect underlying groundwater basins, ammonia shall not be present at levels that when oxidized to nitrate, pose a threat to groundwater.

3. There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of wastes discharged.

If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point consistently exceeds 1.0 TU_c in a critical life stage test, the Discharger shall determine if the cause of the exceedance is the wastes discharged. If it is determined that the wastes discharged caused the exceedance, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE). The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

II. SLUDGE REQUIREMENTS

For biosolids management, the Discharger must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requiremets.

Since the State of California, hence the Regional Board, has not been delegated the authority to implement the sludge program, enforcement of the sludge requirements contained in this Order and permit shall be the sole responsibility of EPA.

III. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. This Order includes the discharger's pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Regional Board. Any change to the program shall be reported to the Regional Board and EPA in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer and the EPA Regional Administrator.

2. The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program. The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including subsequent regulatory revisions thereof. Where Part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Discharger as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Discharger shall complete the required actions within six months from the effective date of this Order and permit or the effective date of the Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Discharger shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the Regional Board, EPA, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act. The Regional Board or EPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for non-compliance with acceptable standards and requirements as provided in the Clean Water Act and/or the California Water Code.

3. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act. The Discharger shall cause industrial users subject to the Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.

4. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not limited to:

   a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);

   b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;

c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and

d. Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3).

5. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the State Board, and the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, describing the discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event the discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the discharger will also include the reasons for non-compliance and state how and when the discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on April 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached "Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report." (Attachment 3), or an approved revised version thereof.

IV. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

1. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this order and permit is prohibited and constitute a violation thereof.

2. This order and permit 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 former prevail.

3. This order and permit includes the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements" (Standard Provisions, Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached "Standard Provisions", those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.

4. This order and permit includes the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES permits for discharges of storm water associated with

I, Robert P. Ghirelli, 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 12, 1995.

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer

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