STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 96-043

NPDES NO. CA0055221

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY
(Water Quality Control Facility)

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

1. The City of Simi Valley (hereinafter the Discharger), formerly known as Simi Valley County Sanitation District, discharges treated municipal and industrial wastewater from the Water Quality Control Facility (WQCF) under Waste Discharge Requirements contained in Order No. 89-092 (NPDES No. CA0055221), adopted by this Regional Board on September 25, 1989.

2. The Discharger has filed a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and has applied for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.

3. The WQCF, located at 600 West Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant with a design capacity of 12.5 million gallons per day (mgd). Treatment consists of aerated grit removal, primary sedimentation, flow equalization, activated sludge biological treatment, secondary sedimentation, dual media filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. Primary sludge is anaerobically digested and waste activated sludge is thickened and aerobically digested. Sewage solids separated from the wastewater are disposed of at the Simi Valley Landfill or the Yacima Compost Company, in Buttonwillow California.

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

4. The WQCF discharges tertiary treated municipal and industrial wastewater into the Arroyo Simi, through Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 34° 16' 56", Longitude 118° 48' 44"). Over seventy-five percent of the total flow of Arroyo Simi originates from WQCF. Arroyo Simi is tributary to Calleguas Creek, a water of the United States, above the estuary, and is part of the Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Area.

   During dry weather, the effluent percolates to ground water within a short distance from the outfall. During wet weather (or rainy periods), the effluent may flow to Calleguas Creek via Arroyo Las Posas.

5. On August 19, 1985, the City of Simi Valley approved the "Sewerage Master Plan Upgrade and Preliminary Design and Engineering Expansion of the Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant". This four stage upgrade and expansion program would increase the plant capacity to 17.5 MGD by the year 2012. However, due to the slow growth initiative, the City does not plan to increase the existing design capacity.

6. The ROWD characterizes the 1994 discharge as follows:

Constituent	Unit	Annual Average	Lowest Monthly Avg.	Highest Monthly Avg.
Flow	mgd	9.4	8.7	10.4
pH	pH units	----	6.6	7.8
Temperature	°F	72	67	76
BOD_5 (20 °C)	mg/L	3.5	2.2	10.7
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	743	701	802
Suspended solids	mg/L	2.6	1.8	3.6
Settleable solids	mL/L	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

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

8. A portion of the treated effluent is reclaimed for landscape irrigation and is regulated under separate Waste Discharge Requirements (Order No. 87-46), adopted by this Board on May 5, 1987.

9. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties on June 13, 1994. The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Arroyo Simi and other tributaries of Calleguas Creek and for the South Las Posas and North Las Posas ground water basins.

10. The beneficial uses of the receiving surface waters are:

Arroyo Simi - Hydro Unit 403.62
- potential: municipal and domestic supply;
- existing: industrial process supply, ground water recharge, freshwater replenishment, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, and preservation of rare, threatened or endangered species;

Arroyo Las Posas - Hydro Unit 403.62
- potential: municipal and domestic supply, industrial process supply, industrial service supply, agricultural supply, cold freshwater habitat;
- existing: ground water recharge, freshwater replenishment, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, and wildlife habitat;

and during wet weather flow:
Calleguas Creek - Hydro Unit 403.12
- potential: municipal and domestic supply;
- existing: industrial service supply, industrial process supply, agricultural supply, ground water recharge, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, and wildlife habitat;

Calleguas Creek - Hydro Unit 403.11
- potential: municipal and domestic supply;
- existing: agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, cold freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, rare, threatened or endangered species, and wetland habitat;

Calleguas Creek Estuary - Hydro Unit 403.11
- potential: navigation, water contact recreation;
- existing: non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, wildlife habitat, rare, threatened or endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and/or early development, and wetland habitat.

Mugu Lagoon - Hydro Unit 403.11
- potential: water contact recreation;
- existing: navigation, non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, marine habitat, preservation of biological habitats, wildlife habitat, rare, threatened or endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and/or early development, shellfish harvesting, and wetland habitat.

The beneficial uses of the groundwaters are:

Las Posas Valley (North and South Las Posas Basins) - DWR Basin No. 4-8
- existing: municipal and domestic supply, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, and agricultural supply.

11. Some of the beneficial uses listed in this Order may or may not be applicable to the reach or reaches under which this permit is issued. Regional Board staff are working with the Discharger to clarify the applicability of some of the beneficial uses, including ground water recharge (and its associated beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply), freshwater replenishment, contact and non-contact water recreation, and warm freshwater habitat.

12. The 1996 State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) Water Quality Assessment (WQA) identified the water quality conditions of water bodies in the state. Within the Calleguas Creek Watershed the following water bodies are classified as impaired waterbodies: Mugu Lagoon, tributaries from duck ponds to Mugu lagoon, Calleguas Creek (Estuary to Arroyo Las Posas), Revolon Slough and Beardsley Channel/Wash,

Conejo Creek/ Arroyo Conejo North Fork, Arroyo Las Posas, and Arroyo Simi. Impaired waters do not support beneficial uses.

Water quality problems associated with this watershed are: sedimentation, pesticides, nitrogen, nitrate and nitrite, algae, total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, sulfate, ammonia, metals, and organic chemicals. Known and/or suspected pollution sources include: urban and agricultural runoff, septic tanks, abandoned wells, seawater intrusion, mining operations, and storm water.

13. During 1995, chloride concentrations of the final treated effluent ranged from 104 mg/L to 145 mg/L (annual average 126 mg/L). The daily maximum effluent chloride limitation in Order 89-092 was 150 mg/L. On March 26, 1990, the Board adopted Resolution No. 90-004, which stated that because of the long term drought in California, the Board would temporarily not enforce the chloride limit where violations were primarily due to increased chloride concentrations in imported water. The Discharger has been in consistent compliance their permit limit for chloride; however, they have requested to continue coverage under Resolution No. 90-004.

14. The Discharger submitted a report entitled *Arroyo Simi Characterization Study* in November 1995. The final report found that: 1) the effluent from the discharge percolates entirely to ground water during dry weather conditions, 2) an aquatic habitat is being supported by the surface water discharge, 3) there is potential for further water reclamation, and 4) that the beneficial use of contact water recreation does not exist downstream of the discharge point.

15. Treated municipal waste discharges could have cumulative impacts on total dissolved solids, chloride, sulfate, nitrogen species (nitrate-N plus nitrite-N plus ammonia-N), and other pollutants on receiving groundwater quality, and may result in adverse impacts on established beneficial uses in the groundwater sub-basin and surrounding areas of influence. The requirements contained in this Order are intended to prevent or minimize such adverse impacts.

16. The City collects the storm water runoff from its facility and returns it to headworks for treatment.

17. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the City developed and implemented a USEPA approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program.

18. The requirements contained in this Order are based on the Basin Plan, other Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines, and best professional engineering judgement, and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned Water Quality Control Plan and will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving surface water and ground water.

19. The Discharger's monitoring data during 1990-1995, for the most part, 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 plant operations, influent quality, 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.

20. During the term of this permit, the City of Simi Valley will participate with other point source and non-point source dischargers in a study to characterize the Calleguas Creek Watershed to determine the dischargers' contribution to the quality of surface and groundwater. The study will collect information on detailed biological assessments, hydrological variations, water and sediment quality, groundwater, and surface water/groundwater interactions within the watershed to provide the Regional Board with the ability to:

    a. Assess various contaminants, establish trends, and more accurately identify the sources;

    b. Review existing beneficial uses and their appropriateness in the watershed;

    c. More accurately assess the impacts of point and non-point discharges on the beneficial uses;

    d. Illustrate to all dischargers (point source and non-point source) and the Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Committee the contributions to the watershed, from which a comprehensive discharge management program may be developed for the watershed;

    e. Develop Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for appropriate water bodies or segments; and,

    f. Establish revised constituent objectives for participating dischargers.

    Pending the results of the study, the RWQCB shall not impose upon the City of Simi Valley more restrictive changes in numerical objectives than specified in the City's NPDES permit, dated September 28, 1989.

21. 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 reissue 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 (NPDES) 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 the City of Simi Valley, 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

Effluent Limitations

A. Waste discharged shall be limited to treated municipal and industrial wastewater only, as proposed.

B. The discharge of an effluent from Discharge Serial No. 001 with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

1. 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]	2,080	3,130	4,690
Suspended Solids	mg/L	15	40	45
	lbs/day[3]	1,560	4,170	4,690
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	----	15
	lbs/day[3]	1,040	----	1,560
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.1	----	0.3
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	----	----	850
	lbs/day[3]	88,580	----	88,580
Sulfate	mg/L	----	----	250
	lbs/day[3]	26,100	----	26,100
Chloride[4]	mg/L	----	----	150
	lbs/day[3]	15,630	----	15,630

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations 30-Day Average [1]	7-Day Average [1]	Daily Maximum [2]
Boron	mg/L	----	----	1.0
	lbs/day[3]	104	----	104
Nitrate N plus Nitrite N	mg/L	----	----	10
	lbs/day[3]	1,040	----	1,040
Fluoride	mg/L	----	----	1.6
	lbs/day[3]	167	----	167
Residual chlorine	mg/L	----	----	0.1

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 upon Plant design flow rate of 12.5 mgd. During events such as storms in which the flow exceeds the design capacity, the mass discharge rate limitations shall be calculated using the concentration limits and the actual flow rates.

4/ In accordance with the Resolution 90-004, the chloride limitation shall not be considered to be violated unless the effluent concentration of chloride exceeds 250 mg/L, or water supply concentrations plus 85 mg/L, whichever is less.

2. Toxic pollutants:

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations 30-day Average [5]
Arsenic	µg/L	50 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	5.2
Barium	µg/L	1,000 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	104
Cadmium	µg/L	5 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	0.52
Chromium (VI)[7]	µg/L	50 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	5.2
Copper	mg/L	1.0
	lbs/day	104

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations 30-day Average [5]
Iron	µg/L	300 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	31
Lead	µg/L	50 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	5.2
Mercury	µg/L	2 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	0.2
Selenium	µg/L	10 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	1.0
Silver	µg/L	50 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	5.2
Zinc	µg/L	5,000 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	521
Chlorinated hydrocarbons:		
Endrin [8]	µg/L	2
	lbs/day [3]	0.2
Lindane	µg/L	0.2
	lbs/day [3]	0.02
Methoxychlor	µg/L	40
	lbs/day [3]	4
Toxaphene	µg/L	3
	lbs/day [3]	0.3
Chlorophenoxys:		
2,4-D	µg/L	70
	lbs/day [3]	7.3
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	10
	lbs/day [3]	1.0
Antimony	µg/L	6 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	0.63
Nickel	µg/L	100 [6]
	lbs/day [3]	10.4

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations 30-day Average [5/]
Cyanide[9/]	µg/L	5.2
	lbs/day [3/]	0.54
Halomethanes[10/]	µg/L	100
	lbs/day [3/]	10.4
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5
	lbs/day [3/]	0.52
p-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5
	lbs/day [3/]	0.52

5/ 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 test results of the initial analysis are obtained.

6/ 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 USEPA guidance document and/or state protocols, if applicable.

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

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

9/ The recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by Standard Methods 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).

10/ HALOMETHANES shall mean the sum of bromoform, chloroform, bromomethane, chloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means oxidized and coagulated 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 5 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU's).

"Oxidized wastewater" means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonpertruscible, 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.

7. 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 identification evaluation (TIE) is required. The TIE 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.

II. Effluent Quality Performance Goals

The performance goals are based upon the actual performance of the discharge facility and are specified here only as an indication of the efficiency of the treatment facility. They are not to be considered as limitations or standards for the regulation of the treatment facility.

The Regional Board believes that the discharger should make every reasonable effort to maintain the following effluent quality performance goals (EQPGs). If the discharger consistently meets EQPGs, a request to the Executive Officer for monitoring relief for these parameters is warranted and may be included with a quarterly monitoring report. Any exceedance of any EQPG shall be reported to the Regional Board in the following report. If exceedance of any particular goal persists during two succeeding quarterly monitoring periods, the Discharger shall submit with the second quarterly monitoring report a description of the exceedance, cause(s) of the exceedance, and any proposed corrective measures, if necessary.

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	
Constituent	Units	30-day Average	Daily Maximum
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	6.85[11/]	---
Suspended solids	mg/L	4.08[11/]	---
Barium	mg/L	---	0.014 [11/]
Copper	mg/L	---	0.054 [11/]
Iron	µg/L	---	240 [11/]
Mercury	µg/L	---	1.1[11/]
Silver	µg/L	---	30 [11/]
Zinc	µg/L	---	0.1 [11/]
Endrin	µg/L	---	0.19[11/]
Lindane	µg/L	---	0.11[11/]
Methoxychlor	µg/L	---	10 [11/]
Toxaphene	µg/L	---	0.5[11/]
2,4-D	µg/L	---	12.7 [11/]
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	---	0.87 [11/]
Remaining priority pollutants	µg/L	---	PQL[12/]

11/ Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using effluent performance data for the period of 1990 through 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:

$$X_{.95} = \exp\ [u_n + (z_{.95})\ (\sigma_n)]$$

where $X_{.95}$ = 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.

$Z_{.95}$ = z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.

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

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

12/ 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.

III. RECEIVING WATER REQUIREMENTS

A. 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°F if the ambient receiving water temperature is less than 60°F) as a result of the waste 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. Dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.

4. Wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

5. 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 waters.

6. Wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

7. Wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

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

9. Wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving water.

10. 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.

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

12. In order 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 shall have up to 8 years following the adoption of the Basin Plan (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 unionized 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.

13. In order to protect underlying groundwater basins, ammonia shall not be present at levels that, when oxidized, to nitrate or nitrite, pose a threat to groundwater.

B. Receiving Water Quality Objective

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 identification evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

IV. SLUDGE REQUIREMENTS

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

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 USEPA.

V. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. 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 USEPA in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer and the USEPA Regional Administrator.

B. 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 Districts 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 or the effective date of 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, USEPA, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act. The Regional Board or USEPA 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.

C. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

E. 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 March 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 any approved revised version thereof.

VI. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

A. Discharge of 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, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316 and 405 of the Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.

C. 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.

D. This Order 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 attached hereinbefore prevail.

E. The Discharger shall submit, within 120 days following adoption of this Order, a workplan for the Characterization Study described in Finding No. 20. The Discharger shall submit, within three years of Executive Officer approval of the workplan, the final Characterization Study described in Finding No. 20. Should the study indicate surface or groundwater quality impacts, the Discharger shall submit, within 90 days after Executive Officer approval of the study, plans for measures that will be taken, or have been taken, to mitigate any long term effects that may result from the disposal of wastes, on surface or groundwater. Should the study indicate the discharge does not adversely impact surface or groundwater quality, the Regional Board will re-open the permit and make appropriate revisions to the permit limitations.

To the extent the study provides information which was not available at the time of permit reissuance and which would have justified the application of less stringent effluent limitations at the time of reissuance, less stringent effluent limitations are allowable under the Anti-backsliding provisions of the Clean Water Act (see Section 402(o)(2)(B)(i)).

F. This Order includes the attached "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan" (Attachment A).

G. The Discharger shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other cause, discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.

H. The Discharger shall protect the facility from inundation which could occur as a result of a flood having a predicted frequency of once in 100 years.

I. This Order may be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64.

VII. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on May 10, 2001.

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.

VIII. RESCISSION

Order No. 89-092, adopted by this Board on September 25, 1989, is hereby rescinded.

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 10, 1996.

Robert P. Ghirelli

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer

/ AVC-A