CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

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ORDER R4-2023-0430

NPDES NUMBER CA0053961

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT FOR THE OJAI VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT OJAI VALLEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger:	Ojai Valley Sanitary District (Discharger, or Permittee)
Name of Facility:	Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant (Ojai Valley WWTP or Facility)
Facility Address:	6363 North Ventura Avenue Ventura, CA 93001 Ventura County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
001	Tertiary treated wastewater	34.34222°	-119.29833°	Ventura River

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	**December 21, 2023**
This Order shall become effective on:	**February 1, 2024**
This Order shall expire on:	**January 31, 2029**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for the Order reissuance of a NPDES permit no later than:	**180 days prior to the Order expiration date**
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as follows:	**Major**

I, Susana Arredondo, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on the date indicated above.

Jenny Newman

Digitally signed by Jenny Newman
Date: 2024.01.09 19:38:07 -08'00'

Susana Arredondo, Executive Officer

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1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant (Ojai Valley WWTP or Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections 1 and 2 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section 1 of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

2. FINDINGS

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

2.1. Legal Authorities. This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (Water Code) (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

2.2. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Los Angeles Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, and monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E, and G through I are also incorporated into this Order.

2.3. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law. The provisions and requirements implementing state law are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

2.4. Notification of Interested Parties. The Los Angeles Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

2.5. Consideration of Public Comment. The Los Angeles Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order Number R4-2018-0170 is rescinded upon the effective date of this order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Los Angeles Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous Order.

3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

3.1. Discharge of treated wastewater at a location different from that described in this Order is prohibited.

3.2. The bypass or overflow of untreated wastewater or wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except when meeting the criteria for exceptions in 40 CFR 122.41(m), as discussed in Standard Provision 1.7. of Attachment D, Standard Provisions.

3.3. The monthly average effluent dry-weather discharge flow rate from the Facility shall not exceed the 3 million gallons per day (MGD) design capacity.

3.4. The Discharger shall not cause degradation of any water body, except as consistent with State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution Number 68-16.

3.5. The treatment or disposal of wastes from the Facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in section 13050, subdivisions (l) and (m), of the Water Code.

3.6. The discharge of any substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, plant, or aquatic life is prohibited.

3.7. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radiological waste is prohibited.

3.8. The discharge of trash to surface waters of the State or the deposition of trash where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State is prohibited.

4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

4.1. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

4.1.1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations in Table 4 at Discharge Point 001 into the Ventura River, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E:

Table 4. Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameters	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Average Seasonal	Notes
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($BOD_5 20^oC$)	mg/L	10	---	15	---	---
$BOD_5 20^oC$	lbs/day	250	---	380	---	a
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	10	---	15	---	---
TSS	lbs/day	250	---	380	---	a
Removal Efficiency for BOD and TSS	%	≥85	---	---	---	---
Temperature	°F	---	---	80	---	---

Parameters	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Average Seasonal	Notes
Combined Radium-226 and Radium 228	pCi/L	5	---	---	---	b
Gross Alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium)	pCi/L	15	---	---	---	b
Uranium	pCi/L	20	---	---	---	b
Gross Beta/photon emitters	millirem/year	4	---	---	---	b
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	---	---	---	b
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	---	---	---	b
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100 mL	23	2.2	240	---	c
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	15	---	---
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	250	---	380	---	a
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.1	---	0.2	---	---
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	---	---	0.1	---	---
Total Residual Chlorine	lbs/day	---	---	2.5	---	a
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,500	---	---	---	---
Total Dissolved Solids	lbs/day	38,000	---	---	---	a
Sulfate	mg/L	500	---	---	---	---
Sulfate	lbs/day	13,000	---	---	---	a
Chloride	mg/L	300	---	---	---	---
Chloride	lbs/day	7,500	---	---	---	a
Boron	mg/L	1.5	---	---	---	---
Boron	lbs/day	38	---	---	---	a
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	---	---	---	---
MBAS	lbs/day	13	---	---	---	a
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	1.9	---	4.6	---	---
Ammonia Nitrogen	lbs/day	48	---	120	---	a
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	---	---	10	---	---
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	lbs/day	---	---	250	---	a
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	---	---	1	---	---
Nitrite (as N)	lbs/day	---	---	25	---	a
Chronic Toxicity *Ceriodaphnia dubia* Survival and	Pass or Fail, % Effect (Test of Significant Toxicity, TST)	Pass	---	Pass or % Effect <50 (survival point)	---	---

Parameters	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Average Seasonal	Notes
Reproduction Endpoints						
Total Phosphorus (wet-weather, year-round)	mg/L	---	---	2.6	---	d
Total Phosphorus (dry-weather, year round)	lbs/season	---	---	---	5,799	---
Total Nitrogen (summer dry weather, May 1 to September 30)	lbs/season	---	---	---	8,044	e
Total Nitrogen (winter season, October 1 to April 30)	mg/L	4.6	---	---	---	f
Selenium	µg/L	3.1	---	9.1	---	---
Selenium	lbs/day	0.08	---	0.23	---	a

Footnotes for Table 4

a. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the plant design flow rate of 3 MGD at Discharge Point 001 and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

b. The radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, chapter 15, article 5, sections 64442 and 64443 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), or subsequent revisions.

c. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes collected at the end of the ultraviolet (UV) channel during normal operation when the UV system is in use, and at the end of the chlorine contact chamber when the backup method is used, shall be considered adequately disinfected if: (1) the median number of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a 7-day median of 2.2 Most Probable Number (MPN) or Colony Forming Units (CFU) per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which an analysis has been completed, (2) the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed 23 MPN or CFU per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period, and (3) no sample shall exceed 240 MPN or CFU of total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.

d. For the purposes of monitoring and as defined in Chapter 7-35 of the Basin Plan, wet-weather occurs when a rainfall event produces more than 0.25 inches of precipitation. The amount of rainfall shall be measured at the Ventura–Kingston Reservoir Gage 122.

e. The summer season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall apply from May 1 to September 30. The summer season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall become

effective on **June 28, 2025** (12 years after the Ventura River Nutrients TMDL's effective date of June 28, 2013). An interim total nitrogen effluent limitation for is included in section 4.1.2 of this Order for the duration of the compliance schedule.

f. The winter season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall apply from October 1 to April 30. The winter season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall become effective on **June 28, 2025** (12 years after the effective date of the Ventura River Nutrients TMDL). An interim total nitrogen effluent limitation is included in section 4.1.2 of this Order for the duration of the compliance schedule.

End of Footnotes for Table 4

b. pH shall be maintained in the final effluent within the limits of 6.5 and 8.5 standard units.

c. For the protection of the groundwater recharge (GWR) beneficial use of the surface water, which is intended to protect groundwater quality where surface water recharges groundwater, the wastes discharged shall not adversely affect the GWR beneficial use or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance.

d. The turbidity of the treated wastewater shall not exceed any of the following: (a) an average of 2 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) within a 24-hour period, (b) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) within a 24-hour period, and (c) 10 NTU at any time.

4.1.2. Interim Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following interim effluent limitation for total nitrogen at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP. The interim effluent limitation shall apply all year round and shall remain in effect until the total nitrogen final effluent limitations specified in Table 4 become effective on June 28, 2025.

Table 5. Interim Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum
Total Nitrogen (TN)	mg/L	7.6	---

4.2. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

4.3. Recycling Specifications

Currently, there are no permitted recycled water applications associated with the uses of the tertiary-treated effluent produced at the Facility. The Discharger shall continue to investigate the feasibility of recycling, conservation, and/or alternative disposal methods for wastewater (such as groundwater injection), and/or capture and treatment of dry-weather urban runoff and stormwater on a permissive basis for beneficial reuse. The Discharger shall submit a detailed feasibility investigation as part of the submittal of the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the next Order renewal.

5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. The discharge shall not cause the following in the receiving water:

5.1.1. The natural receiving water temperature of all regional waters shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses. Additionally, for waters designated with a warm freshwater habitat (WARM) beneficial use, the water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. At no time shall these WARM-designated waters be raised above 80°F as a result of waste discharge.

5.1.2. The pH of inland surface waters 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 as a result of wastes discharged. Natural conditions shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

5.1.3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 7 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.

5.1.4. The total residual chlorine shall not persist in the receiving water at any concentration that causes impairment of beneficial uses as a result of the wastes discharged.

5.1.5. Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases in natural turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits, as a result of wastes discharged:

a. Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%.

b. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 10%.

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

5.1.7. The wastes discharged shall not cause concentrations of contaminants to occur at levels that are harmful to human health in waters which are existing or potential sources of drinking water.

5.1.8. The concentrations of toxic pollutants in the water column, sediments, or biota shall not adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of the wastes discharged.

5.1.9. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in BOD, which adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

5.1.10. 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.

5.1.11. 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 waters discharged.

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

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

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

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

5.1.16. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, or oil and grease in the receiving waters that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

5.1.17. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving waters; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; or cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.

5.1.18. 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 concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life as a result of the wastes discharged.

5.1.19. The natural hydrologic conditions necessary to support the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics present in wetlands shall be protected to prevent significant adverse effects on: (a) natural temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and other natural physical and chemical conditions; (b) movement of aquatic fauna; (c) survival and reproduction of aquatic flora and fauna; and (d) water levels.

5.1.20. The existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by (a) maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna, which would be present naturally; (b) protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife; (c) protecting reproductive and nursery areas; and, (d) protecting wildlife corridors.

5.1.21. The wastes discharged shall not cause the ammonia concentrations in the receiving water to be elevated to levels that, when oxidized to nitrate, pose a threat to groundwater quality.

5.1.22. The wastes discharged shall not cause the ammonia water quality objective in the Basin Plan to be exceeded in the receiving waters. Compliance with the ammonia water quality objectives shall be determined by comparing the receiving water ammonia concentration to the ammonia water quality objective in the Basin Plan. The ammonia water quality objective can also be calculated using the pH and temperature of the receiving water at the time of collection of the ammonia sample.

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

5.2. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable

6. PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

6.1.1. The Permittee shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.

6.1.2. **Los Angeles Water Board Standard Provisions**. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. If there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply:

a. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by section 13050 of the Water Code.

b. Odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage or sludge origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site or the sewage collection system due to improper operation of facilities and/or spills, bypass, or overflow of sewage or sludge, as determined by the Los Angeles Water Board, are prohibited.

c. All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, or disposal of wastes shall be adequately protected against damage resulting from overflow, washout, or inundation from a storm or flood having a 1-percent chance of occurring in a 24-hour period in a given year.

d. Collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be operated in a manner that precludes or impedes public contact with wastewater.

e. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.

f. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

g. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by section 311 of the CWA, related to oil and hazardous substances liability.

h. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of stormwater to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal stormwater management programs developed to comply with the NPDES permit(s) issued by the Los Angeles Water Board to local agencies.

i. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.

j. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations

established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 403, and 405 of the federal CWA and amendments thereto.

k. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility; and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.

l. The Discharger shall make diligent, proactive efforts to reduce Facility infrastructure vulnerability to current and future impacts resulting from climate change, including but not limited to extreme wet weather events, flooding, storm surges, and projected sea level rise when the facility is located near the ocean or discharges to the ocean.

m. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other polluting materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.

n. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall always be maintained and available to operating personnel at the discharge Facility.

o. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this Facility and if the Facility is not always manned, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.

p. The Discharger shall file with the Los Angeles Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.

q. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Los Angeles Water Board, 30 days prior to taking effect.

r. The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this Order.

s. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

    i. Name and general composition of the chemical,

    ii. Frequency of use,

    iii. Quantities to be used,

    iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and

v. USEPA registration number, if applicable.

t. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this Facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

u. Water Code section 13385(h)(i) requires the Los Angeles Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to Water Code section 13385(h)(2), a “serious violation” is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable waste discharge requirements for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Appendix A in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to Water Code section 13385.1(a)(1), a “serious violation” is also defined as “a failure to file a discharge monitoring report required pursuant to section 13383 for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in waste discharge requirements that contain effluent limitations.”

v. Water Code section 13385(i) requires the Los Angeles Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each violation whenever a person violates a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation four or more times in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three non-serious violations within that time period.

w. Pursuant to Water Code section 13385.1(d), for the purposes of section 13385.1 and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) of section 13385, “effluent limitation” means a numeric restriction or a numerically expressed narrative restriction, on the quantity, discharge rate, concentration, or toxicity units of a pollutant or pollutants that may be discharged from an authorized location. An effluent limitation may be final or interim and may be expressed as a prohibition. An effluent limitation, for these purposes, does not include a receiving water limitation, a compliance schedule, or a best management practice.

x. Water Code section 13387(e) provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this order shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for 16, 20, or 24 months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. For a subsequent conviction, such a person shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per day of violation, by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of

Section 1170 of the Penal Code for two, three, or four years, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

y. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Manager of the Watershed Regulatory Section at the Los Angeles Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6616 or by fax at (213) 576-6660 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing to the Los Angeles Water Board within five days, unless the Los Angeles Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. The written notification shall also be submitted via email with reference to CI-4245 to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E.

6.3. Special Provisions

6.3.1. Reopener Provisions

a. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:

   i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order.

   ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or

   iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

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

b. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity testing, monitoring of internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

c. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR parts 122 and 124 to include requirements for the implementation of a watershed protection management approach.

d. The Los Angeles Water Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order have or will have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

e. This Order may also be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 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, 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. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation and issuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

f. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR parts 122 to 124, to include new minimum levels (MLs).

g. If an applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under section 307(a) of the CWA for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board may institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the Orders to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

h. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments, thereto, the Los Angeles Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

i. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise effluent limitations as a result of future additions or amendments to a statewide water quality control plan or the Los Angeles Region's Basin Plan or the adoption or revision of a TMDL.

j. This Order will be reopened and modified to the extent necessary, to be consistent with new or revised policies, new or revised state-wide plans, new laws, or new regulations.

6.3.2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Ventura River Nutrients TMDL Monitoring Requirements

The Discharger submitted a comprehensive TMDL receiving water monitoring plan (CMP) for nutrients to the Los Angeles Water Board on June 27, 2014, to assess numeric target attainment and to measure in-stream nutrient concentrations. The CMP was approved by the Los Angeles Water Board on October 20, 2014. The Responsible Parties for this CMP are the Discharger, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, County of Ventura, City of Ojai, City of Ventura, California Department of Transportation, and the Ventura County

Agricultural Irrigated Lands Group (represented by the Farm Bureau of Ventura County).

On behalf of the TMDL Responsible Parties, the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (District) began sampling in accordance with the Ventura River Nutrients TMDL Comprehensive Monitoring Plan for Receiving Waters (Ventura River CMP) on January 14, 2015. As required by the TMDL, the Ventura River CMP prescribes year-round monthly water quality monitoring for nutrients and other water quality parameters at one site in the Ventura River Estuary, one site in each of the Ventura River reaches 1 – 4, and in two main tributaries, Cañada Larga and San Antonio Creek. In addition, the Ventura River CMP requires dissolved oxygen and pH to be measured continuously for two week periods on a quarterly basis during the months of May and September in the 2nd and 3rd quarters. All other parameters have been monitored monthly. The Ventura River CMP also requires monthly algae monitoring during the dry season (May – September).

b. Toxicity Reduction Requirements

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program section 5.7.

c. Treatment Plant Capacity

The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board within 90 days after the "30-day (monthly) average" daily dry-weather flow equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The Discharger's senior administrative officer shall sign a letter, which transmits that report and certifies that the Discharger's policy-making body is adequately informed of the report's contents. The report shall include the following:

i. The average daily flow for the month, the date on which the peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for the day.

ii. The best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry-weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of the facilities.

iii. A schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

This requirement is applicable in the case where the facility has not reached 75 percent of capacity as of the effective date of this Order. If the facility has reached 75 percent of capacity by that date but has not previously submitted such report, such a report shall be filed within 90 days of the issuance of this Order.

6.3.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – (Not Applicable)

b. Spill Clean-up Contingency Plan (SCCP)

Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger is required to update and submit an SCCP, which describes the activities and protocols to address cleanup of spills, overflows, and bypasses of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the Discharger's collection system or treatment facilities. At a minimum, the plan shall include sections on spill clean-up and containment measures, nuisance and odor control measures, public communication and notification, and monitoring plan and reporting of the monitoring results to the public and to regulatory agencies. The Discharger shall review and amend the plan as appropriate after each spill from the Facility or in the service area of the Facility. The Discharger shall include a discussion in the annual summary report of any modifications to the Plan and the application of the Plan to all spills during the year.

c. Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

Reporting protocols in MRP section 10.2.4 describe sample results that are to be reported as Detected but Not Quantified (DNQ) or Not Detected (ND). Definitions for a reported Minimum Level (ML) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) are provided in Attachment A. These reporting protocols and definitions are used in determining the need to conduct a PMP as follows:

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a PMP as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL; sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order; presence of whole effluent toxicity; health advisories for fish consumption; or, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either of the following is true:

i. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the reported ML; or,

ii. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in the MRP section 10.2.4.

The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a pollutant through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Los Angeles Water Board may consider cost-effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP), if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Los Angeles Water Board:

i. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling.

ii. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system.

iii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation.

iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy.

An annual status report that shall be sent to the Los Angeles Water Board including:

i. All PMP monitoring results for the previous year.

ii. A list of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s).

iii. A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy.

iv. A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

6.3.4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. Certified Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator: Wastewater treatment facilities subject to this Order shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 23, division 3, chapter 26 (Water Code sections 13625 – 13633). All treatment plant operators shall also be trained in emergency response.

b. Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan: The Discharger shall consider the impacts of climate change as they affect the operation of the treatment facility due to flooding, wildfires, or other climate-related changes. The Discharger shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change-related effects that may impact the wastewater treatment facility's operation, water supplies, its collection system, and water quality, including any projected changes to the influent water temperature and pollutant concentrations, and beneficial uses. The permittee shall also identify new or increased threats to the sewer system resulting from climate change that may impact desired levels of service in the next 50 years. The permittee shall project upgrades to existing assets or new infrastructure projects, and associated costs, necessary to meet desired levels of service. Climate change research also indicates the overarching driver of climate change is increased atmospheric carbon dioxide from human activity. The increased carbon dioxide emissions trigger changes to climatic patterns, which increase the intensity of sea level rise and coastal storm surges, lead to more erratic rainfall and local weather patterns,

trigger a gradual warming of freshwater and ocean temperatures, and trigger changes to ocean water chemistry. As such, the Climate Change Plan shall also identify steps being taken or planned to address greenhouse gas emissions attributable to wastewater treatment plants, solids handling, and effluent discharge processes. The Climate Change Plan is due 12 months after effective date of this Order.

c. **Alternate Power Source**: The Discharger shall maintain in good working order a sufficient alternate power source for operating the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. All equipment shall be located and secured to minimize failure due to moisture, liquid spray, flooding, wildfires, and other physical phenomena. The alternate power source shall be designed to allow inspection and maintenance and shall provide for periodic testing. If such alternate power source is not in existence, the discharger shall halt, reduce, or otherwise control all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power. 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. If the existing alternate power source is insufficient to prevent the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage, the Permittee shall develop a plan to provide additional back-up power to the facility.

d. **Routine Maintenance and Operational Testing for Emergency Infrastructure/Equipment**: The Permittee shall perform monthly maintenance and operational testing for all emergency infrastructure and equipment at the facility, including but not limited to any bypass gate/weir in the headworks, alarm systems, backup pumps, standby power generators, and other critical emergency pump station components. The Permittee shall update the Operation and Maintenance Plan to include monthly maintenance and operational testing of emergency infrastructure and equipment, and shall keep the records of all operational testing for emergency systems, repairs, and modifications.

6.3.5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Biosolids Disposal Requirements

   i. All sewage sludge (including biosolids) generated at the Ojai Valley WWTP must be disposed of, treated, or applied to land in accordance with federal regulations contained in 40 CFR part 503. These requirements are enforceable by USEPA Region 9.

   ii. The Discharger is separately required to comply with the requirements in State Water Board Order No. 2004-0012-DWQ, *General WDRs for the Discharge of Biosolids to Land for Use as a Soil Amendment in Agricultural, Silvicultural, Horticultural and Land Reclamation Activities* for those sites receiving the Discharger's biosolids which a Regional Water Board has placed under this general order, and with the requirements in individual WDRs issued by a Regional Water Board for sites receiving the Discharger's biosolids.

iii. The Permittee shall separately comply, if applicable, with WDRs issued by other Regional Water Boards to which jurisdiction the biosolids are transported and applied.

iv. The Permittee shall ensure that haulers transporting sludge within the Permittee's jurisdiction for treatment, storage, use, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the sludge contained. The Permittee shall maintain and have haulers adhere to a spill clean-up plan. Any spills shall be reported to USEPA Region 9 and the Los Angeles Water Board or the state agency with jurisdiction over the location in which the spill occurred. All trucks hauling sludge shall be thoroughly washed after unloading at the field or at the receiving facility.

b. Pretreatment Requirements

i. The Discharger has developed and implemented an approved Pretreatment Program that was submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board. This Order requires implementation of the approved Pretreatment Program. Any violation of the Pretreatment Program will be considered a violation of this Order.

ii. In 2004, the Discharger adopted their Wastewater Ordinance. The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish controls on users of the Discharger's sewerage system in order to protect the environment and public health, and to provide for the maximum beneficial use of the Discharger's facilities. This Wastewater Ordinance was most recently amended on September 28, 2015. The Discharger has an industrial wastewater Pretreatment Program which was approved by the USEPA and the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR part 403, *General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution*. The Pretreatment Program regulates industries to protect the Discharger's wastewater collection and treatment system, to ensure effluent water quality and the quality of biosolids, and to protect health and safety of the treatment plant workers. As of 2023, there are no significant industrial users (SIU) in the Discharger's Pretreatment Program. The Discharger has one significant non-categorical discharger, thirty-one smaller permitted facilities, and one permitted waste hauler.

iii. Any proposed change to the Pretreatment Program shall be reported to the Los Angeles Water Board in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer in accordance with procedures established in 40 CFR section 403.18.

iv. Applications for renewal or modification of this Order must contain information about industrial discharges to the POTW pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.21(j)(6). Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.42(b) and provision 7.1 of Attachment D, Standard Provisions, of this Order, the Discharger shall provide adequate notice of any new introduction of pollutants or substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants from industrial discharges which were not included in the Order application. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(j)(1), the Discharger shall annually identify and report, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any Significant Industrial Users

discharging to the POTW subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR part 403.

v. The Discharger shall evaluate whether its pretreatment local limits are adequate to meet the requirements of this Order and shall submit a written technical report as required under section 2.1 of Attachment H. The Discharger shall also submit to the Los Angeles Water Board revised local limits, as necessary, for Los Angeles Water Board approval. In addition, the Discharger shall consider collection system overflow protection from such constituents as large debris, oil and grease, etc.

vi. The Discharger shall comply with Attachment H – Pretreatment Reporting Requirements.

c. Collection System Requirements

The Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order. As such, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR section 122.41(e)). The Discharger must report any non-compliance (40 CFR section 122.41(*l*)(6) and (7)) and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this Order (40 CFR section 122.41(d)).

On December 6, 2022, the State Water Board adopted Order WQ 2022-0103-DWQ *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* (SSS WDRs). The Ojai Valley WWTP collection system has been enrolled under the *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*, under WDID No. 4SSO10477 since April 13, 2006.

d. Filter Bypass

Conditions pertaining to bypass are contained in Attachment D, Section 1.7 Bypass. The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the State is prohibited, except as allowed under conditions stated in 40 CFR section 122.41(m) and (n). During periods of elevated, wet weather flows, a portion of the secondary treated wastewater is diverted around the tertiary filters as a necessary means to avoid loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. There are no feasible alternatives to this diversion. These anticipated discharges are approved under the bypass conditions when all storage has been utilized and the resulting combined discharge of fully treated (tertiary) and partially treated (secondary) wastewater complies with the effluent and receiving water limitations in this Order. The ROWD constitutes notice of these anticipated bypasses.

6.3.6. Spill Reporting Requirements

a. Initial Notification

Although State and Los Angeles Water Board staff do not have duties as first responders, this requirement is an appropriate mechanism to ensure that the agencies that do have first responder duties are notified in a timely manner in order to protect public health and beneficial uses. For certain spills, overflows and bypasses, the Discharger shall make notifications as required below:

i. In accordance with the requirements of Health and Safety Code section 5411.5, the Discharger shall provide notification to the local health officer or the director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water body of any unauthorized release of sewage or other waste that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the state or odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage sludge origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site or the sewage collection system as soon as possible, but no later than two hours after becoming aware of the release.

ii. In accordance with the requirements of California Water Code section 13271, the Discharger shall provide notification to the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) of the release of reportable amounts of hazardous substances or sewage that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the state as soon as possible, but not later than two hours after becoming aware of the release. The CCR, Title 23, section 2250, defines a reportable amount of sewage as being 1,000 gallons. The phone number for reporting these releases to the Cal OES is (800) 852-7550. In addition, the Discharger shall notify other interested persons of any such sewage spill, including but not limited to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD), cities within the jurisdiction of the spill, and Heal the Bay, by maintaining an email list of those interested persons that have requested such notification. The Discharger shall also include public outreach in their emergency communications protocols, which may include media updates, social media postings, and community notices. The Permittee shall submit an emergency communications protocol to the Los Angeles Water Board within 30 days of the effective date of the Order for Executive Officer approval including specific outreach elements, such as mass emails and telephone calls to residents in the communities surrounding the plant.

iii. The Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board of any unauthorized release of sewage from its POTW that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to a water of the state or odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage sludge origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site or the sewage collection system as soon as possible, but not later than two hours after becoming aware of the release. This initial notification does not need to be made if the Discharger has notified Cal OES and the local health officer or the director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected waterbody. The phone number for reporting these releases of sewage to the Los Angeles Water Board is (213) 576-6657. The phone numbers for after hours and weekend reporting of releases of sewage to the Los Angeles Water Board are (213) 305-2284 and (213) 305-2253. At a minimum, the following information shall be provided to the Los Angeles Water Board:

- The location, date, and time of the release.
- The water body that received or will receive the discharge.
- An estimate of the amount of sewage or other waste released and the amount that reached a surface water at the time of notification.

- If ongoing, the estimated flow rate of the release at the time of the notification.
- The name, organization, phone number and email address of the reporting representative.

b. Monitoring

For spills, overflows and bypasses reported under section 6.3.6.a, the Discharger shall monitor as required below:

To define the geographical extent of the spill's impact, the Discharger shall obtain grab samples (if feasible, accessible, and safe) for all spills, overflows or bypasses of any volume that reach any waters of the state (including surface, groundwaters, etc.). If a grab sample cannot be obtained due to accessibility or safety concerns that cannot be addressed with the appropriate personal protective equipment or following proper sampling procedures, the sample shall be obtained as soon as it becomes safe to do so. The Discharger shall analyze the samples for total coliform, *E. coli, Enterococcus* (if spill reaches the marine waters, where the salinity is greater than 1 part per thousand more than 5 percent of time), and relevant pollutants of concern that are typically present in the Ojai Valley WWTP's influent, upstream and downstream of the point of entry of the spill (if feasible, accessible, and safe). Rapid fecal monitoring is preferred in these situations, as long as a State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP)-certified lab is available to conduct the analyses. Daily monitoring shall be conducted from the time the spill is known until the results of two consecutive sets of bacteriological monitoring indicate the return to the background level or the County Department of Public Health authorizes cessation of monitoring.

c. Reporting

The initial notification required under section 6.3.6.a shall include the following:

i. As soon as possible, but not later than twenty-four hours after becoming aware of an unauthorized discharge of sewage or other waste from its wastewater treatment plant to a water of the state, the Discharger shall submit a statement to the Los Angeles Water Board by email at augustine.anijielo@waterboards.ca.gov. If the discharge is 1,000 gallons or more, this statement shall certify that Cal OES has been notified of the discharge in accordance with Water Code section 13271. The statement shall also certify that the local health officer or director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies has been notified of the discharge in accordance with Health and Safety Code section 5411.5. The statement shall also include at a minimum the following information:

- Agency, NPDES Number, Order Number, and MRP CI Number, if applicable.
- The location, date, and time of the discharge.
- The water body that received the discharge.

- A description of the level of treatment of the sewage or other waste discharged.
- An initial estimate of the amount of sewage or other waste released and the amount that reached a surface water.
- The Cal OES control number and the date and time that notification of the incident was provided to Cal OES.
- The name of the local health officer or director of environmental health representative notified (if contacted directly); the date and time of notification; and the method of notification (e.g., phone, fax, email).

ii. A written preliminary report five business days after disclosure of the incident is required. Submission to the Los Angeles Water Board of the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) event number shall satisfy this requirement. Within 30 days after submitting the preliminary report, the Discharger shall submit the final written report to the Los Angeles Water Board. (A copy of the final written report for a given incident, already submitted pursuant to the *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* (SSS WDRs), may be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board to satisfy this requirement.) The written report shall document the information required in paragraph “d” below, monitoring results and any other information required in provisions of the Standard Provisions document including corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences. The Executive Officer for just cause can grant an extension for submittal of the final written report.

iii. The Discharger shall include a certification in the annual summary report (due according to the schedule in the MRP) that states that the sewer system emergency equipment, including alarm systems, backup pumps, standby power generators, and other critical emergency pump station components were maintained and tested in accordance with the Discharger’s preventive maintenance plan. Any deviations from or modifications to the plan shall be discussed.

d. Records

The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spills, overflows or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its collection system or treatment plant. This record shall be made available to the Los Angeles Water Board upon request and a spill summary shall be included in the annual summary report. The records shall contain:

i. The date and time of each spill, overflow, or bypass.

ii. The location of each spill, overflow, or bypass.

iii. The estimated volume of each spill, overflow, and bypass including gross volume, amount recovered and amount not recovered, monitoring results as required by section 6.3.6.b.

iv. The cause of each spill, overflow, or bypass.

v. Whether each spill, overflow, or bypass entered a receiving water and, if so, the name of the water body and whether it entered via storm drains or other man-made conveyances.

vi. Any mitigation measures implemented.

vii. Any corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences.

viii. The mandatory information included in SSO online reporting for finalizing and certifying the SSO report for each spill, overflow, or bypass under the SSS WDRs.

e. Activities Coordination

Although not required by this Order, Los Angeles Water Board expects that the POTW's owners/operators will coordinate their compliance activities for consistency and efficiency with other entities that have responsibilities to implement: (i) this NPDES permit, including the Pretreatment Program, (ii) a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) NPDES permit that may contain spill prevention, sewer maintenance, reporting requirements and (iii) SSS WDRs or subsequent updates. The Los Angeles Water Board also expects the POTW's owners/operators to consider coordination with other agencies regarding the potential for the permissive integration of the MS4 with the wastewater collection system.

f. Consistency with SSS WDRs

The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants from point sources to surface waters of the United States unless authorized under an NPDES permit (33 United States Code sections 1311, 1342). The Permittee must separately comply with the SSS WDRs (State Water Board Order WQ 2022-0103-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*. These SSS WDRs require public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater than one mile of sewer lines to apply for coverage and comply with requirements, to develop and implement sewer system management plans, and to report all SSOs to the State Water Board's online SSO database. The Permittee enrolled in the 2006 SSS WDRs, and the collection systems of the Permittee have been covered under the SSS WDRs since then. The Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR § 122.41 (e)), report any non-compliance (40 CFR § 122.41(1)(6) and (7)), and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this NPDES permit (40 CFR § 122.41(d)).

The requirements contained in this Order in sections 6.3.3.b (SCCP), 6.3.4. (Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications), and 6.3.6. (Spill Reporting Requirements) are intended to be consistent with the requirements of the SSS WDRs. The Los Angeles Water Board recognizes that there may be some overlap between these NPDES permit provisions and the SSS WDRs requirements, related to the collection systems. The requirements of the SSS

WDRs are considered the minimum thresholds (see finding 11 of the State Water Board Order Number 2006-0003-DWQ). To encourage efficiency, the Los Angeles Water Board will accept the documentation prepared by the Discharger under the SSS WDRs for compliance purposes as satisfying the requirements in sections 6.3.3.b, 6.3.4, and 6.3.6 provided the more stringent provisions contained in this NPDES permit are also addressed. Pursuant to SSS WDRs, section D, provision 2(iii) and (iv), the provisions of this NPDES permit supersede the SSS WDRs, for all purposes, including enforcement, to the extent the requirements may be deemed duplicative.

6.3.7. Compliance Schedule for Total Nitrogen

a. The compliance schedule and interim effluent limitations in Section 4.1.2 of this Order are authorized under Section 1.d. of the State Water Board's Resolution No. 2008-0025 - *Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits* (Compliance Schedule Policy).

b. The Discharger shall submit written progress reports to the Los Angeles Water Board no later than 14 days following each interim milestone date, including its compliance status with the interim requirements, a description of efforts taken by the Discharger toward achieving compliance with the final effluent limitations for total nitrogen since the previous progress report, and the future planned activities.

c. The Discharger started installing two new Parkson denitrification filters at the oxidation ditches on September 12, 2023 and they are 98% complete. Two micro "C" carbon holding tanks have been installed, along with a chemical feed pump system, which has been used to deliver carbon to the oxidation ditches and to facilitate denitrification in the new and retrofitted denitrification filters. The chemical feed system is 95% complete. The backwash pump station for two new denitrification filters to send filter backwash water back to the head of the plant is 100% complete. Another process upgrade (not started yet) to optimize denitrification include the replacement of the aerators in the four existing oxidation ditches to include adjustable frequency drives.

d. Table 6 below includes the milestones the Discharger committed to completing to comply with the final effluent limitations for total nitrogen. The Discharger completed Task Nos. 1 through 17, and Task No. 18 is currently in process.

e. The Permittee may be subject to enforcement action for failure to complete the tasks by the given milestone dates, as specified in Table 6.

Table 6. Compliance Schedules for TN Final Effluent Limitations

Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date	Completion Date
1	Oxidation Ditch Process Monitoring	12/13/2013	12/15/2015	Apr. 2015

Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date	Completion Date
2	Oxidation Ditch No. 2 Instrumentation	06/13/2013	12/01/2013	Oct. 2013
3	Plant Influent/Anerobic Instrumentation	06/13/2013	12/01/2013	Oct. 2013
4	Filter/Effluent Instrumentation	06/13/2013	12/01/2013	Oct. 2013
5	System Monitoring including Seasonal Changes	12/01/2013	12/01/2015	Apr. 2015
6	Summary Report	---	03/01/2015	Feb. 2016
7	Testing Analysis/Pilot Testing	06/01/2014	12/01/2015	Apr. 2015
8	Data Analysis	03/01/2016	03/01/2017	Sep. 2016
9	Issues Request for Quotation (RFQ)	05/01/2018	07/25/2018	07/25/2018
10	Select Consultant	07/26/2018	10/18/2018	10/18/2018
11	Kickoff Meeting	10/11/2018	10/11/2018	10/11/2018
12	Alternative Design Option Analysis	01/09/2019	12/01/2019	08/19/2020
13	Treatment Additive Pilot Studies	08/16/2014	08/01/2015	12/13/2016
14	Preliminary Design Report	01/09/2019	06/01/2020	08/31/2020
15	CEQA Studies and Hearings	---	03/01/2021	---

Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date	Completion Date
16	Final Design Plans Specs and Estimates	02/26/2021	03/01/2022	03/01/2022
17	Bid/Award	06/20/2022	06/20/2022	06/20/2022
18	Construction	09/12/2022	03/01/2024	---
19	Operational Adjustments	---	03/01/2025	---
20	Commissioning	---	06/27/2025	---

7. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section 4 of this Order will be determined as specified below:

7.1. General

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

7.2. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple sample analyses and the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

7.2.1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

7.2.2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

7.3. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by Section 7.2 above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation for the purpose of calculating

mandatory minimum penalties, though the Discharger may be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month) in cases where discretionary administrative civil liabilities are appropriate. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger may be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month with respect to the AMEL.

If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the AMEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will have demonstrated compliance with the AMEL for each day of that month for that parameter.

If the analytical result of any single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any parameter, the Discharger may collect up to four additional samples within the same calendar month. All analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month. The concentration of pollutant (an arithmetic mean or a median) in these samples estimated from the “Multiple Sample Data Reduction” section above, will be used for compliance determination.

In the event of noncompliance with an AMEL, the sampling frequency for that parameter shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the AMEL has been demonstrated.

7.4. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. The average of daily discharges over the calendar week that exceeds the AWEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that week only. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week with respect to the AWEL.

A calendar week will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. Partial calendar weeks at the end of calendar month will be carried forward to the next month in order to calculate and report a consecutive seven-day average value on Saturday.

7.5. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

If the initial grab sample exceeds the MDEL in a day, then the Discharger may initiate accelerated testing, consisting of a minimum of two additional grab samples during the remainder of the calendar day. The average (or median when any data is not detected (ND) or detected but not quantified (DNQ), see section 7.2 of the WDRs) of all grab samples collected in one calendar day shall be used to determine compliance with the MDEL. When the median is used to determine compliance with the concentration-based MDEL, compliance with the mass-based MDEL shall be determined as the product of

these three values: the maximum concentration detected (expressed in mg/L), the peak flow on that calendar day (expressed in MGD), and the 8.34 conversion factor.

If a daily discharge on a calendar day exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged, and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that day for that parameter. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar day, no compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to reporting violation determination.

7.6. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, a potential violation will be flagged, and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

7.7. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, a potential violation will be flagged, and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

7.8. Six-month Median Effluent Limitation

If the median of daily discharges over any 180-day period exceeds the six-month median effluent limitation for a given parameter, a potential violation will be flagged, and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that 180-day period for that parameter. The next assessment of compliance will occur after the next sample is taken. If only a single sample is taken during a given 180-day period and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the six-month median, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for the 180-day period. For any 180-period during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for the six-month median effluent limitation.

7.9. Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL)

If the median of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the MMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). However, an alleged violation of the MMEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing State mandatory minimum penalties. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar month, no compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to effluent violation

determination, but compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to reporting violation determination.

7.10. Chronic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in the *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1, and the procedures described in the *State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions*. Attainment of the water quality objective is demonstrated by conducting chronic aquatic toxicity testing as described in Section III.B.2 of the Toxicity Provisions and rejecting the null hypothesis in accordance with the TST statistical approach described in Section III.B.3. of the Toxicity Provisions. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean ambient water response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail." The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response) × 100. This is a t-test, a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), only two test concentrations (i.e., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

The MDEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed at the IWC for the growth endpoint using the TST statistical approach, results in "Fail" and the "Percent Effect" of the survival endpoint is ≥50%.

The MMEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when the median of no more than three independent chronic toxicity tests, initiated in a calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach result in "Fail" for any endpoint.

If a chronic aquatic toxicity routine monitoring test results in a "Fail" at the IWC, the Permittee may complete a maximum of two MMEL compliance tests. The MMEL compliance tests shall be initiated within the same calendar month that the first routine monitoring test was initiated that resulted in the "Fail" at the IWC. If the first chronic MMEL compliance test results in a "Fail" at the IWC, then the second MMEL compliance test is not necessary because the "Fail" results from the first two tests would constitute a violation of the chronic toxicity MMEL.

The chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL are set at the IWC for the discharge (100% effluent) and expressed in units of the TST statistical approach ("Pass" or "Fail", "Percent Effect"). All NPDES effluent compliance monitoring for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL shall be reported using only the 100% effluent concentration and negative control, expressed in units of the TST, using the *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, which was determined to be the most sensitive species for the Ojai Valley WWTP discharge.

The TST hypothesis (Ho) (see above) is statistically analyzed using the IWC and a negative control. Effluent toxicity tests shall be run using a multi-concentration test design when required by *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (USEPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). However, if the USEPA approves the Alternative Test Procedure, the Discharger may use a two-concentration test design. The Los Angeles Water Board's review of reported toxicity test results will not include review of concentration-response patterns as appropriate (see Fact Sheet discussion at 4.3.6). As described in the bioassay laboratory audit correspondence from the State Water Resources Control Board dated August 7, 2014, and from the USEPA dated December 24, 2013, the Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) criteria only apply to compliance reporting for the No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) and the sublethal statistical endpoints of the NOEC, and therefore are not used to interpret results using the TST statistical approach. Standard Operating Procedures used by the toxicity testing laboratory to identify and report valid, invalid, anomalous, or inconclusive effluent (and receiving water) toxicity test measurement results from the TST statistical approach must be consistent with *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (USEPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). The Los Angeles Water Board will make a final determination as to whether a toxicity test result is valid, and may consult with the Permittee, the USEPA, the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Officer, or the State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) as needed. The Board may consider the results of any Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

7.11. Percent Removal

The average monthly percent removal is the removal efficiency expressed in percentage across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of pollutant concentrations (C in mg/L) of influent and effluent samples collected at about the same time using the following equation:

$$\text{Percent Removal (\%)} = [1-(C_{Effluent}/C_{Influent})] \times 100\%$$

When preferred, the Permittee may substitute mass loadings and mass emissions for the concentrations.

7.12. Mass and Concentration Limitations

Compliance with mass and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately with their respective limitations. When the concentration of a constituent in an effluent sample is determined to be ND or DNQ, the corresponding mass emission rate determined from that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

7.13. Compliance with Single Constituent Effluent Limitations

Permittees may be considered out of compliance with the effluent limitation if the concentration of the pollutant (see Section 7.2 "Multiple Sample Data Reduction" above)

in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the RL.

7.14. Compliance with Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

Permittees are out of compliance with an effluent limitation which applies to the sum of a group of chemicals (e.g., PCB's) if the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation. Individual pollutants of the group will be considered to have a concentration of zero if the constituent is reported as ND or DNQ.

7.15. Compliance with Ventura River Nutrients TMDL effluent limitations

Ojai Valley WWTP discharges to Reach 2 of the Ventura River. The Ventura River Estuary and Reaches 1 and 2 are on the CWA section 303(d) list as impaired for algae and eutrophic conditions. For this discharge, Chapter 7-35 of the Basin Plan has established seasonal WLAs for total nitrogen and total phosphorous. Federal regulations require that NPDES permits incorporate WQBELs consistent with the requirements and assumptions of any available WLAs.

The Implementation Plan, on page 7-143 of Chapter 7-35 of the Basin Plan, includes the following procedures on how to implement the WLAs for total nitrogen and total phosphorous for Ojai Valley WWTP:

Total Nitrogen

The total nitrogen WLAs for the Ojai WWTP shall be incorporated into the permit as seasonal numeric effluent limitations. The summer season effluent limitation shall be equal to the summer dry-weather WLA of 8,044 lbs/season. This effluent limitation is applicable from May 1 to September 30. Compliance with the summer final effluent limitation shall be determined by calculating the sum of the products of the monthly average total nitrogen concentration, a conversion factor, and the daily flow for each dry-weather day, over the summer season, and is expressed in the formula below:

Total Nitrogen Compliance

Summer Season Total Nitrogen Effluent Limitation, lbs/season

$$= \sum (TN * CF * Daily\ Flow) = lbs/season$$

where;

TN = total nitrogen monthly average concentration, mg/L
CF = 8.34, conversion factor to convert mg/L into lbs/day
Daily flow = effluent daily flow, MGD
Summer season = May 1 to September 30

The Facility is out of compliance for total nitrogen when the result above exceeds the summer season effluent limitation of 8,044 lbs.

Winter Season Total Nitrogen Effluent Limitation, mg/L

The winter dry-weather WLA and wet-weather WLA shall be combined into a single concentration-based winter season effluent limitation, calculated as the weighted average of 4 mg/L (the allowable winter dry-weather concentration) and 7.6 (the

allowable wet-weather concentration), based on the assumption that there are 178 winter dry-weather days and 34 wet-weather days in a year. The resulting concentration of 4.6 mg/L shall be expressed as a monthly effluent limitation from October 1 to April 30.

Therefore,

Winter Season Total Nitrogen Effluent Limitation = 4.6 mg/L as a monthly average

where:

Winter season = October 1 – April 30

Compliance with the total nitrogen summer and winter season effluent limitations shall apply 12 years after the effective date of the Ventura River Nutrients TMDL. Table 7-35.2 in Chapter 7-35 of the Basin Plan indicates that the Facility shall attain compliance with the final effluent limitations no later than 12 years after the effective date of the TMDL.

Total Phosphorus

For total phosphorous, compliance with the dry-weather WLA-based final effluent limitation shall be determined by calculating the sum of the products of the monthly average total phosphorous concentration and the daily flow for each dry-weather day, over an annual period. The dry-weather final effluent limitation shall be equal to the dry-weather WLA of 5,799 lbs/season.

Dry-weather Total Phosphorous Effluent Limitation, lbs/season

$$= \sum (TP * CF * Daily\ Flow) = lbs/season$$

where;

TP = total phosphorus monthly average concentration, mg/L
CF = 8.34, conversion factor to convert mg/L into lbs/day
Daily flow = effluent daily flow, MGD
Dry-weather = January 1 to December 31 excluding days of wet-weather.

The Facility is out of compliance for total phosphorous when the result above exceeds the dry-weather final effluent limitation of 5,799 lbs.

TP Wet-weather Final Effluent Limitation

The watershed nutrient wet-weather loads are generally delivered directly to the ocean and thus do not contribute to exceedances of the biostimulatory substances objective in the Ventura River or estuary, which occurs during the dry season when algae growth primarily occurs. Nonetheless, to protect water quality year-round, wet-weather WLAs are assigned to meet WQOs and/or maintain existing discharge quality.

The wet-weather total phosphorus WLA, below, shall be expressed as daily maximum effluent limitation:

Wet-weather Total Phosphorus Final Effluent Limitation = 2.6 mg/L

For the purposes of monitoring, wet-weather occurs when a rainfall event produces more than 0.25 inches of precipitation. The amount of rainfall shall be measured at the Ventura–Kingston Reservoir Gage 122.

In order to monitor compliance with the interim limitation for Total Nitrogen and final effluent limitations for total nitrogen and total phosphorus, the Discharger shall monitor the effluent total nitrogen and total phosphorus at the frequencies required in Table E-3. The Discharger shall calculate the monthly total nitrogen and total phosphorus results as discussed above. Each result shall be reported in the monthly report to track progress in achieving compliance with the final effluent limitations.

7.16. Compliance with 2,3,7,8-TCDD and its Equivalents

Compliance with the 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) effluent limitation shall be determined based on 2,3,7,8-TCDD alone. However, TCDD equivalents shall be monitored and calculated using the following formula, where the MLs and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as provided in the table below. The Permittee shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Permittee shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$Dioxin\ Concentration = \sum_{1}^{17}(TEQi) = \sum_{1}^{17}(Ci)(TEFi)$$

where:

Ci = individual concentration of a dioxin or furan congener

TEFi = individual TEF for a congener

MLs and TEFs

Congeners	MLs (pg/L)	TEFs
2,3,7,8-TetraCDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDD	50	0.01
OctaCDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8-TetraCDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8-PentaCDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HexaCDF	50	0.1

Congeners	MLs (pg/L)	TEFs
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDF	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HeptaCDF	50	0.01
OctaCDF	100	0.0001

7.17. Compliance with Gross Beta/photon Emitters

The monthly average effluent limitation for gross beta/photon is equal to 4 millirem/year with a screening level of 50 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L). Due to naturally occurring Potassium-40, the results of the Potassium-40 may be subtracted from the total gross beta activity to determine if the screening level is exceeded. The Potassium-40 beta particle activity must be calculated by multiplying elemental potassium concentration (in mg/L) by a factor of 0.82 to determine activity from Potassium-40. The Potassium-40 must be analyzed from the same or equivalent sample used for the gross beta analysis.

If the gross beta particle activity minus the naturally occurring Potassium-40 is less than or equal to 50 pCi/L, the facility is in compliance and the value shall be reported as <4 millirem/year. If the gross beta particle activity minus the naturally occurring Potassium-40 beta particle activity exceeds 50 pCi/L, the Discharger must have the samples further analyzed for the *individual* nuclides. The Discharger is required to monitor those radiochemicals with test methods that can be performed by a commercially available lab. The calculation for the sum of the fractions is presented below.

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for gross beta/photon emitters is equal to 4 millirem per year. A millirem is a dose of energy to the body or any internal organ. USEPA regulates 179 man-made nuclides, and each of them has a concentration of radiation measured in pCi/L, which produces the 4 millirem dose. These concentrations are listed on table, *Derived Concentrations of (pCi/L) of Beta and Photon Emitters in Drinking Water,* which shall be used to determine compliance.

Derived Concentrations (pCi/l) of Beta and Photon Emitters in Drinking Water

Yielding a Dose of 4 mrem/yr to the Total Body or to any Critical Organ as defined in NBS Handbook 69

Nuclide	pCi/l	Nuclide	pCi/l	Nuclide	pCi/l	Nuclide	pCi/l	Nuclide	pCi/l	Nuclide	pCi/l
H-3	20,000	Ni-65	300	Nb-95	300	Sb-124	60	Nd-147	200	Os-191	600
Be-7	6,000	Cu-64	900	Nb-97	3,000	Sb-125	300	Nd-149	900	Os-191m	9,000
C-14	2,000	Zn-65	300	Mo-99	600	Te-125m	600	Pm-147	600	Os-193	200
F-18	2,000	Zn-69	6,000	Tc-96	300	Te-127	900	Pm-149	100	Ir-190	600
Na-22	400	Zn-69m	200	Tc-96m	30,000	Te-127m	200	Sm-151	1,000	Ir-192	100
Na-24	600	Ga-72	100	Tc-97	6,000	Te-129	2,000	Sm-153	200	Ir-194	90
Si-31	3,000	Ge-71	6,000	Tc-97m	1,000	Te-129m	90	Eu-152	200	Pt-191	300
P-32	30	As-73	1,000	Tc-99	900	Te-131m	200	Eu-154	60	Pt-193	3,000
S-35 inorg	500	As-74	100	Tc-99m	20,000	Te-132	90	Eu-155	600	Pt-193m	3,000
Cl-36	700	As-76	60	Ru-97	1,000	I-126	3	Gd-153	600	Pt-197	300
Cl-38	1,000	As-77	200	Ru-103	200	I-129	1	Gd-159	200	Pt-197m	3,000
K-42	900	Se-75	900	Ru-105	200	I-131	3	Tb-160	100	Au-196	600
Ca-45	10	Br-82	100	Ru-106	30	I-132	90	Dy-165	1,000	Au-198	100
Ca-47	80	Rb-86	600	Rh-103m	30,000	I-133	10	Dy-166	100	Au-199	600
Sc-46	100	Rb-87	300	Rh-105	300	I-134	100	Ho-166	90	Hg-197	900
Sc-47	300	Sr-85 m	20,000	Pd-103	900	I-135	30	Er-169	300	Hg-197m	600
Sc-48	80	Sr-85	900	Pd-109	300	Cs-131	20,000	Er-171	300	Hg-203	60
V-48	90	Sr-89	20	Ag-105	300	Cs-134	80	Tm-170	100	Tl-200	1,000
Cr-51	6,000	Sr-90	8	Ag-110m	90	Cs-134m	20,000	Tm-171	1,000	Tl-201	900
Mn-52	90	Sr-91	200	Ag-111	100	Cs-135	900	Yb-175	300	Tl-202	300
Mn-54	300	Sr-92	200	Cd-109	600	Cs-136	800	Lu-177	300	Tl-204	300
Mn-56	300	Y-90	60	Cd-115	90	Cs-137	200	Hf-181	200	Pb-203	1,000
Fe-55	2,000	Y-91	90	Cd-115m	90	Ba-131	600	Ta-182	100	Bi-206	100
Fe-59	200	Y-91m	9,000	In-113m	3,000	Ba-140	90	W-181	1,000	Bi-207	200
Co-57	1,000	Y-92	200	In-114m	60	La-140	60	W-185	300	Pa-230	600
Co-58	300	Y-93	90	In-115	300	Ce-141	300	W-187	200	Pa-233	300
Co-58m	9000	Zr-93	2,000	In-115m	1,000	Ce-143	100	Re-186	300	Np-239	300
Co-60	100	Zr-95	200	Sn-113	300	Ce-144	30	Re-187	9,000	Pu-241	300
Ni-59	300	Zr-97	60	Sn-125	60	Pr-142	90	Re-188	200	Bk-249	2,000
Ni-63	50	Nb-93m	1,000	Sb-122	90	Pr-143	100	Os-185	200		

The sum of the fraction method is used because each photon emitter targets a different organ of the body, which results in a different magnitude of risk. The sum of the beta and photon emitters shall not exceed 4 millirem/year (40 CFR section 141.66(d)(2)).

Each nuclide has a different concentration that produces the 4 millirem dose because different radionuclides have different energy levels. Some nuclides need to be in a higher concentration to give the same 4 millirem dose.

The laboratory shall measure the nuclide concentration in the water and compare this result to the concentration allowed for that particular nuclide (see table below). The comparison results in a fraction. This is shown in calculation below:

$$\text{Fraction of the maximum 4 millirem/year exposure limit} = \frac{pCi/L\ found\ in\ sample\ (from\ laboratory\ results)}{pCi/L\ equivalent\ from\ 4\ millirem\ of\ exposure\ (from\ conversion\ table)}$$

Each fraction must then be converted to a dose equivalent of 4 millirem/year by multiplying the fraction by 4. The results for each emitter must be summed to determine compliance.

A sample calculation is presented in the table below:

---	X	Y	X/Y	4(X/Y)
Emitter	Lab Analysis (pCi/L)	Conversion from table (pCi/4millirem)	Calculate Fraction	Calculate Total (millirem)
Cs-134m	5,023	20,000	0.25115	1.0
Cs-137	30	200	0.150	0.6
Sr-90	4	8	0.5	2.0
I-131	2	3	0.7	2.8
Sum of the Fractions	---	---	1.60115	6.4

In the example above, the system would be considered in violation of the gross beta/photon effluent limitation because the “sum-of-the-fractions” is 6.4 millirem, which means that the sum of the annual dose equivalent to the total body, or to any internal organ, exceeds 4 millirem/year.

7.18. Mass Emission Rate

The mass emission rate shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Mass emission rate (lb/day)} = \frac{8.34}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

$$\text{Mass emission rate (kg/day)} = \frac{3.79}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day. 'Q_i' and 'C_i' are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L), respectively, which are associated with each of the 'N' grab samples, which may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken, 'C_i' is the concentration measured in the composite sample and 'Q_i' is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

The daily concentration of all constituents shall be determined from the flow-weighted average of the same constituents in the combined waste streams as follows:

$$\text{Daily concentration} = \frac{1}{Q_t}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of component waste streams. 'Q_i' and 'C_i' are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L), respectively, which are associated with each of the 'N' waste streams. 'Q_t' is the total flow rate of the combined waste streams.

7.19. Bacterial Standards and Analysis

7.19.1. The geometric mean used for determining compliance with bacterial standards is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \ldots \times C_n)^{1/n}$$

where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) found on each day of sampling.

7.19.2. For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 mL -for total coliform, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 mL for *Enterococcus*). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.

7.19.3. Detection methods used for total coliforms shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136, unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA.

7.19.4. Detection methods used for *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococcus* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or in the USEPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, “Test Methods for *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococci* in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure” or any improved method determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA to be appropriate.

7.20. Single Operational Upset (SOU)

A SOU that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single violation and limits the Permittee’s liability in accordance with the following conditions:

7.20.1. An SOU is broadly defined as a single unusual event that temporarily disrupts the usually satisfactory operation of a system in such a way that it results in violation of multiple pollutant parameters.

7.20.2. A Permittee may assert SOU to limit liability only for those violations which the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Provision 5.5.2(b) of Attachment D – Standard Provisions.

7.20.3. For violations other than violations of Water Code section 13385 subdivisions (h) and (i), determination of compliance and civil liability (including any more specific definition of SOU, the requirements for Permittees to assert the SOU limitation of liability, and the manner of counting violations) shall be in accordance with USEPA Memorandum “Issuance of Guidance Interpreting Single Operational Upset” (September 27, 1989).

7.20.4. For purpose of Water Code section 13385 (h) and (i), determination of compliance and civil liability (including any more specific definition of SOU, the requirements for Permittees to assert the SOU limitation of liability, and the manner of counting violations) shall be in accordance with Water Code section 13385 (f)(2).

ATTACHMENT A. DEFINITIONS

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

$$\text{Arithmetic mean } (\mu) = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$$

where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)
The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)
The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

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

Biosolids
Sewage sludge that has been treated and tested and shown to be capable of being beneficially and legally used pursuant to federal and state regulations as a soil amendment for agricultural, silvicultural, horticultural, and land reclamation activities as specified under 40 CFR part 503.

Carcinogenic
Carcinogenic pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

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

Composite Sample, 24-hour
For flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than eight individual measurements taken at equal intervals for 24 hours or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

Composite sample, for other than flow rate measurements:

a. No fewer than eight individual sample portions collected at equal time intervals for 24 hours. The volume of each individual sample portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling; or,

b. No fewer than eight individual sample portions collected of equal volume collected over a 24-hour period. The time interval between each individual sample portion shall vary such that the volume of the discharge between each individual sample portion remains constant.

The compositing period shall equal the specified sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

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

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

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)
Those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

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

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

Enclosed Bays
Indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

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

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

Indirect Discharge
The introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the CWA.

Inland Surface Waters
All surface waters of the state that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

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

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

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

Maximum Daily Flow
The maximum daily flow means the maximum instantaneous flow of the day.

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

Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL)
For the purposes of chronic aquatic toxicity, MMEL is an effluent limitation based on a maximum of three independent toxicity tests, analyzed using the TST.

Method Detection Limit (MDL)
The minimum measured concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

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

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

Not Detected (ND)
Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) as Aroclors
The sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

PCBs as Congeners
The sum of the following 41 individually quantified PCB congeners or mixtures of isomers of single congeners in a co-elution: PCB-18, 28, 37, 44, 49, 52, 66, 70, 74, 77, 81, 87, 99, 101, 105, 110, 114, 118, 119, 123, 126, 128, 138, 149, 151, 153, 156, 157, 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 177, 180, 183, 187, 189, 194, 201, and 206.

Persistent Pollutants
Substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)
Waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Los Angeles Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention
Any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium,

unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Los Angeles Water Board.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works
A treatment works as defined by section 212 of the CWA, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the CWA). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such treatment works. (40 CFR § 403.3(q).)

Reporting Level (RL)
The ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Permittee for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Los Angeles Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Source of Drinking Water
Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)
A measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \mu)^2}{n - 1}}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

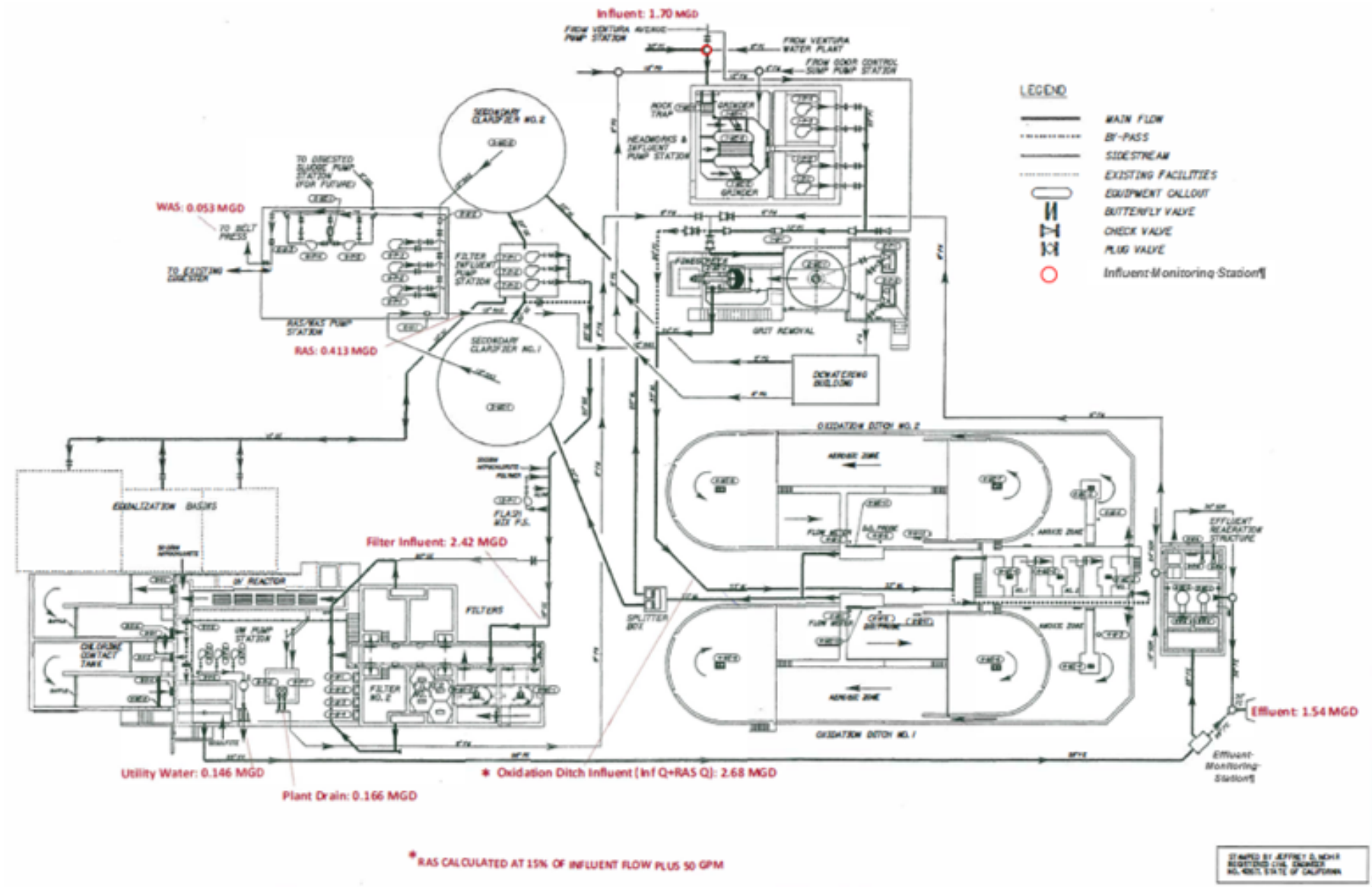
Total Nitrogen
The sum of nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and total organic nitrogen.

Total phosphorus
The sum of orthophosphate, condensed phosphate, and organic phosphate.

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

ATTACHMENT B. OJAI VALLEY WWTP SITE MAP

ATTACHMENT C. OJAI VALLEY WWTP PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



ATTACHMENT D. STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

1.1. Duty to Comply

1.1.1. The Permittee must comply with all the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA), its regulations, and the California Water Code (Water Code) and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 122.41(a); California Water Code (Water Code) sections 13261, 13263, 13264, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385).

1.1.2. The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Part 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 CFR section 122.41(a)(1).)

1.2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(c).)

1.3. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 CFR section 122.41(d).)

1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also include adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(e).)

1.5. Property Rights

1.5.1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 CFR section 122.41(g).)

1.5.2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 CFR section 122.5(c).)

1.6. Inspection and Entry

The Permittee shall allow the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as

their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR section 122.41(i); Water Code section 13267 and 13383):

1.6.1. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(B)(i); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(1); Water Code sections 13267 and 13383);

1.6.2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(2); Water Code sections 13267 and 13383);

1.6.3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(3); Water Code sections 13267 and 13383); and

1.6.4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(4); Water Code sections 13267 and 13383)

1.7. Bypass

1.7.1. Definitions

a. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(1)(i).)

b. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)

1.7.2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3, 1.7.4, and 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(2).)

1.7.3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Los Angeles Water Board may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));

b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable

engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

c. The Permittee submitted notice to the Los Angeles Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

1.7.4. The Los Angeles Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3 above. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

1.7.5. Notice

a. **Anticipated bypass.** If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible, at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. As of December 21, 2025, all notices submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the Discharger to the Los Angeles Water Board or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR § 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR § 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), 122.22 and part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of part 127, the Discharger may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular Order or if required to do so by State law. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

b. **Unanticipated bypass.** The Permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.5 below (24-hour notice). As of December 21, 2025, all notices submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the Discharger to the Los Angeles Water Board or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR § 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR § 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), 122.22 and part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of part 127, the Discharger may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular Order or if required to do so by State law. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

1.8. Upset

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

1.8.1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.8.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(2).)

1.8.2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)):

a. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(i));

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

c. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.5.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

d. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.3 above. (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

1.8.3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(4).)

2. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

2.1. General

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

2.2. Duty to Reapply

If the Permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 CFR section 122.41(b).)

2.3. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Los Angeles Water Board. The Los Angeles Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 CFR sections 122.41(l)(3); and 122.61.)

3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

3.1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(1).)

3.2. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or

pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

3.2.1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

3.2.2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 when approved by the Los Angeles Water Board and the State Water Board, or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR part 136 or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 CFR §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

4.1. The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(2).)

4.2. Records of monitoring information shall include:

4.2.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(i));

4.2.2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(ii));

4.2.3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iii));

4.2.4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iv));

4.2.5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and

4.2.6. The results of such analyses. (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

4.3. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 CFR section 122.7(b)):

4.3.1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Permittee (40 CFR section 122.7(b)(1)); and

4.3.2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 CFR section 122.7(b)(2).)

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

5.1. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee shall furnish to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(h); Water Code sections 13267 and 13383.)

5.2. Signatory and Certification Requirements

5.2.1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 below. (40 CFR section 122.41(k).)

5.2.2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 CFR section 122.22(a)(3).).

5.2.3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above (40 CFR section 122.22(b)(1));

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR section 122.22(b)(2)); and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR section 122.22(b)(3).)

5.2.4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.3 above must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports,

information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 CFR section 122.22(c).)

5.2.5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 above shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." (40 CFR section 122.22(d).)

5.2.6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – 5.2.1, 5.2.2, or 5.2.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2 and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 CFR section 122.22(e).)

5.3. Monitoring Reports

5.3.1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4).)

5.3.2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board. All reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 and comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

5.3.3. If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board. (40 CFR section 122.41(*l*)(4)(ii).)

5.4.4. Calculations for all limitations, which require an averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

5.4. Compliance Schedules

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

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

5.5.1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment to the Manager of the Watershed Regulatory Section of the Los Angeles Water Board at (213) 576-6616 and jeong-hee.lim@waterboards.ca.gov. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A report shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

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

As of December 21, 2025, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10. The reports shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. The Los Angeles Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

5.5.2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:

a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.5.3. The Los Angeles Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

5.6. Planned Changes

The Permittee shall give notice to the Los Angeles Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)):

5.6.1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or

5.6.2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

5.6.3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Los Angeles Water Board of any planned changes to the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(2).)

5.8. Other Noncompliance

The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 above. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127. The Los Angeles Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(7).)

5.9. Other Information

When the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Permittee shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(8).)

5.10. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data

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

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

6.1. The Los Angeles Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

6.2. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who *negligently* violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions (40 CFR section 122.41(a)(2); Water Code sections 13385 and 13387).

6.3. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator of USEPA, the Los Angeles Water Board, or State Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000. (40 CFR section 122.41(a)(3))

6.4. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both. (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(5)).

6.5. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both. (40 CFR section 122.41(k)(2)).

7. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

7.1. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Los Angeles Water Board of the following (40 CFR section 122.42(b)):

7.1.1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 CFR section 122.42(b)(1)); and

7.1.2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 CFR section 122.42(b)(2).)

7.1.3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 CFR section 122.42(b)(3).)

ATTACHMENT E. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP), (CI-4245)

Section 308(a) of the federal Clean Water Act and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) requires that all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code (Water Code) section 13383 also authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and California laws and/or regulations.

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

1.1. All samples shall be representative of the waste discharge under conditions of peak load. Results of monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual analyses shall be reported by the due date specified in Table E-7 of the MRP. The Discharger shall make every effort to schedule monitoring so that the different seasons are represented in the quarterly and semiannual monitoring throughout the year.

1.2. Pollutants, except those analyzed in the field, shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; or where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by the Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board. For any pollutant whose effluent limitation is lower than all the MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, the analytical method with the lowest ML must be selected.

1.3. **Laboratory Certification.** Laboratories analyzing samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) in accordance with Water Code 13176 and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided in the Annual Report due to the Los Angeles Water Board each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

1.4. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC analyses must be run on the same dates that samples are analyzed. The Permittee shall retain the QA/QC documentation in its files and make available for inspection and/or submit them when requested by the Los Angeles Water Board. The proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of that documentation shall be submitted with the monthly report.

1.5. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and ensure accuracy of measurements or shall ensure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

1.6. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines, or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed, and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

1.7. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that “with the exception of field tests, all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses under the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) through the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW); or, were approved by the Executive Officer in

accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program."

1.8. The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Reporting Level (RL) [the applicable minimum level (ML) or reported Minimum Level (RML)] for each pollutant. The MLs are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, (State Implementation Policy or SIP)*,* February 9, 2005, Appendix 4. The ML represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interference. When all specific analytical steps are followed and after appropriate application of method specific factors, the ML also represents the lowest standard in the calibration curve for that specific analytical technique. When there is deviation from the method analytical procedures, such as dilution or concentration of samples, other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the sample preparation. The resulting value is the reported ML.

1.9. The Discharger shall select the analytical method that provides an ML lower than the Order limit established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular ML is not attainable, in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 136, and obtains approval for a higher ML from the Executive Officer, as provided for in section 1.11 below. If the effluent limitation is lower than all the MLs in Appendix 4 of the SIP, the Discharger must select the method with the lowest ML for compliance purposes. The Discharger shall include in the Annual Summary Report a list of the analytical methods employed for each test.

1.10. The Discharger shall instruct its laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve. In accordance with section 1.11, below, the Discharger's laboratory may employ a calibration standard lower than the ML in Appendix 4 of the SIP.

1.11. In accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP, the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer, in consultation with the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program Manager, may establish an ML that is not contained in Appendix 4 of the SIP to be included in the Discharger's Order in any of the following situations:

1.11.1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix 4 of the SIP;

1.11.2. When the Discharger and the Los Angeles Water Board agree to include in the Order a test method that is more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR part 136;

1.11.3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than those listed in Appendix 4 of the SIP;

1.11.4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix 4 of the SIP and proposes an appropriate ML for the matrix; or,

1.11.5. When the Discharger uses a method for which quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of the ML. Examples of such methods are USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins, and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Los Angeles Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

If there is any conflict between foregoing provisions and the SIP, the provisions stated in the SIP (section 2.4) shall prevail.

1.12. If the Discharger samples and performs analyses (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) on any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this MRP using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average used in demonstrating compliance with limitations set forth in this Order.

1.13. The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spills or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its collection system or treatment plant according to the requirements in the WDR section of this Order. This record shall be made available to the Los Angeles Water Board upon request and a spill summary shall be included in the annual summary report.

1.14. For all bacteriological analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 mL for total coliform, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 mL for *Enterococcus*). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.

1.14.1. Detection methods used for total coliforms shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by the USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136.

1.14.2. Detection methods used for *E. coli* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or in the USEPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, “Test Methods for *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococci* in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure,” or any improved method determined by the Los Angeles Water Board to be appropriate.

1.15. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Board at the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board;
Quality Assurance Program Officer;
Office of Information Management and Analysis;
1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

2. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	**INF-001**	The influent monitoring station shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and/or where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. Latitude: 34.34305°; Longitude: -119.29724°
001	**EFF-001**	The effluent monitoring station for all constituents shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows and downstream of the disinfection process, where representative samples can be obtained. Latitude: 34.34222°; Longitude: -119.29833°
---	**RSW-003**	Ventura River, approximately 900 feet upstream of Discharge Point 001. Latitude: 34.34485°; Longitude: -119.29914°
---	**RSW-004**	Ventura River, approximately 300 feet downstream of Discharge Point 001 or at a point where complete mixing of the effluent and the Ventura River flow is occurring. Latitude: 34.34100°; Longitude: -119.29813°
---	**RSW-005**	Ventura River, at a point immediately upstream of the confluence with Cañada Larga. Latitude: 34.33733°; Longitude: -119.29654°
---	**Ventura–Kingston Reservoir Gage 122**	Recording Rain Gage is operated by the Ventura County Watershed Protection District and is used to determine when wet-weather effluent limitations apply. Latitude: 34.34294º; Longitude: -119.29489º

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

Figure E-1. Ojai Valley WWTP Receiving Water Stations

3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Influent monitoring is required to:

- Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions.
- Assess treatment plant performance.
- Assess effectiveness of the Pretreatment Program.

3.1. Monitoring Location INF-001

The Permittee shall monitor influent to the facility at INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Note
Flow	MGD	recorder	continuous	a
pH	pH unit	grab	weekly	---
Total suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	---
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5 20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	---
Temperature	°F	grab	weekly	---

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Note
Total nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Total phosphorus	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
PCBs as aroclors	µg/L	24-hour composite	annually	b
PCBs as congeners	pg/L	24-hour composite	annually	b
TCDD Equivalents	pg/L	Grab or 24-hour composite	semiannually	c
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants excluding asbestos	µg/L	24-hour composite; grab for VOCs and Chromium VI; and grab or 24-hour composite for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	semiannually	c, d

Footnotes for Table E-2

a. Total daily flow and instantaneous peak daily flow (24-hr basis) shall be reported. The actual monitored flow shall also be reported (not the maximum flow, i.e., design capacity).

b. PCBs as aroclors shall be analyzed using USEPA method 608.3. PCBs as congeners shall be analyzed using method 1668c. USEPA recommends that until the USEPA proposed method 1668c is incorporated into 40 CFR 136, permittees should use for discharge monitoring reports/State monitoring reports: (1) USEPA method 608.3 for monitoring data, reported as aroclor results, that will be used for determining compliance with WQBELs (if applicable) and (2) USEPA proposed method 1668c for monitoring data, reported as 41 congener results, that will be used for informational purposes.

c. The 40 CFR Part 136 method for phthalate esters including bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and for TCDD equivalents requires samples to be collected in glass sample containers to avoid interference, which can lead to artifacts and/or elevated baselines in gas chromatograms. Sample collection must be done using glass sample containers for all phthalate esters including bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents unless analytical methods for these pollutants in 40 CFR Part 136 specify that other means of sample collection are approved. Grab sample type is recommended, but an automatic sampler (composite sample) can be used to collect samples for all phthalate esters including bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents as long as the sample bottles are glassware.

d. The list of priority pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.

End of Footnotes for Table E-2

4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Effluent monitoring is required to:

- Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards.
- Assess plant performance and identify operational problems.

- Provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.
- Determine reasonable potential analysis for toxic pollutants.
- Determine waste load allocation compliance and TMDL effectiveness.

4.1. Monitoring Location EFF-001

The Discharger shall monitor the discharge of tertiary-treated effluent at EFF-001 as shown in Table E-3. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select a sufficiently sensitive method as defined in 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Total flow	MGD	recorder	continuous	a
Turbidity	NTU	recorder	continuous	a
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous	b
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	daily	c
Total coliform	MPN/100mL or CFU/100ml	grab	daily	d
E. coli	MPN/100mL or CFU/100ml	grab	daily	d
Temperature	°F	grab	weekly	e
pH	pH units	grab	weekly	e
Settleable Solids	mL/L	grab	weekly	---
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	---
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	---
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	weekly	---
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	e
Nitrite nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	e
Nitrate nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	e
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	calculated	monthly	---
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	monthly	e

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Total nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	monthly	---
Total phosphorus	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Orthophosphate as P	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Surfactants (CTAS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Total hardness ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Chronic Toxicity *Ceriodaphnia dubia* Survival and Reproduction Endpoints	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect	24-hour composite	monthly	f
Antimony	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Total chromium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Chromium (III)	µg/L	calculation	quarterly	---
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Copper	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Lead	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	g
Nickel	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	---
Zinc	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Chloroform	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Naphthalene	µg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Phenanthrene	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	---
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	annually	h
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually	h
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	grab	annually	h
Methyl tert-butyl-ether	µg/L	grab	annually	h
TCDD Equivalents	pg/L	grab or 24-hour composite	semiannually	i
Radioactivity (Including gross alpha, gross beta, combined radium-226 and radium-228, tritium, strontium-90 and uranium)	pCi/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	j

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
PCBs as aroclors	µg/L	24-hour composite	annually	k
PCBs as congeners	pg/L	24-hour composite	annually	k
PFAS	ng/L	24-hr composite	quarterly	l
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants excluding asbestos	µg/L	24-hour composite; grab for VOCs	semiannually	i, m

Footnotes for Table E-3

a. Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:
   - Total flow – Total daily and peak daily flow (24-hr basis).
   - Turbidity – Maximum daily value, total amount of time each day the turbidity exceeded 5 NTU, flow proportioned average daily value. A grab sample can be used to determine compliance with the 10 NTU limit. A flow-weighted 24-hour composite sample may be used in place of the recorder to determine the flow-proportioned average daily value.

b. Total residual chlorine shall be recorded continuously in the effluent when used for disinfection and the following shall be reported: the maximum daily peak, minimum daily peak, and average daily values. The continuous monitoring data are not intended to be used for compliance determination purposes.

c. When chlorination is used, daily grab samples for total residual chlorine shall be collected during peak flow Monday through Friday only, except for holidays. Analytical results of daily grab samples will be used to determine compliance with total residual chlorine effluent limitation. Furthermore, additional monitoring requirements specified in section 4.2. of this MRP shall be followed.

d. Daily grab samples for total coliform and *E.coli* shall be collected Monday through Friday only, except for holidays. *E.coli* analysis shall be conducted only if the total coliform testing is positive. If the total coliform analysis results in no detection, a result of (<) the reporting limit for total coliform will be reported for *E.coli*."

e. Nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, organic nitrogen, pH, and temperature sampling shall be conducted as close to concurrently as possible.

f. The Discharger shall conduct whole effluent toxicity monitoring using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as the test species, as outlined in section 5. For the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction endpoint, the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) summary result shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and the maximum daily single result shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect." The *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction endpoint shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect". The *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival endpoint, shall be reported as "% Effect."

g. USEPA Method 1631E, per 40 CFR part 136, with a quantification level lower than 0.5 ng/L, shall be used to analyze total mercury, unless another 40 CFR 136 method is sufficiently sensitive.

h. Emerging chemicals include 1,4-dioxane (U.S. EPA 8270M test method), perchlorate (USEPA 314 test method, or USEPA method 331 if a detection limit of less than 6 µg/L is achieved), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (USEPA 504.1, 8260B test method, or USEPA 524.2 in SIM mode), and methyl tert-butyl ether (USEPA 8260B test method or USEPA method 624 if a detection level of less than 5 µg/L is achieved, and if the Permittee received ELAP certification to run USEPA method 624).

i. The 40 CFR part 136 method for phthalate esters including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents requires samples to be collected in glass sample containers to avoid interference, which can lead to artifacts and/or elevated baselines in gas chromatograms. Sample collection must be performed using glass sample containers for all phthalate esters including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents unless analytical methods for these pollutants in 40 CFR part 136 specify that other means of sample collection are approved. Grab samples are recommended, but an automatic sampler (composite sample) can be used to collect samples for all phthalate esters including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents as long as the sample bottles are glassware.

j. Analyze these radiochemicals by the following USEPA methods: method 900.0 for gross alpha and gross beta, method 903.0 or 903.1 for radium-226, method 904.0 for radium-228, method 906.0 for tritium, method 905.0 for strontium-90, and method 908.0 for uranium. Analysis for combined Radium-226 & 228 shall be conducted only if gross alpha results for the same sample exceed 15 pCi/L. If Radium-226 & 228 exceeds the stipulated criteria, analyze for tritium, strontium-90 and uranium. Although there is currently no ELAP accreditation available for some of the radiochemical methods described above using wastewater, the Discharger shall use an ELAP-accredited laboratory once ELAP accreditation becomes available for the method. The Discharger is required to monitor those radiochemicals with test methods that can be performed by a commercially available laboratory.

k. PCBs as aroclors shall be analyzed using USEPA method 608.3. PCBs as congeners shall be analyzed using method 1668c. USEPA recommends that until the USEPA proposed method 1668c is incorporated into 40 CFR 136, permittees should use for discharge monitoring reports/State monitoring reports: (1) USEPA method 608 for monitoring data, reported as aroclor results, that will be used for determining compliance with WQBELs (if applicable) and (2) USEPA proposed method 1668c for monitoring data, reported as 41 congener results, that will be used for informational purposes.

l. Department of Defense's Quality System Manual (DOD QSM version 5.1 or higher) or other ELAP-accredited methodologies for the analysis of PFAS in wastewaters shall be used to meet the required reporting limit of 50 ng/L. The ELAP accredited method for each group of compounds will specify which specific analytes can be measured. All analytes that can be measured using the selected ELAP-accredited method shall be analyzed.

m. The list of priority pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.

End of Footnotes for Table E-3

4.2. Total Residual Chlorine Additional Monitoring

4.2.1. Continuous monitoring of total residual chlorine at the current location shall serve as an internal trigger for the increased grab sampling at EFF-001 if either of the following occurs, except as noted in item 4.2.2:

a. Total residual chlorine concentration excursions of up to 0.3 mg/L lasting greater than 15 minutes; or

b. Total residual chlorine concentration peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting greater than 1 minute.

4.2.2. Additional grab samples need not be collected as required in section 4.2.1. of this MRP if it can be demonstrated that a stoichiometrically appropriate amount of dechlorination chemical has been added to effectively dechlorinate the effluent to 0.1 mg/L or less for peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting more than 1 minute, but not for more than five minutes.

5. CHRONIC WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity

The aquatic chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 100 percent effluent.

5.2. Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation**.**

5.3. Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt, the Permittee shall conduct the chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR part 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

5.3.1. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).

5.3.2. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0).

5.3.3. A static toxicity test with the green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

5.4. Species Sensitivity Screening

The Permittee shall begin a species sensitivity screening for chronic aquatic toxicity prior to Order reissuance, but no later than 18 months prior to the expiration date of this Order. For continuous dischargers, a species sensitivity screening includes four sets of valid tests completed in the span of one year, with one set collected in each of the four

quarters. In each of the four sets, the Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample to initiate and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required on a monthly frequency for the discharge during that given month. As allowed under the test method for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the *Pimephales promelas*, a second and third sample may be collected for use as test solution renewal water as the seven-day toxicity test progresses. However, that same sample shall be used to renew both the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the *Pimephales promelas*. For non-continuous dischargers, a set of testing shall be conducted in each quarter in which there is expected to be at least 15 days of discharge. For non-continuous dischargers that discharge in only one quarter of the year in which there is expected to be at least 15 days of discharge, two sets of testing shall be conducted within the same quarter.

If the results of all 12 valid tests conducted during the species sensitivity screening is "Pass," then the species that exhibited the highest percent effect in any single test shall be used for routine monitoring during the following Order cycle. Likewise, if the results of all 12 valid tests conducted during the species sensitivity screening is "Fail," then the species that exhibited the highest percent effect in any single test shall be used for routine monitoring during the following Order cycle. If the result of only one of the 12 valid tests conducted during the species sensitivity screening is "Fail," then the species used in that test shall be used for routine monitoring during the following Order cycle. If there are multiple valid tests conducted during the species sensitivity screening that result in "Fail," the species that resulted in a "Fail" the most often during the species sensitivity screening shall be used in routine monitoring during the following Order cycle. If two species had the same number of tests that result in "Fail," the species that exhibited the highest percent effect in any single test that resulted in a "Fail" shall be used during routine monitoring during the following Order cycle.

During the calendar month, toxicity tests used to determine the most sensitive test species shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL.

5.5. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.

5.5.1. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in the *National Pollutant Discharge* Elimination *System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1 and Appendix B, Table B-1, and the procedures described in the *State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions*. Attainment of the water quality objective is demonstrated by conducting chronic aquatic toxicity testing as described in Section III.B.2 of the Toxicity Provisions and rejecting the null hypothesis in accordance with the TST statistical approach described in Section III.B.3. of the Toxicity Provisions. The null hypothesis (H_o) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test

result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail." The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100. This is a t-test (formally Student's t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (i.e., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

5.5.2. To comply with the Median Monthly Effluent Limit (MMEL) for chronic toxicity, up to three independent toxicity tests shall be conducted during a calendar month. If the initial toxicity test conducted in a given month results in a "Fail" at the IWC, then the Discharger shall initiate up to two additional chronic aquatic toxicity tests in the remainder of the month to determine compliance with the MMEL. If the second test, conducted in the month is also a "Fail," then that constitutes a violation of the MMEL. However, if the second and third tests result in a "Pass" then the discharge is in compliance with the MMEL.

5.5.3. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) and all required test conditions specified in the referenced WET methods manual (*Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013) (See Table E-4 for TAC below)), then the Permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days. Deviations from recommended test conditions, specified in the referenced test method *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013), must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine the validity of test results. The Discharger shall consider the degree of the deviation and the potential or observed impact of the deviation on the test results in consultation with Los Angeles Water Board staff before rejecting or accepting a test result as valid, and shall report the results of the validity determination with supporting evidence for that decision in their monthly report.

Table E-4. U.S. EPA Test Methods and Test Acceptability Criteria

Species & U.S. EPA Test Method Number	Test Acceptability Criteria (TAC)
Fathead Minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0 (Table 1 of the test method, referenced above)	80% or greater survival in controls; average dry weight per surviving organism in control chambers equals or exceeds 0.25 mg. (required)

Species & U.S. EPA Test Method Number	Test Acceptability Criteria (TAC)
Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0. (Table 3 of the test method, referenced above)	80% or greater survival of all control organisms and an average of 15 or more young per surviving female in the control solutions. 60% of surviving control females must produce three broods. (required)
Green Alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum,* Growth Toxicity Test Method 1003.0. (Table 3 of the test method, referenced above)	Mean cell density of at least 1 X 10^6 cells/mL in the controls; and variability (CV%) among control replicates less than or equal to 20%. (required)

5.5.4. Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.

5.5.5. When preparing samples for toxicity testing, in addition to the required monitoring for conductivity, etc., it is recommended that total alkalinity and total hardness be measured in the undiluted effluent, receiving water, dilution water, and culture water (following the WET methods manual), as well as the major geochemical ions (see Mount et al., 2018).

5.5.6. Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. All reference toxicant test results shall be reviewed and reported using EC25. EC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in 25 percent of the test organisms.

5.5.7. The Permittee shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

5.6. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

The Permittee shall prepare and submit a copy of the Permittee's initial investigation TRE work plan to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective. The Permittee shall use USEPA manual EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance, or most current version, or USEPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989). At a minimum, the TRE Work Plan must contain the provisions in Attachment G. This work plan shall describe the steps that the Permittee intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At a minimum, the work plan shall include:

5.6.1. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.

5.6.2. A description of the Facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility.

5.6.3. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

5.7. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

A TRE is required when toxicity is persistent: if the Discharger has any combination of two or more MDEL or MMEL violations within a single calendar month or within two successive calendar months. In addition, if other information indicates toxicity (e.g., results of additional monitoring, results of monitoring at a higher concentration than the IWC, fish kills, intermittent recurring toxicity), then Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board may require a TRE. The Discharger shall conduct a TRE in accordance with a TRE Work Plan as approved by the Los Angeles Water Board. Routine effluent monitoring shall continue during a TRE process and TST results ("Pass" or "Fail", "Percent Effect") for chronic toxicity tests shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL. During the TRE process, the major ions (Na^+, K^+, Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Cl^-, SO_4^{2-}, and HCO^{3-}/CO_3^{2-}), shall be analyzed at the effluent IWC, in dilution water, and in culture water used for toxicity testing. Those results shall be reported in the corresponding monitoring report.

5.7.1. **Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Work Plan.** The Discharger shall immediately initiate a TRE using, according to the type of treatment facility, USEPA manual *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99/002, 1999) or USEPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989) and, within 30 days, submit to the Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:

a. Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity.

b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

c. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.

5.7.2. **TIE Implementation.** The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method, and as guidance, USEPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Chronic TIE Manual: Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I (*EPA/600/6-91/005F, 1992); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081,

1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996).

5.7.3. The Discharger shall consider source control, pollution prevention, and stormwater control when conducting a TRE. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

5.7.4. The Discharger shall continue to conduct routine effluent monitoring and MMEL compliance monitoring while the TIE and/or TRE process is taking place. Additional TRE work plans are not required once a TRE has begun.

5.7.5. The Los Angeles Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. However, the TRE shall be carried out in accordance with the Executive Officer-approved TRE Work Plan.

5.7.6. The Los Angeles Water Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

5.8. Reporting

The Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called “Report Preparation,” including:

5.8.1. The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge, using *Ceriodaphnia dubia*. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar month shall be reported on the SMR due date specified in Table E-9.

5.8.2. A summary of water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, total hardness, salinity, chlorine, and ammonia).

5.8.3. The statistical analysis used in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1.

5.8.4. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses. Prior to the completion of the final TIE/TRE report, the Permittee shall provide status updates in the monthly monitoring reports, indicating which TIE/TRE steps are underway and which steps have been completed.

5.8.5. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results, including graphical plots, for each toxicity test.

5.8.6. Tabular data and graphical plots clearly showing the laboratory’s performance for each reference toxicant solution for the previous 20 tests and the laboratory’s

performance for the control mean, control standard deviation, and control coefficient of variation, for each solution, for the previous 12-month period.

5.8.7. Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity-related information, upon request from the Los Angeles Water Board Assistant Executive Officer or the Executive Officer.

5.9. Ammonia Removal

5.9.1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Discharger must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following steps may be used to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia, and not other toxicants, before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.

a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.

b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.

c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.

d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.

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

5.10. Chlorine Removal

Except with prior approval from the Executive Office of the Los Angeles Water Board, chlorine shall not be removed from bioassay samples. However, chlorine may be removed from the Ojai Valley WWTP effluent bioassay samples in the laboratory when the recycled water demand is high and there is no effluent available for sampling over the weir after the dechlorination process.

6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Surface Water Monitoring

8.1.1. The Discharger shall monitor Ventura River at RSW-003, RSW-004, and RSW-005 as specified in Table E-5.

Table E-5. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Total flow	cfs	Flow meter/recorder	monthly	---
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	---
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	a
E. coli	MPN/100mL or CFU/100mL	grab	monthly	---
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	b
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	b
Settleable Solids	mL/L	grab	monthly	---
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	---
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	semiannually	---
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly	---
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Chloride	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Boron	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	b
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	b
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	b
Nitrate + nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	quarterly	b
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	quarterly	b
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	b
Total nitrogen	mg/L	calculated	quarterly	---
Total phosphorus	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Orthophosphate as P	mg/L	grab	quarterly	---
Algal biomass (Chlorophyll a)	mg/L	grab	annually	c
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	semiannually	---

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Surfactants (CTAS)	mg/L	grab	semiannually	---
Total hardness ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	grab	quarterly	d
Chronic toxicity *Ceriodaphnia dubia* Survival and Reproduction endpoints	Pass or Fail, (TST) and Percent Effect	grab	quarterly	e
Total chromium	µg/L	grab	semiannually	---
Mercury	µg/L	grab	semiannually	f
Selenium	µg/L	grab	monthly	---
Methyl tert-butyl-ether	µg/L	grab	annually	g
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	annually	g
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	grab	annually	g
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually	g
TCDD Equivalents	pg/L	grab	semiannually	h
PCBs as aroclors	µg/L	grab	annually	i
PCBs as congeners	pg/L	grab	annually	i
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants excluding asbestos	µg/L	grab	semiannually	h, j

Footnotes for Table E-5

a. Total residual chlorine monitoring is applicable when chlorination process is in operation.

b. Nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, organic nitrogen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, pH, and temperature sampling shall be conducted on the same day or as close to concurrently as possible.

c. Algal biomass or Chlorophyll *a* samples shall be collected by obtaining scrapings from the substrate, concurrently with pH, dissolved oxygen, and (macro)invertebrate monitoring. This will be a measure of benthic algae, rather than algae in the water column. Percent cover shall also be reported.

d. Total hardness shall be sampled at Station RSW-003 only.

e. The Permittee shall conduct whole effluent toxicity monitoring at stations RSW-003 and RSW-004 as outlined in section 5 of this MRP. For the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction endpoint, the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) summary result shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and the maximum daily single result shall be reported as “Pass or Fail” and “% Effect.” The *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival endpoint shall be reported as “% effect.”

Receiving water and effluent toxicity testing shall be performed on the same day as close to concurrently as possible.

f. USEPA Method 1631E, per 40 CFR part 136, with a quantification level lower than 0.5 ng/L, shall be used to analyze total mercury, unless another 40 CFR 136 method is sufficiently sensitive.

g. Emerging chemicals include 1,4-dioxane (USEPA 8270M test method), perchlorate (USEPA 314 test method, or USEPA method 331 if a detection limit of less than 6 µg/L is achieved), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (USEPA 504.1, 8260B test method, or USEPA 524.2 in SIM mode), and methyl tert-butyl ether (USEPA 8260B test method or USEPA method 624 if a detection level of less than 5 µg/L is achieved, and if the laboratory received ELAP certification to run USEPA method 624).

h. The 40 CFR part 136 method for phthalate esters including bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents requires samples to be collected in glass sample containers to avoid interference, which can lead to artifacts and/or elevated baselines in gas chromatograms. Sample collection must be done using glass sample containers for all phthalate esters including bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and TCDD equivalents unless analytical methods for these pollutants in 40 CFR part 136 specify that other means of sample collection are approved.

i. PCBs as aroclors shall be analyzed using USEPA method 608.3. PCBs as congeners shall be analyzed using method 1668c. USEPA recommends that until the USEPA proposed method 1668c is incorporated into 40 CFR 136, permittees should use for discharge monitoring reports/State monitoring reports: (1) USEPA method 608 for monitoring data, reported as aroclor results, that will be used for determining compliance with WQBELs (if applicable) and (2) USEPA proposed method 1668c for monitoring data, reported as 41 congener results, that will be used for informational purposes.

j. The list of priority pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.

End of Footnotes for Table E-5

8.1.2. At the time of sampling, the following observations shall be made at all stations and a log shall be maintained thereof:

a. Measurement of flow

b. Odor of water

c. Color of water

d. Occurrence of significant storm runoff (flowing into the river)

e. Presence of floating solids (type)

f. Presence of any sludge banks or deposits, grease, oil, foam, or visible solids of waste origin

g. Presence of any aquatic plant growth, sessile or floating

h. Any unusual occurrence

i. Users of water in river (i.e. people washing, swimming, and playing in the river)

j. Non-contact users (i.e. bikers, joggers, etc), and

k. Wildlife (i.e. fish, birds, mammals, reptiles, estimated amount of vegetation).

8.1.3. The time, date, and weather conditions at the time of sampling shall be reported.

8.1.4. The color of the effluent shall be contrasted with that of the receiving water and reported descriptively.

8.1.5. Receiving water samples shall not be collected during or within 72 hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the Ventura River. Sampling may be rescheduled at receiving water stations if weather and/or flow conditions would endanger personnel collecting receiving water samples. The monthly monitoring report shall note such occasions.

9. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

9.1. Watershed Monitoring

9.1.1. Ventura River Nutrients TMDL Monitoring Requirements

The Ventura River Nutrients TMDL monitoring program is discussed in section 6.3.2.a. of the Order.

9.1.2. The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the Ventura River Watershed are to evaluate and assess:

a. compliance with receiving water quality objectives;

b. trends in surface water quality;

c. impacts to of beneficial uses;

d. data needs for modeling contaminants of concern;

e. water quality including seasonal variation of surface waters within the watershed;

f. the health of the biological community;

g. whether the goals of the TMDLs for the Ventura River are being attained; and

h. mixing dynamics of effluent and receiving waters.

9.1.3. To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, the Discharger shall undertake the responsibilities delineated under an approved watershed-wide monitoring plan in the implementation of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the Ventura River, which was approved by the Los Angeles Water Board on October 20, 2014.

9.1.4. Bioassessment Monitoring Program

In coordination with the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, the Discharger shall conduct instream bioassessment monitoring once a year, during the spring/summer (unless an alternate sampling period is approved by the Executive Officer) and include an analysis of the community structure of the instream macroinvertebrate assemblages, the community structure of the instream algal assemblages, chlorophyll a and biomass for instream algae, and physical habitat assessment at the random monitoring stations, listed in Table E-6 and locations

depicted in Figure E-2, designated by the Ventura River Watershed Monitoring Program. Over time, bioassessment monitoring will provide a measure of the physical condition of the waterbody and the integrity of its biological communities.

Table E-6. Monitoring Stations of Ventura River Watershed Monitoring Program

Name	Coordinates
TMDL-Est	Latitude: 34.27661°; Longitude: -119.30835°
TMDL-R1	Latitude: 34.28041°; Longitude: -119.30828°
TMDL-R2	Latitude: 34.33787°; Longitude: -119.29674°
TMDL-R3	Latitude: 34.34570°; Longitude: -119.29970°
TMDL-R4	Latitude: 34.34305°; Longitude: -119.29724°
TMDL-CL	Latitude: 34.34199°; Longitude: -119.28648°
TMDL-SA	Latitude: 34.38089°; Longitude: -119.30701°

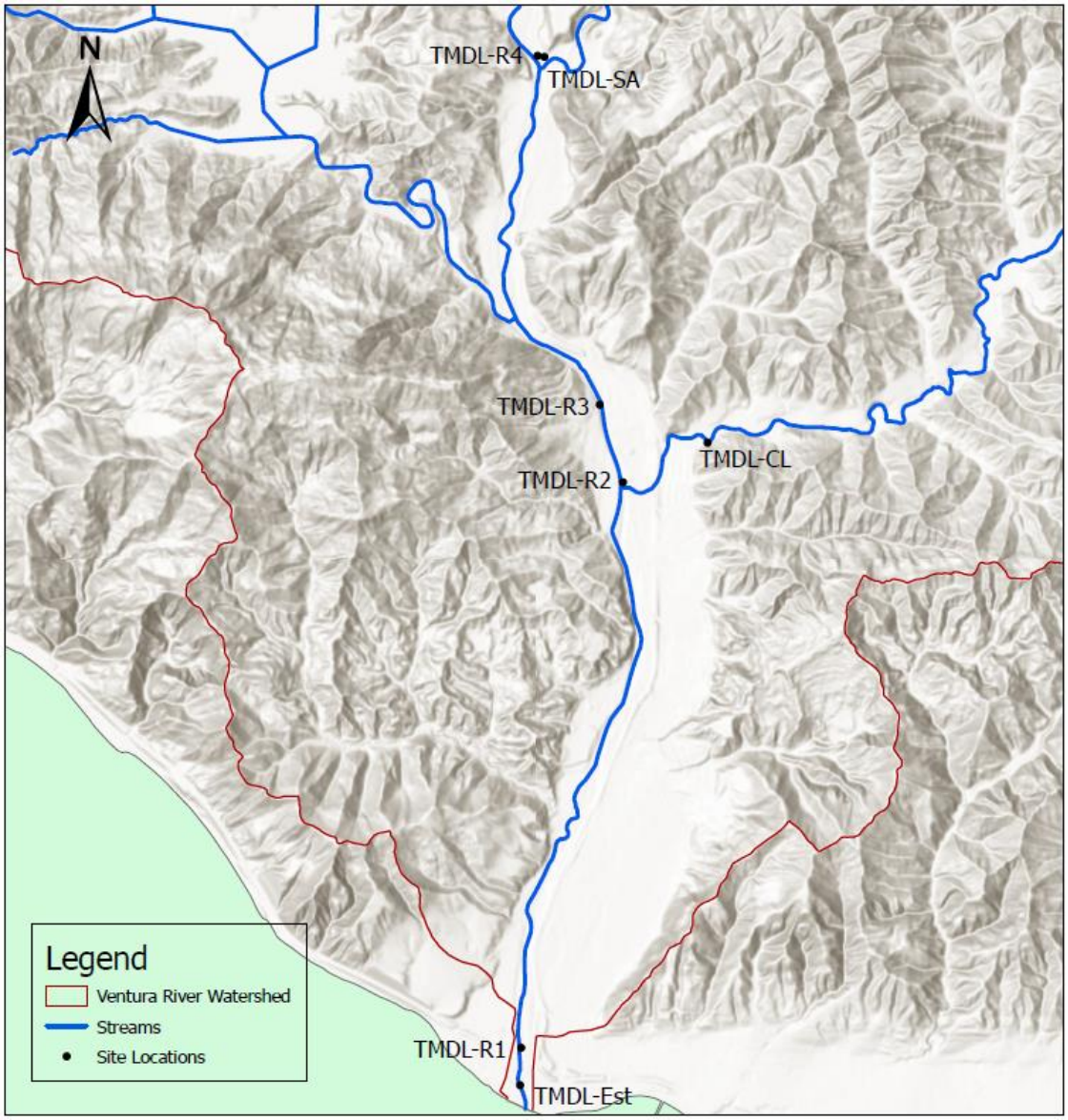

Figure E-2. Locations of Ventura River Watershed Monitoring Stations

a. This program shall be implemented by appropriately trained staff. Alternatively, a professional subcontractor qualified to conduct bioassessments may be selected to perform the bioassessment work for the Discharger. Analyses of the results of the bioassessment monitoring program, along with photographs of the monitoring site locations taken during sample collection, shall be submitted in the corresponding annual report. If another stakeholder or interested party in the watershed subcontracts a qualified professional to conduct bioassessment monitoring during the same season and at the same location as specified in the MRP, then the Permittee may, in lieu of duplicative sampling, submit the data, a report interpreting the data, photographs of the site, and related QA/QC documentation in the corresponding annual report.

b. The Permittee must provide a copy of their Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for the Bioassessment Monitoring Program to the Los Angeles Water Board upon request. The document must contain step-by-step field, laboratory and data entry procedures as well as related QA/QC procedures. The SOP must also include specific information about each bioassessment program including assessment program description, its organization and the responsibilities of all its personnel; assessment project description and objectives; qualifications of all personnel; and the type of training each member has received.

c. Field sampling must conform to the SOPs established in the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program's (SWAMP) *Standard Operating Procedures for the Collection of Field Data for Bioassessment of California Wadeable Streams: Benthic Macroinvertebrates, Algae and Physical Habitat*. Field crews shall be trained in aspects of the protocol and appropriate safety issues. All field data and sample Chain of Custody (COC) forms must be examined for completion and gross errors. Field inspections shall be planned with random visits and shall be performed by the Permittee or an independent auditor. These visits shall report on all aspects of the field procedure with corrective action occurring immediately.

d. A taxonomic identification laboratory shall process the biological samples that usually consist of subsampling organisms, enumerating and identifying taxonomic groups and entering the information into an electronic format. The Los Angeles Water Board may require QA/QC documents from the taxonomic laboratories and examine their records regularly. Intra-laboratory QA/QC for subsampling, taxonomic validation and corrective actions shall be conducted and documented. Biological laboratories shall also maintain reference collections, vouchered specimens (the Permittee may request the return of their sample voucher collections) and remnant collections. The laboratory should participate in an (external) laboratory taxonomic validation program at a recommended level of 10% or 20%. External QA/QC may be arranged through the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Aquatic Bioassessment Laboratory located in Rancho Cordova, California.

9.1.5. The Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board may modify MRP to accommodate the watershed-wide monitoring.

9.2. Tertiary Filter Treatment Bypasses

9.2.1. During any day that filters are bypassed, the Permittee shall monitor the effluent daily for BOD, suspended solids, settleable solids, and oil and grease, until it is demonstrated that the filter "bypass" has not caused an adverse impact on the receiving water.

9.2.2. The Permittee shall maintain chronological log of tertiary filter treatment process bypasses, to include the following:

a. Date and time of bypass start and end;

b. Total duration time; and,

c. Estimated total volume bypassed.

9.2.3. The Permittee shall notify Los Angeles Water Board staff by telephone within 24 hours of the filter bypass event.

9.2.4. The Permittee shall submit a written report to the Los Angeles Water Board, according to the corresponding monthly self-monitoring report schedule. The report shall include, at a minimum, the information from the chronological log. Results from the daily effluent monitoring, required by 9.2.1. above, shall be verbally reported to the Los Angeles Water Board as the results become available and submitted as part of the monthly SMR.

9.3. Monitoring of Volumetric Data for Wastewater and Recycled Water

The State Water Board adopted the "Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water" (Recycled Water Policy) on December 11, 2018 and the Recycled Water Policy became effective on April 8, 2019. The Recycled Water Policy requires wastewater and recycled water dischargers to annually report monthly volumes of influent, wastewater produced, and effluent, including treatment level and discharge type. As applicable, dischargers are additionally required to annually report recycled water use by volume and category of reuse. The State Water Board issued a Water Code Section 13267 and 13383 Order, Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC, on July 24, 2019 (amended on January 14, 2020) to amend MRPs for all NPDES permits, WDRs, Water Reclamation Requirements, Master Water Recycling Requirements, and General WDRs. Annual reports are due by April 30 of each year, and the report must be submitted to GeoTracker under site-specific global identification number NPD100051520. This Order implements the Recycled Water Policy by incorporating the volumetric monitoring reporting requirements in accordance with Section 3 of the Recycled Water Policy (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2018/121118_7_final_amendment_oal.pdf). The State Water Board's Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC will no longer be applicable to the Discharger upon the effective date of this Order.

9.3.1. Influent: The Discharger shall monitor the monthly total volume of wastewater collected and treated by the wastewater treatment plant.

9.3.2. Production: The Discharger shall monitor the monthly volume of wastewater treated, specifying the level of treatment.

9.3.3. Discharge: The Discharger shall monitor the monthly volume of treated wastewater discharged to specific water bodies as categorized in Section 3.2.3 of the Recycled Water Policy. The level of treatment shall also be specified.

9.3.4. Reuse: The Discharger shall monitor the monthly volume of recycled water distributed, and annual volume of treated wastewater distributed for beneficial use in compliance with California Code of Regulations, Title 22 in each of the use categories specified in Section 3.2.4 of the Recycled Water Policy.

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

10.1.1. The Permittee shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

10.1.2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.

10.1.3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled Summary of Non-Compliance which discusses the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with discharge requirements, all excursions of effluent limitations, and other noncompliance issues, including, but not limited to a report of any odor complaints that demonstrate noncompliance with odor prohibitions (section 6.1.2.b), a report of any power outage or use or failure of alternate power source (section 6.3.4.c), and the resolution of any non-compliance.

10.1.4. The Permittee shall inform the Los Angeles Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

10.2. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

10.2.1. The Permittee shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

10.2.2. The Permittee shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections 3 through 9. The Permittee shall submit monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Permittee samples and performs analyses (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) on any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this MRP using approved analytical methods, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average used in demonstrating compliance with limitations set forth in this Order.

10.2.3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-7. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Order effective date	All	Submit with monthly SMR
Daily	Order effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with monthly SMR

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Weekly	Sunday following Order effective date or on Order effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following Order effective date or on Order effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	By the 15th day of the third month after the month of sampling
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) Order effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	June 15 September 15 December 15 March 15
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) Order effective date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	September 15 March 15
Annually	January 1 following (or on) Order effective date	January 1 through December 31	April 30
Annually (Volumetric Reporting)	Order effective date	January 1 through December 31	April 30
Annually (Pretreatment Program)	January 1 following (or on) Order effective date	January 1 through December 31	April 30

10.2.4. **Reporting Protocols.** The Permittee shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR part 136. The Permittee shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

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

b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported. For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (± a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or "ND".

d. Permittees are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Permittee to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

10.2.5. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Section 7 of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board, the Permittee shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the RL.

10.2.6. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an AMEL, AWEL, or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Permittee shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Permittee shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

10.2.7. The Permittee shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

a. The Permittee shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Permittee is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Permittee shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

b. The Permittee shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

10.3. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

DMRs are USEPA reporting requirements. The Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic SMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the DMR website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring.

10.4. Other Reports

10.4.1. The Permittee shall report the results of any special studies, chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, PMP, and Pollution Prevention Plan required by Special Provisions – section 6.3 of the Order. The Permittee shall submit reports in compliance with SMR reporting requirements described in subsection 10.2. above.

10.4.2. Annual Summary Report

By April 30th of each year, the Permittee shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year's influent/effluent analytical results and receiving water monitoring data. The annual report shall contain an overview of any plans for upgrades to the treatment plant's collection system, the treatment processes, or the outfall system. The Permittee shall submit an annual report to the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with the requirements described in subsection 10.2.7 above.

Each annual monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled *Reasonable Potential Analysis* which discusses whether reasonable potential was triggered for pollutants which do not have a final effluent limitation in the NPDES permit. This section shall contain the following statement: "The analytical results for this sampling period did/ did not trigger reasonable potential." If reasonable potential was triggered, then the following information shall also be provided:

a. A list of the pollutant(s) that triggered reasonable potential.

b. The Basin Plan or California Toxics Rule (CTR) criteria that was exceeded for each given pollutant.

c. The concentration of the pollutant(s).

d. The test method used to analyze the sample.

e. The date and time of sample collection.

10.4.3. The Permittee shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this Order, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.

10.4.4. The Los Angeles Water Board requires the Permittee to file with the Los Angeles Water Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report shall:

a. Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks, and pipes should be considered.

b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.

c. Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.

d. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

10.4.5. Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan:

The Permittee shall consider the impact of climate change as it affects the operation of the treatment facility due to flooding, wildfires, or other climate-related changes. The Permittee shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change-related effects that may impact the wastewater treatment facility's operation, water supplies, its collection system, and water quality, including any projected changes to the influent water temperature and pollutant concentrations, and beneficial uses. The permittee shall also identify new or increased threats to the sewer system resulting from climate change that may impact desired levels of service in the next 50 years. The permittee shall project upgrades to existing assets or new infrastructure projects, and associated costs, necessary to meet desired levels of service. Climate change research also indicates the overarching driver of climate change is increased atmospheric carbon dioxide from human activity. The increased carbon dioxide emissions trigger changes to climatic patterns, which increase the intensity of sea level rise and coastal storm surges, lead to more erratic rainfall and local weather patterns, trigger a gradual warming of freshwater and ocean temperatures, and trigger changes to ocean water chemistry. As such, the Climate Change Plan shall also identify steps being taken or planned to address greenhouse gas emissions attributable to wastewater treatment plants, solids handling, and effluent discharge processes. For facilities that discharge to the ocean including desalination plants, the Climate Change Plan shall also include the impacts from sea level rise. The Climate Change Plan is due 12 months after the effective date of this Order.

10.4.6. Annual Volumetric Reporting of Wastewater and Recycled Water

The Discharger shall electronically submit annual volumetric reports to the State Water Board by April 30 each year covering data collected during the previous calendar year using the State Water Board's GeoTracker website (geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov) under a site-specific global identification number NPD100051520. The annual volumetric report shall include information specified in section 9.3, above. A report upload confirmation from the GeoTracker data system, or other indication of completed submittals, shall be included in the annual report, which shall be submitted into CIWQS, by the annual volumetric report due date, to demonstrate compliance with this reporting requirement.

10.4.7. Annual Pretreatment Reporting

The Permittee shall electronically submit annual pretreatment reports to the Los Angeles Water Board and to the USEPA Region 9 by April 30th of each year, covering data collected during the previous calendar year, in accordance with the Pretreatment Reporting Requirements (Attachment H).

10.4.8. Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

The Permittee shall prepare and submit an initial investigation TRE work plan consistent with section 5.6 of the MRP to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective.

10.4.9. State Water Board Resolution 2009-0011, *Adoption of a Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water* (Revised January 22, 2013, effective April 25, 2013.), directs the Los Angeles Water Board to encourage recycling. Consistent with the Policy, the Permittee shall submit a feasibility investigation consistent with section 4.3 of the Order as part of the submittal of the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the next order cycle.

ATTACHMENT F. FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section 2.2 of this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Los Angeles Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as "not applicable" have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as "not applicable" are fully applicable to this Discharger.

1. DSICHARGER INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	4A560104001
Discharger	Ojai Valley Sanitation District
Name of Facility	Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Address	6363 North Ventura Avenue Ventura, CA 93001 Ventura County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Bradshaw Pruitt, Treatment Plant Supervisor, (805) 646-5548
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Jeff Palmer, General Manager, (805) 646-5548
Mailing Address	1072 Tico Road, Ojai, CA 93023
Billing Address	Same as Mailing Address
Type of Facility	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	Yes
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	3 million gallons per day (MGD)
Facility Design Flow	3 MGD
Watershed	Ventura River Watershed
Receiving Water	Ventura River
Receiving Water Type	Inland surface water

1.1. The Ojai Valley Sanitary District (Ojai Valley SD, Discharger or Permittee) owns and operates a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) comprised of the Ojai Valley

Wastewater Treatment Plant (Ojai Valley WWTP or Facility) and its associated wastewater collection system and outfall. For the purposes of this Order, references to the "Permittee" or "Discharger" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Permittee herein.

1.2. The Facility discharges wastewater to Reach 2 of the Ventura River, a water of the United States. The Permittee was previously regulated by Order No. R4-2018-0170 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit Number CA0053961, adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board on December 13, 2018 and expires on January 31, 2024.

1.3. Regulations at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. However, pursuant to 40 CFR 122.6(d) and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending reissuance of the permit if the Discharger complies with all federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and applied for reissuance of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on July 20, 2023. Supplemental information was requested by the Los Angeles Water Board on July 21, 2023, and received on the same day. The application was deemed complete on July 25, 2023. A site visit was conducted on August 18, 2023, to observe operations and to collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

2.1. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

2.1.1. The Ojai Valley WWTP is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant with a dry weather design capacity of 3.0 MGD and an instantaneous peak flow capacity of 9.0 MGD. The facility serves an estimated population of 24,000 people and receives wastewater from the City of Ojai, the unincorporated communities of Meiners Oaks, Mira Monte, Oak View, Casitas Springs, Foster Park, and North Ventura Avenue area. Untreated wastewater is collected from these areas through approximately 120 miles of sanitary sewer lines. The wastewater is a mixture of domestic and industrial wastewater that is pre-treated pursuant to 40 CFR part 403.

2.1.2. Treatment at the Ojai Valley WWTP consists of preliminary treatment (grinders, bar screening and grit removal), secondary treatment (activated sludge biological treatment), secondary clarification, tertiary filtration, disinfection with ultraviolet light during normal operation, and reaeration prior to discharge. As a backup, the Facility uses chlorination to disinfect the effluent.

2.1.3. The following are brief descriptions of the major unit processes, operations, and/or equipment.

a. **Influent grinding**: Solids such as paper and rags are ground prior to entering the treatment process to prevent entangling of these solids in the mechanical parts of the treatment chain.

b. **Grit removal and screening**: Grit consists of a wide assortment of inorganic solids such as pebbles, sand, silt, eggshells, glass, and metal fragments. Grit is removed by settling, and rags and plastics by screening. This material is collected and disposed of in a landfill.

c. **Oxidation ditches and anaerobic tank**: This biological nutrient removal system consists of two oxidation ditches and one anaerobic tank. Wastewater flows from the headworks to the anaerobic tank, to the anoxic zone of the oxidation ditches, then to the aerobic zone of the oxidation ditches. The aerobic zone provides oxygen for living microorganisms that break down and consume the organic material in wastewater. The mixture of wastewater with microorganisms in the oxidation ditch creates a mixed liquor. The anoxic zone of the oxidation ditch denitrifies the waste stream and the anaerobic/aerobic zones remove phosphorus biologically using microorganisms that consume organic matter in the wastewater, which reduces nitrates to nitrogen gas and incorporates phosphorus into microbial cells.

d. **Final clarification in secondary clarifiers**: In this stage, solids (sludge) are separated from the effluent and the sludge blanket is thickened.

e. **Equalization Basins**: These basins allow for adjustments of flow to the filters throughout the day and during storm events.

f. **Tertiary filtration**: The filtration process is used to remove or reduce suspended or colloidal matter from a liquid stream by passing the water through a bed of granular material such as the sand used at the Ojai Valley WWTP. Filters remove the solids that the secondary sedimentation process does not remove, thereby improving the disinfection efficiency and reliability.

g. **UV disinfection**: UV light disinfects by penetrating microorganisms and destroying their DNA. This method is effective at inactivating both bacteria and viruses without producing a chlorine residual or the accompanying disinfection byproducts. UV spans wavelengths from 2,000-3,900 angstroms. The most effective band for disinfection is in the shorter range of 2000-3000 angstroms. The UV light wavelengths verified in the UV system specifications for the Facility are 2,337 to 2,737 angstroms (or 233.7 to 27,307 nm) at 90% of output.

h. **Chlorination**: Sodium hypochlorite is used to disinfect the effluent produced at the Ojai Valley WWTP as a backup to the UV system during storm events or during normal process interruptions. The sodium hypochlorite treats the effluent by destroying bacteria, pathogens, and viruses. This process also helps minimize algal growth. Seasonal water temperature variations resulting in changes in the upstream biology conditions occasionally require the use of sodium hypochlorite to disinfect the effluent temporarily due to increased coliform levels. In addition, the sodium hypochlorite system is briefly put into operation a couple times per year, not because it is needed for disinfection, but to verify operational readiness of the chemical feed chlorination/dechlorination equipment and control systems. The sodium hypochlorite system was used during storm related high flow events to aid in disinfection if needed (depending on coliform levels) and when

necessary to perform maintenance on the UV system, which is rare due to having redundant UV banks.

i. **Dechlorination**: Prior to discharge, sodium bisulfite is added to the treated effluent to remove residual chlorine.

j. **Solids handling**: Grit and bar screenings are hauled off-site for disposal at the Toland Landfill located at Santa Paula, California. Sludge from secondary clarifiers is pumped either to the oxidation ditches (return activated sludge), or directly to the belt press for dewatering (waste activated sludge). The belt press dewaters waste activated sludge typically to 14 percent solids, which is then composted in the sludge drying beds. The Permittee treats the dried sludge using wind-row composting on-site during dry weather and hauls sludge to the Liberty Compost Facility Synagro at Lost Hills, California, during wet weather.

2.1.4. On September 12, 2022, the Discharger began constructing a biological nutrient removal system with full nitrification and denitrification to achieve compliance with the final effluent limitations for total nitrogen. The system is planned to be in operation in June 2025.

2.2. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The Ojai Valley WWTP discharges tertiary-treated wastewater to the Ventura River, a water of the United States, at Discharge Point 001 approximately 4.5 miles upstream the Ventura River Estuary (Estuary). For much of the year, the effluent from the Facility makes up approximately two-thirds of the total river flow downstream of the outfall.

Discharge Point 001 (approximate coordinates: Latitude 34.342222º, Longitude -119.29833º): Discharge to a soft-bottom portion of the Ventura River at a point located approximately 3,000 feet upstream of the confluence with Cañada Larga.

The Ventura River is part of the Ventura River Watershed. The watershed covers a fan-shaped area of 235 square miles that generally flows in a southerly direction to the Estuary. At the Estuary, the river traverses an alluvial delta and forms a lagoon at the ocean shore. A sand bar generally closes this lagoon during low flow months, but during winter months the sand bar may be breached by high river flows. The upper end of the lagoon is part of the Emma Wood State Beach-Ventura River Group Camp, while the lower end is part of the City of Ventura's Seaside Wilderness Park.

Groundwater basins composed of alluvial aquifers deposited along the surface water system, are highly interconnected with the surface water system and are quickly recharged or depleted, according to surface flow conditions.

The Ventura River watershed supports a diversity of wildlife, including fish, invertebrates, algae, plants, birds, amphibians, and mammals. It is also one of the southernmost rivers where endangered Steelhead Trout historically existed in large numbers.

In August 1997, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) listed the steelhead trout in Southern California as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). The listing means that any project or action that may affect steelhead trout or their habitats will require consultation with NMFS to obtain an incidental take permit. To

prepare for the listing and deal with possible regulatory requirements as a result of the listing, the Ojai Valley SD, the Casitas MWD, the City of Ventura, the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, and seven other local public and private agencies collaborated and developed the Ventura River Steelhead Restoration and Recovery Plan in December 1997. The plan also contains large amount of background information on the watershed such as hydrology, biology, steelhead habitat conditions, and the operations and maintenance of water, wastewater, solid waste, transportation and flood control facilities of the sponsoring agencies. The same public agencies have joined together in a cooperative effort to develop a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for their activities in and adjacent to the Ventura River.

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

Effluent limitations contained in the previous Order Number R4-2018-0170 for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order collected from February 1, 2019, to April 30, 2023, are presented in Table F-2.

Table F-2. Effluent Limitations in Order No. R4-2018-0170 and Historic Monitoring Data at EFF-001

Constituent Name	Units	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Seasonal Limit	Maximum Monthly Conc. Reported	Maximum Weekly Con. Reported	Maximum Daily Conc. Reported	Maximum Seasonal Reported
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	10	--	15	--	2.33	--	4.14	--
Removal Efficiency for BOD	%	85	--	--	--	99.5	--	--	--
TSS	mg/L	10	--	15	--	2.38	--	3.4	--
Removal Efficiency for TSS	%	85	--	--	--	99.5	--	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	2	5	10	--	2.98	7.48 NTU for 13 mins (0.9%)	10	--
pH	standard units	--	--	6.5 - 8.5	--	--	--	Max: 8 Min: 6.76	--
Temperature	°F	--	--	86	--	--	--	80.06	--
Combined Radium-226 and Radium 228	pCi/L	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gross Alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium)	pCi/L	15	--	--	--	11.9	--	--	--
Uranium	pCi/L	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gross Beta/photon emitters	millirem/ year	4	--	--	--	12.1 pCi/L	--	--	--
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100 mL	23	2.2	240	--	<1.8	<2.2	213	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	--	15	--	2.2	--	2.2	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2	--	<0.1	--	<0.1	--
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	<0.1	--

Constituent Name	Units	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Seasonal Limit	Maximum Monthly Conc. Reported	Maximum Weekly Con. Reported	Maximum Daily Conc. Reported	Maximum Seasonal Reported
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,500	--	--	--	965	--	--	--
Sulfate	mg/L	500	--	--	--	310	--	--	--
Chloride	mg/L	300	--	--	--	196	--	--	--
Boron	mg/L	1.5	--	--	--	0.68	--	--	--
Methylene Blue Activated Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	--	--	--	0.12	--	--	--
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	1.9	--	4.6	--	1.4	--	1.4	--
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	--	--	10	--	--	--	6.502	--
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	--	--	1	--	--	--	0.168	--
Total Phosphorus (wet-weather, year-round)	mg/L	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	0.66	--
Total Phosphorus (dry-weather, year-round)	lbs/season	--	--	--	5,799	--	--	--	1,771
Total Nitrogen (Interim)	mg/L	7.6	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--
Selenium	µg/L	3.4	--	9.2	--	6.58	--	8.91	--
Chronic Toxicity *Ceriodaphnia dubia* Survival and Reproduction Endpoints	Pass or Fail, % Effect (TST)	Pass	--	Pass or % Effect <50		Fail (1 out of 51 tests)	--	Percent effect of -26.82%	

Chronic Toxicity: Out of the 51 monthly effluent chronic toxicity tests that were performed, 50 passed the survival endpoint and all passed the reproduction endpoint. The effluent chronic toxicity test conducted on July 17, 2019 for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* failed the reproduction endpoint with 19.9% effect. Since the percent effect was less than 50%, this was not considered an exceedance of the MDEL. To determine compliance with the MMEL, an additional 2 tests were conducted and both passed; therefore, no effluent limits were exceeded and the cause of toxicity was undetermined.

2.4. Compliance Summary

Based on the monitoring data collected from February 1, 2019 to April 30, 2023, the Discharger was able to meet all effluent limitations except for the effluent limitation for total residual chlorine and turbidity as summarized in Table F-3.

Table F-3. Summary of Violations

Violation Date	Description
02/04/2019	Chlorine, Total Residual Daily Maximum limit is 0.1 mg/L and reported value was 0.41 mg/L at EFF-001.
07/17/2019	Selenium Monthly Average limit is 3.4 µg/L and reported value was 6.58 µg/L at EFF-001.
02/25/2023	Turbidity Daily Average (Mean) limit is 2 NTU and reported value was 2.66 NTU at EFF-001.
03/15/2023	Turbidity Daily Average (Mean) limit is 2 NTU and reported value was 2.98 NTU at EFF-001.
03/16/2023	Turbidity Daily Average (Mean) limit is 2 NTU and reported value was 2.20 NTU at EFF-001.
03/21/2023	Chlorine, Total Residual Daily Maximum limit is 0.1 mg/L and reported value was 0.3 mg/L at EFF-001.

Total Residual Chlorine: The total residual chlorine effluent concentration was 0.41 mg/L on February 4, 2019 (exceeding the maximum daily effluent limitation of 0.1 mg/L) due to a bleach pump inlet valve left closed in error after calibrating the feed rate. This issue was resolved immediately and has not recurred since this event. On April 16, 2021, the Los Angeles Water Board issued Settlement Offer No. R4-2021-0058 for $3,000 for the total residual chlorine violation. This Settlement Offer allowed the Ojai Valley Sanitary District to participate in the Los Angeles Water Board's Expedited Payment Program for Effluent and/or Reporting Violations (Expedited Payment Program). On June 9, 2021, the Los Angeles Water Board received payment of $3,000 as required by the "Expedited Payment Program." The concentration of total residual chlorine was 0.3 mg/L on March 21, 2023 (exceeding the maximum daily effluent limitation of 0.1 mg/L) due to a low tertiary filter pump station level. The tertiary filter

pumps shut down for a short time, which resulted in a reduction of dechlorination chemical to the effluent and a chlorine residual exceedance for a total of 9 minutes. On September 13, 2023, the Los Angeles Water Board issued Settlement Offer No. R4-2023-0323 for the $3,000 for total residual chlorine violation.

Selenium: An effluent selenium concentration of 8.91 µg/L was recorded on July 17, 2019, and exceeded the monthly average limit of 3.4 µg/L. The effluent selenium sample from July 17, 2019 was retested and the reported concentration was 4.24 ug/L, also above the average monthly effluent limit of 3.4 ug/L. The cause of the selenium exceedance was not reported, and no follow-up actions were taken by the Discharger. On September 13, 2023, the Los Angeles Water Board issued Settlement Offer No. R4-2023-0323 for $6,000, which includes a mandatory minimum penalty of $3,000 for the selenium monthly average violation.

Turbidity: Storm events in the Discharger's service area on February 23 and February 24, 2023, and March 14 and March 15, 2023 produced high flow rates in the Ventura River. The rainfall and total groundwater saturation resulted in increases in flow rates to the Facility and the need to increase flow rates through the Facility. The Facility's peak influent flow was 11.9 MGD on February 24, 2023, 10.5 MGD on March 14, 2023, and 11.8 MGD on March 15, 2023. These storms resulted in a sustained high flow period (3 to 4 times normal flow rates and peaks), which resulted in increased influent flows to the Facility. High plant process velocities carried more solids due to the reduction in process detention time and increased plant effluent turbidities to 2.66 NTU, 2.98 NTU, and 2.2 NTU on February 25, March 15, and March 16, 2023, respectively. The effluent turbidity did not exceed the limits from March 17, 2023 through April 30, 2023. Settlement Offer No. R4-2023-0323 contains a Notice of Violation listing selenium, residual chlorine, and three non-serious/chronic turbidity violations. California Water Code section 13385(i) requires that a mandatory minimum penalty of $3,000 be assessed by the Regional Water Boards for each non-serious violation, not counting the first three violations unless any of the defenses in section 13385(j) apply in any period of 180 days. Since the three non-serious turbidity violations occurred within 180 days of each other, they were not subject to penalty.

2.5. Planned Changes

Several physical alterations to the Facility associated with the nitrification/denitrification (NDN) process are proposed by the Permittee as summarized in Table F-4 below. Construction started on the NDN process on September 12, 2023, and it is scheduled for completion on March 1, 2024.

Table F-4. Summary of Capital Improvement Projects

Project Name	Project Summary
Construction of NDN Process	1. Two new Parkson Denitrification filters are 98% complete. 2. Two micro "C" carbon holding tanks have been installed along with a chemical feed pump system, which has been used to deliver carbon to the oxidation ditches and to facilitate denitrification in the new and retrofitted denitrification filters. The chemical feed system 95% complete. 3. The backwash pump station for the two new denitrification filters to send filter backwash water back to the head of the plant is 100% complete. 4. Another process upgrade (not started yet) to optimize denitrification includes the replacement of the aerators in the four existing oxidation ditches to include adjustable frequency drives.

3. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in this Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

3.1. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge locations described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

3.2. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit for an existing facility is exempt from CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code.

3.3. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans

3.3.1. Water Quality Control Plan

The Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives (WQOs), and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan.

Beneficial uses applicable to relevant reaches of the Ventura River are as follows:

Table F-5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses – Receiving Surface Waters

Discharge Point	Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD)	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	WBD Number 180701010106 (Hydro. Unit Number 401.00)	Ventura River Reach 2 (Main Street to Weldon Canyon)	Existing: Industrial service supply (IND), agricultural supply (AGR), ground water recharge (GWR), freshwater replenishment (FRSH); contact and non-contact water recreation (REC-1 and REC-2); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); cold freshwater habitat (COLD); wildlife habitat (WILD); rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE); migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); spawning, reproduction, and early development (SPWN); and wetland habitat (WET) (Note a). Potential: Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN*) (Note b).
001	WBD Number 180701010106 (Hydro. Unit Number 401.00)	Ventura River Reach 1 (Ventura River Estuary to Main Street)	Existing: Industrial service supply (IND), agricultural supply (AGR), ground water recharge (GWR), freshwater replenishment (FRSH); contact and non-contact water recreation (REC-1 and REC-2); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); cold freshwater habitat (COLD); wildlife habitat (WILD); rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE); migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); spawning, reproduction, and early development (SPWN); and wetland habitat (WET) (Note a). Potential: Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN*) (Note b).

Discharge Point	Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD)	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	WBD Number 180701010106 (Hydro. Unit Number 401.00)	Ventura River Estuary	Existing: Navigation (NAV), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), REC-1, REC-2, WARM, estuarine habitat (EST), marine habitat (MAR), WILD, RARE (Note c), MIGR (Note d), SPWN (Note d), shellfish harvesting (SHELL), and WET (Note a).

Footnotes for Table F-5

a. Waterbodies designated as WET may have wetlands habitat associated with only a portion of the waterbody.

b. The potential municipal and domestic supply (p*MUN) beneficial use for the water body is consistent with the Sources of Drinking Water Policy (page 5-13 of the Basin Plan). However, the Los Angeles Water Board has only conditionally designated the MUN beneficial use. Therefore, the Los Angeles Water Board is not establishing effluent limitations based on the potential MUN designation at this time.

c. One or more rare species utilize all ocean, bays, estuaries, and coastal wetlands for foraging and/or nesting.

d. Aquatic organisms utilize all bays, estuaries, lagoons and coastal wetlands, to a certain extent, for spawning and early development. This may include migration into areas which are heavily influenced by freshwater inputs.

End of Footnotes for Table F-5

Beneficial uses of the receiving ground waters are as follows:

Table F-6. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses – Ground Waters

Discharge Point	Department of Water Resource (DWR) Basin No.	Basin Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	4-3.02	Ventura River Valley Lower Ventura Groundwater Basin	Existing: IND and AGR. Potential: MUN and industrial process supply (PROC).

3.3.2. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR)

USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that

were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants. This Order implements the NTR and CTR.

3.3.3. State Implementation Policy

On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Los Angeles Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

3.3.4. Compliance Schedule Policy

On April 15, 2008, the State Water Board adopted Resolution Number 2008-0025, *Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits* (Compliance Schedule Policy). The Compliance Schedule Policy became effective on December 17, 2008. The Compliance Schedule Policy is a statewide water quality control policy that authorizes compliance schedules in NPDES permits that implement CWA section 301(b)(1)(C). The Compliance Schedule Policy supersedes all existing provisions authorizing NPDES compliance schedules with the exception of: (1) existing compliance schedule provisions in Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation plans in Regional Water Quality Control Plans; and (2) the provisions authorizing compliance schedules for California Toxics Rule criteria in the SIP. This Order implements the Compliance Schedule Policy by carrying over the compliance schedule for total nitrogen.

3.3.5. Domestic Water Quality

In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, it is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This Order implements this policy by ensuring the discharge meets requirements protective of the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

3.3.6. Alaska Rule

On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR section 131.21, 65 Federal Register 24641 (April 27, 2000)). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA. This Order implements this rule by

implementing standards developed after May 30, 2000, that have been approved by USEPA and/or implementing standards were in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000.

3.3.7. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.

This Order contains both technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for individual pollutants. The TBELs consist of restrictions on BOD and TSS (percent removal of BOD and TSS). in Restrictions on BOD and TSS are discussed section 4.2.2 of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, to comply with federal anti-backsliding requirements, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the federal technology-based requirements that are carried over from the previous Order.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement WQOs that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the WQOs have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. All beneficial uses and WQOs contained in the Basin Plan and statewide water quality control plans were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any WQOs and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). The final effluent limitations for these pollutants are described in additional detail in section 4.3.2 of the Fact Sheet.

3.3.8. Antidegradation Policy

Federal regulations at 40 CFR section 131.12 require that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16 (*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*). Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge and this Order are consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16, as discussed in section 4.4.2 of the Fact Sheet.

3.3.9. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. This Order complies with the anti-backsliding provisions by ensuring the effluent

limitations are as stringent as those in the previous Order, unless one of the exceptions applies.

3.3.10. Endangered Species Act Requirements

This Order prohibits any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (ESA) (Fish and Game Code, sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 USC sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable ESA.

3.3.11. Water Rights

Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a surface or subterranean stream, the Permittee must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. The State Water Board retains the jurisdictional authority to enforce such requirements under Water Code section 1211.

3.3.12. Water Recycling

In accordance with statewide policies concerning water reclamation, the Los Angeles Water Board strongly encourages, wherever practicable, water recycling, water conservation, and use of stormwater and dry-weather urban runoff. (See, e.g., CWC sections 13000 and 13550-13557, State Water Board Resolution Number 77-1 (*Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California*), and State Water Board Resolution Numbers 2009-0011, 2013-0003, and 2018-0057 (*Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water* (Recycled Water Policy)).)

The Permittee shall investigate the feasibility of recycling, conservation, and/or alternative disposal methods for wastewater, and/or capture and treatment of dry-weather urban runoff and stormwater, on a permissive basis for beneficial reuse.

The State Water Board adopted the Recycled Water Policy on February 3, 2009, and amended it most recently on December 11, 2018. The most recent amendments became effective on April 8, 2019. The Recycled Water Policy requires wastewater and recycled water dischargers to annually report monthly volumes of influent, wastewater produced, and effluent, including treatment level and discharge type. As applicable, dischargers are additionally required to annually report recycled water use by volume and the category of reuse. The State Water Board issued a Water Code Section 13267 and 13383 Order, Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC, on July 24, 2019, to amend MRPs for all NPDES permits, WDRs, Water Reclamation Requirements, Master Recycling Requirements, and General WDRs. Annual reports are due by April 30 of each year, and the report must be submitted to GeoTracker. The Ojai Valley Sanitary District does not currently have a recycled water program for the Ojai Valley WWTP. This Order implements the Recycled Water Policy by incorporating the volumetric monitoring reporting requirements in accordance with Section 3 of the Recycled Water Policy

(https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2018/121118_7_final_amendment_oal.pdf). Accordingly, upon the effective date of this Order, the State Water Board's Order WQ 2019-0037-EXEC will no longer be applicable to the Discharger.

3.3.13. Monitoring and Reporting

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code section 13383 authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

3.3.14. Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Requirements

Section 405 of the CWA and implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 503 require that producers of sewage sludge/biosolids meet certain reporting, handling, and use or disposal requirements. The state has not been delegated the authority by USEPA to implement this program. The Permittee Is responsible for meeting all applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 503 that are under USEPA's enforcement authority.

3.3.15. Pretreatment Requirements

The application of pretreatment requirements is monitored by the Discharger and the Order will be reopened when additional pretreatment requirements are determined to be applicable to the discharge. The Permittee has developed and is implementing a Pretreatment Program that was previously approved by USEPA. This Order requires implementation of the approved Pretreatment Program. The Discharger's Pretreatment Program consists of 33 industrial users.

Any change to the Pretreatment Program shall be reported to the Los Angeles Water Board in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer in accordance with the procedures established in 40 CFR Part 403.18. The Discharger shall comply with requirements contained in Attachment H – Pretreatment Reporting Requirements.

3.3.16. Mercury Provisions

The State Water Board adopted Part 2 of the *Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California - Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions* (Mercury Provisions) through Resolution Number 2017-0027, which was approved by the California Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on June 28, 2017, and became effective upon USEPA approval on July 14, 2017. The Mercury Provisions established one narrative and four numeric water quality objectives for mercury; and three new beneficial use definitions, to be implemented through NPDES permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402, waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements. The Provisions included implementation provisions for individual non-stormwater NPDES permits for municipal and industrial dischargers; stormwater discharges, including MS4 discharges and discharges regulated by the *General*

Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (NPDES Number CAS000001); mine site remediation; nonpoint source discharges; dredging activities; and wetland projects.

The Mercury Provisions contain provisions that apply to POTWs and individual industrial discharges. The Mercury Provisions converted the fish tissue-based water quality objectives to water column values, denoted as "C." The implementation section of the Mercury Provisions requires the application of section 1.3 of the SIP with modifications to determine whether a discharge has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water column concentration for mercury and the development of effluent limitations for mercury based on the water quality objective applicable to the receiving water in accordance with Chapter IV.D.2.b in Mercury Provisions. (See Section 4.3.3 of the Fact Sheet for RPA SIP procedures).

The Mercury Provisions convert the fish tissue-based water quality objectives into water column values to be used for reasonable potential analysis and development of effluent limitations. The objective for the Ventura River, which is a flowing water body, is 12 ng/L total mercury. The annual averages of effluent sample testing results ranged from 0.37 ng/L to 1.895 ng/L during the monitoring period from February 2019 to April 2023. According to the Mercury Provisions, a water quality-based effluent limitation is not required unless the highest observed annual average effluent mercury concentration is greater than the applicable objective (water column concentration, 12 ng/L). Since the data indicated that there is no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the water quality standard, no effluent limitations for mercury are established in this Order. However, monitoring requirements for mercury in the effluent and receiving water are included in Attachment E with a detection limit of 0.5 ng/L as specified in the Mercury Provisions.

3.3.17. Bacteria Provisions

The State Water Board adopted the *Bacteria Provisions and Water Quality Standards Variance Policy* (Bacteria Provisions) through Resolution Number 2018-0038, which was approved by OAL on February 4, 2019, and became effective upon USEPA approval on March 22, 2019. The Bacteria Provisions establish *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) as the sole indicator of pathogens in freshwater. These *E. coli* water quality objectives supersede any numeric water quality objectives for bacteria for the protection of the REC-1 beneficial use in the Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plan prior to the effective date of the Bacteria Provisions, except in certain circumstances, such as where there are site-specific numeric water quality objectives for bacteria. Further, where there is a TMDL to implement prior bacteria objectives, these TMDLs remain in effect. There is no bacteria TMDL established for the Ventura River in Reaches 2, 1, or the Estuary, therefore no TMDL-based bacteria effluent limitation was established in this Order.

This Order includes effluent limitations based on Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water requirements for the protection of human health. These Title 22-requirements for disinfected tertiary recycled water are more stringent than the Bacteria Provisions water quality objectives. Therefore, rather than implementing effluent limitations

based on the Bacteria Provisions, the bacteria effluent limitations in this Order are based on the more stringent Title 22 requirements for disinfected tertiary recycled water. In addition, USEPA states in their *NPDES Water Quality Based Permit Limits for Recreational Water Quality Criteria* (2015) that it expects the direct application of water quality criteria values at the end-of-pipe approach where the objective is applied directly as permit limits at the discharge point. Since the effluent limitations are applied at the discharge point (end-of-pipe) based on the more stringent Title 22 requirements, additional receiving water limitations are not established.

3.3.18. Toxicity Provisions

Beginning in May 2013, the Los Angeles Water Board began incorporating into NPDES permits for POTWs and industrial facilities numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST), and a program of implementation to control toxicity. As explained later in the Fact Sheet, this approach is a preferred statistical method because it provides greater confidence in results classifying in-waste stream concentrations as toxic or non-toxic and it is supported by USEPA. This methodology is used in the last iteration of this Order and is carried over into this Order.

On December 1, 2020, the State Water Board adopted statewide numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the TST statistical approach, and a program of implementation to control toxicity, which are collectively known as the Toxicity Provisions. On October 5, 2021, the State Water Board adopted a resolution rescinding the December 1, 2020, establishment of the ISWEBE, and confirming that the Toxicity Provisions were adopted as a State Policy for Water Quality Control, for all inland surface waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons of the state, regardless of their status as waters of the United States. The Toxicity Provisions establish a uniform regulatory approach to provide consistent protection of aquatic life beneficial uses and protect aquatic habitats and life from the effects of known and unknown toxicants. The Toxicity Provisions were approved by OAL on April 25, 2022, subsequently approved by the USEPA on May 1, 2023. Portions of the Toxicity Provisions applicable to this Order went into effect upon approval by OAL, and the Toxicity Provisions in their entirety went into effect upon approval by the USEPA. The toxicity requirements in this Order are consistent with the Toxicity Provisions.

3.4. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA Section 303(d) List

On January 19, 2022, the State Water Board approved the CWA Section 303(d) List of the State's 2020-2022 California Integrated Report (State Water Board Resolution Number 2022-0006). These Integrated Reports contain both the CWA section 305(b) water quality assessment and section 303(d) list of impaired waters. In developing the Integrated Reports, the Water Boards solicit data, information, and comments from the public and other interested persons. On May 11, 2022, USEPA approved the 2020-2022 California Integrated Report. The CWA section 303(d) list can be found at the following link:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_quality_assessment/2020_2022_integrated_report.html

The Ventura River and Ventura River Estuary are on the 303(d) list. The following pollutants/ stressors, from point and non-point sources, were identified as impacting the receiving waters:

Ventura River Estuary – Calwater Watershed Number 4402.100001

Pollutants: Algae, eutrophic, indicator bacteria, and trash

Ventura River Reaches 1 and 2 (Estuary to Weldon Canyon) – Calwater Watershed Number 4402.100001

Pollutants: Algae, and benthic community effects

The limitations in this Order address each of these impairments.

3.5. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

3.5.1. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

On March 7, 2017, the State Water Board adopted a resolution responding to the challenges posed by climate change and requiring a proactive approach to climate change in all State Water Board actions, including drinking water regulation, water quality protection, and financial assistance (Resolution Number 2017-0012). The Los Angeles Water Board also adopted "A Resolution to Prioritize Actions to Adapt to and Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change on the Los Angeles Region's Water Resources and Associated Beneficial Uses" (Resolution Number R18-004) on May 10, 2018. The resolution summarizes the steps taken so far to address the impacts of climate change within the Los Angeles Water Board's programs, and lists a series of additional steps, including the identification of potential regulatory adaptation and mitigation measures that could be implemented on a short-term and long-term basis by each of the Los Angeles Water Board's programs to mitigate the effects of climate change on water resources and associated beneficial uses where possible. This kind of study and management is an important part of planning for the future, as "[m]unicipalities across the country are facing the challenging obligation to manage their aging sewer and stormwater systems at a time of urban population growth, more stringent water quality protection requirements, and increased exposure to climate change-related risks." USEPA, *Asset Management: Incorporating Asset Management Planning Provisions into NPDES Permits* (December 2014). This Order contains provisions to require planning and actions to address climate change impacts in accordance with both the State and Los Angeles Water Boards' resolutions.

The Permittee shall develop and submit a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan (Climate Change Plan) to the Los Angeles Water Board for the Executive Officer's approval no later than 12 months after the effective date of this Order. The Climate Change Plan shall include an assessment of short- and long-term vulnerabilities of the facility and operations, as well as plans to address vulnerabilities of collection systems, facilities, treatment systems, and outfalls for predicted impacts, in order to ensure that facility operations are not

disrupted, compliance with order conditions is achieved, and receiving waters are not adversely impacted by discharges. Control measures shall include, but are not limited to, emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigation to ameliorate climate-induced impacts including, but not limited to, changing influent and receiving water quality and conditions, as well as the impact of rising sea level (where applicable), wildfires, storm surges and back-to-back severe storms, which are expected to become more frequent. The Permittee shall also identify new or increased threats to the sewer system resulting from climate change that may impact desired levels of service in the next 50 years. The permittee shall project upgrades to existing assets or new infrastructure projects, and associated costs, necessary to meet desired levels of service. Climate change research also indicates the overarching driver of climate change is increased atmospheric carbon dioxide from human activity. The increased carbon dioxide emissions trigger changes to climatic patterns, which increase the intensity of sea level rise and coastal storm surges, lead to more erratic rainfall and local weather patterns, trigger a gradual warming of freshwater and ocean temperatures, and trigger changes to ocean water chemistry. As such, the Climate Change Plan shall also identify steps being taken or planned to address greenhouse gas emissions attributable to wastewater treatment plants, solids handling, and effluent discharge processes.

These requirements are consistent with 40 CFR section 122.41(e), requiring permittees to ensure compliance through proper operation and maintenance of facilities, including installation and operation of appropriate auxiliary and backup facilities; and they are authorized pursuant to Water Code section 13383. (*In re the City of Oceanside, Fallbrook Public Utilities Dist. And the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works*, State Water Board Order WQ 2021-0005, February 12, 2021, at p. 26.) The Los Angeles Water Board understands that the cost of preparing such a plan could be significant (estimated cost range of $25,000-$60,000), but "the costs of ensuring resilient infrastructure to protect water quality against the effects of climate change is warranted." (*Fallbrook,* at p. 27.).

3.5.2. Sources of Drinking Water Policy

On May 19, 1988, the State Water Board adopted Resolution Number 88-63, *Sources of Drinking Water Policy* (SODW Policy), which established a policy that all surface and ground waters, with limited exemptions, are suitable or potentially suitable for municipal and domestic supply. To be consistent with the State Water Board's Resolution 88-63, on March 27, 1989, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted Resolution Number 89-03, *Incorporation of Sources of Drinking Water Policy into the Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) – Santa Clara River Basin (4A)/ Los Angeles River Basin (4B).* This Order is consistent with this policy because it incorporates requirements to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

3.5.3. Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR Title 22)

The State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, established primary and secondary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for inorganic, organic, and radioactive contaminants in drinking water. These MCLs are codified in Title 22. The

Basin Plan (Chapter 3) incorporates Title 22 primary MCLs by reference. This incorporation by reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. Title 22 primary MCLs have been used as bases for effluent limitations in WDRs and NPDES permits to protect groundwater recharge (GWR) beneficial use. Also, the Basin Plan specifies that "Ground waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses." Since reaches downstream of the discharge have designated GWR beneficial use, this Order establishes effluent limitations based on primary MCLs of CCR Title 22 to protect GWR beneficial uses of the surface water, which is intended to protect groundwater quality where surface water recharges groundwater.

3.5.4. Secondary Treatment Regulations

40 CFR Part 133 establishes the minimum levels of effluent quality to be achieved by secondary treatment. These limitations, established by USEPA, are incorporated into this Order, except where more stringent limitations are required by other applicable plans, policies, or regulations or to prevent backsliding.

3.5.5. Stormwater

CWA section 402(p), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, requires NPDES permits for stormwater discharges. Pursuant to this requirement, in 1990, USEPA promulgated 40 CFR section 122.26, establishing requirements for stormwater discharges under an NPDES program. To facilitate compliance with federal regulations, in November 1991, the State Water Board issued a statewide general permit, *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities* (Order Number 2014-0057-DWQ amended by Order 2015-0122-DWQ and Order 2018-00280 DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001. Order Number 2014-0057-DWQ has been amended and reissued several times since 1991, and most recently on November 6, 2018. The latest amendment became effective on July 1, 2020.

All stormwater collected from the Facility is stored in an underground 25,000-gallon stormwater basin adjacent to the Effluent Reaeration Station. The collected stormwater is routed to the headworks for treatment. Since all stormwater from the facility is directed to the headworks for treatment and no stormwater is directed to surface waters, the Discharger is not enrolled in NPDES No. CAS000001.

3.5.6. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)

The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants from point sources to surface waters of the United States unless authorized by an NPDES permit. (33 USC §§ 1311 and 1342). On December 6, 2022, the State Water Board issued the Statewide *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* (SSS WDRs, State Water Board Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ). Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ supersedes the previous SSS WDRs (Order 2006-0003-DWQ and its subsequent amendments). The SSS WDRs require public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater than one mile of sewer lines to enroll for coverage, comply with requirements to develop and implement sewer system management

plans, and report all SSOs to the State Water Board's online SSO database. The Permittee enrolled in the SSS WDRs in October 2006, and the Permittee's collections system is covered under the SSS WDRs. The NPDES permit also contains requirements pertaining to the Permittee's collection system. The Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR section 122.41(e)), report any noncompliance (40 CFR section 122.41(1)(6) and (7)), and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this NPDES permit (40 CFR section 122.41(d)).

The requirements contained in this Order in sections 6.3.3.b (Spill Cleanup Contingency Plan section), 6.3.4 (Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications section), and 6.3.6 (Spill Reporting Requirements section) are consistent with the requirements of the SSS WDRs. The Los Angeles Water Board recognizes that there may be some overlap between these NPDES permit provisions and SSS WDRs requirements, related to the collection systems. The requirements of the SSS WDRs are considered the minimum thresholds. To encourage efficiency, the Los Angeles Water Board will accept the documentation prepared by the permittees under the SSS WDRs for compliance purposes as satisfying the requirements in sections 6.3.3.b, 6.3.4, and 6.3.6, provided the more stringent provisions contained in this NPDES permit are also addressed in the SSS WDRs submission. Pursuant to the SSS WDRs, Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ section 6.2, the provisions of this NPDES permit supersede the SSS WDRs, for all purposes, including enforcement, to the extent the requirements may be deemed duplicative. The requirements of this Order are more stringent than the SSS WDRs because in addition to the SSS WDRs requirements, this NPDES permit requires water quality monitoring of the receiving water when a spill reaches the surface water.

3.5.7. Watershed Management

This Los Angeles Water Board has been implementing a Watershed Management Approach (WMA) to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles Region. Information about watersheds in the region can be obtained at the Los Angeles Water Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/regional_program/watershed/index.shtml. The WMA 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 fosters the implementation of this approach by protecting beneficial uses in the watershed and requiring the Discharger to participate with other stakeholders in the development and implementation of a watershed-wide monitoring program. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) requires the Discharger to undertake the responsibilities delineated under an approved watershed-wide monitoring plan to implement the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the Ventura River, which was approved by the Los Angeles Water Board on October 20, 2014.

3.5.8. Relevant TMDLs

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify water bodies that do not meet water quality standards and then to establish TMDLs for each waterbody for each pollutant of concern. TMDLs identify the maximum amount of pollutants that can be discharged to waterbodies without causing violations of water quality standards. The following TMDL applicable to this Order has been established in the Basin Plan.

a. **TMDL for Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in the Ventura River and its Tributaries.** The *Ventura River and Tributaries Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients TMDL* (Ventura River Nutrients TMDL) is in Chapter 7-35 of the Basin Plan. The Ventura River Nutrients TMDL contains waste load allocations for total nitrogen and total phosphorus applicable to the Ojai Valley WWTP.

3.5.9. Environmental Justice and Advancing Racial Equity

The Los Angeles Water Board is committed to developing and implementing policies and programs to advance racial equity and environmental justice so that race can no longer be used to predict life outcomes, and outcomes for all groups are improved. Effective January 1, 2023, Water Code section 13149.2 requires regional boards to make a finding on potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity considerations in connection with anticipated water quality impacts when issuing or reissuing individual waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements that regulate an activity or a facility that may impact a disadvantaged or tribal community, and that includes a time schedule in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 13263 for achieving an applicable water quality objective, an alternative compliance path that allows time to come into compliance with water quality objectives, or a water quality variance. Under Water Code section 13149.2, subdivision (c), for permit reissuances, “the finding may be limited to considerations related to any changes to the requirements of the prior waste discharge requirements. . . . ” Water Code section 189.7 requires the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct outreach in disadvantaged and/or tribal communities when considering proposed discharges of waste that may have disproportionate impacts on water quality in those communities.

This Order carries over a compliance schedule with more detailed milestones for achieving an applicable water quality objective and regulates a discharge that may disproportionately impact the water quality of economically disadvantaged or tribal communities as defined at Water Code section 189.7(d) and 13149.2(f). There are some areas within the vicinity and downstream the Facility along the Ventura River that are categorized as disadvantaged communities, such as Census Tracts 6111002300 and 611002400 (see Figure F-1), based on CalEPA’s SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities map (available at https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535 and last updated in 2022). The Ojai Valley WWTP is located within Census Tract 6111001206 and the discharge flows down the Ventura River, potentially impacting Census Tracts 6111001204, 6111002300, and 6111002400 (see Figure F-1). Of these potentially impacted census tracts, only 6111002300 and 611002400 are considered disadvantaged

communities. All four of these potentially impacted census tracts have pollution burden scores ranging between 69 and 90, a groundwater threat score ranging between 67 and 90, and an impaired waters score ranging between 59 and 90 on California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA's) Cal Enviro Screen 4.0, which indicates that the surrounding community is disproportionately burdened by pollution compared to the rest of the state.

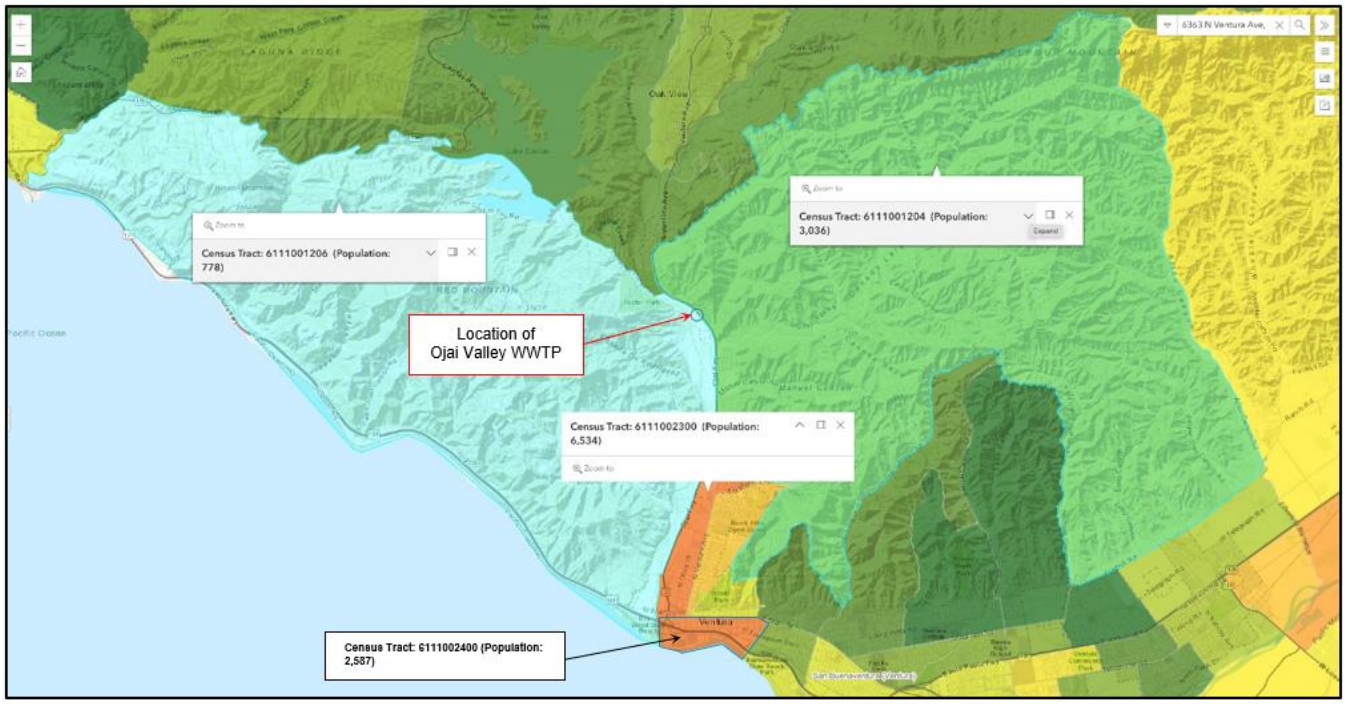

Figure F-1. Census Tracts Around Ojai Valley WWTP

The Los Angeles Water Board has conducted outreach per Water Code section 189.7 by reaching out to surrounding disadvantaged communities and tribal communities that may be affected by this Order. Pursuant to Water Code section 13149.2, the Los Angeles Water Board has also reviewed readily available information and any information raised to the Board by interested persons concerning anticipated water quality impacts in disadvantaged or tribal communities resulting from adoption of this Order, which is the reissuance of an NPDES permit. The Board also considered any environmental justice concerns within the Board's authority and raised by interested persons regarding those impacts.

Upon review of the information presented in OEHHA's Cal Enviro Screen 4.0, the Los Angeles Water Board identified that there will be potential water quality impacts on disadvantaged or tribal communities. While this Order authorizes the continuation of a compliance schedule for the Ojai Valley WWTP to put the Discharger on a path to compliance with the total nitrogen final effluent limitation, Table 35.2 of the Basin Plan indicates that a compliance schedule for the Ojai WWTP could be extended up to 12 years. The existing compliance schedule has been in place for 10 years and 5 months. This Order continues the compliance schedule for the remaining 1 year and 4 months to accommodate treatment system upgrades to comply with the Ventura

River Algae TMDL, consistent with the compliance schedule in Order No. R4-2017-0180. This continuation of the compliance schedule will not exceed the 12-year implementation schedule for the TMDL authorized in the Basin Plan. Until the final effluent limitation is in effect, the interim effluent limitation for total nitrogen included in this Order is carried over from the previous Order No. R4-2017-0180 and is based on the interim wasteload allocation for total nitrogen in Chapter 7-35 of the TMDL. The discharge is currently in compliance with its interim effluent limitation. The additional time to comply with the final effluent nitrogen limits is expected to impact the beneficial uses of the Ventura River in disadvantaged or tribal communities for the next year and 4 months. This additional time to comply with the final effluent limitations for total nitrogen is consistent with the Basin Plan and the discharge will ultimately be in compliance with the water quality objectives for total nitrogen once construction of the nitrogen control measures is complete in June 2025.

4. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source Permittees to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that NPDES permits include applicable TBELs and standards; and 40 CFR section 122.44(d) requires that NPDES permits include WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where numeric water quality objectives have not been established, 40 CFR § 122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a); proposed State criteria, or a State policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information may be used; or an indicator parameter may be established.

The variety of potential pollutants found in the Facility discharge presents a potential for aggregate toxic effects to occur. Whole effluent toxicity (WET) is an indicator of the combined effect of pollutants contained in the discharge. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. Therefore, chronic toxicity is considered a pollutant of concern for the protection and evaluation of the narrative Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives for toxicity.

4.1. Discharge Prohibitions

Effluent and receiving water limitations in this Order are based on the CWA, Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, USEPA guidance and regulations, and best practicable waste treatment technology. This Order authorizes the discharge of tertiary-treated wastewater from Discharge Point 001. It does not authorize any other types of discharges.

4.2. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

4.2.1. Scope and Authority

Technology-based effluent limits require a minimum level of treatment for industrial/municipal point sources based on currently available treatment

technologies while allowing the Permittee to use any available control techniques to meet the effluent limits. The 1972 CWA required POTWs to meet performance requirements based on available wastewater treatment technology. Section 301 of the CWA established a required performance level (referred to as "secondary treatment"), which all POTWs were required to meet by July 1, 1977. More specifically, section 301(b)(1)(B) of the CWA required that the USEPA develop secondary treatment standards for POTWs as defined in section 304(d)(1). Based on this statutory requirement, USEPA developed national secondary treatment regulations which are specified in 40 CFR part 133. These technology-based regulations apply to all POTWs and identify the minimum level of effluent quality to be attained by secondary treatment in terms of $BOD_5$20°C and TSS.

4.2.2. Applicable TBELs

This Facility is subject to the technology-based regulations for the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of $BOD_5$20°C and TSS. The principal design parameters for wastewater treatment plants are the daily BOD and TSS loading rates and the corresponding removal rate of the system.

$BOD_5$20°C and TSS

$BOD_5$20°C is a measure of the quantity of the organic matter in the water, and therefore, the water's potential for becoming depleted of dissolved oxygen. As organic degradation occurs, bacteria and other decomposers use the oxygen in the water for respiration. Unless there is a steady resupply of oxygen to the system, the water will quickly become oxygen deficient. Adequate dissolved oxygen levels are required to support aquatic life. Depressions of dissolved oxygen can lead to anaerobic conditions resulting in odors, or in extreme cases, in fish kills. Total Suspended Solids is a measure of the weight of solids remaining after a well-mixed sample is filtered through a standard glass filter and the suspended portion is dried. Suspended solids reduce light penetration, thereby limiting the growth of aquatic plants and algae. High suspended solids may also clog fish gills and cause the surface water to increase in temperature, causing additional stress to aquatic organisms.

40 CFR Part 133 describes the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment, for BOD and TSS:

- The 30-day average shall not exceed 30 mg/L, and

- The 7-day average shall not exceed 45 mg/L.

The Ojai Valley WWTP provides tertiary treatment, which removes additional solids and results in lower levels of BOD and TSS in the effluent than is required by the secondary treatment standards. Since the Ojai WWTP provides tertiary treatment, the BOD and TSS limits in the Order are more stringent than those required in the secondary treatment rule and are based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) pursuant to 40 CFR § 125.3 subds. (c) and (d)(2). The TBELs contained in this Order are similar to those contained in NPDES permits for similar facilities, based on the treatment level attainable by tertiary-treated wastewater treatment systems. In addition to the average weekly and average monthly effluent limitations, daily

maximum effluent limitations for BOD and TSS are included in the Order to ensure that the treatment works are not organically overloaded and operate in accordance with design capabilities. Further, mass-based effluent limitations are based on a design flow rate of 3 MGD (40 CFR § 122.45(b)(1), (f)). These TBELs were all included in the previous Order (Order No. R4-2018-0170) and the Ojai WWTP has been able to meet both limits (monthly average and the daily maximum), for both BOD and TSS with the existing treatment processes in place. Accordingly, these limits are carried over in this Order. In addition to having mass-based and concentration-based effluent limitations for BOD and TSS, the Ojai WWTP also has a percent removal requirement for these two constituents. In accordance with 40 CFR sections 133.102(a)(3) and 133.102(b)(3), the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent. Percent removal is defined as a percentage expression of the removal efficiency across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of the raw wastewater influent pollutant concentrations to the Facility and the 30-day average values of the effluent pollutant concentrations for a given time period.

The following Table summarizes the TBELs applicable to the Facility:

Table F-7. Summary of TBELs

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instan-taneous Minimum	Instan-taneous Maximum	Note
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	10	--	15	--	--	--
$BOD_5$20°C	lbs/day	250	--	380	--	--	a
TSS	mg/L	10	--	15	--	--	--
TSS	lbs/day	250	--	380	--	--	a
Removal Efficiency for BOD and TSS	%	≥85	--	--	--	--	--

Footnotes for Table F-7

a. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the plant design flow rate of 3 MGD at Discharge Point 001 and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

End of Footnotes for Table F-7

4.3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

4.3.1. Scope and Authority

CWA Section 301(b) and 40 CFR section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. This Order contains

more stringent requirements than secondary-treatment requirements necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The rationale for these requirements, which consist of tertiary treatment or equivalent requirements or other provisions, is discussed beginning in section 4.3.2. of this Fact Sheet.

40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, WQBELs must be established using (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi). WQBELs must also be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of TMDL WLAs approved by USEPA (33 USC § 1313(d); 40 CFR §§ 122.44(d)(vii)(B) and 130.7.).

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

4.3.2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Basin Plan establishes the beneficial uses for surface water bodies in the Los Angeles region. The beneficial uses of the Ventura River affected by the discharge have been described previously in this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan also specifies narrative and numeric WQOs applicable to surface water as described below:

a. **pH**

The hydrogen ion activity of water (pH) is measured on a logarithmic scale, ranging from 0 to 14. While the pH of "pure" water at 25°C is 7.0, the pH of natural waters is usually slightly basic due to the solubility of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Minor changes from natural conditions can harm aquatic life. 40 CFR section 133.102(c) requires that effluent values for pH be maintained within the limits of 6.0 to 9.0 unless the POTW demonstrates that (1) inorganic chemicals are not added to the waste stream as part of the treatment process; and (2) contributions from industrial sources do not cause the pH of the effluent to be less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0. The effluent limitations for pH in this Order are based on the Basin Plan water quality objectives (page 3-40) which reads: "the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge." These effluent limitations have been carried over from Order No. R4-2018-0170.

b. **Settleable Solids**

Excessive deposition of sediments can destroy spawning habitat, blanket benthic (bottom dwelling) organisms, and abrade the gills of larval fish. The limits for settleable solids are based on the Basin Plan (page 3-44) narrative WQO: "Waters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses." The numeric limits are empirically based on results obtained from the settleable solids 1-hour test, using an Imhoff cone.

It is impracticable to use a 7-day average effluent limitation, because short-term spikes of settleable solid levels that would be permissible under a 7-day average scheme would not be adequately protective of all beneficial uses. The monthly average and daily maximum effluent limits were both included in Order No. R4-2018-0170 and the Ojai Valley WWTP has been able to meet both limits, so these effluent limitations have been carried over in this Order.

c. **Oil and Grease**

Oil and grease are not readily soluble in water and form a film on the water surface. Oily films can coat birds and aquatic organisms, impacting respiration and thermal regulation, potentially causing death. Oil and grease can also cause nuisance conditions (odors and taste), are aesthetically unpleasant, and can restrict a wide variety of beneficial uses. The effluent limits for oil and grease are based on the Basin Plan (page 3-34) narrative WQO: "Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses."

The numeric effluent limits are empirically based on concentrations at which an oily sheen becomes visible in water. It is impracticable to use a 7-day average effluent limitation, because spikes that occur under a 7-day average scheme could cause a visible oil sheen. A 7-day average scheme would not be sufficiently protective of beneficial uses. Both effluent limits were included in Order Number R4-2018-0170 and the Facility has been able to meet both limits, so these effluent limitations have been carried over in this Order.

d. **Residual Chlorine**

Disinfection of wastewaters with chlorine produces a residual. Chlorine and its reaction products are toxic to aquatic life. The effluent limit for residual chlorine is based on the Basin Plan (page 3-30) narrative WQO: "Chlorine residual shall not be present in surface water discharges at concentrations that exceed 0.1 mg/L and shall not persist in receiving waters at any concentration that causes impairment of beneficial uses." It is impracticable to use a 7-day average or a 30-day average effluent limitation because it is not as protective of beneficial uses as a daily maximum effluent limitation. Chlorine is very toxic to aquatic life and short-term exposures of chlorine may cause fish kills. The maximum daily effluent limitation was included in Order No. R4-2018-0170 and the Discharger

has been able to meet this limit; therefore, this effluent limitation has been carried over in this Order.

e. **TDS, Chloride, Sulfate, and Boron**

The most stringent water quality objectives between Reach 2 of the Ventura River and the Estuary for total dissolved solids, sulfate, chloride, and boron are 1,500 mg/L, 500 mg/L, 300 mg/L, and 1.5 mg/L, respectively (Basin Plan Table 3-10 (page 3-35). The effluent limitations for TDS, chloride, sulfate, and boron are equivalent to these Basin Plan water quality objectives. It is practicable to express these limits as monthly averages since they are not expected to cause acute effects on beneficial uses.

Effluent limits based upon the Basin Plan water quality objectives have been included in this Order because, based upon Best Professional Judgment, these constituents are always present in potable water, which is the supply source of the wastewater entering the treatment plant. They may be present in concentrations which meet California drinking water standards but exceed the Basin Plan water quality objectives. Therefore, limitations are warranted to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

f. **Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) & Cobalt Thiocyanate Active Substances (CTAS)**

The effluent limitation of 0.5 mg/L for MBAS was developed based on the Basin Plan incorporation of the Title 22 drinking water standards in the California Code of Regulations. The effluent limitation for MBAS is included to protect the existing GWR beneficial use that is designated for the surface receiving waters downstream of the discharge. The Ventura River is unlined downstream of the point of wastewater discharge and is designated with the beneficial use of groundwater recharge (GWR) in the Basin Plan. Section 1.3, Step 7 of the SIP lists the type of information that can be used to determine RP. Page 7 of the SIP states, “Information that may be used to aid in determining if a water quality-based effluent limitation is required includes: the facility type, the discharge type, solids loading analysis, lack of dilution, history of compliance problems, potential toxic impact of discharge, fish tissue residue data, water quality beneficial uses of the receiving water, CWA 303(d) listing of the pollutant, the presence of endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, and other information.” Given the nature of the facility, which accepts domestic wastewater into the sewer system and treatment plant, and the characteristics of the wastes discharged, the discharge has the reasonable potential to exceed both the numeric MBAS WQO and the narrative WQO for the prohibition of floating material such as foams and scums. Therefore, the effluent limitation from Order No. R4-2018-0170 is carried over in this Order.

The MBAS effluent limit also protects the recreational, aquatic life, and wildlife beneficial uses of the receiving water downstream of the discharge against foam and implements the Basin Plan WQO for floating material. USEPA has stated that foaming is a characteristic of water which has been contaminated by the

presence of detergents and similar substances. (44 Fed. Reg. 53465, 53467 (Sept. 13, 1979)). The 0.5 mg/L effluent limit for foaming agents is based on the fact that the effluent may exhibit undesirable taste and foaming properties at greater concentrations.

CTAS are monitored in the same way as MBAS. The presence or absence of CTAS during sampling assists permit writers and the Permittee in diagnosing the source of floating materials, such as foam or scum, which are prohibited by the Basin Plan when they cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. There is no limitation or compliance requirement for CTAS because it has no established water quality objective.

g. **Nitrate and Nitrite as Nitrogen**

High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause health problems in humans. Infants are particularly sensitive and can develop methemoglobinemia (blue-baby syndrome). Nitrogen is also considered a nutrient, and excessive amounts of nutrients can lead to other water quality impairments such as algal growth. Excessive algal growth and/or other aquatic plants can degrade water quality. Algal blooms sometimes occur naturally, but they are often the result of excess nutrients (i.e., nitrogen, phosphorus) from waste discharges or nonpoint sources. These algal blooms can lead to problems with tastes, odors, color, and increased turbidity and can depress the dissolved oxygen content of the water, leading to fish kills. Floating algal scum and algal mats are also an aesthetically unpleasant nuisance.

The water quality objective for nitrate plus nitrite for the Ventura River Watershed (between confluence with Weldon Canyon and Main Street) in the Basin Plan is 10 mg/L. The water quality objectives for nitrate and nitrite in the Basin Plan are 10 mg/L and 1 mg/L, respectively. Since the water quality objective for nitrate plus nitrite is more stringent than the water quality objective for nitrate, the effluent limitation established for nitrate plus nitrite (equivalent to the water quality objective) ensures the concentration of nitrate and nitrate plus nitrite are below the water quality objectives. The effluent limitation for nitrite is also equivalent to the water quality objective in the Basin Plan. These effluent limitations also ensure the effluent meets the Basin Plan water quality objective for biostimulatory substances, “Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.”

h. **Total Ammonia**

Ammonia is a pollutant routinely found in the wastewater effluent of POTWs, in landfill-leachate, as well as in run-off from agricultural fields where commercial fertilizers and animal manure are applied. Ammonia exists in two forms – un-ionized ammonia (NH_3) and the ammonium ion (NH_4^+). They are both toxic, but the neutral, un-ionized ammonia species (NH_3) is much more toxic, because it diffuses across the epithelial membranes of aquatic organisms much more readily than the charged ammonium ion. The form of ammonia is primarily a

function of pH, but it is also affected by temperature and other factors. Additional impacts can also occur as the oxidation of ammonia lowers the dissolved oxygen content of the water, further stressing aquatic organisms. Oxidation of ammonia to nitrate may lead to groundwater impacts in areas of recharge. Ammonia also combines with chlorine (often both are present in POTW treated effluent discharges) to form chloramines – persistent toxic compounds that exacerbate the effects of ammonia and chlorine downstream.

Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan includes one-hour, 30-day average, and four-day objectives for ammonia nitrogen in inland surface waters that are freshwaters. The freshwater one-hour average objective is dependent on pH and fish species (salmonids present or absent), but not temperature. It is assumed that salmonids may be present in waters designated in the Basin Plan as "COLD" or "MIGR" and that salmonids are absent in waters not designated in the Basin Plan as "COLD" or "MIGR," in the absence of additional information to the contrary. The freshwater 30-day average objective is dependent on pH, temperature, and the presence or absence of early life stages of fish (ELS). Early life stages of fish are presumptively present and must be protected at all times of the year unless the water body is listed under the ELS "Absent" condition in Table 3-5 of the Basin Plan or unless a site-specific study is conducted, which justifies applying the ELS absent condition or a seasonal ELS present condition. A watershed may have some reaches and tributaries with ELS present conditions and others with ELS absent conditions. Implementation actions to achieve applicable ammonia objectives must implement downstream objectives. The freshwater four-day average objective is 2.5 times the 30-day average objective.

The procedures for calculating the ammonia nitrogen water quality objectives and effluent limitations are discussed below:

i. <u>One-Hour Average Objective</u>

The USEPA approval letter dated June 19, 2003, of the 2002 Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment, stated that the acute criteria are dependent on pH and whether sensitive coldwater fish are present. The Ventura River has "COLD" and "MIGR" beneficial use designation downstream of the point of discharge; therefore, the one-hour average objective is dependent on pH and fish species salmonids present but not temperature.

For waters designated COLD or MIGR, the one-hour average concentration for total ammonia as nitrogen (in mg N/L) shall not exceed the values in Table 3-1 of the Basin Plan or as described in the equation below:

$$\text{One-hour Average Concentration} = \frac{0.275}{1+10^{7.204-pH}} + \frac{39.0}{1+10^{pH-7.204}}$$

The 90th percentile of effluent pH is 7.6. Use of the 90th percentile pH to set effluent limitations is appropriate because of the shorter time scale of the one-hour average. It is conservative, because it is overprotective 90% of the time. Additionally, there is little variability in the effluent pH data. Using the pH value of 7.6 in the formula above, the resulting One-hour Average Objective is equal to 11.37 mg/L ammonia as nitrogen.

ii. 30-Day Average Objective

Early life stage of fish is presumptively present and must be protected at all times of the year unless the water body is listed in Table 3-5 of the Basin Plan or unless a site-specific study is conducted, which justifies applying the ELS absent condition or a seasonal ELS present condition. Ojai Valley WWTP discharges into the Ventura River, which is not listed in Table 3-5. Therefore, this waterbody is designated "ELS Present" condition. For freshwaters subject to the "Early Life Stage Present" condition, the thirty-day average concentration of total ammonia as nitrogen (in mg/L) shall not exceed the values in Table 3-2 of the Basin Plan or as described in the equation below:

30-day Average Concentration =

$$\left(\frac{0.0577}{1+10^{7.688-pH}}+\frac{2.487}{1+10^{pH-7.688}}\right)*MIN\left(2.85,1.45*10^{0.028*(25-T)}\right)$$

Where T = temperature expressed in ºC.

The 30-day average objective is dependent on pH, temperature, and the presence or absence of early life stages of fish. The 50th percentile of effluent pH and temperature is 7.5 and 21.2°C, respectively. Use of the 50th percentile pH and temperature is appropriate to set the 30-day average objective, because the 30-day average represents more long-term conditions. Additionally, there is little variability in the effluent pH data, and the 30-day objective is primarily dependent upon pH. Using the Discharger's monitoring data in the formula above, the resulting 30-Day Average Objective is equal to 2.84 mg/L.

iii. **Translation of Ammonia Nitrogen Objectives into Effluent Limitations**

To translate the WQOs for ammonia calculated in the preceding discussions into effluent limitations, the procedures included in the *Implementation Provisions for the Application of Ammonia Objectives to Inland Surface Waters in the Los Angeles Region* on page 3-16 of Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan are summarized below. This method is similar to the method contained in the SIP and is consistent with the procedures outlined in the USEPA "Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control" (1991).

The following procedure is based on a steady-state model:

Step 1 – Identify applicable water quality criteria.

Effluent pH and temperature are used to calculate effluent ammonia limits. This is appropriate when using the translation procedure because the translation procedure uses effluent ammonia concentration variability to calculate the limits from the objectives. Additionally, effluent conditions may be significantly different than receiving water conditions. Calculating ammonia limits with effluent data will ensure that ammonia WQOs are always met in the effluent, even when effluent conditions are less favorable than receiving water

conditions. Additional receiving water monitoring and receiving water limits are also required in addition to the effluent limits, to ensure that ammonia WQOs are always met in the receiving water.

From the Discharger's effluent, the following data are summarized below:

pH = 7.6 at 90th percentile

pH = 7.5 at 50th percentile

Temperature = 21.2°C at 50th percentile

The receiving water is classified as Waters Designated COLD and MIGR.

From Table 3-1 of the Basin Plan, when pH is equal to 7.6;

One-hour Average Objective = 11.375 mg/L

From Table 3-2 of the Basin Plan, when pH = 7.6 and temperature = 21.2°C;

30-day Average Objective = 2.837 mg/L

Ammonia WQO Summary:

One-hour Average = 11.375 mg/L

30-day Average = 2.837 mg/L

Step 2 – For each water quality objective, calculate the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the steady-state mass balance model. Since a mixing zone has not been authorized by the Los Angeles Water Board, the following equation applies:

ECA = WQO

Step 3 – Determine the Long-Term Average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying each ECA with a factor (multiplier) that adjusts for effluent variability. By using Table 3-6, calculated CV (i.e., standard deviation/mean for ammonia), the following are the ECA.

ECA multiplier when CV = 1.092

One-hour Average = 0.189

30-day Average = 0.644

Using the LTA equations:

$LTA_{1\text{-}hour99} = ECA_{1\text{-}hour} \times ECA\ multiplier_{1\text{-}hour99} = 11.375 \times 0.189 = 2.145$ mg/L

$LTA_{30\text{-}day99} = ECA_{30\text{-}day} \times ECA\ multiplier_{30\text{-}day99} = 2.837 \times 0.644 = 1.827$ mg/L

Step 4 – Select the (most limiting) of the LTAs derived in Step 3 (LTA_{min})

$LTA_{min} = 1.827$ mg/L

Step 5 – Calculate water quality based effluent limitation maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) and average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) by multiplying LTA_{min} as selected in Step 4, with a factor (multiplier) found in Table 3-7.

Monthly sampling frequency (n) is 30 times per month or less, and the minimum LTA is the $LTA_{30\text{-}day99}$, therefore n = 30, CV = 1.092.

MDEL $multiplier_{99}$ = 5.304

AMEL $multiplier_{95}$ = 1.357

MDEL = LTA_{min} x MDEL $multiplier_{99}$ = 1.827 x 5.304 = 9.692 mg/L ≅ 9.7 mg/L

AMEL = LTA_{min} x AMEL $multiplier_{95}$ = 1.827 x 1.357 = 2.480 mg/L ≅ 2.5 mg/L

Both calculated effluent limitations are less stringent than the ammonia effluent limitations in Order No. R4-2018-0170, therefore, the effluent limitations from Order No. R4-2018-0170 have been carried over into this Order. See Section 4.4.1. of this Order for a discussion on the antibacksliding provisions related to ammonia.

Table F-8. Summary of Ammonia Nitrogen Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	AMEL	MDEL
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	1.9	4.6
Ammonia Nitrogen	lbs/day	48	120

i. **Bacteria Indicators**

Total coliform bacteria are used to indicate the likelihood of pathogenic bacteria in surface waters. Given the nature of the facility, a wastewater treatment plant, pathogens are likely to be present in the effluent if the disinfection process is not operating adequately. In addition, these requirements are established to protect the GWR beneficial use of the surface water. As such, this Order contains the following effluent limitations:

i. Effluent Limitations (Title 22 Bacteria Criteria)

- The 7-day median number of total coliform bacteria must not exceed 2.2 MPN or CFU per 100 milliliters,
- The number of total coliform bacteria must not exceed 23 MPN or CFU per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period, and
- No sample shall exceed 240 MPN or CFU total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters.

These disinfection-based effluent limitations for total coliform are for human health protection and are consistent with requirements established by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations for disinfected tertiary recycled water. These limits for total coliform must be met at the point of the treatment train immediately following disinfection, as a measure of the effectiveness of the disinfection process. These limitations meet requirements of the ISWEBE Bacteria Provisions which allow existing, more stringent limitations to be used in lieu of the statewide limitations.

j. **Temperature**

The Basin Plan contains the following water quality objective for temperature:

The natural receiving water temperature of all regional waters shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses. Alterations that are allowed must meet the requirements below.

For waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. At no time shall these WARM-designated waters be raised above 80°F as a result of waste discharges.

Temperature can adversely affect beneficial uses. The USEPA document, *Quality Criteria for Water 1986* [EPA 440/5-86-001, May 1, 1986], also referred to as the *Gold Book*, discusses temperature and its effects on beneficial uses, such as recreation and aquatic life.

i. The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in 1967 called temperature "a catalyst, a depressant, an activator, a restrictor, a stimulator, a controller, a killer, and one of the most important water quality characteristics to life in water." The suitability of water for total body immersion is greatly affected by temperature. Depending on the amount of activity by the swimmer, comfortable temperatures range from 20°C to 30°C (68 °F to 86 °F).

ii. Temperature also affects the self-purification phenomenon in water bodies and therefore the aesthetic and sanitary qualities that exist. Increased temperatures accelerate the biodegradation of organic material both in the overlying water and in bottom deposits which makes increased demands on the dissolved oxygen resources of a given system. The typical situation is exacerbated by the fact that oxygen becomes less soluble as water temperature increases. Thus, greater demands are exerted on an increasingly scarce resource which may lead to total oxygen depletion and obnoxious septic conditions. Increased temperature may increase the odor of water because of the increased volatility of odor-causing compounds. Odor problems associated with plankton may also be aggravated.

iii. Temperature changes in water bodies can alter the existing aquatic community. Coutant (1972) has reviewed the effects of temperature on aquatic life reproduction and development. Reproductive elements are noted as perhaps the most thermally restricted of all life phases assuming other factors are at or near optimum levels. Natural short-term temperature fluctuations appear to cause reduced reproduction of fish and invertebrates.

Order Number R4-2018-0170 contained 86°F as a temperature effluent limitation. The Order stated that "[t]he temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 86°F except as a result of external ambient temperature." This Order revises the temperature effluent limitation to 80°F to be consistent with the temperature water quality objectives in the Basin Plan, which is a new interpretation compared to the previous order.

Based on the review of the Ojai Valley WWTP's temperature data recorded between February 2019 and April 2023 in Table F-9, the effluent temperatures recorded at EFF-001 ranged from 60 to 80°F and the receiving water temperatures recorded at RSW-003 ranged from 49.6 to 70°F.

Table F-9. Summary of Temperatures at EFF-001 and RSW-003

Temperature	EFF-001	RSW-003
Maximum	80°F	70°F
Average	67.7°F	60.5°F
Minimum	60°F	49.6°F

The Facility's temperature data during the previous Order term showed that effluent and resulting receiving water temperatures **did not** exceed the newly interpreted, more stringent 80°F water quality objective, including during summer months. The highest effluent and receiving water temperature recorded was 80°F on September 7, 2022, and 70°F on September 4, 2019, respectively. Since the effluent data indicates the Ojai Valley WWTP can meet the newly interpreted effluent limitation, no compliance schedule is included in this Order and the 80°F effluent limitation shall become effective on the effective date of this Order.

k. **Turbidity**

Turbidity is an expression of the optical property that causes light to be scattered in water due to particulate matter such as clay, silt, organic matter, and microscopic organisms. Turbidity can result in a variety of water quality impairments. The effluent limitation for turbidity is based on the Basin Plan (page 3-46) and section 60301.320 of Title 22, Chapter 3, "Filtered Wastewater" of the CCR, which limit turbidity as follows: "For the protection of the water contact recreation beneficial use, the discharge to water courses shall have received adequate treatment, so that the turbidity of the wastewater does not exceed: (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTU); (b) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24-hour period; and (c) 10 NTU at any time."

l. **Radioactivity**

Radioactive substances are generally present in natural waters in extremely low concentrations. Mining or industrial activities increase the amount of radioactive substances in waters to levels that are harmful to aquatic life, wildlife, or humans. Section 301(f) of the CWA contains the following statement with respect to effluent limitations for radioactive substances, "Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, it shall be unlawful to discharge any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent, any high-level radioactive waste, or any medical waste, into the navigable waters." Chapter 5.5 of the CWC contains a similar prohibition under section 13375, which reads as follows: "The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is hereby prohibited." In addition to the narrative prohibition on radioactive

substances, numeric effluent limitations for radioactivity are included in this Order based on Title 22 CCR, Chapter 15, Article 5, sections 64442 and 64443. The effluent limits are based on the Basin Plan's prohibition of concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use. Since the Ventura River has a GWR beneficial use, this Order retains the narrative prohibition in addition to numeric limitations for radioactive substances to protect the GWR beneficial use of the surface water.

4.3.3. CTR and SIP

The CTR and the SIP specify numeric objectives for toxic substances and the procedures whereby these objectives are to be implemented. The procedures include those used to conduct reasonable potential analysis (RPA) to determine the need for effluent limitations for priority pollutants. The *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (TSD) and USEPA NPDES Permit Writer's Manual also specifies procedures to conduct reasonable potential analyses for non-priority pollutants.

4.3.4. Determining the Need for WQBELs

The Los Angeles Water Board developed WQBELs for total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) based on Chapter 7-35 of the Basin Plan as described in section 3.5.8 of this Fact Sheet.

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, and noting the exceptions above, the Los Angeles Water Board conducted an RPA for each remaining priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the Order. The Los Angeles Water Board analyzed effluent data to determine if a pollutant in a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard. For all parameters that demonstrate reasonable potential, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers water quality criteria from the CTR and NTR, and, when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan. To conduct the RPA, the Los Angeles Water Board staff identified the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration in the receiving water for each constituent, based on data provided by the Discharger. The monitoring data cover the period from February 1, 2019 to April 30, 2023.

Section 1.3 of the SIP provides the procedures for determining reasonable potential to exceed applicable water quality criteria and objectives. The SIP specifies three triggers to complete an RPA:

Trigger 1 – If the MEC is greater than or equal to the CTR water quality criteria or applicable objective (C), a limitation is needed.

Trigger 2 – If background water quality (B) > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limitation is needed.

Trigger 3 – If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, then best professional judgment is used to determine that a limit is needed.

Sufficient effluent and ambient data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Permittee will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, this Order will be reopened for appropriate modification per section 6.3.1.d of this Order.

The RPA was performed for the priority pollutants regulated in the CTR for which data are available. The CTR specifies numeric objectives for toxic substances and the SIP includes the procedures used to conduct a reasonable potential analyses (RPA) and to determine the need for effluent limitations for priority pollutants. The USEPA *Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (TSD) and the USEPA NPDES Permit Writers Manual also specify procedures to conduct reasonable potential analyses that have non-CTR based water quality objectives. Based on the RPA, selenium requires an effluent limitation since the effluent demonstrates reasonable potential to exceed the water quality objectives. The following Table summarizes results from the RPA.

Table F-10. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis

CTR Number	Constituent	Applicable C (µg/L)	MEC (µg/L)	B (µg/L)	Need Limitation	Reason for RPA
10	Selenium	5	8.91	7.6	Yes	MEC>C

4.3.5. WQBEL Calculations

a. Calculation Options. Once RPA has been conducted using either the TSD or the SIP methodologies, WQBELs are calculated. Alternative procedures for calculating WQBELs include:

i. Use WLA from applicable TMDL.

ii. Use a steady-state model to derive MDELs and AMELs.

iii. Where sufficient data exist, use a dynamic model which has been approved by the State Water Board.

b. Ventura River Nutrients TMDL Calculation Procedure. The procedures for calculating the TN and TP as discussed in the Implementation Plan of Chapter 7-35 of the Basin Plan and are provided in the Compliance Determination section of the Order, section 7.15.

c. SIP Calculation Procedure. Section 1.4 of the SIP requires the step-by-step procedure to “adjust” or convert CTR numeric criteria into AMELs and MDELs, for toxics.

Step 3 of Section 1.4 of the SIP (page 8) lists the statistical equations that adjust CTR criteria for effluent variability.

Step 5 of Section 1.4 of the SIP (page 10) lists the statistical equations that adjust CTR criteria for averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the

criteria/objectives. This section also reads, “For this method only, maximum daily effluent limitations shall be used for POTWs in place of average weekly limitations.”

Sample calculation for **Selenium**:

Step 1. Identify applicable water quality criteria.

From California Toxics Rule (CTR), we can obtain the Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC) and the Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC).

CMC of Freshwater = N.A. (CTR page 31712, column B1).

CCC of Freshwater = 5.0 µg/L (CTR page 31712, column B2).

Organism Only of Human Health = narrative (CTR page 31712, column D2).

Step 2. Calculate effluent concentration allowance (ECA)

ECA = Criteria in CTR, since no dilution is allowed.

ECA_{Acute} = N/A

$ECA_{Chronic}$ = 5 µg/L

$ECA_{Human\ Health}$ = N/A

Step 3: Determine long-term average (LTA) discharge condition

Calculate CV:

CV = Standard Deviation/Mean = 1.344/0.842 = 1.596

Find the multipliers from Table 1 of the SIP (page 9), or by calculating them using equations on page 8 of the SIP. Find CV and n (frequency of sample collection per month). If effluent samples are collected 4 times a month or less, then n = 4. CV was determined to be 1.596, since more than 20 percent of the data reported as detected. When CV = 1.596, then:

ECA $Multiplier_{acute}$ = 0.138

ECA $Multiplier_{chronic}$ = 0.250

LTA_{acute} = ECA acute x ECA Multiplier acute = N/A x 0.138 = N/A

$LTA_{chronic}$ = ECA chronic x ECA Multiplier chronic = 5.0 x 0.250 = 1.250 µg/L

Step 4: Select the lowest LTA

Lowest LTA = 1.250

Step 5: Calculate the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL) & Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for AQUATIC LIFE

Find the multipliers. You need to know CV and n (frequency of sample collection per month). If effluent samples are collected 4 times a month or less, then n = 4. CV was determined to be 1.596 in a previous step.

AMEL Multiplier = 2.480

MDEL Multiplier = 7.273

AMEL aquatic life = lowest LTA (from Step 4) x AMEL Multiplier = 1.250 x 2.48 = 3.100 µg/L

MDEL aquatic life = lowest LTA (from Step 4) x MDEL Multiplier = 1.250 x 7.273 = 9.091 µg/L

Step 6. Find the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL) & Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for HUMAN HEALTH

Find factors. Given CV = 1.596 and n = 4.

For AMEL human health limit, there is no factor.

The Human Health factor = $MDEL_{Multiplier\ 99}$ / $AMEL_{Multiplier\ 95}$ = 2.932

$AMEL_{human\ health}$ = ECA = NA

$MDEL_{human\ health}$ = ECA x ($MDEL_{Multiplier\ 99}$ / $AMEL_{Multiplier\ 95}$)

= NA x 2.932 = NA

Step 7. Determine the AMEL and MDEL

AMEL = 3.100 µg/L ≅ 3.1 µg/L (Based on aquatic life protection)

MDEL = 9.091 µg/L ≅ 9.1 µg/L (Based on aquatic life protection)

d. Impracticability Analysis

Federal NPDES regulations contained in 40 CFR section 122.45(d) (continuous discharges) states that, for POTWs, all permit limitations, standards, and prohibitions, including those to achieve water quality standards, shall, unless impracticable, be stated as average weekly and average monthly discharge limitations.

As stated by USEPA in its long-standing guidance for developing WQBELs, average limitations alone are not practical for limiting acute, chronic, and human health toxic effects (See, Section 5.2.3 of USEPA's Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991)).

For example, a POTW sampling for a toxicant to evaluate compliance with a 7-day average limitation could fully comply with this average limit, but still be discharging toxic effluent on one, two, three, or up to four of these seven days and not be meeting 1-hour average acute criteria or 4-day average chronic criteria. Similarly, a 7-day average alone would not protect one, two, three, or four days of discharging pollutants in excess of the acute and chronic criteria.

For these reasons, USEPA recommends daily maximum and 30-day average limits for regulating toxics in all NPDES discharges. For the purposes of protecting the acute effects of discharges containing toxicants, daily maximum limitations have been established in this Order for selenium. Thirty-day (or monthly) average limitations have been established for priority pollutants that cause chronic or long-term impacts because they are carcinogenic, bioaccumulative, an/or endocrine disruptors.

e. Mass-based limits. 40 CFR section 122.45(f)(1) requires that, except under certain conditions, or for certain pollutants, all permit limits, standards, or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units. 40 CFR section 122.45(f)(2) allows the permit writer, at their discretion, to express limits in additional units (e.g., concentration units). The regulations mandate that, where limits are expressed in more than one unit, the permittee must comply with both.

Generally, mass-based limits ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limits. Concentration-based effluent limits, on the other hand, discourage reduction in treatment efficiency during low-flow periods and require proper operation of the treatment units at all times. In the absence of concentration-based effluent limits, a permittee would be able to increase its effluent concentration (i.e., reduce its level of treatment) during low-flow periods and still meet its mass-based limits. To account for this, this Order includes mass and concentration limits for some constituents. The mass-based limits are based on the design capacity.

Table F-11. Summary of WQBELs for Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Seasonal	Notes
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	1.9	4.6	---	---
Ammonia Nitrogen	lbs/day	48	120	---	a
Total Phosphorus (wet-weather)	mg/L	---	2.6	---	b
Total Phosphorus (dry-weather, year round)	lbs/season	---	---	5,799	---
Total Nitrogen (winter season, October 1 to April 30)	mg/L	4.6	---	---	-c
Total Nitrogen (summer season, May 1 to September 30)	lbs/season	---	---	8,044	-d
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	---	10	---	---
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	lbs/day	---	250	---	a
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	---	1	---	---
Nitrite (as N)	lbs/day	---	25	---	a
TDS	mg/L	1,500	---	---	---
TDS	lbs/day	38,000	---	---	a
Sulfate	mg/L	500	---	---	---
Sulfate	lbs/day	13,000	---	---	a
Chloride	mg/L	300	---	---	---
Chloride	lbs/day	7,500	---	---	a
Boron	mg/L	1.5	---	---	---

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Seasonal	Notes
Boron	lbs/day	38	---	---	a
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	---	---	---
MBAS	lbs/day	13	---	---	a
Chronic Toxicity *Ceriodaphnia dubia* Survival and Reproduction Endpoints	Pass or Fail, % Effect (Test of Significant Toxicity (TST))	Pass	Pass and % Effect <50 (survival endpoint)	---	---
Selenium	µg/L	3.1	9.1	---	---
Selenium	lbs/day	0.08	0.23	---	a

Footnotes for Table F-11

a. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the plant design flow rate of 3 MGD at Discharge Point 001 and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

b. For the purposes of monitoring and defined in Chapter 7-35 of the Basin Plan, wet-weather occurs when a rainfall event produces more than 0.25 inches of precipitation. The amount of rainfall shall be measured at the Ventura–Kingston Reservoir Gage 122.

c. The winter season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall apply from October 1 to April 30. The winter season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall become effective on **June 28, 2025** (12 years after the effective date of TMDL). An interim total nitrogen effluent limitation is included in section 4.1.2 of this Order for the duration of the compliance schedule.

d. The summer season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall apply from May 1 to September 30. The summer season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall become effective on **June 28, 2025** (12 years after the TMDL's effective date of June 28, 2013).

End of Footnotes for Table F-11

4.3.6. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects until the concentration increases. Therefore, chronic toxicity is considered a pollutant of concern for protection and evaluation of narrative Basin Plan objectives for toxicity.

On December 1, 2020, the State Water Board adopted statewide numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the TST, and a program of implementation to control toxicity, which are collectively known as the Toxicity

Provisions. On October 5, 2021, the State Water Board adopted a resolution rescinding the December 1, 2020 establishment of Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California and confirming that the Toxicity Provisions were adopted as a State Policy for Water Quality Control, for all inland surface waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons of the state, regardless of their status as waters of the United States. The Toxicity Provisions were approved by OAL for purposes of state law on April 25, 2022, and were approved by USEPA for purposes of federal law on May 1, 2023.

Section III.C.3 of the Toxicity Provisions states:

"Except for POTW dischargers that are authorized to discharge at a rate equal to or greater than 5.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and are required to have a pretreatment program by the terms of 40 CFR § 403.8(a) (effective January 1, 2020), all Non-stormwater Dischargers shall conduct a Reasonable Potential analysis for chronic aquatic toxicity, pursuant to the procedures specified in Section III.C.3.c, for review and approval by the Permitting Authority. A Reasonable Potential analysis for chronic aquatic toxicity is not required for POTW dischargers that are authorized to discharge at a rate equal to or greater than 5.0 MGD and are required to have a pretreatment program by the terms of 40 CFR § 403.8(a) (effective January 1, 2020), because the Permitting Authority shall include an effluent limitation for these dischargers pursuant to Section III.C.5."

A total of 57 effluent chronic toxicity tests were conducted from February 2019 through April 2023. 56 of the effluent chronic toxicity tests passed the survival endpoint and 55 passed the reproduction endpoint. Effluent chronic toxicity tests using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* failed the reproduction endpoint in May and July 2019. These MDEL exceedances indicate that there is reasonable potential for the pollutants to be present in the Facility discharge at levels that would cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standard for chronic toxicity. In addition, because of the nature of industrial discharges into the POTW sewershed, it is possible that toxic constituents could be present in the influent of the Facility, or could have synergistic or additive effects. As previously stated in this Order, the Facility receives wastewater from 33 industrial users. Pursuant to the SIP, reasonable potential exists for chronic toxicity; therefore, this Order includes an effluent limitation for chronic toxicity.

Compliance with the chronic toxicity requirement contained in this Order shall be determined in accordance with section 7.10. of this Order. This Order contains a reopener to allow the Los Angeles Water Board to modify the Order, if necessary, to make it consistent with any new policy, law, or regulation.

For this Order, chronic toxicity in the discharge is evaluated using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) hypothesis testing approach, consistent with the Toxicity Provisions. Section III.C.5.c of the Toxicity Provisions includes the following chronic aquatic toxicity MDEL for non-stormwater dischargers:

> "No {Most sensitive species} chronic aquatic toxicity test shall result in a "fail" at the IWC for the sub-lethal endpoint measured in the test and a Percent Effect for the survival endpoint greater than or equal to 50 percent."

Section III.C.5.d of the Toxicity Provisions includes the following chronic aquatic toxicity MMEL:

> "No {Most sensitive species} chronic aquatic toxicity test shall result in a "fail" at the IWC for the sub-lethal endpoint measured in the test and a Percent Effect for the survival endpoint greater than or equal to 50 percent."

Consistent with the Toxicity Provisions, chronic toxicity effluent limitations in this Order are expressed as "Pass" for the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) and "Pass" and "<50% Effect" for each maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) individual result. The chronic toxicity effluent limitations are as stringent as necessary to protect the statewide Water Quality Objective for aquatic chronic toxicity.

4.4. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

4.4.1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where the limitations may be relaxed. The effluent limitations in this Order are as at least stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

Although new information has been evaluated during the development of the ammonia nitrogen effluent limits for this Order, relaxation of the existing ammonia nitrogen WQBELs is not appropriate because none of the exceptions to the backsliding provisions under CWA section 402(o)(2) or CWA sections 402(o)(1)/303(d)(4)(B) apply. Under CWA section 402(o)(2)(B)(i), while new information may include alternative grounds for translating water quality standards into WQBELs (e.g., necessary methodology, mathematical parameters), this exception also requires there to be a net decrease in the pollutant discharged. Since a relaxation of the ammonia effluent limitations would permit the discharge of lower quality water, the less stringent effluent limitations would not result in a decrease in the mass of ammonia discharged to the Ventura River. Since the effluent limitations calculated using the most current data are not appropriate, the effluent limitations from Order No. R4-2018-0170 are carried over in this Order.

4.4.2. Antidegradation Policies

40 CFR section 131.12 requires that state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal antidegradation policy. On October 28, 1968, the State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy when it adopted Resolution No. 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining the Quality of the Waters of the State*. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on

specific findings. The State Water Board has, in State Water Board Order No. 86-17 and an October 7, 1987, guidance memorandum, interpreted Resolution No. 68-16 to be fully consistent with the federal antidegradation policy contained in 40 CFR section 131.12. Similarly, CWA section 303(d)(4)(B) and 40 CFR section 131.12 require that all permitting actions be consistent with the federal antidegradation policy. Together, the state and federal antidegradation policies are designed to ensure that a water body will not be degraded resulting from the permitted discharge. The Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies.

The renewal of this Order is consistent with the anti-degradation policy because it is not expected to allow degradation of receiving water quality. No reduction in the existing level of wastewater treatment is anticipated. In addition, the renewal of this Order will not lower the surface water quality because the conditions in this Order are at least as stringent as the previous Order.

4.4.3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both TBELs and WQBELs for individual pollutants. The TBELs consist of restrictions on BOD, TSS, and percent removal of BOD and TSS. Restrictions on BOD, TSS, and percent removal of BOD and TSS are discussed in section 4.2. of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum, federal technology-based requirements that are necessary to meet water quality standards.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement WQOs that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the WQOs have been approved or established (in the case of CTR criteria) pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR, as implemented by the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and WQOs contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any WQOs and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). This Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are collectively no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA and the applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA.

Table F-12. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instan-taneous Minimum	Instan-taneous Maximum	Average Seasonal	Basis	Notes
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	10	---	15	---	---	---	Existing/tertiary treatment	---
$BOD_5$20°C	lbs/day	250	---	380	---	---	---	Existing/tertiary treatment	a
TSS	mg/L	10	---	15	---	---	---	Existing/tertiary treatment	---
TSS	lbs/day	250	---	380	---	---	---	Existing/tertiary treatment	a
Removal Efficiency for BOD and TSS	%	≥85	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/ secondary treatment	
Turbidity	NTU	---	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Title 22	b
Temperature	°F	---	---	80	---	---	---	Basin Plan	---
pH	pH Unit	---	---	---	6.5	8.5	---	Existing/Basin Plan	c
Combined Radium-226 and Radium 228	pCi/L	5	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Title 22	---
Gross Alpha particle activity (excluding radon and uranium)	pCi/L	15	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Title 22	---
Uranium	pCi/L	20	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Title 22	---
Gross Beta/photon emitters	millirem/ year	4	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Title 22	---
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Title 22	---
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Title 22	---

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instan-taneous Minimum	Instan-taneous Maximum	Average Seasonal	Basis	Notes
Total Coliform	MPN or CFU/100 mL	23	2.2	240	---	---	---	Existing/Title 22	d
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	15	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	---
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	250	---	380	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	---	0.2	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	---
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	---
Total Residual Chlorine	lbs/day	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	---
Total Dissolved Solids	lbs/day	38,000	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Sulfate	mg/L	500	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	---
Sulfate	lbs/day	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Chloride	mg/L	300	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	---
Chloride	lbs/day	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Boron	mg/L	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	
Boron	lbs/day	38	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	---
MBAS	lbs/day	13	---	---	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Ammonia as N	mg/L	1.9	---	4.6	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	---
Ammonia as N	lbs/day	48	---	120	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	---	---	10	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	---
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	lbs/day	---	---	250	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	---	---	1	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	---
Nitrite (as N)	lbs/day	---	---	25	---	---	---	Existing/Basin Plan	a
Total Phosphorus (wet-weather)	mg/L	---	---	2.6	---	---	---	TMDL	e
Total Phosphorus (dry-weather)	lbs/season	---	---	---	---	---	5,799	TMDL	e

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instan-taneous Minimum	Instan-taneous Maximum	Average Seasonal	Basis	Notes
Total Nitrogen (summer season)	lbs/season	---	---	---	---	---	8,044	TMDL	f
Total Nitrogen (winter season)	mg/L	4.6	---	---	---	---	---	TMDL	g
Selenium	µg/L	3.1	---	9.1	---	---	---	CTR/SIP	---
Selenium	lbs/day	0.08	---	0.23	---	---	---	CTR/SIP	a
Chronic Toxicity *Ceriodaphnia dubia* Survival and reproduction endpoint	Pass or Fail, Percent Effect (TST)	Pass	---	Pass or Percent Effect < 50% (survival endpoint)	---	---	---	Existing/ Toxicity Provisions	---

Footnotes for Table F-12

a. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the plant design flow rate of 3 MGD at Discharge Point 001 and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

b. The turbidity of the treated wastewater shall not exceed any of the following: (a) an average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) within a 24-hour period, (b) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) within a 24-hour period, and (c) 10 NTU at any time.

c. The effluent pH shall be maintained within the limits of 6.5 (instantaneous minimum) and 8.5 (instantaneous maximum).

d. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes collected at the end of the ultraviolet (UV) channel during normal operation when the UV system is in use, and at the end of the chlorine contact chamber when the backup method is used, shall be considered adequately disinfected if (1) the median number of total coliform bacteria at some point in the treatment process does not exceed a 7-day median of 2.2 Most Probable Number (MPN) or Colony Forming Units (CFU) per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which an analysis has been completed, (2) the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed 23 MPN or CFU per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period, and (3) no sample shall exceed 240 MPN or CFU of total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.

e. For the purposes of monitoring and as defined in Chapter 7-35 of the Basin Plan, wet-weather occurs when a rainfall event produces more than 0.25 inches of precipitation. The amount of rainfall shall be measured at the Ventura–Kingston Reservoir Gage 122.

f. The summer season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall apply from May 1 to September 30. The summer season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall become effective on **June 28, 2025** (12 years after the Ventura River Nutrients TMDL's effective date of June 28, 2013).

g. The winter season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall apply from October 1 to April 30. The winter season total nitrogen final effluent limitation shall become effective on **June 28, 2025** (12 years after the effective date of the Ventura River Nutrients TMDL). An interim total nitrogen effluent limitation is included in section 4.1.2 of this Order for the duration of the compliance schedule.

h. A numeric WQBEL is established because effluent data showed that there was reasonable potential for the effluent to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the chronic toxicity water quality objective. The Chronic Toxicity final effluent limitation is protective of both the numeric acute toxicity and the narrative toxicity Basin Plan water quality objectives. These final effluent limitations are based on the *State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions* (Toxicity Provisions), adopted by the State Water Board on October 5, 2021, and approved by OAL and USEPA on April 25, 2022, and May 1, 2023, respectively.

End of Footnotes for Table F-12

4.5. Interim Effluent Limitations

The Ojai Valley WWTP is subject to a compliance schedule for the total nitrogen final effluent limitations, as described further in section 6.2.7 of this Fact Sheet. Since that compliance schedule exceeds one year, the Order includes a 7.6 mg/L interim average monthly effluent limitation for total nitrogen.

4.6. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

4.7. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

Currently, there is no recycled water program associated with the Facility. The Facility generates approximately 1.56 MGD (average from February 2019 through April 2023 of discharge volumes) of tertiary-treated effluent. 100% of that effluent is discharged to the Ventura River.

The Discharger shall investigate the feasibility of recycling, conservation, and/or alternative disposal methods for wastewater (such as groundwater injection), and/or beneficial use of stormwater and dry-weather urban runoff. The Discharger shall submit a feasibility study as part of the submittal of the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the next permit renewal.

5. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water

Receiving water limitations are based on WQOs contained in the Basin Plan and applicable statewide water quality control plans and are a required part of this Order.

6. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Permittee must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

40 CFR sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) establish conditions that apply to all state-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) of 40 CFR allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 CFR section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 CFR section 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

6.2. Special Provisions

6.2.1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR part 123. The Los Angeles Water Board may reopen the Order to modify Order conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, new information based on the results of special studies conducted as required by this Order, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Los Angeles Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

6.2.2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. **Antidegradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Any Proposed Plant Expansion.** This provision is based on the State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which requires the Los Angeles Water Board to regulate the discharge of waste to maintain high quality waters of the state. The Discharger must demonstrate that it has implemented adequate controls (e.g., adequate treatment capacity) to ensure that high quality waters will be maintained. If the Discharger increases the plant's capacity, this provision requires the Discharger to clarify that it has increased plant capacity through the addition of new treatment system(s) to obtain revised effluent limitations for the discharge from the treatment system(s). This provision requires the Discharger to report specific time schedules for the plant's projects being implemented to increase the plant's capacity. This provision requires the Discharger to submit a report to the Los Angeles Water Board including the information included in this section for approval.

b. **Operations Plan for Proposed Expansion.** This provision is based on section 13385(j)(1)(D) of the Water Code and allows a time period not to exceed 90 days in which the Discharger may adjust and test the treatment system(s). This provision requires the Permittee to submit an Operations Plan describing the actions the Discharger will take during the period of adjusting and testing to prevent violations.

c. **Treatment Plant Capacity.** The treatment plant capacity study required by this Order shall serve as an indicator for the Los Angeles Water Board regarding Facility's increasing hydraulic capacity and growth in the service area.

6.2.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP). This provision is based on the requirements of section 2.4.5 of the SIP.

6.2.4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

The requirements in section 6.3.4 (wastewater treatment operator certification; climate change plan; back-up power source and maintenance and testing of emergency equipment) are based on the requirements of 40 CFR section 122.41(e) (proper operation and maintenance) and the previous Order. 40 CFR section 122.41(e) also requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions

of the Order. For proper and effective operation of such facilities or systems, routine maintenance and operational testing of emergency infrastructure/equipment is necessary. Major sewage spills can cause harm to residents of the Los Angeles Region, such as the closure of beaches, and harm to wildlife and benthic life. The impact of any such incident to the receiving waters can be minimized or prevented if the operation of emergency infrastructure occurs unimpeded by operational challenges and in a timely fashion. Thus, this Order contains requirements for routine maintenance and operational testing of emergency infrastructure/equipment in section 6.3.4.d.

6.2.5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Biosolids Requirements. To implement CWA section 405(d), on February 19, 1993, USEPA promulgated 40 CFR part 503 to regulate the use and disposal of municipal sewage sludge. This regulation was amended on September 3, 1999. The regulation requires that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. It is the responsibility of the Discharger to comply with said regulations that are enforceable by USEPA, because California has not been delegated the authority to implement this program. The Discharger is also responsible for compliance with WDRs and NPDES permits for the generation, transport and application of biosolids issued by the State Water Board or Regional Boards, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality or USEPA, to whose jurisdiction the Facility's biosolids will be transported and applied.

b. Pretreatment Requirements. This Order contains pretreatment requirements consistent with applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, and toxic and performance effluent standards established pursuant to sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 403, 404, 405, and 501 of the CWA, and amendments thereto. This Order contains requirements for the implementation of an effective pretreatment program pursuant to section 307 of the CWA; 40 CFR 35 and 403; and/or Title 23, CCR section 2233.

c. Filter Bypass Requirements. Conditions pertaining to bypass are contained in Attachment D, Section 1. Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance, subsection 1.7. The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the State is prohibited, except as allowed under conditions stated in 40 CFR section 122.41(m) and (n). During periods of elevated, wet weather flows, a portion of the secondary-treated wastewater is diverted around the tertiary filters as a necessary means to avoid loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. There are no feasible alternatives to this diversion. These anticipated discharges are approved under the bypass conditions when all storage has been utilized and the resulting combined discharge of fully treated (tertiary) and partially treated (secondary) wastewater complies with the effluent and receiving water limitations in this Order.

d. Spill Reporting Requirements. This Order established a reporting protocol for how different types of spills, overflows or bypasses of raw or partially treated

sewage from its collection system or treatment plant covered by this Order shall be reported to regulatory agencies.

The State Water Board adopted *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*, Order WQ 2022-0103-DWQ (SSS WDRs) on December 6, 2022. The SSS WDRs require public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater than one mile of pipes or sewer lines to enroll for coverage under the SSS WDRs. The SSS WDRs require agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans (SSMPs) and report all sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), among other requirements and prohibitions.

Furthermore, the SSS WDRs contain requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. Inasmuch as the Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order, certain standard provisions are applicable as specified in Provisions, section 6.3.5.c. For instance, the 24-hour reporting requirements in this Order are not included in the SSS WDRs. The Discharger must comply with both the SSS WDRs and this Order. The Discharger and public agencies that are discharging wastewater into the Facility are required to obtain enrollment for regulation under the SSS WDRs.

In the past, the Los Angeles Water Board has experienced loss of recreational use in coastal beaches and in recreational areas as a result of major sewage spills. The SSS WDRs are intended to prevent or minimize impacts to receiving waters as a result of spills.

The requirements of this Order are more stringent than the SSS WDRs because in addition to the SSS WDRs requirements, this Order requires water quality monitoring of the receiving water when the spill reaches the surface water.

6.2.6. Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable)

6.2.7. Compliance Schedules

In general, an NPDES permit must include final effluent limitations that are consistent with CWA section 301 and with 40 CFR section 122.44(d). There are exceptions to this general rule. State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits* (Resolution No. 2008-0025), which is the governing policy for compliance schedules in NPDES permits (hereafter "Compliance Schedule Policy"). The Compliance Schedule Policy allows compliance schedules for new, revised, or newly interpreted WQOs or criteria, or in accordance with a TMDL.

All compliance schedules must be as short as possible and may not exceed 10 years from the effective date of the adoption, revision, or new interpretation of the applicable WQO or criterion, unless a TMDL allows a longer schedule. Where a compliance schedule for a final effluent limitation exceeds one year, the Order must include interim numeric effluent limitations for that constituent or parameter, interim requirements and dates toward achieving compliance, and compliance reporting within 14 days after each interim date. The Order may also include interim

requirements to control the pollutant, such as pollutant minimization and source control measures.

In accordance with the Compliance Schedule Policy and 40 CFR 122.47, a Discharger who seeks a compliance schedule must demonstrate additional time is necessary to implement actions to comply with a more stringent permit limitation. The Discharger must provide the following documentation as part of the application:

a. Diligent efforts have been made to quantify pollutant levels in the discharge and the sources of the pollutant in the waste stream, and the results of those efforts;

b. Source control efforts are currently underway or completed, including compliance with any pollution prevention programs that have established;

c. A proposed schedule for additional source control measures or waste treatment;

d. Data demonstrating current treatment facility performance to compare against existing effluent limits, as necessary to determine which is the more stringent interim effluent limit to apply if a schedule of compliance is granted;

e. The highest discharge quality that can reasonably be achieved until final compliance is attained;

f. The proposed compliance schedule is as short as possible, given the type of facilities being constructed or programs being implemented, and industry experience with the time typically required to construct similar facilities or implement similar programs; and

g. Additional information and analyses to be determined by the Los Angeles Water Board on a case-by-case basis.

The Ojai Valley WWTP was upgraded in 1997 to its current configuration and treatment methods. The design, configuration, sizing of treatment facilities and processes were based upon the Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan in effect at the time and studies related to the Ventura River that indicated a Total Nitrogen design limit of 8 mg/L was appropriate. The treatment plant has achieved winter total nitrogen concentrations between 1.3 mg/L and 6.6 mg/L since February 2019. The current configuration and processes are unable to meet the final effluent limit of 4.6 mg/L in the winter and under 3 mg/L in the summer. A nitrification-denitrification process is currently under construction to achieve the final effluent limits, including additional aeration, anoxic tank, carbon (Micro C) injection system, filtration and multistage treatments options including replacement of the four oxidation ditch aerators with variable speed aerators to optimize nitrification and denitrification and a carbon (Micro C) injection system to facilitate to optimize denitrification.

The Discharger evaluated the Facility's ability to comply with the total nitrogen effluent limitations and determined that given the high variability of the conditions in the watershed, and any additional sewer connections in the future, the Facility cannot consistently meet the final effluent limitations for total nitrogen in this Order. The data supporting the need for a compliance schedule is presented in Table F-13. As indicated by the total nitrogen data in Table F-13, all monthly total nitrogen effluent concentrations did not exceed the interim effluent limitation of 7.6 mg/L. 20

of the 31 total nitrogen reported effluent concentrations during the winter season exceeded the final total nitrogen winter season effluent limitation of 4.6 mg/L (There are no average monthly concentration limitation for total nitrogen during the summer season.). The Discharger has also not yet complied with the total nitrogen summer dry weather final effluent limit of 8,044 lbs/season (from May 1 to September 30). The total nitrogen discharged from the Facility during summer dry weather between February 2019 and April 2023 were from 8,195 lbs to 11,855 lbs. Since the Ojai Valley WWTP cannot consistently comply with the final effluent limitations for total nitrogen, the interim effluent limitation is appropriate to provide time continuously for the Discharger to complete the necessary construction at the treatment plant. The Discharger has complied with the application requirements in paragraph 4 of the Compliance Schedule Policy, and the Discharger's application demonstrates the need for additional time to implement actions to comply with the total nitrogen final effluent limitations. The Table presented below demonstrates that the Facility cannot meet the total nitrogen final effluent limitations and that a compliance schedule is necessary to implement certain actions, including plant upgrade of the NDN processes.

Table F-13. Total Nitrogen Plant Performance Evaluation

Date	TN Summer Season Effluent Concentration (mg/L)	TN Summer Season Plant's Performance (lbs/season)	TN Summer Seasonal Compliance Evaluation Meets Final Limit TN=8,044 lbs/season? (YES or NO)	TN Winter Season Concentration (mg/L)	TN Winter Season Compliance Evaluation Meets Final Limit TN=4.6 mg/L? (YES or NO)	TN Interim Limit Compliance Evaluation Meets Interim Limit=7.6 mg/L? (YES or NO)
02/2019	---	---	---	5.9	NO	YES
03/2019	---	---	---	4.07	YES	YES
04/2019	---	---	---	3.69	YES	YES
05/2019	5.3	8,195	NO	---	---	YES
06/2019	4.01			---	---	YES
07/2019	3.53			---	---	YES
08/2019	4.5			---	---	YES
09/2019	4.01			---	---	YES
10/2019	---	---	---	4.06	YES	YES
11/2019	---	---	---	5.8	NO	YES
12/2019	---	---	---	5.0	NO	YES
01/2020	---	---	---	6	NO	YES
02/2020	---	---	---	6.6	NO	YES
03/2020	---	---	---	4.7	NO	YES
04/2020	---	---	---	5.5	NO	YES
05/2020	7.1	11,855	NO	---	---	YES
06/2020	7.31			---	---	YES
07/2020	6.6			---	---	YES
08/2020	5.4			---	---	YES
09/2020	5.81			---	---	YES
10/2020	---	---	---	6	NO	YES

Date	TN Summer Season Effluent Concentration (mg/L)	TN Summer Season Plant's Performance (lbs/season)	TN Summer Seasonal Compliance Evaluation Meets Final Limit TN=8,044 lbs/season? (YES or NO)	TN Winter Season Concentration (mg/L)	TN Winter Season Compliance Evaluation Meets Final Limit TN=4.6 mg/L? (YES or NO)	TN Interim Limit Compliance Evaluation Meets Interim Limit=7.6 mg/L? (YES or NO)
11/2020	---	---	---	5.8	NO	YES
12/2020	---	---	---	6.7	NO	YES
01/2021	---	---	---	6.05	NO	YES
02/2021	---	---	---	6.5	NO	YES
03/2021	---	---	---	5.9	NO	YES
04/2021	---	---	---	5.3	NO	YES
05/2021	5.5	9,031	NO	---	---	YES
06/2021	5.15			---	---	YES
07/2021	4.8			---	---	YES
08/2021	4.4			---	---	YES
09/2021	5			---	---	YES
10/2021	---	---	---	5.6	NO	YES
11/2021	---	---	---	5.5	NO	YES
12/2021	---	---	---	5.6	NO	YES
01/2022	---	---	---	5.5	NO	YES
02/2022	---	---	---	5.9	NO	YES
03/2022	---	---	---	5	NO	YES
04/2022	---	---	---	4.1	YES	YES
05/2022	4.1	8,489	NO	---	---	YES
06/2022	4.4			---	---	YES
07/2022	5.3			---	---	YES
08/2022	5			---	---	YES
09/2022	5.2			---	---	YES

Date	TN Summer Season Effluent Concentration (mg/L)	TN Summer Season Plant's Performance (lbs/season)	TN Summer Seasonal Compliance Evaluation Meets Final Limit TN=8,044 lbs/season? (YES or NO)	TN Winter Season Concentration (mg/L)	TN Winter Season Compliance Evaluation Meets Final Limit TN=4.6 mg/L? (YES or NO)	TN Interim Limit Compliance Evaluation Meets Interim Limit=7.6 mg/L? (YES or NO)
10/2022	---	---	---	4.6	YES	YES
11/2022	---	---	---	3.6	YES	YES
12/2022	---	---	---	3.1	YES	YES
01/2023	---	---	---	1.3	YES	YES
02/2023	---	---	---	4.6	YES	YES
03/2023	---	---	---	4.1	YES	YES
04/2023	---	---	---	5.4	No	YES

Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades

The Discharger contracted with the consulting firms to assess the conceptual level modifications to the Facility that might be required to comply with the final effluent limitations of total nitrogen specified in the Ventura River Nutrients TMDL. To comply with the final effluent limitations for total nitrogen, the Discharger submitted the proposed tasks. Table 6 of the Order summarizes what tasks had been done, are being executed, and will be done. The Discharger started to construct several physical alterations associated with NDN process on September 12, 2023. The construction list of NDN process is shown with section 2.5. Planned Changes to this Fact Sheet.

7. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 308 and 40 CFR sections 122.41(h), (j)-(*l*), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code section 13383 also authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The MRP of this Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

7.1. Influent Monitoring

Influent monitoring is required:

- To determine compliance with the Order conditions for BOD_5 20°C and suspended solids removal rates.
- To assess treatment plant performance.
- To assess the effectiveness of the Pretreatment Program.
- As a requirement of the PMP.

7.2. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharge in order to evaluate compliance with Order conditions. Monitoring requirements are included in the MRP Attachment E. This provision requires compliance with the MRP, and is based on 40 CFR sections 122.44(i), 122.62, 122.63, and 124.5. The MRP is a standard requirement in most NPDES permits (including this Order) issued by the Los Angeles Water Board. In addition to containing definition of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements of reporting spills, violation, and routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the Water Code, and Los Angeles Water Board policies. The MRP also contains a sampling program specific for the Permittee's wastewater treatment plant. It defines the sampling stations and frequency, pollutants to be monitored, and additional reporting requirements. All pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified are required to be monitored. Further, in accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring is required for all priority pollutants defined by the CTR, for which criteria apply and for which no effluent

limitations have been established, to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard.

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the discharge from the Facility included in the MRP is required in the SIP. Semi-annual monitoring for priority pollutants in the effluent is required in accordance with the Pretreatment requirements.

The proposed monitoring requirements for PFAS compounds are consistent with USEPA's PFAS Action Plan (dated February 2019) https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-02/documents/pfas_action_plan_021319_508compliant_1.pdf, PFAS Strategic Roadmap (October 2021) (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-10/pfas-roadmap_final508.pdf) that describe that USEPA's goals of reducing PFAS discharges to waterways, and USEPA's memo dated December 5, 2022 (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-12/NPDES_PFAS_State%20Memo_December_2022.pdf) updating guidance for addressing PFAS discharges in NPDES permits and/or in pretreatment programs.

The accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring, which served as an indicator of persistent toxicity, was not included in this Order so the Discharger may initiate a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) sooner. On occasions when the toxicity was intermittent, the accelerated monitoring step delayed the initiation of the TRE. When the TRE was initiated, the effluent often no longer exhibited toxicity, and subsequently, the cause of toxicity could not be identified. In this Order, a TRE is required to be initiated following two consecutive chronic toxicity violations, consistent with the Toxicity Provisions.

Monitoring frequency for the constituents is based on historic monitoring frequency, Best Professional Judgment, and the following criteria:

Criterion 1: Monthly monitoring will be considered for those pollutants with reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives (monitoring has shown an exceedance of the objectives);

Criterion 2: Quarterly monitoring will be considered for those pollutants in which some or all the historic effluent monitoring data detected the pollutants, but without reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives; and

Criterion 3: Semiannual monitoring will be considered for those pollutants in which all the historic effluent monitoring data have had non-detected concentrations of the pollutants and without current reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives.

Table F-14. Effluent Monitoring Frequency Comparison

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2018 Order)	Monitoring Frequency (2023 Order)
Total waste flow	continuous	No change
Total residual chlorine	Continuous/daily	No change
Turbidity	continuous	No change
Temperature	weekly	No change

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2018 Order)	Monitoring Frequency (2023 Order)
pH	weekly	No change
Settleable solids	weekly	No change
Total suspended solids	weekly	No change
Oil and grease	quarterly	No change
$BOD_5$20°C	weekly	No change
Dissolved oxygen	weekly	No change
Total coliform	daily	No change
E. coli	daily	No change
Total Dissolved Solids	quarterly	No change
Sulfate	quarterly	No change
Chloride	quarterly	No change
Boron	quarterly	No change
MBAS	quarterly	No change
CTAS	quarterly	No change
Total hardness ($CaCO_3$)	monthly	No change
Ammonia nitrogen	monthly	No change
Nitrate + nitrite (as nitrogen)	---	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen	monthly	No change
Nitrate nitrogen	monthly	No change
Chronic toxicity	monthly	No change
Organic nitrogen	monthly	No change
Total Nitrogen	monthly	No change
Total Phosphorus	monthly	No change
Orthophosphate as P	monthly	No change
Chronic toxicity	monthly	No change
Antimony	semiannually	quarterly
Arsenic	semiannually	quarterly
Chromium (III)	semiannually	quarterly
Chromium (VI)	semiannually	quarterly
Copper	semiannually	quarterly
Lead	semiannually	quarterly
Mercury	semiannually	quarterly
Nickel	semiannually	quarterly
Selenium	monthly	No change
Zinc	semiannually	quarterly
Cyanide	semiannually	quarterly

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2018 Order)	Monitoring Frequency (2023 Order)
Chloroform	semiannually	quarterly
Naphthalene	semiannually	quarterly
Phenanthrene	semiannually	quarterly
Perchlorate	semiannually	annually
1,4-Dioxane	semiannually	annually
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	semiannually	annually
Methyl tert-butyl-ether	semiannually	annually
Fluoride	semiannually	quarterly
Iron	semiannually	quarterly
PCBs as aroclors	annually	No change
PCBs as congeners	annually	No change
TCDD Equivalents	semiannually	No change
Radioactivity	semiannually	No change
PFAS	--	quarterly
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants excluding asbestos	semiannually	No change

This Order has maintained the same monitoring frequency for most constituents except for a few pollutants. All effluent monitoring data for antimony, arsenic, chromium III, chromium VI, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, cyanide, chloroform, naphthalene, phenanthrene, fluoride, and iron were detected; therefore, the monitoring frequency of these compounds are increased to quarterly. The monitoring frequency of perchlorate, 1,4-dioxane, 1,2,3-trichloropane, and methyl tert-butyl-ether is reduced from semiannually to annually since all reported data was not detected. The new quarterly PFAS monitoring requirement is consistent with USEPA's PFAS Action Plan.

7.3. Whole Effluent Toxicity Requirements

WET testing protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects until the concentration increases. For this Order, chronic toxicity in the discharge is evaluated using USEPA's 2010 TST hypothesis testing statistical approach and is expressed as "Pass" or "Fail" for the median monthly summary result and "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" for each individual chronic toxicity result. The chronic toxicity effluent limitations are as stringent as necessary to protect the statewide Water Quality Objective for aquatic chronic toxicity and to implement the Toxicity Provisions. Further rationale for WET has been discussed extensively in section 4.3.6 of this Fact Sheet.

7.4. Receiving Water Monitoring

7.4.1. Surface Water

Receiving water monitoring is required to determine compliance with receiving water limitations and to characterize the water quality of the receiving water.

7.4.2. Groundwater – (Not Applicable)

7.5. Other Monitoring Requirements

7.5.1. Watershed Monitoring and Bioassessment Monitoring

The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program including the bioassessment monitoring for the Ventura River Watershed are to:

a. Determine compliance with receiving water limits.

b. Evaluate progress in achieving numeric targets and waste load allocations in the Ventura River TMDLs.

c. Monitor trends in surface water quality.

d. Ensure protection of beneficial uses.

e. Provide data for modeling contaminants of concern.

f. Characterize water quality including seasonal variation of surface waters within the watershed.

g. Assess the health of the biological community.

h. Determine mixing dynamics of effluent and receiving waters.

7.5.2. Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study Program

Under the authority of section 308 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. § 1318), USEPA requires major and selected minor dischargers under the NPDES Program to participate in the annual DMR-QA Study Program. The DMR-QA Study evaluates the analytical ability of laboratories that routinely perform or support self-monitoring analyses required by NPDES permits. There are two options to satisfy the requirements of the DMR-QA Study Program: (1) The Discharger can obtain and analyze a DMR-QA sample as part of the DMR-QA Study; or (2) Per the waiver issued by USEPA to the State Water Board, the Discharger can submit the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study from its own laboratories or its contract laboratories. A Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study is similar to the DMR-QA Study. Thus, it also evaluates a laboratory's ability to analyze wastewater samples to produce quality data that ensure the integrity of the NPDES Program. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the DMR-QA Study or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Board. The State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program Officer will send the DMR-QA Study results or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study to USEPA's DMR-QA Coordinator and Quality Assurance Manager.

8. CONSIDERATION OF NEED TO PREVENT NUISANCE AND WATER CODE SECTION 13241 FACTORS.

One of the provisions/requirements in this Order (subsection 4.3 of the Order) is included to implement state law. This provision/requirement is not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of this provision/requirement is not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations. As required by Water Code section 13263, the Los Angeles Water Board has considered the need to prevent nuisance and the factors listed in Water Code section 13241 in establishing the state law provision/requirement. The Los Angeles Water Board finds, on balance, that the state law requirement in this Order is reasonably necessary to prevent nuisance and to protect beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan, and the section 13241 factors are not sufficient to justify failing to protect those beneficial uses.

8.1. Need to prevent pollution or nuisance: In establishing effluent limitations in this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board has considered state law requirements to prevent pollution or nuisance as defined in section 13050, subdivisions (*l*) and (m), of the Water Code. The only requirement in this Order that is based on state law is an investigation of the feasibility of recycling, conservation, an/or alternative disposal methods for wastewater (such as groundwater injection), and/or capture and treatment of dry-weather urban runoff and stormwater on a permissive basis for the beneficial reuse. This investigation will allow the Los Angeles Water Board to determine if and how to prevent pollution from any recycling or conservation program that might be implemented in the future.

8.2. Past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water: Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan identifies designated beneficial uses for water bodies in the Los Angeles Region. Beneficial uses of water relevant to this Order are also identified above in Section 3.3.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Los Angeles Water Board has taken this factor into account in establishing effluent limitations in the Order, including the requirement set forth in section 4.3. The feasibility investigation will not affect the past or present beneficial uses of water, but it could affect the future beneficial uses of water. Should the Discharger be required to implement actions based on the feasibility investigation, any recycled water that may be produced will have to meet all legal requirements, including those set forth in Title 22 to protect future beneficial uses. The requirements herein protect the past, present and probable future beneficial uses of the water.

8.3. Environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, including the quality of water available thereto: The environmental characteristics of this watershed are discussed in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan, as well as available in State of the Watershed reports and the State's CWA Section 303(d) List of impaired waters. The environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit, including the quality of available recycled water that may be produced as a result of the feasibility investigation, will be improved by compliance with the requirements of this Order. Additional information on the Ventura River Watershed is available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/regional_program/Water_Quality_and_Watersheds/ws_ventura.shtml.

8.4. Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area: The water quality standards necessary to protect beneficial uses of the waterbodies in the Ventura River Watershed can reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors that affect water quality in the area, including the conservation of water and/or the production of recycled water contemplated in the feasibility investigation. For example, the water quality in the watershed could be improved through the addition of recycled water which meets Title 22 standards. The Los Angeles Water Board has taken this factor into account in establishing effluent limitations in the Order.

8.5. Economic considerations: The Permittee did not present any evidence regarding economic considerations related to this Order. However, the Los Angeles Water Board has considered the economic impact of requiring certain provisions pursuant to state law, and in conjunction with the applicable TMDLs incorporated into the Order. The only cost here would be the cost of the feasibility investigation. Any additional costs associated with the feasibility investigation is reasonably necessary to prevent nuisance and protect beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan, and to increase water supply. The failure to consider the feasibility of conservation or increased recycling could potentially result in the loss of, or impacts to, beneficial uses, and any such loss or impact would have a detrimental economic impact, particularly given the effects on beneficial uses and supplies of water from drought and climate change. Economic considerations related to costs of compliance are therefore not sufficient, in the Los Angeles Water Board's determination, to justify failing to prevent nuisance and protect beneficial uses.

8.6. Need for developing housing within the region: The Los Angeles Water Board does not anticipate that these state law requirements will adversely impact the need for housing in the area. The region generally relies on imported water to meet many of its water resource needs. Imported water makes up a vast majority of the region's water supply, with local groundwater, local surface water, and reclaimed water making up the remaining amount. This Order helps address the need for housing by controlling pollutants in discharges, which will improve the quality of local surface and ground water, as well as water available for recycling and reuse. This in turn may reduce the demand for imported water, thereby increasing the region's capacity to support continued housing development. A reliable water supply for future housing development is required by law, and with less imported water available to guarantee this reliability, an increase in local supply is necessary. Therefore, the potential for developing housing in the area will be facilitated by the conservation of water, or reuse or the production of, recycled water that may result from the feasibility investigation.

8.7. Need to develop and use recycled water: The State Water Board's Recycled Water Policy requires the Los Angeles Water Boards to encourage the use of recycled water. In addition, as discussed immediately above, a need to develop and use recycled water exists within the region, especially during times of drought. To encourage recycling, the Permittee is required by this Order to continue to explore the feasibility of recycling to maximize the beneficial reuse of tertiary treated effluent and to report on its recycled water production and use. The Discharger shall submit an update to this feasibility

investigation as part of the submittal of the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the next Order renewal.

9. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Los Angeles Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Ojai Valley WWTP. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Los Angeles Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

9.1. Notification of Interested Parties

The Los Angeles Water Board notified the Permittee and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations, and the public notice, the fact sheet, and the draft order were posted on the Los Angeles Water Board's home page at Tentative Orders / Permits | Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (ca.gov) (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/tentative_orders/index.html) under the "Individual NPDES" heading. Permittee notification was provided by posting a copy of the public notice at the Facility and on the Permittee's website on December 1, 2023, and a copy of the public notice was published in the Ventura County Star on December 5, 2023. In addition, interested agencies and persons were notified through a transmittal email to the Discharger, being included in the email transaction, for the Los Angeles Water Board's intention to prescribe WDRs for the discharge.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Los Angeles Water Board's website at: Agendas | Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (ca.gov) (www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangelkes/board_info/agenda.

9.2. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process electronically at: losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy to Don.Tsai@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Los Angeles Water Board, the written comments were due at the Los Angeles Water Board office by **5:00 p.m. on November 20, 2023**. Written comments submitted after the deadline may not be accepted into the record or considered by the Los Angeles Water Board if doing so would prejudice any party or the Board.

9.3. Public Hearing

The Los Angeles Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: December 21, 2023
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: 320 W. 4th Street, Carmel Room
Los Angeles, California 90013

A virtual platform was also available for those who want to join online, and directions were provided in the agenda to register or to view the Board meeting.

Additional information about the location of the hearing and options for participating will be available 10 days before the hearing. Any person desiring to receive future notices about any proposed Board action regarding this Discharger, please contact Don Tsai at Don.Tsai@waterboards.ca.gov, to be included on the e-mail list. Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Los Angeles Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

9.4. Review of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Los Angeles Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, Title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100
Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

9.5. Information and Copying

The ROWD, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above by appointment between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Los Angeles Water Board at the address below or by calling (213) 576-6600.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013-2343

9.6. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Los Angeles Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

9.7. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Don Tsai at (213) 576-6681 or via email at Don.Tsai@waterboards.ca.gov.

ATTACHMENT G. TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE) WORK PLAN

1. Gather and Review Information and Data
   1.1. POTW Operations and Performance
   1.2. POTW Influent and Pretreatment Program
   1.3. Effluent Data, including Toxicity Results
   1.4. Sludge (Biosolids) Data
2. Evaluate Facility Performance
3. Conduct Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)
4. Evaluate Sources and In-Plant Controls
5. Implement Toxicity Control Measures
6. Conduct Confirmatory Toxicity Testing

ATTACHMENT H. PRETREATMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Ojai Valley Sanitary District (Permittee) is required to submit annual Pretreatment Program Compliance Report (Report) to the Los Angeles Water Board and United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 (USEPA). This Attachment outlines the minimum reporting requirements of the Report. If there is any conflict between requirements stated in this attachment and provisions stated in the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), those contained in the WDRs will prevail.

1. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1.1. The Permittee shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR part 403, including any subsequent regulatory revisions to part 403. Where part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Permittee as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Permittee shall complete the required actions within six months from the issuance date of this Order or the effective date of the part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Permittee shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines and other remedies by the USEPA or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Act. USEPA may initiate enforcement action against a nondomestic user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the act.

1.2. The Permittee shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program in its entire service area (including contributing jurisdictions), and all subsequent revisions to the pretreatment program which are hereby made enforceable conditions of this Order. The Permittee shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d) and 402(b) of the Act with timely, appropriate and effective enforcement actions. The Permittee shall cause all nondomestic users subject to federal categorical standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new nondomestic user, upon commencement of the discharge.

1.3. The Permittee shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR part 403 including, but not limited to:

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

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

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

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

1.4. The Permittee shall submit annually a report to USEPA Pacific Southwest Region, and the State describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year. If the Permittee is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this Order, then the Permittee shall also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Permittee shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover

operations from January 1 through December 31 and is due on April 30 of each year. The report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:

1.4.1. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) influent and effluent, as described in Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program, for those pollutants USEPA has identified under section 307(a) of the CWA which are known or suspected to be discharged by nondomestic users. Representative grab sampling shall be conducted for pollutants that may degrade after collection, or where the use of automatic sampling equipment may otherwise result in unrepresentative sampling. Such pollutants include, but are not limited to, cyanide, oil and grease, volatile organic compounds, chlorine, phenol, sulfide, pH, and temperature. The Permittee shall also provide any influent or effluent monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the Permittee believes may be causing or contributing to interference or pass through. Sampling and analysis shall be performed with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR part 136.

1.4.2. A discussion of upset, interference or pass through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the Permittee knows or suspects were caused by nondomestic users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of the nondomestic user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent pass-through or interference.

1.4.3. An updated list of the Permittee's significant industrial users (SIUs) including their names and addresses, and a list of deletions, additions and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The Permittee shall provide a brief explanation for each change. The list shall identify the SIUs subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations.

1.4.4. The Permittee shall characterize the compliance status of each SIU by providing a list or table which includes the following information:

a. Name of the SIU;

b. Category, if subject to federal categorical standards;

c. The type of wastewater treatment or control processes in place;

d. The number of samples collected by the POTW during the year;

e. The number of samples collected by the SIU during the year;

f. For an SIU subject to discharge requirements for total toxic organics, whether all required certifications were provided;

g. A list of the standards violated during the year. Identify whether the violations were for categorical standards or local limits;

h. Whether the facility is in significant noncompliance (SNC) as defined at 40 CFR section 403.8(f)(2)(viii) at any time during the year; and

i. A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance. Describe the type of action, final compliance date, and the amount of fines and penalties collected, if any. Describe any proposed actions for bringing the SIU into compliance.

1.4.5. A brief description of any programs the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as SIUs;

1.4.6. A brief description of any changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to, changes concerning the program's administrative structure, local limits, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority, enforcement policy, funding levels, or staffing levels;

1.4.7. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases; and

1.4.8. A summary of activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR section 403.8(f)(2)(viii).

1.5. Any substantial modifications to the approved Pretreatment Program, as defined in 40 CFR § 403.18(b), shall be submitted in writing to the Los Angeles Water Board and USEPA and shall not become effective until the Los Angeles Water Board and/or USEPA approval is attained.

1.6. Non-industrial Source Control and Public Education Programs. The Permittee shall continue to develop and implement its non-industrial source control program and public education program. The purpose of these programs is to reduce nonindustrial toxic pollutants and pesticides into the POTW. These programs shall be periodically reviewed and addressed in the annual report.

2. LOCAL LIMITS EVALUATION

2.1. In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(j)(2)(ii), the POTW shall provide a written technical evaluation of the need to revise local limits under 40 CFR section 403.5(c)(1) following the effective date and prior to the expiration date of this Order. This written technical evaluation shall follow the procedures for local limit reviews described in section 7.1 of USEPA's Local Limits Development Guidance document (EPA 833-R-04-002A, July 2004).

3. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS AND REPORT SUBMITTAL

3.1. Signatory Requirements.

The annual report must be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other duly authorized employee if such employee is responsible for the overall operation of the POTW. Any person signing these reports must make the following certification [40 CFR section 403.6(a)(2)(ii)]:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that

qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

3.2. Report Submittal.

The Annual Pretreatment Report shall be submitted electronically using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR/DMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

A copy of the Annual Pretreatment Report must be sent to USEPA electronically to the following address: R9Pretreatment@epa.gov

ATTACHMENT I. BIOSOLIDS AND SLUDGE MANAGEMENT

(Note: “Biosolids” refers to non-hazardous sewage sludge as defined in 40 CFR §503.9. Sewage sludge that is hazardous, as defined in 40 CFR part 261, must be disposed of in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).)

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1. All biosolids generated by the Permittee shall be reused or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:

a. 40 CFR part 503: for biosolids that are land applied, placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills), or incinerated; 40 CFR § 503 Subpart B (land application) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purposes of providing nutrients or conditioning the soil for crops or vegetation. 40 CFR § 503 Subpart C (surface disposal) applies to biosolids placed on land for the purpose of disposal.

b. 40 CFR part 258: for biosolids disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfills.

c. 40 CFR part 257: for all biosolids use and disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR parts 258 or 503.

1.2. The Permittee is responsible for assuring that all biosolids from its facility are used or disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR part 503, whether the Permittee uses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers their biosolids to another party for further treatment, reuse, or disposal. The Permittee is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, appliers, and disposers of requirements they must meet under 40 CFR part 503.

1.3. Duty to mitigate: The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any biosolids use or disposal which may adversely impact human health or the environment.

1.4. No biosolids shall be allowed to enter wetland or other waters of the United States.

1.5. Biosolids treatment, storage, and use or disposal shall not contaminate groundwater.

1.6. Biosolids treatment, storage, use or disposal shall not create a nuisance such as objectionable odors or flies.

1.7. The Permittee shall assure that haulers transporting biosolids off site for further treatment, storage, reuse, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the biosolids contained.

1.8. If biosolids are stored for over two years from the time they are generated, the Permittee must ensure compliance with all the requirements for surface disposal under 40 CFR part 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written request to USEPA with the information in part 503.20 (b), requesting permission for longer temporary storage.

1.9. Sewage sludge containing more than 50 mg/kg PCBs shall be disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR part 761.

1.10. Any off-site biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal site operated by the Permittee within Region 4 (Los Angeles Region of RWQCB) that is not subject to its own Waste Discharge Requirements shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from the adjacent area, to protect the site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent any

conditions that would cause drainage from the materials in the disposal site to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as being protected from at least a storm or flood having a 1-percent chance of occurring in a 24-hour period in an any given year and from the highest tidal stage that may occur.

1.11. There shall be adequate screening at the plant headworks and/or at the biosolids treatment units to ensure that all pieces of metal, plastic, glass, and other inert objects with a diameter greater than 3/8 inches are removed.

2. INSPECTION AND ENTRY

The Los Angeles Water Board, USEPA or an authorized representative thereof, upon the presentation of credentials, shall be allowed by the Permittee, directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, to:

a. enter upon all premises where biosolids are produced by the Permittee and all premises where Permittee biosolids are further treated, stored, used, or disposed, either by the Permittee or by another party to whom the Permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal;

b. have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit or of 40 CFR part 503, by the Permittee or by another party to whom the Permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal; and

c. inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in the production of biosolids and further treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the Permittee or by another party to whom the Permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal.

3. MONITORING

3.1. Biosolids shall be monitored for the metals required in 40 CFR § 503.16 (for land application) or § 503.26 (for surface disposal), using the methods in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solids Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (SW-846), as required in 503.8(b)(4), at the following minimum frequencies:

Amount of Sewage Sludge (Metric Tons per 365 days)	Frequency
Greater than 0 but less than 290	Once per year
Equal to or greater than 290 but less than 1,500	Once per quarter
Equal to or greater than 1,500 but less than 15,000	Once per 60 days
Equal to or greater than 15,000	Once per month

For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Permittee shall develop a representative sampling plan, which addresses the number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples. Test results shall be expressed in milligrams pollutant per kilogram biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis. Biosolids used for land application shall be tested for organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and nitrate nitrogen at the frequencies required above.

3.2. Biosolids shall be monitored for the following constituents at the frequency stipulated in 40 CFR § 503.16: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum,

nickel, selenium, zinc, organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, and total solids. If biosolids are removed for use or disposal on a routine basis, sampling should be scheduled for regular intervals throughout the year. If biosolids are stored for an extended period prior to use or disposal, sampling may occur at regular intervals, or samples of the accumulated stockpile may be collected prior to use or disposal, corresponding to the tons accumulated in the stockpile for that period.

3.3. Class 1 facilities (facilities with pretreatment programs or others designated as Class 1 by the Regional Administrator) and Federal facilities with > 5 MGD influent flow shall sample biosolids for pollutants listed under section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act (as required in the pretreatment section of the permit for POTWs with pretreatment programs). Class 1 facilities and Federal Facilities with > 5 MGD influent flow shall test dioxins/dibenzofurans using a detection limit of < 1 pg/g during their next sampling period if they have not done so within the past 5 years and once per 5 years thereafter.

3.4. The biosolids shall be tested annually or more frequently if necessary to determine hazardousness in accordance with Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Article 1, Chapter 11, Division 4.5 (section 66261.3).

4. PATHOGEN AND VECTOR CONTROL

4.1. Prior to land application, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 CFR § 503.32. Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B levels or shall ensure that the site is covered at the end of each operating day.

4.2. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated using a “Process to Further Reduce Pathogens,” the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters used to achieve this reduction. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated by testing for fecal coliform and/or pathogens, samples must be collected at the frequency specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR § 503.16. If Class B is demonstrated using fecal coliform, at least seven grab samples must be collected during each monitoring period and a geometric mean calculated from these samples. The following holding times between sample collection and analysis shall not be exceeded: fecal coliform – 6 hours when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius (extended to 24 hours when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius for Class A composted, Class B aerobically digested, and Class B anaerobically digested sample types); Salmonella spp. Bacteria – 24 hours when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius (unless using Method 1682 – 6 hours when cooled to 10 degrees Celsius); enteric viruses – 6 hours when cooled to <10 degrees Celsius (extended to one month when cooled to <4 degrees Celsius).

4.3. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the Permittee shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 CFR § 503.33 (b).

5. LAND APPLICATION

The Permittee shall ensure that Class A thermophilically digested biosolids are applied at a rate not to exceed the agronomic rate for the crop that is grown.

6. SURFACE DISPOSAL

If biosolids are placed in a surface disposal site (dedicated land disposal site or monofill), a qualified groundwater scientist shall develop a groundwater monitoring

program for the site or shall certify that the placement of biosolids on the site will not contaminate an aquifer.

7. NOTIFICATION

The Permittee either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors shall comply with the following 40 CFR part 503 notification requirements.

7.1. Notification of Non-compliance

The Permittee shall require appliers of their biosolids to notify USEPA Region 9 and their state permitting agency of any noncompliance within 24 hours if the non-compliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of non-compliance, the Permittee shall require appliers of their biosolids to notify USEPA Region 9 and their state permitting agency of the non-compliance in writing within 10 working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance.

7.2. Interstate Notification

If bulk biosolids are shipped to another State or to Indian Lands, the Permittee must send written notice within 60 days of the shipment and prior to the initial application of bulk biosolids to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian Land (the USEPA Regional Office for the area and the State/Indian authorities).

7.3. Land Application Notification

A reuse/disposal plan shall be submitted to USEPA Region 9 Coordinator and, in the absence of other state or regional reporting requirements, to the state permitting agency, prior to the use or disposal of any biosolids from this facility to a new or previously unreported site. The plan shall be submitted by the land applier of the biosolids and shall include a description and a topographic map of the proposed site(s) for reuse or disposal, names and addresses of the applier(s) and site owner(s), and a list of any state or local permits which must be obtained. For land application sites, the plan shall include a description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed nitrogen loadings to be used for the crops, a determination of agronomic rates, and a groundwater monitoring plan or a description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.

If the biosolids do not meet 40 CFR § 503.13 Table 3 metals concentration limits, the Permittee must require their land applier to contact the state permitting authority to determine whether bulk biosolids subject to the cumulative pollutant loading rates in 40 CFR § 503.12(b)(2) have been applied to the site since July 20, 1993, and, if so, the cumulative amount of pollutants applied to date, and background concentration, if known. The Permittee shall then notify USEPA Region 9 Coordinator of this information.

For biosolids that are land applied, the Permittee shall notify the applier in writing of the nitrogen content of the biosolids, and the applier's requirements under 40

CFR part 503, including the requirements that the applier certify that the requirement to obtain information in Subpart A, and that the management practices, site restrictions, and any applicable vector attraction reduction requirements Subpart D have been met. The Permittee shall require the applier to certify at the end of 38 months following application of Class B biosolids that those harvesting restrictions in effect for up to 38 months have been met.

7.4. Surface Disposal Notification

Prior to disposal at a new or previously unreported site, the Permittee shall notify USEPA and the State. The notice shall include a description and topographic map of the proposed site, depth to groundwater, whether the site is lined or unlined, site operator and site owner, and any state or local permits. It shall also describe procedures for ensuring grazing and public access restrictions for three years following site closure. The notice shall include a groundwater monitoring plan or description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.

8. REPORTING

The Permittee shall submit an annual biosolids report to USEPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board by February 19 of each calendar year. The report shall include:

8.1. The amount of biosolids generated that year, in dry metric tons, and the amount accumulated from previous years.

8.2. Results of all pollutant monitoring required in the Monitoring Section above. Results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis.

8.3. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods, and vector attraction reduction methods, as required in 40 CFR § 503.17 and 503.27, and certifications.

8.4. Results of any groundwater monitoring or certification by groundwater scientist that the placement of biosolids in a surface disposal site will not contaminate an aquifer.

8.5. Names and addresses of land appliers and surface disposal site operators, and volumes applied (dry metric tons).

8.6. Names and addresses of persons who received biosolids for storage, further treatment, disposal in a municipal waste landfill, deep well injection, or other reuse/disposal methods not covered above, and volumes delivered to each.

8.7. The Permittee shall submit, or require all parties contracted to manage their biosolids to submit, an annual biosolids report to USEPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator by February 19 of each year for the period covering the previous calendar year. The report shall include:

Names and addresses of land appliers and surface disposal site operators, name, location (latitude/longitude), and size (hectares) of site(s), volumes applied/disposed (dry metric tons), results of any groundwater monitoring; for land application: biosolids loading rates (metric tons per hectare), nitrogen loading rates (kg/ha),calculated plant available nitrogen, dates of applications,

crops grown, dates of seeding and harvesting and certifications that the requirement to obtain information in 40 CFR § 503.12(e)(2), management practices in §503.14, site restrictions in § 503.32(b)(5) have been met; for biosolids exceeding 40 CFR §503.13 Table 3 metals concentrations, the locations of sites where the biosolids were applied and cumulative metals loading at the sites to date; and for closed sites, the date of site closure and certifications of management practiced for three years following site closure.

8.8. The annual biosolids report shall be submitted to USEPA using USEPA's NPDES Central Data Exchange (CDX) and can be accessed at https://cdx.epa.gov/.