

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

ORDER NO. R4-2004-0142
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0057274

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
AND
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
PABCO PAPER

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

Background

1. Pabco Paper (hereinafter Pabco or Discharger) discharges storm water from its Paperboard Manufacturing Facility (Facility) to the Rio Hondo Channel, a tributary to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, above the Estuary. Wastes discharged from the Facility are regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit contained in Board Order No. 98-098 (NPDES Permit No. CA0057274). Order No. 98-098 expired on November 10, 2003.
2. Pabco filed a waste discharge report and applied for a renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit for discharge of wastes to surface waters. The tentative Order is the reissuance of the WDRs and a NPDES permit for discharges from the Facility.

Purpose of Order

3. The purpose of the proposed Order is to renew the WDRs for the discharge from Pabco. The existing Order regulates the discharge of 746,000 gallons per day (gpd) of storm water runoff to a storm drain located on Pacific Boulevard. Storm water is collected from a paved area on the south side of the Facility, behind the plant. Runoff is directed to a sump located outside in the southeast corner of the property and then discharged to a 200,000-gallon holding pond that is paved with cement. The holding pond is surrounded by a fence. Water is automatically pumped to the manufacturing process from the pond via a two-way valve located at the front of the property. The valve remains open to the manufacturing process at all times.
4. The storm drain is directed to the Rio Hondo Channel and then to the Los Angeles River, above the Estuary, a water of the United States.

Facility Description

5. Pabco Building Products, LLC owns the Facility, located at 4460 Pacific Boulevard, Vernon, California, while Pabco Paper operates the Facility. Pabco manufactures paper for gypsum wallboard. Approximately 200 tons per day of recycled paper is used in the process to manufacture the finished product. Average production rate is 175 tons per day

of finished product. Figure 1 provides the facility location map.

6. Materials used in their process include: waste paper (e.g., newspaper and old corrugated containers), ASA Size (e.g., a sizing agent), aluminum sulfate, paracol wax emulsion, miscellaneous polymers, biocide, slimacide, miscellaneous tints, miscellaneous oils and greases (for machine maintenance), salt, boiler water treatment chemicals, and methyl cellulose. All of these materials are either stored within a secondary containment unit or, in the event that secondary containment does not exist and a spill occurs, materials would drain into the internal plant wastewater treatment system. Materials would not be released to the holding pond.
7. Some materials are unloaded outside (e.g., wastepaper and chemical totes) and then subsequently moved to final locations within the Facility. In the event that a tote is ruptured, the contents would be contained and not released into the holding pond. Pabco maintains sufficient amount of sand, floor sweep and soda ash for containing spills.

Discharge Description

8. The discharge of storm water is intermittent and occurs only during periods of heavy rainfall. During light rain, the runoff is contained on the property in a paved holding pond and is used in the manufacturing process. Depending on rainfall, the Facility may intermittently discharge up to 746,000 gpd of storm water runoff into a storm drain under Pacific Boulevard, through Discharge Serial No. 001. The point of discharge of storm water runoff is located at Latitude 34°00'13" North, Longitude 118°13'41" West (Discharge Serial No. 001). The storm water flows from the storm drain to the Rio Hondo Channel. The discharge then enters the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, above the Estuary.
9. Pabco normally recovers and recycles all storm water runoff in the manufacturing process. However, when rain collects in the sump pump and exceeds plant process water requirements (more than two inches of rain falls within 24 hours), storm water is directed to the storm drain, Discharge Serial No. 001, under Pacific Boulevard at the northeast corner of the plant. Within an hour of discharging to the storm drain, grab samples are obtained at the water line discharging from the holding pond and connected to the water pump, prior to entry into the storm drain under Pacific Boulevard. No discharge has occurred at the Facility in the last five years.
10. All process and sanitary wastes are discharged to the sanitary sewer system under a separate permit issued by Public Owned Treatment Works. Process water is treated with a Dissolved Air Flootation (DAF) unit at the Facility and then discharged to the sewer system.
11. A Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) was conducted on March 31, 2004, and multiple examples of poor housekeeping were observed. Debris piles and emptied storage drums were observed in the storage area surrounding the holding pond. Several storage containers (e.g., 55-gallon oil drum and starch containers) were not equipped with secondary containment. These practices could contribute to storm water pollution. Order

No. 98-098 requires Pabco to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Subsequently, Pabco has implemented Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Storm Water Management

12. The objective of the proposed Order is to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters. To meet this objective, the proposed Order requires Pabco to update and implement a SWPPP consistent with the SWPPP requirements in the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity [State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000001]. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management practices for minimizing storm water runoff pollution and for preventing polluted storm water runoff from being discharged into surface waters. As a result, the proposed Order requires Pabco to develop and implement a SWPPP and address storm water runoff to the Los Angeles River via the Rio Hondo Channel.

Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

13. On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) as amended on January 27, 1997 by Regional Board Resolution No. 97-02. The Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwaters, (ii) sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the state antidegradation policy (*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*, State Board Resolution No. 68-16, October 28, 1968), and (iii) describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the Region. In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates (by reference) applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. The Regional Board prepared the 1994 update of the Basin Plan to be consistent with all previously adopted State and Regional Board plans and policies. This Order implements the plans, policies and provisions of the Regional Board's Basin Plan.
14. **Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment.** The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Tables 3-1 through Tables 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were revised on April 25, 2002, by the Regional Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2002-011, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (Including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries and Wetlands) with Beneficial Use Designations for Protection of Aquatic Life*. The ammonia Basin Plan amendment was approved by the State Board, the Office of Administrative Law, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) on April 30, 2003, June 5, 2003, and June 19, 2003, respectively. Although the revised ammonia water quality objectives may be less stringent than those contained in the 1994 Basin Plan, they are still protective of aquatic life and are consistent with U.S. EPA's 1999 ammonia criteria update.

15. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives and beneficial uses for inland surface waters and for the Pacific Ocean. Inland surface waters consist of rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, and inland wetlands. Beneficial uses for a surface water can be designated, whether or not they have been attained on a waterbody, in order to implement either federal or state mandates and goals (such as fishable and swimmable for regional waters).
16. The storm drain directs discharge to the Rio Hondo Channel, a tributary to the Los Angeles River, approximately one mile above the confluence of the Rio Hondo Channel and Los Angeles River. The beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan for the Rio Hondo Channel and the Los Angeles River, above the Estuary (HU 405.12), are as follows:

Rio Hondo Channel (below spreading grounds):

Existing Uses: non-contact water recreation.

Intermittent Uses: groundwater recharge.

Potential Uses: municipal and domestic supply, water contact recreation, and warm freshwater habitat.

Los Angeles River:

Existing Uses: groundwater recharge, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, and preservation of rare and endangered species.

Potential Uses: municipal and domestic supply, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and/or early development, and shellfish harvesting.

17. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for inland surface waters.
18. On May 18, 2000, the U.S. EPA promulgated numeric criteria for priority pollutants for the State of California [known as the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) and codified as 40 CFR §131.38]. In the CTR, U.S. EPA promulgated criteria that protect the general population at an incremental cancer risk level of one in a million (10^{-6}), for all priority toxic pollutants regulated as carcinogens. The CTR also allows for a schedule of compliance not to exceed five years from the date of permit renewal for an existing discharger if the Discharger demonstrates that it is infeasible to promptly comply with effluent limits derived from the CTR criteria.
19. Under 40 CFR 122.44(d), Water Quality Standards and State Requirements, "Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, non-conventional, or toxic pollutants), which the Director [permitting authority] determines are or may be

discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality.” Where numeric effluent limitations for a pollutant or pollutant parameter have not been established in the applicable state water quality control plan, 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi) specifies that WQBELs may be set based on U.S. EPA criteria, and may be supplemented where necessary by other relevant information to attain and maintain narrative water quality criteria, and to fully protect designated beneficial uses.

20. Effluent limitation guidelines requiring the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT), best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT), and best available technology economically achievable (BAT), were promulgated by the U.S. EPA for some pollutants in this discharge. Effluent limitations for pollutants not subject to the U.S. EPA effluent limitation guidelines are based on one of the following: best professional judgment (BPJ) of BPT, BCT or BAT; current plant performance; or WQBELs. The WQBELs are based on the Basin Plan, other State plans and policies, or U.S. EPA water quality criteria which are taken from the CTR. These requirements, as they are met, will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water. The attached Fact Sheet for this Order includes specific bases for the effluent limitations.
21. State and Federal antibacksliding and antidegradation policies require that Regional Board actions protect the water quality of a water body and ensure that the waterbody will not be further degraded. The antibacksliding provisions are specified in section 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and in the Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), section 122.44(l). Those provisions require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed.
22. Effluent limitations are established in accordance with sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the federal CWA, and amendments thereto. These requirements, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River.
23. Existing waste discharge requirements are contained in Order No. 98-098, adopted by the Regional Board on December 14, 1998. Permit conditions (effluent limitations and other special conditions) established in the existing waste discharge requirements have been carried over to the proposed Order.

Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

24. The Regional Board has implemented the Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Watershed Management Approach integrates the Regional Board's many diverse programs, particularly Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and non-point sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. The TMDL establishes the allowable loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water

quality-based controls. These controls should provide the pollution reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. The TMDLs will establish waste load allocation (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the water-body.

25. The U.S. EPA has approved the State's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on July 25, 2003. Certain receiving waters in Los Angeles County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2002 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.
26. The 2003 303(d) list classifies the Los Angeles River as impaired. The facility discharges within Reach 1 of the Los Angeles River, which includes the Rio Hondo Channel below the spreading grounds (Rio Hondo Reach 1). The pollutants of concern, detected in the water column of the Rio Hondo Reach include: copper, coliform, lead, pH, zinc and trash. The Rio Hondo Channel discharges into the Los Angeles River. TMDLs were developed and approved for trash on September 19, 2001; however, there are no WLAs for trash applicable to this Facility. Other TMDLs will be developed in the future.

Data Availability and Reasonable Potential Analysis

27. 40 CFR Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that each toxic pollutant be analyzed with respect to its reasonable potential when determining whether a discharge (1) causes; (2) has the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality objective. This is done by performing a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each pollutant. In performing the RPA, the permitting authority uses procedures that account for existing controls on point and non-point sources of pollution, the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent, and the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity). Because of effluent variability, there is always some degree of uncertainty in determining an effluent's impact on the receiving water. The U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (U.S. EPA/505/2-90-001), addresses this issue by suggesting the use of a statistical approach.
28. Sufficient effluent and ambient data are needed to conduct and complete an RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger is required to collect the appropriate data for the Regional Board to conduct an RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.
29. Storm water effluent data were provided pursuant to a letter of July 27, 2001 from the Regional Board addressed to Pabco Paper requesting that the Facility conduct monitoring for priority pollutants regulated in the CTR and prepare monitoring reports. The Discharger has fulfilled the requirements for effluent monitoring and has provided CTR priority pollutant sampling data for the period from November 12, 2001 through February

20, 2003¹ for the storm water effluent. However, receiving water data were not provided.

30. Pabco discharges to a storm drain system that Owens-Illinois, Inc., 2901 Fruitland Avenue, Vernon, California also contributes to under NDPEs CA0056464. The storm drain for both facilities eventually discharges at the same point in the Los Angeles River. Therefore, Regional Board staff has determined that receiving water data from Owens-Illinois, Inc. is representative of Pabco's receiving water and as a result, receiving water hardness, pH and CTR priority pollutant values from Owens-Illinois, Inc., will be used to conduct the RPA.
31. Based on the RPA and facility data, there was reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria for hexavalent chromium [chromium (VI) or Cr (VI)], copper, lead, selenium, thallium, zinc, cyanide, and 2,3,7,8-TCDD. Reasonable potential for selenium and thallium was triggered by background concentrations.

Compliance Schedules and Interim Limits

32. Pabco may not be able to achieve immediate compliance with the effluent limitations established in the Section I.B.4(a) of the proposed Order for chromium (VI), copper, lead, zinc and cyanide. Data submitted in self-monitoring reports indicated that these constituents have been detected at concentrations greater than the new effluent limitations in the proposed Order.
33. 40 CFR section 131.38(e) provides conditions under which interim effluent limitations and compliance schedules may be issued. Because compliance with the CTR-based effluent limitations for chromium (VI), copper, lead, zinc, and cyanide appear infeasible for the Discharger to achieve at this time, interim limits for chromium (VI), copper, lead, zinc, and cyanide are contained in this Order.
34. The Discharger will specifically be required to develop and implement a plan to reduce the concentrations of chromium (VI), copper, lead, zinc, and cyanide in its discharge. This plan should evaluate options to achieve compliance with the interim and final limitations.
35. These interim effluent limitations shall be effective until September 30, 2006, after which, the Discharger shall demonstrate compliance with the final effluent limitations.

CEQA and Notifications

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

¹ Quarterly, Special Rainwater Reports, were available for 4Q 2001; 4Q 2002; 1Q-2Q 2002; and 1Q 2003 when sampling the inflow to the holding pond for CTR priority pollutants occurred. All storm water was used in the manufacturing process and not discharged to Discharge Serial No. 001. Further, all other Rainwater Reports from April 2, 1999 through January 2, 2004 indicate that all storm water was used in the manufacturing process and hence, discharges did not occur.

37. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.
38. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall take effect in accordance with federal law, provided the Regional Administrator, U.S. EPA, has no objections.
39. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Counsel, ATTN: Elizabeth Miller Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel, 1001 I Street, 22nd Floor, Sacramento, California, 95814, within 30 days of adoption of this Order.
40. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (CEQA) in accordance with the California Water Code, section 13389.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Pabco Paper, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted there under, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted there under, shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 746,000 gpd of storm water runoff, as proposed. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is strictly prohibited.
2. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, the Rio Hondo Channel or the Los Angeles River, or waters of the State, are prohibited.

B. Effluent Limitations

The discharge of an effluent in excess of the following limitations is prohibited:

1. A pH value less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5.
2. A temperature greater than 86° F.

3. Toxicity limitations:
 - a. Acute Toxicity Limitation and Requirements
 - i. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour (or shorter test duration period with Executive Officer approval) static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test shall produce less than 70% survival.
 - ii. If either of the above requirements [Section I.B.3.a.(i)] is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests over a 6-week period, if possible. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing acute toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test, and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of the receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with acute toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing. However if the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source(s) of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce the toxicity to meet the objective.
 - iii. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests result in less than 70% survival, including the initial test, the Discharger shall immediately begin a TIE.
 - iv. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-4671.

4. **Final Effluent Limitations:** In addition to the Requirements I.B.1 through I.B.3, the final effluent limitations established in this Order are applicable to storm water runoff discharges from NPDES Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 34°00'13" North, Longitude 118°13'41" West) :

| Constituent (units) | Maximum Daily Discharge Limitations | Average Monthly Discharge Limitations |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total suspended solids (mg/L) | 75 | 50 |
| Oil and grease (mg/L) | 15 | 10 |

| Constituent (units) | Maximum Daily Discharge Limitations | Average Monthly Discharge Limitations |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| BOD ₅ @ 20°C (mg/L) | 30 | 20 |
| Total settleable solids (ml/L) | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 75 | 50 |
| Chromium VI (µg/L) ^{1,2} | 16 | 8 |
| Copper (µg/L) ^{1,2} | 36 | 18 |
| Lead (µg/L) ^{1,2} | 19 | 8.5 |
| Selenium (µg/L) | 8 | 4 |
| Thallium (µg/L) | 13 | 6.5 |
| Zinc (µg/L) ^{1,2} | 280 | 140 |
| Cyanide (µg/L) ² | 8 | 4 |
| 2,3,7,8-TCDD (µg/L) | 0.000000028 | |

¹ Discharge limitations for these metals are expressed as total recoverable.

² The interim limits in Section I.B.5 below are applicable from the date of adoption of the Order through September 30, 2006, after which these final effluent limits are in effect.

5. Interim effluent limitations: From the effective date of this Order until September 30, 2006, the discharge of an effluent in excess of the following limitations is prohibited:

| Constituent (units) | Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation |
|---|--|
| Chromium - Hexavalent (Cr VI) ¹ (µg/L) | 21 |
| Copper ¹ (µg/L) | 100 |
| Lead ¹ (µg/L) | 30 |
| Zinc ¹ (µg/L) | 1000 |
| Cyanide (µg/L) | 25 |

¹ Effluent limitations for these constituents are expressed as total recoverable.

From October 1, 2006, the Discharger must comply with the final limits for these constituents in the Table in Section I.B.4.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The discharge shall not cause the following conditions to exist in the receiving

waters:

- a. Floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;
 - b. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
 - c. Visible, floating, suspended or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin;
 - d. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths; or,
 - e. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
2. The discharge shall not cause nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
 3. The discharge shall not cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
 4. The discharge shall not cause the following limitations to be exceeded in the receiving waters at any place within the waterbody of the receiving waters:
 - a. The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5, nor caused to vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units;
 - b. Dissolved oxygen shall not be less than 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation;
 - c. Dissolved sulfide shall not be greater than 0.1 mg/L;
 - d. The ammonia in the 1994 Basin Plan were revised by Regional Board Resolution No. 2002-011, adopted on April 28, 2002, to be consistent with the 1999 U.S. EPA update on ammonia criteria. Regional Board Resolution No. 2002-011 was approved by State Board, OAL and U.S. EPA on April 30, 2003, June 5, 2003, and June 19, 2003, respectively and is now in effect. Total ammonia (as N) shall not exceed concentrations specified in the Regional Board Resolution 2002-011.
 5. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or State Board.

If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

6. The discharge shall not cause the following to be present in receiving waters:
 - a. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses;
 - b. Chemical substances in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use;
 - c. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water;
 - d. Suspended or settleable materials in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses;
 - e. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses;
 - f. Substances that result in increases of BOD₅20°C that adversely affect beneficial uses;
7. The discharge shall not alter the color, create a visual contrast with the natural appearance, nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.
8. The discharge shall not degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
9. The discharge shall not damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload their design capacity.
10. The discharge shall not cause problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

II. REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Discharger shall develop and implement, within 90 days of the effective date of this Order:

1. A *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)* that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing pollution of storm water runoff and for preventing polluted storm water runoff from being discharged to waters of the State. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment A. A copy of the SWPPP will be mailed to the Regional Board by December 31, 2004.

The SWPPP shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge points; describe the activities in each area and the potential for pollution of storm water runoff and the discharge of hazardous waste/material; and address the feasibility of containment and/or treatment of the storm water. The plan shall be reviewed annually and updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.

2. Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) that entails site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material from being discharged to waters of the State. The BMPP shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the U.S. EPA *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (EPA 833-B-93-004). In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material discharge to surface waters.
3. The Discharger shall address housekeeping practices at the Facility, specifically the practices implemented in the chemical and pallet storage yard, to prevent pollutants from these areas from entering the discharge. The SWPPP shall also specify Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable, such as proper operation and maintenance of equipment and storage areas to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges do not occur at the Facility. Proper operation and maintenance procedures may address containment of raw materials in the storage areas, inspecting and handling storage drums in the storage area, and providing shelter for raw materials during storage. Further, the Discharger shall assure that storm water and non-storm discharges from the Facility would neither cause, nor contribute to, the exceedance of water quality standards and objectives, nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving water.

B. Compliance Plan

1. The Discharger shall develop and implement a compliance plan within six months after adoption of the permit that will identify the measures that will be taken to reduce the concentrations of copper, hexavalent chromium, lead, zinc, and cyanide in their discharge. This plan must evaluate options to achieve

compliance with the Order final limitations specified in Provision 1.B.4.

2. The Discharger shall submit quarterly progress reports to describe the progress of studies and or actions undertaken to reduce copper, hexavalent chromium, lead, zinc, and cyanide in the effluent, and to achieve compliance with the final limits in this Order by the deadline specified in Provision I.B.5. The Regional Board shall receive the first annual progress report at the same time the annual summary report is due, as required in Section I.B of *MRP*.
 3. The interim limits stipulated in section I.B.5 shall be in effect for a period not to extend beyond September 30, 2006. Thereafter, the Discharger shall comply with the final limitations specified in Section I.B.4 of this Order.
- C. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.42(a), the Discharger must notify the Board as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe (1) that it has begun or expected to begin, to use or manufacture a toxic pollutant not reported in the permit application, or (2) a discharge of toxic pollutant not limited by this Order has occurred, or will occur, in concentrations that exceed the specified limitations in 40 CFR 122.42(a).
- D. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.
- E. The Discharger shall comply with the waste load allocations that will be developed from the TMDL process for the 303 (d)-listed pollutants.
- F. The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream which may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.
- G. 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 permit.
- H. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than six months prior to planned discharge of any chemical, other than chlorine or other product previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
1. Name and general composition of the chemical,
 2. Frequency of use,
 3. Quantities to be used,
 4. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
 5. U.S. EPA registration number, if applicable.

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

- I. The Regional Board and U.S. EPA shall be notified immediately by telephone, of the presence of adverse conditions in the receiving waters or on beaches and shores as a result of wastes discharged; written confirmation shall follow as soon as possible but not later than five working days after occurrence.

III. PROVISIONS

- A. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements* (Standard Provisions, Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the attached Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein shall prevail.
- B. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 4671. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former shall prevail.
- C. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of SWPPP updates associated with industrial activity (State Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ adopted on April 17, 1997) and SWPPP updates and monitoring and reporting requirements of State Board general permit for discharges of storm water and Construction Activity (State Board Order No. 99-08-DWQ adopted on August 19, 1999). This Order R4-2004-0142 shall take precedence where conflicts or differences arise between it and the aforementioned Orders. This Order includes the attached *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements* (Attachment A).
- D. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 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.
- E. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Board to local agencies.
- F. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.

G. 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, and 423 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.

H. Compliance Determination

1. Compliance with single constituent effluent limitation – If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement II.C. of *MRP* No. CI-4671), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

2. Compliance with monthly average limitations - In determining compliance with monthly average limitations, the following provisions shall apply to all constituents:

- a. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the monthly average limit for that constituent, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the monthly average limit for that month.
- b. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the monthly average limit for any constituent, the Discharger may collect up to four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after.

When all sample results are greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement II.C. of *MRP* No. CI-4671), the numerical average of the analytical results of these five samples will be used for compliance determination.

When one or more sample results are reported as “Not-Detected (ND)” or “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)” (see Reporting Requirement II.C. of *MRP* No. CI-4671), the median value of these four samples shall be used for compliance determination. If one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median shall be the lower of the two middle values. results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later.

- c. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated.

- d. If only one sample was obtained for the month or more than a monthly period and the result exceed the monthly average, then the Discharger is in violation of the monthly average limit.
3. Compliance with effluent limitations expressed as a sum of several constituents – If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as ND or DNQ to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.
 4. Compliance with effluent limitations expressed as a median – in determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in Order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing Order); and
 - a. If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median will be calculated as $= X_{(n+1)/2}$, or
 - b. If the number of measurements (n) is even, then the median will be calculated as $= [X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1}]$, i.e. the midpoint between the n/2 and n/2+1 data points.
- J. In calculating mass emission rates from the monthly average concentrations, use one half of the method detection limit for “Not Detected” (ND) and the estimated concentration for “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ) for the calculation of the monthly average concentration. To be consistent with section III.1.3., if all pollutants belonging to the same group are reported as ND or DNQ, the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations should be considered as zero for the calculation of the monthly average concentration.

IV. REOPENERS

- A. This Order may be reopened and modified, to incorporate in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach.
- B. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include new minimum levels (MLs) for each pollutant.
- C. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, or the adoption of a TMDL for the Los Angeles River.
- D. This Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger, of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Board, to provide for dilution credits or a

mixing zone, as may be appropriate.

- E. This Order may also be reopened and 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 and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

V. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on August 10, 2009.

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

VI. RESCISSION

Order No. 98-098 adopted by this Regional Board on December 14, 1998, is hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

I, Jonathan Bishop, Interim Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on September 2, 2004.

Jonathan Bishop
Interim Executive Officer