

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**

**LOS ANGELES REGION**

320 W. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013  
 Phone (213) 576-6600 • Fax (213) 576-6640  
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>

**ORDER NO. R4-2007-0049**  
**NPDES NO. CA0055387**

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

**Table 1. Discharger Information**

<b>Discharger</b>	ExxonMobil Oil Corporation
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Torrance Refinery
<b>Facility Address</b>	3700 West 190 <sup>th</sup> Street
	Torrance, CA 90509
	Los Angeles County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.	

The discharge by the ExxonMobil Oil Corporation from the discharge points identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

**Table 2. Discharge Location**

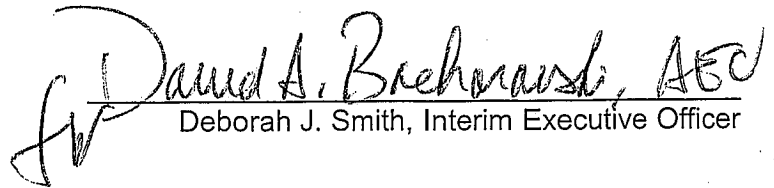
Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Storm water from Torrance Refinery and the City of Torrance, and a small amount of steam condensate and process area washwater	33° 50' 54" N	118° 19' 01" W	Dominguez Channel through Torrance Lateral (Los Angeles County Flood Control Channel Project No. 537)

**Table 3. Administrative Information**

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	September 6, 2007
This Order shall become effective on:	October 6, 2007
This Order shall expire on:	August 10, 2012
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. 01-129 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code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 there under, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Deborah J. Smith, Interim Executive Officer, do hereby certify the following is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on September 6, 2007.

 David A. Brehm, AEC  
Deborah J. Smith, Interim Executive Officer

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

I.	Facility Information.....	4
II.	Findings .....	5
III.	Discharge Prohibitions .....	9
IV.	Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications .....	10
	A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001 .....	10
V.	Receiving Water Limitations.....	13
	A. Surface Water Limitations.....	13
	B. Groundwater Limitations .....	14
VI.	Provisions .....	14
	A. Standard Provisions.....	14
	B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements .....	16
	C. Special Provisions .....	16
	1. Reopener Provisions .....	16
	2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements .....	17
	3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention.....	17
	4. Compliance Schedules.....	19
	5. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications .....	20
	6. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only).....	20
	7. Other Special Provisions .....	21
VII.	Compliance Determination.....	21
	A. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation.....	21
	B. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents. ....	21
	C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median.....	21
	D. Multiple Sample Data.....	21
	E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).....	22
	F. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.....	22
	G. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.....	22
	Attachment A – Definitions.....	A-1
	Attachment B – Topographic Map.....	B-1
	Attachment C – Flow Schematic.....	C-1
	Attachment D – Federal Standard Provisions .....	D-1
	Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).....	E-1
	Attachment F – Fact Sheet .....	F-1
	Attachment G – SWPPP Requirements.....	G-1
	Attachment H – State Water Board Minimum Levels .....	H-1
	Attachment I – Priority Pollutants .....	I-1
	Attachment J – Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis .....	J-1

**I. FACILITY INFORMATION**

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

**Table 4. Facility Information**

<b>Discharger</b>	ExxonMobil Oil Corporation
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Torrance Refinery
<b>Facility Address</b>	3700 West 190 <sup>th</sup> Street
	Torrance, CA 90509
	Los Angeles County
<b>Facility Contact, Title, and Phone</b>	Ron Vaughn, Water Advisor, (310) 212-4783
<b>Mailing Address</b>	SAME
<b>Type of Facility</b>	Petroleum Refinery
<b>Facility Permitted Flow</b>	Up to 10 million gallons per day (MGD) <sup>1</sup>

1. The Discharger is required to maintain an effluent flow of 10 MGD or less, except during an emergency storm event, wherein the rainfall or cumulative rainfalls that are equal to or greater than 24-hour, 50 year storm event. The Discharger may exceed a 10 mgd discharge to the receiving water, only after all storm water storage has been utilized and all steps have been taken to reduce the amount of storm water discharged into the receiving water. In the event of an emergency storm event (as defined in Attachment A definition) discharge, the Discharger shall continue to comply with effluent limitations for all pollutants.

## II. FINDINGS

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

- A. **Background.** ExxonMobil Oil Corporation (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging pursuant to Order No. 01-129 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0055387. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), dated February 9, 2006, and applied for an NPDES permit renewal to discharge storm water from the Torrance Refinery and the City of Torrance, and steam condensate. The application was deemed complete on February 9, 2006.
- B. **Facility Description.** The Discharger owns and operates a petroleum refinery. All refinery process wastewater from the Facility is directed to a segregated oily water sewer system that flows to the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSDLAC) sewer system. The Facility's discharge consists of storm water from the Torrance Refinery and the City of Torrance, and low-volumes of steam condensate. The storm water management system consists of three surface impoundments and a storage tank. Depending on the severity of the storm, up to 10 million gallons per day (MGD) of wastewater (mainly storm water) is discharged from Discharge Point No. 001 (see table on cover page) to the Torrance Lateral (Los Angeles County Flood Control Channel Project No. 537), which flows into the Dominguez Channel within the Estuary, a water of the United States. Attachment B provides a topographic map of the area around the facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the facility.
- C. **Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).
- D. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and through special studies. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through I are also incorporated into this Order.
- E. **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100 – 21177.
- F. **Technology-based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR)<sup>1</sup>, require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet.

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<sup>1</sup> All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

G. **Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs).** Section 301 of the CWA and 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.

Section 122.44(d) mandates 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).

H. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

The Basin Plan at 2-4 states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. The Basin Plan does not specifically identify beneficial uses for Torrance Lateral (Los Angeles County Flood Control Channel Project No. 537), but does identify present and potential uses for the Dominguez Channel within the Estuary, to which Torrance Lateral is tributary. These beneficial uses are navigation; water contact recreation; non-contact recreation; commercial and/or sport fishing; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species; migration of aquatic organisms; and spawning, reproduction, or early development. In addition, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63 requires that, with certain exceptions, the Regional Water Board assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. Thus, as discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), beneficial uses applicable to the Dominguez Channel Estuary are as follows:

**Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Dominguez Channel within the Estuary	<p><u>Existing:</u>                      Water contact recreation (REC-1); non-contact water recreation (REC-2); commercial and sport fishing (COMM); estuarine habitat (EST); marine habitat (MAR); wildlife habitat (WILD); rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE); migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); and spawning, reproduction, or early development (SPWN).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u>                      Navigation (NAV).</p>

The State Water 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.

The Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Enclosed Bay and Estuaries Policy), adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) as Resolution No. 95-84 on November 16, 1995, states that:

*"It is the policy of the State Board that the discharge of municipal wastewaters and industrial process waters (exclusive of cooling water discharges) to enclosed bays and estuaries, other than the San Francisco Bay-Delta system, shall be phased out at the earliest practicable date. Exceptions to this provision may be granted by a Regional Board only when the Regional Board finds that the wastewater in question would consistently be treated and discharged in such a manner that it would enhance the quality of receiving waters above that which would occur in the absence of the discharge."*

While the discharge from the ExxonMobil Oil Corporation Torrance Refinery discharges into the Dominguez Channel, within the Estuary, the wastewater is comprised primarily of stormwater, and therefore is not considered to be industrial process wastewater. Nonetheless, this Order contains provisions necessary to protect all beneficial uses of the receiving water.

- I. **Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment.** The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Table 3-1 through Table 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were revised on March 4, 2004, by the Regional Water Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2004-022, Amendment to the Water Quality Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters Not Characteristic of Freshwater (including enclosed bays, estuaries and wetlands) with the Beneficial Use designations for protection of "Aquatic Life". The ammonia Basin Plan amendment was approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on September 14, 2004, and by USEPA on May 19, 2005. The amendment revised the Basin Plan by updating the ammonia objectives for inland surface waters not characteristic of freshwater such that they are consistent with the USEPA "Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia (Saltwater) – 1989." The amendment revised the regulatory provisions of the Basin Plan by adding language to Chapter 3, "Water Quality Objectives."

The amendment contains objectives for a 4-day average concentration of un-ionized ammonia of 0.035 mg/L, and a 1-hour average concentration of un-ionized ammonia of 0.233 mg/L. The objectives are fixed concentrations of un-ionized ammonia, independent of pH, temperature, or salinity. The amendment also contains an implementation procedure to convert un-ionized ammonia objectives to total ammonia effluent limitations.

No limitation for ammonia included in this Order because there is insufficient monitoring data to conduct reasonable potential analysis (RPA). The Order includes requirements for monitoring of ammonia for both effluent and receiving waters.

- J. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later was 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 on February 13, 2001, was amended. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- K. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, 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 Regional 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.

- L. **Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements.** Section 2.1 of the SIP provides that, based on a Discharger's request and demonstration that it is infeasible for an existing Discharger to achieve immediate compliance with an effluent limitation derived from a CTR criterion, compliance schedules may be allowed in an NPDES permit. Unless an exception has been granted under section 5.3 of the SIP, a compliance schedule may not exceed 5 years from the date that the permit is issued or reissued, nor may it extend beyond 10 years from the effective date of the SIP (or May 17, 2010) to establish and comply with CTR criterion-based effluent limitations. Where a compliance schedule for a final effluent limitation exceeds 1 year, the Order must include interim numeric limitations for that constituent or parameter. Where allowed by the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region, compliance schedules and interim effluent limitations or discharge specifications may also be granted to allow time to implement a new or revised water quality objective.
- M. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR § 131.21, 65 Fed. Reg. 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.
- N. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 requires that 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 No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.
- O. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations 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 limitations may be relaxed.
- P. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.



- Q. **Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.
- R. **Provisions and Requirements of Implementing State Law.** The provisions and requirements in subsections V.B, and VI.C of this Order are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements 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.
- S. **Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.
- T. **Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional 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 of this Order.

### III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. There shall be no discharge from the Facility to the receiving water except discharge of storm water from heavy rains from Torrance Refinery and the City of Torrance, and small amounts of steam condensate that are commingled with the storm water.
- B. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills, treated groundwater or other sources is prohibited.
- C. 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 Torrance Lateral and the Dominguez Channel, or other waters of the State, are prohibited.
- D. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the Water Code.
- E. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
- F. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal CWA and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- G. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

**IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS**

- A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001
  - 1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

a. The discharge of storm water from Torrance Refinery and the City of Torrance, as well as steam condensate, shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location M-001 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

**Table 6. Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum / Instantaneous Maximum
Flow	mgd	10 <sup>1</sup>	-- / --
Oil and grease	mg/L	15	-- / --
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	110	-- / --
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	83	-- / --
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	-- / --
Turbidity	NTU	75	-- / --
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.2	-- / --
Fecal Coliform	MPN/ 100 ml		<sup>2</sup>
Xylene	µg/L	10	-- / --
Copper	µg/L	5.8	-- / --
Lead	µg/L	14	-- / --
Zinc	µg/L	95	-- / --
Nickel	µg/L	14	-- / --
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	-- / --
Total petroleum hydrocarbons <sup>3</sup>	µg/L	100	-- / --
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.1	-- / --
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.1	-- / --
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.1	-- / --
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	12	-- / --
pH	Units	--	6.5 / 8.5
Acute Toxicity	% survival		<sup>4</sup>

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
Temperature	°F	--	86

1. The Discharger is required to maintain an effluent flow of 10 MGD or less, except during an emergency storm event, wherein the rainfall or cumulative rainfalls that are equal to or greater than 24-hour, 50 year storm event. The Discharger may exceed a 10 mgd discharge to the receiving water, only after all storm water storage has been utilized and all steps have been taken to reduce the amount of storm water discharged into the receiving water. In the event of an emergency storm event (as defined in Attachment A definition) discharge, the Discharger shall continue to comply with effluent limitations for all pollutants.
  2. The fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200 MPN/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400 MPN/100 ml.
  3. Total petroleum hydrocarbons includes all fuels, gasoline, diesel and jet fuel. Analysis should be completed using EPA 418.1 and EPA 8015 (modified) methods.
  4. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.
2. Interim Effluent Limitations— Discharge Point No. 001
- a. During the period beginning October 6, 2007, and ending on May 17, 2010, the discharge of storm water from Torrance Refinery and the City of Torrance and steam condensate shall maintain compliance with the following limitations at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location M-001 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E). These interim effluent limitations shall apply in lieu of the corresponding final effluent limitations specified for the same parameters during the time period indicated in this provision.

**Table 7. Interim Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations
		Maximum Daily
Copper	µg/L	74
Lead	µg/L	279
Mercury	µg/L	0.3
Nickel	µg/L	34
Zinc	µg/L	495

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations
		Maximum Daily
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	2.2
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	2
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	1
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	30

## V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

### A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the Dominguez Channel:

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units.
2. Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 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.
3. Surface water temperature to rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time the temperature be raised above 80° F as a result of waste discharged.
4. Exceed total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Regional Water Board Resolution No. 2004-022. Resolution No. 2004-022 revised the ammonia water quality objectives for inland surface waters not characteristic of freshwater in the 1994 Basin Plan, to be consistent with USEPA's "Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia (Saltwater) – 1989." Adopted on March 4, 2004, Resolution No. 2004-022 was approved by State Water Board, OAL and USEPA on July 22, 2004, September 14, 2004, and May 19, 2005, respectively and is now in effect.
5. There shall be no discharge of floating solids, visible foam in other than trace amounts, or oily wastes that produce a sheen on the surface of the receiving water..
6. 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.
7. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
8. Toxic or other deleterious substances 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.
9. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
10. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
11. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.
12. 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.

13. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
14. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.
15. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
16. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
17. Create nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
18. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

B. Groundwater Limitations

1. The Discharge shall not cause the underlying groundwater to be degraded, to exceed water quality objectives, unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance.

**VI. PROVISIONS**

A. Standard Provisions

1. Federal Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:
  - a. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 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.
  - b. 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 Water Board to local agencies.
  - c. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.

- d. 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, 318, 405, and 423 of the Federal CWA and amendments thereto.
- e. 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.
- f. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
- g. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
- h. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
  - 1) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
  - 2) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
  - 3) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- i. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
- j. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.
- k. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.
- l. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.
- m. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.
- n. The Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day,

\$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

- o. 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.
- p. 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.
- q. 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:
  - 1) Name and general composition of the chemical,
  - 2) Frequency of use,
  - 3) Quantities to be used,
  - 4) Proposed discharge concentrations, and
  - 5) USEPA registration number, if applicable.

#### B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Regional Water Board Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the MRP shall prevail.

#### C. Special Provisions

##### 1. Reopener Provisions

- a. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as part of this Order and based on the results of the reasonable potential analysis (RPA).
- c. 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 or to include new MLs.



- d. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as an update of an objective or the adoption of a TMDL for the Dominguez Channel:
- e. This Order may be reopened, if dilution credit is granted by State Water Board and Regional Board.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected, and should include at a minimum:
  - 1) A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;
  - 2) A description of the facility's method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility;
  - 3) If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor) (Section V of the MRP, Attachment E, provides references for the guidance manuals that should be used for performing TIEs).

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

The Discharger shall submit, within 180 days of the effective date of this Order:

- a. An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G. The SWPPP shall contain a Best Management Practice Plan (BMPP) that entail 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 updated BMPP shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the USEPA *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.

The plans 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 (e.g., chemical storage areas); describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of storm water runoff and the discharge of hazardous waste/material; and address the feasibility of containment and/or treatment of the storm water.

- b. An updated Spill Contingency Plan that shall be site-specific and shall cover all areas of the facility including the tank farms.

The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP and Spill Contingency Plan within 10 days of the approval by the Executive Officer. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.

#### 4. Spill Reporting Requirements

- a. The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spills, overflows or bypasses of raw or partially treated wastewater from its collection system or treatment plant. This record shall be made available to the Regional Water Board and USEPA upon request. On the first day of February, May, August and November (one month after the end of the fiscal quarter) of each year, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board and USEPA a report listing all spills, overflows or bypasses occurring during the previous quarter. The reports shall provide:

- the date and time of each spill, overflow or bypass;
- the location of each spill, overflow or bypass;
- the estimated volume of each spill, overflow or bypass including gross volume, amount recovered and amount not recovered;
- the cause of each spill, overflow or bypass;
- 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;
- mitigation measures implemented;
- corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences; and
- beneficial uses impacted.

- b. For certain spills, overflows and bypasses of untreated or partially treated wastewater caused by a failure in the collection or treatment system, the Discharger shall make reports and conduct monitoring as required below:

- i. For any spills or overflows of any volume discharged where they are, or will probably be, discharged to waters of the State, the Discharger shall immediately notify the local health agency in accordance with California Health and Safety Code section 5411.5, and if feasible the appropriate Regional Water Board staff within 2 hours of the spill reaching receiving water.
- ii. For spills, overflows or bypasses of any volume that flowed to receiving waters or entered a shallow ground water aquifer or has public exposure, the Discharger shall report such spills to the Regional Water Board, by telephone or electronically as soon as possible but not later than 24 hours of knowledge of the incident. The following information shall be included in the report, if known at that time: location; date and time of spill; volume and nature of the spill; cause(s) of the spill; mitigation measures implemented; and corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences.

- iii. For any spills or overflows of 1000 gallons or more discharged where they are, or probably will be discharged to waters of the State, the Discharger shall immediately notify the State Office of Emergency Services pursuant to Water Code section 13271.
- iv. For spills, overflows or bypasses of any volume that reach receiving waters, the Discharger shall obtain and analyze sufficient grab samples for fecal coliforms and relevant pollutants of concern that have discharge limits, upstream and downstream, or upcoast and/or downcoast, of the point of entry of the spill (if feasible, accessible and safe) in order to define the geographical extent of impact of the spill. The first set of samples shall be collected as soon as possible if feasible, accessible and safe. This monitoring shall be at least on a daily basis from time the spill is known until the results of two consecutive sets of bacteriological monitoring indicate the return to the background level or cessation of monitoring is authorized by the County Department of Health Services.
- v. For spills, overflows or bypasses of any volume that reach receiving waters or have the potential to enter a shallow ground water aquifer, and all spills, overflows and bypasses of 1,000 gallons or more, the Discharger shall analyze a grab sample of the spill or overflow for fecal coliforms and relevant pollutants of concern depending on the area and nature of spills or overflows if feasible, accessible and safe.
- vi. The Regional Water Board notification shall be followed by a written preliminary report five working days after verbal notification of the incident. Within 30 days after submitting preliminary report, the Discharger shall submit the final written report to this Regional Water Board. The written report shall document the information required in subparagraphs (b) and (d) above, monitoring results and any other information required in Provision V.E.1 of the Standard Provisions (Attachment D). An extension for submittal of the final written report can be granted by the Executive Officer for just cause. Submission of information required pursuant to California Water Code Section 13193 or pursuant to a Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Wastewater Collection System Agencies shall satisfy this requirement.

## 5. Compliance Schedules

### a. Compliance Plan

- i. The interim limitations stipulated in section IV.A.2 of this Order for copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate shall be in effect until May 17, 2010. Thereafter, the Discharger shall comply with the limitations specified for copper, lead mercury, nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in section IV.A.1 of this Order.
- ii. The Discharger shall develop and submit, within one year of the effective date of this Order a compliance plan that will identify the measures that will be taken to reduce the concentrations of copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in their discharge. This plan must evaluate options to achieve compliance with the final effluent limitations for nickel, mercury, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate within the deadline specified above.

- iii. The Discharger shall submit annual reports to describe the progress of studies and or actions undertaken to reduce copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in the effluent, and to achieve compliance with the limitations in this Order by the deadline specified above. The Regional Water Board shall receive the first annual progress report at the same time the annual summary report is due, as required in section X.D of the MRP (Attachment E).

b. Pollutant Minimization Plan (PMP).

The Discharger shall develop a PMP to maintain effluent concentrations of copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at or below the effluent limitations specified in Final Effluent Limitations section.IV.A.1.a of this Order. The PMP shall include the following:

- i. Annual review and quarterly monitoring of the potential sources of copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate;
- ii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining effluent concentrations at or below the effluent limitation;
- iii. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures consistent with the control strategy;
- iv. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Regional Water Board at the same time the annual summary report is submitted in accordance with section X.D of the MRP (Attachment E), and include:
  - (a) All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
  - (b) A list of potential sources of copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
  - (c) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy;
  - (d) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

6. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

- a. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order

7. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

[Not applicable]

## 8. Other Special Provisions

### a. Emergency Provision

The Discharger is required to maintain an effluent flow of 10 MGD or less, except during an emergency storm event, wherein the rainfall or cumulative rainfalls that are equal to or greater than 24-hour, 50 year storm event.. The Discharger may exceed a 10 mgd discharge to the receiving water, only after all storm water storage has been utilized and all steps have been taken to reduce the amount of storm water discharged into the receiving water. In the event of an emergency storm event (as defined in Attachment A definition), discharge, the Discharger shall continue to comply with effluent limitations for all pollutants.

## VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

### A. 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 I.G. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

### B. 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.

### C. 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

1. If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median will be calculated as  $= X_{(n+1)/2}$ , or
2. 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.

### D. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

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.
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.

E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

F. 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 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).

G. 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 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).

## ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

**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 permit), 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.

**Emergency Storm Event:** a rainfall equal to, or greater than 24-hour, 50-year storm event.

**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.

**µg/L:** micrograms per Liter

**mg/L:** milligrams per Liter

**MGD:** million gallons per day

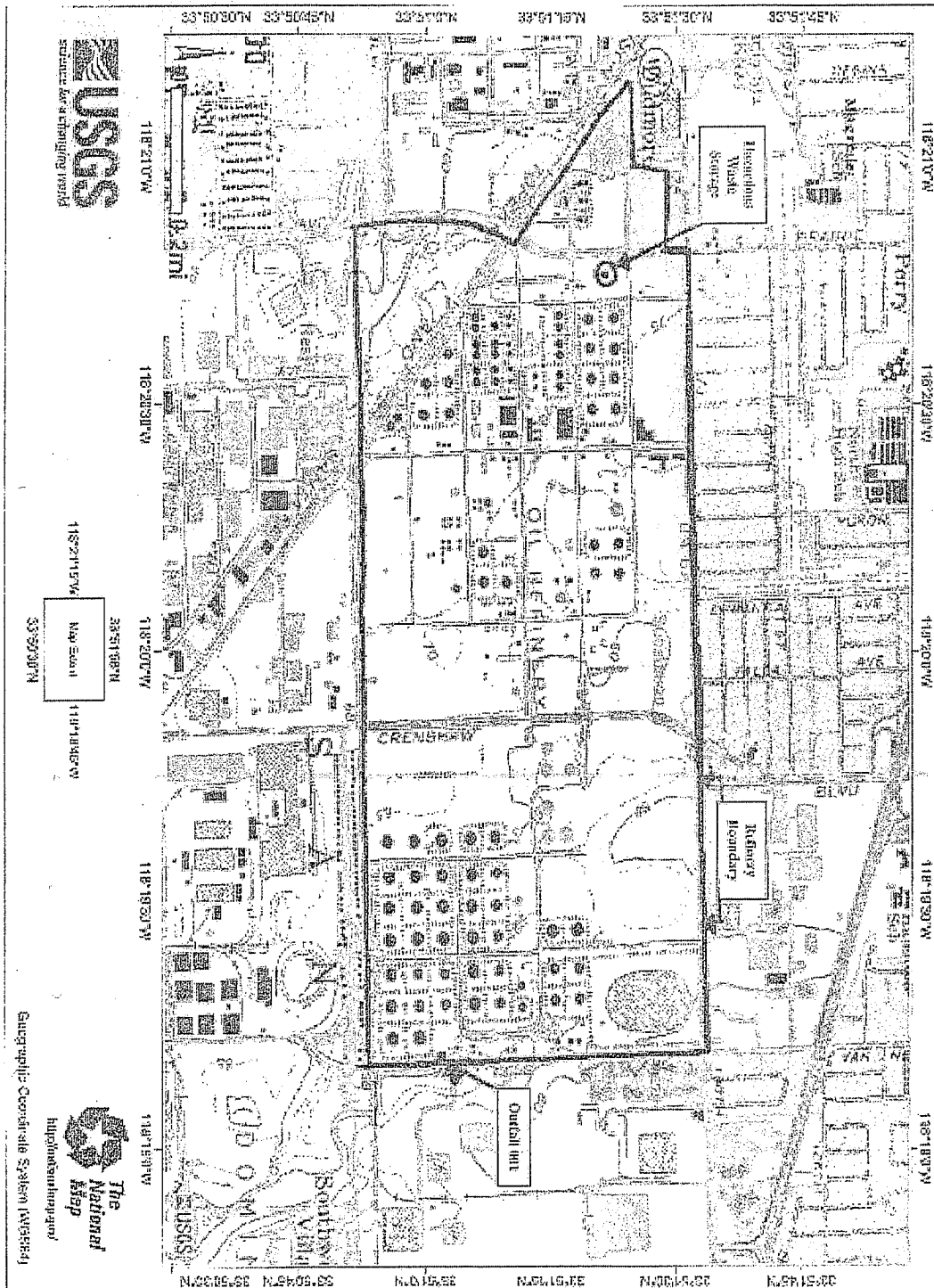
## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties</i>
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 °C
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
Discharger	ExxonMobil Oil Corporation
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	Torrance Refinery
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC <sub>15</sub>	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC <sub>25</sub>	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC <sub>40</sub>	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC <sub>50</sub>	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance

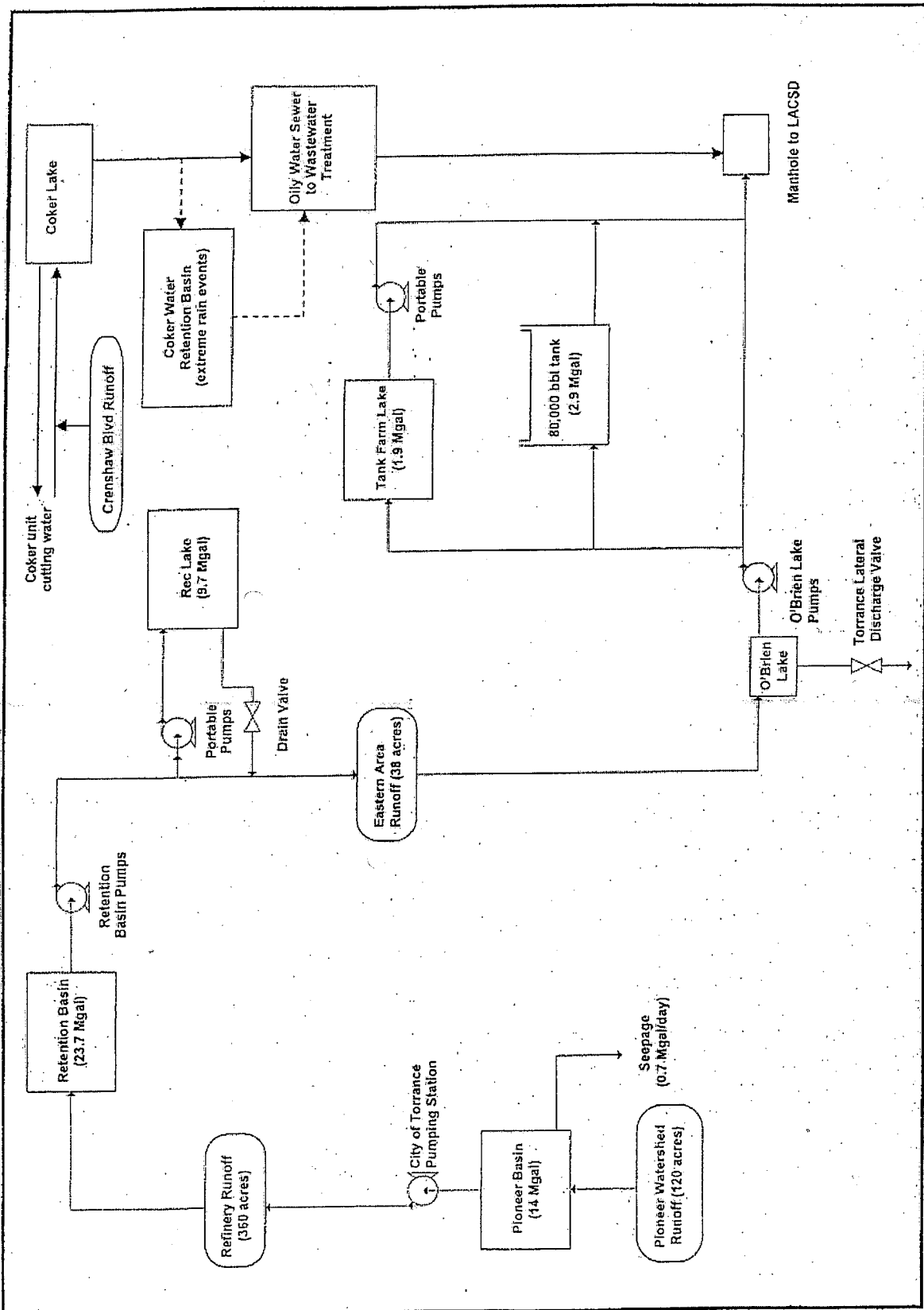


QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California</i>
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy ( <i>Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California</i> )
SMR	Self Monitoring Reports
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
Thermal Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California</i>
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU <sub>c</sub>	Chronic Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

ATTACHMENT B – TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



Note: Dike area runoff is not shown. Runoff from dike areas is typically held up during the storm and does not enter surface drainage directly. However, dike area runoff can be pumped to Rec Lake for transfer to LACSD and/or Outfall 001.

## ATTACHMENT D – FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS

### I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

#### A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application [section 122.41(a)].
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [section 122.41(a)(1)].

#### B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger 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 [section 122.41(c)].

#### C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [section 122.41(d)].

#### D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger 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 Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes 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 Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order [section 122.41(e)].

#### E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [section 122.41(g)].
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 [section 122.5(c)].

#### F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional 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 [section 122.41(i)] [Water Code section 13383(c)]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [section 122.41(i)(1)];
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [section 122.41(i)(2)];
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [section 122.41(i)(3)];
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 [section 122.41(i)(4)].

#### G. Bypass

##### 1. Definitions

- a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [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 [section 122.41(m)(1)(ii)].

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger 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 I.G.3 and I.G.5 below [section 122.41(m)(2)].

3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [section 122.41(m)(4)(i)]:

- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [section 122.41(m)(4)(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 [section 122.41(m)(4)(B)]; and
- c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [section 122.41(m)(4)(C)].

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [section 122.41(m)(4)(ii)].
5. Notice
  - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger 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 [section 122.41(m)(3)(i)].
  - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [section 122.41(m)(3)(ii)].

## H. 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 Discharger. 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 [section 122.41(n)(1)].

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 paragraph H.2 of this section 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 [section 122.41(n)(2)].
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [section 122.41(n)(3)]:
  - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [section 122.41(n)(3)(i)];
  - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [section 122.41(n)(3)(ii)];
  - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b [section 122.41(n)(3)(iii)]; and
  - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [section 122.41(n)(3)(iv)].
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [section 122.41(n)(4)].

## II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

### A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a

notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition [section 122.41(f)].

#### **B. Duty to Reapply**

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

#### **C. Transfers**

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC [section 122.41(l)(3) and section 122.61].

### **III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING**

- A.** Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [section 122.41(j)(1)].
- B.** Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [section 122.41(j)(4) and section 122.44(i)(1)(iv)].

### **IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS**

- A.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by Part 503), the Discharger 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 Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [section 122.41(j)(2)].
- B. Records of monitoring information shall include:**
  - 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [section 122.41(j)(3)(i)];
  - 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [section 122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
  - 3. The date(s) analyses were performed [section 122.41(j)(3)(iii)];
  - 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [section 122.41(j)(3)(iv)];
  - 5. The analytical techniques or methods used [section 122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
  - 6. The results of such analyses [section 122.41(j)(3)(vi)].

**C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [40 CFR §122.7(b)]:**

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [section 122.7(b)(1)]; and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [section 122.7(b)(2)].

**V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING**

**A. Duty to Provide Information**

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional 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 Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [section 122.41(h)] [Water Code section 13267].

**B. Signatory and Certification Requirements**

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, AND V.B.5 below [section 122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
  - a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided; the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [section 122.22(a)(1)];
  - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [section 122.22(a)(2)]; or
  - c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: 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) [section 122.22(a)(3)].
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in paragraph



- (b) of this provision, 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 paragraph (2.) of this provision [section 122.22(b)(1)];
  - b. The authorization specified 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) [section 122.22(b)(2)]; and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA [section 122.22(b)(3)].
4. If an authorization under paragraph (3.) of this provision 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 paragraph (3.) of this provision must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [section 122.22(c)].
5. Any person signing a document under paragraph (2.) or (3.) of this provision 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" [section 122.22(d)].

### C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the MRP in this Order [section 122.41(l)(4)].
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [section 122.41(l)(4)(i)].
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [section 122.41(l)(4)(ii)].
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [section 122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

#### D. 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 [section 122.41(l)(5)].

#### E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission 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 [section 122.41(l)(6)(i)].
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)]:
  - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)].
  - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)].
  - c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)].
3. The Regional 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 [section 122.41(l)(6)(iii)].

#### F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional 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 [section 122.41(l)(1)]:

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) [section 122.41(l)(1)(i)]; or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [section 122.41(l)(1)(ii)].
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger'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 [section 122.41(l)(1)(iii)].

### G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements [section 122.41(l)(2)].

### H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E [section 122.41(l)(7)].

### I. Other Information

When the Discharger 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 Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [section 122.41(l)(8)].

## VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, 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 Act, 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 Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) 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 (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or 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 (3) 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 six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, 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 [section 122.41(a)(2)] [Water Code sections 13385 and 13387].
- B. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or

limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. 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 [section 122.41(a)(3)].

- C. 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 2 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 4 years, or both [section 122.41(j)(5)].
- D. 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 Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance 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 [section 122.41(k)(2)].

## VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

### A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [section 122.42(a)]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [section 122.42(a)(1)]:
  - a. 100 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) [section 122.42(a)(1)(i)];
  - b. 200  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [section 122.42(a)(1)(ii)];
  - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [section 122.42(a)(1)(iii)]; or
  - d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [section 122.42(a)(1)(iv)].
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [section 122.42(a)(2)]:
  - a. 500 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) [section 122.42(a)(2)(i)];
  - b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [section 122.42(a)(2)(ii)];
  - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [section 122.42(a)(2)(iii)]; or

- d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [section 122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

**B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following [section 122.42(b)]:

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 [section 122.42(b)(1)]; and
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 [section 122.42(b)(2)].

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 [section 122.42(b)(3)].

### Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program – Table of Contents

Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. 5742 .....	2
I. General Monitoring Provisions .....	2
II. Monitoring Locations .....	4
III. Influent Monitoring Requirements .....	5
IV. Effluent Monitoring Requirements .....	5
A. Monitoring Location M-001 .....	5
V. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements .....	7
A. Definition of Toxicity .....	7
B. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program .....	7
C. Quality Assurance .....	7
D. Accelerated Monitoring and Initial Investigation TRE Trigger .....	7
E. TRE/TIE Trigger .....	8
F. Steps in TRE and TIE Procedures .....	8
G. Reporting .....	9
VI. Land Discharge Monitoring Requirements .....	10
VII. Reclamation Monitoring Requirements .....	10
VIII. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Surface Water .....	10
A. Monitoring Location R-001 .....	10
B. Monitoring Location R-002 and R-003 .....	12
C. Visual Monitoring of Upstream and Downstream Receiving Water Sampling Points .....	12
D. Sediment Monitoring Stations S-001 through S-007 .....	12
IX. Other Monitoring Requirements .....	13
A. Storm Water Monitoring .....	13
B. SWPPP and Spill Contingency Plan Status and Effectiveness Report .....	13
C. Chemical Use Report .....	14
X. Reporting Requirements .....	14
A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements .....	14
B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs) .....	14
C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) .....	15
D. Other Reports .....	16

## ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) NO. 5742

The Code of Federal Regulations section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California regulations.

### I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for the point of discharge (Discharge Point M-001 [Latitude 33°50'54", Longitude 118°19'01"]) and shall be located at O'Brien Lake which is upstream of the Parshall flume, where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- B. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.
- C. The Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- D. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised March 12, 2007); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.
- E. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the USEPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP".
- G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:
  1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
  2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or,
  3. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

Current MLs (Attachment G) are those published by the State Water Board in the Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000.

- H. Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment G to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment G;
  2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 14, 1999);
  3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment G;
  4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment G, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
  5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the 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 Regional 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.
- I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
- J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the laboratory report, including but not limited to: chain of custody, which includes the date and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling; date of analysis; name of person who performed analysis; QA/QC data; method detection limits; analytical methods; copy of laboratory certification; and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.
- K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments to insure accuracy of measurements; or the Discharger shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.



- L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.D shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.
- M. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.
- N. For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit for the approval by the Executive Officer.
- O. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
  2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
  3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.
- If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted. Monitoring and Reporting Program do not apply when storm water is discharged to the CSDLAC, per normal operations.
- P. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

## II. 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
001	M-001	Effluent: Prior to discharge to the Torrance Lateral (Latitude 33°50'54", Longitude 118°19'01").
--	R-001	Receiving water: 250 feet upstream from the confluence of the Torrance Flood Control Lateral with Dominguez Channel.
--	R-002	Receiving water: 250 feet downstream from the confluence of the Torrance Flood Control Lateral with Dominguez Channel.
--	R-003	Receiving water: 50 feet downstream from the confluence of the Torrance Flood Control Lateral with Dominguez Channel.
--	S-001	Sediment: At intersection of the Dominguez Channel and Anaheim Road.
--	S-002	Sediment: At intersection of the Dominguez Channel and Pacific Coast Highway.
--	S-003	Sediment: At intersection of the Dominguez Channel and Sepulveda Boulevard.
--	S-004	Sediment: At intersection of the Dominguez Channel and Alameda Street.
--	S-005	Sediment: At intersection of the Dominguez Channel and Wilmington Avenue.
--	S-006	Sediment: At intersection of the Dominguez Channel and Avalon Boulevard.
--	S-007	Sediment: At intersection of the Dominguez Channel and Main Street.

**III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

[Not Applicable]

**IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

A. Monitoring Location M-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the storm water discharge at M-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.

**Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total Flow	mgd	---	Daily <sup>1</sup>	
Temperature	°F	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
pH	pH units	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total suspended solids	mg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Settleable solids	ml/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	mg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Total organic carbon (TOC)	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Total petroleum hydrocarbons <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Total Chromium	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Copper	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Lead	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Zinc	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Acute Toxicity	% survival	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
BTEX <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Mercury	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Nickel	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Silver	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Thallium	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>	3
Remaining Priority Pollutants <sup>6,7</sup>	µg/L	Grab	once per year <sup>8</sup>	3

1. Flow shall be recorded daily during each period of discharge.
2. During periods of discharge, samples should be collected during the first hour of the discharge. Each separate period of discharge shall be sampled, but no more than one sample per week is required. For acute toxicity, no more than one sample per quarter is required.
3. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
4. TPH analysis shall be limited to Gasoline range organics (GRO) fraction using EPA 8015 (modified) method.
5. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene
6. Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.I of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order, and included as Attachment I.
7. Must analyze pH and hardness of the receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants.
8. Samples should be collected during the first hour of the discharge during the first discharge event of the calendar year. If possible, samples shall be collected at the same time as the receiving water sampling for priority pollutants.

## V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Definition of Toxicity

#### 1. Acute Toxicity.

Acute toxicity is a measure of primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be measured in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

- a) The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and
- b) No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

### B. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. Effluent samples shall be collected from M-001.
2. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent grab samples by methods specified in Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.
3. The topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species. The culturing methods, test temperature and salinity ranges for topsmelt are found in USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136). All other conditions of the tests, including test acceptability criteria, shall be as specified in the acute toxicity guidance. A test duration of 96 hours shall be used.

### C. Quality Assurance

1. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).
2. A survival rate of 90 percent or greater in the 100% effluent exposure should be considered a passing result regardless of control or reference toxicant performance.
3. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control using culture water shall be used.

### D. Accelerated Monitoring and Initial Investigation TRE Trigger

1. Special Provision VI.C.2.a of the Order requires the Discharger to develop and submit for approval an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan.
2. If the results of a toxicity test exceed the acute toxicity effluent limitations (as defined below):

Acute Toxicity:

- (a) The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and
- (b) No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

then, the Discharger shall begin the investigation and evaluation as specified in the Dischargers's Initial Investigation TRE Workplan and begin accelerated monitoring by conducting six additional tests, in as close of a time frame as possible (however limited to one monitoring event per discharge event).

3. If implementation of the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a temporary plant upset, etc.), then the Discharger may discontinue the Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation and resume routine testing frequency.

E. TRE/TIE Trigger

A TIE is required when a greater toxicity signal (70% or less survival) is consistently observed.

F. Steps in TRE and TIE Procedures

1. Following a TRE trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE in accordance with the facility's Initial Investigation TRE workplan. At a minimum, the Discharger shall use USEPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. The Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 30 days of the trigger, which will include, but not be limited to:
  - a. Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
  - b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity;
  - c. Standards the Discharger will apply to consider the TRE complete and to return to normal sampling frequency; and,
  - d. A schedule for these actions.
2. The following is a stepwise approach in conducting the TRE:
  - a. Step 1 - Basic data collection. Data collected for the accelerated monitoring requirements may be used to conduct the TRE;
  - b. Step 2 - Evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and the selection and use of in-plant process chemicals;
  - c. Step 3 - If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements a TIE by employing all reasonable efforts and using currently available TIE methodologies. The Discharger shall use the USEPA acute and chronic manuals, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I)/EPA/600/R-96-054 (for marine), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III) as guidance. The objective of the TIE is to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity;

- d. Step 4 – Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options;
- e. Step 5 evaluates in-plant treatment options; and,
- f. Step 6 consists of confirmation once a toxicity control method has been implemented.

Many recommended TRE elements parallel source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control program best management practices (BMPs). To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of implementation of these control measures may be sufficient to comply with TRE requirements. By requiring the first steps of a TRE to be accelerated testing and review of the facility's TRE workplan, a TRE may be ended in its early stages. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to the required level. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring indicates there is no longer toxicity (or six consecutive acute toxicity test results are greater than 90% survival).

3. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required by this permit, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.
4. Toxicity tests conducted as part of a TRE/TIE may also be used for compliance determination, if appropriate.
5. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Regional Water Board will be based in part on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

#### G. Reporting

1. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month as required by this permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results and as TU<sub>c</sub> for chronic toxicity test results with the self monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.
2. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.
  - a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.
  - b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit or chronic toxicity limit or trigger and (4) printout of the ToxCalc or CETIS (Comprehensive Environment Toxicity Information System) program results.
3. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:
  - a. Sample date(s);

- b. Test initiation date;
  - c. Test species;
  - d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
  - e. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
  - f. IC<sub>15</sub>, IC<sub>25</sub>, IC<sub>40</sub> and IC<sub>50</sub> values in percent effluent;
  - g. TU<sub>c</sub> values  $\left(TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}\right)$ ;
  - h. Mean percent mortality (+standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
  - i. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
  - j. IC<sub>25</sub> value for reference toxicant test(s);
  - k. Any applicable charts; and
  - l. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).
4. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary, which includes a summary table of toxicity data from all samples collected during that year.

The Discharger shall notify by telephone or electronically, this Regional Water Board of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

**VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

[Not Applicable]

**VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

[Not Applicable]

**VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER**

A. Monitoring Location R-001

Receiving water sampling shall be conducted at the same time as the effluent monitoring. If no effluent discharge occurs, receiving water sampling be conducted twice during the permit term. The Discharger shall monitor the Dominguez Channel at R-001 as follows:

**Table E-3. Monitoring Requirements for R-001**

Parameter <sup>1</sup>	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Temperature	°F	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>
pH <sup>3</sup>	Units	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>
Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>3</sup>	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>
Priority Pollutants <sup>4,5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	yearly <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Appendix 4 of the

- SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
- 2 Sampling shall be conducted during discharge events to the Dominguez Channel but no less than once per year. During extended periods of discharge, no more than one sample per week needs to be collected. Sampling shall be as soon as practicable after the beginning of a discharge, but in no case more than 48 hours after discharge begins. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be collected within this time period, the samples will be collected as soon as practicable after conditions are deemed safe by the Discharger.
  - 3 Must analyze pH and hardness of the receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants.
  - 4 Priority Pollutants as defined by the CTR defined in Finding II.1 of this Order. The MLs are for the priority pollutants are available in Appendix 4 of the SIP.
  - 5 Shall be monitored concurrently with effluent Priority Pollutant monitoring specified in Section IV.A.1 of this MRP, Attachment E.
  - 6 Sampling shall be conducted during discharge events to the Dominguez Channel but no less than once per year. During extended periods of discharge, no more than one sample per week needs to be collected. Sampling shall be as soon as practicable after the beginning of a discharge, but in no case more than 48 hours after discharge begins. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be collected within this time period, the samples will be collected as soon as practicable after conditions are deemed safe by the Discharger. Sampling shall be conducted once per year or no more than twice during the permit term if there is no effluent discharge.



B. Monitoring Location R-002 and R-003

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Dominguez Channel at R-002 and R-003 as follows:

**Table E-4. Monitoring Requirements for R-002 and R-003**

Parameter <sup>1</sup>	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Temperature	°F	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>
pH	Units	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>2</sup>

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
2. Sampling shall be conducted during discharge events to the Dominguez Channel but no less than once per year. During extended periods of discharge, no more than one sample per week needs to be collected. Sampling shall be as soon as practicable after the beginning of a discharge, but in no case more than 48 hours after discharge begins. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be collected within this time period, the samples will be collected as soon as practicable after conditions are deemed safe by the Discharger.

C. Visual Monitoring of Upstream and Downstream Receiving Water Sampling Points

1. A visual observation station shall be established, if possible, during effluent discharge, in the vicinity of the discharge point of the storm drain to the receiving water, the Dominguez Channel.
2. Visual observations shall be made of the receiving water during collection of receiving water monitoring sample. All receiving water observations shall be reported in the quarterly monitoring report. Observations shall be descriptive where applicable, such that colors, approximate amounts, or types of materials are apparent. The following observations shall be made:
  - a. Tidal stage, time, and date of monitoring
  - b. Weather conditions
  - c. Color of water
  - d. Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable materials
  - e. Extent of visible turbidity or color patches
  - f. Direction of tidal flow
  - g. Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water
  - h. Presence and activity of California Least Tern and California Brown Pelican.

D. Sediment Monitoring Stations S-001 through S-007

1. Sediment samples shall be collected and analyzed from the seven sediment monitoring stations (S-001 through S-007) annually. Sediment monitoring may be performed in conjunction with other dischargers to the Dominguez Channel.
2. Grab samples containing the upper two centimeters of sediment shall be taken from an Ekman grab sampler (or another method approved by the Executive Officer) collected at each station. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste Physical/Chemical Methods" or SW-846. If no methods

are specified for a given pollutant, use methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. Sediment samples shall be analyzed for the following parameters:

**Table E-5. Sediment Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Sediment Grain Size	<sup>1</sup>	surface grab	annually
Total Organic Carbon	mg/kg	surface grab	annually
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/kg	surface grab	annually
Cadmium	mg/kg	surface grab	annually
Chromium	mg/kg	surface grab	annually
Copper <sup>2</sup>	mg/kg	surface grab	annually
Lead <sup>2</sup>	mg/kg	surface grab	annually
Nickel	mg/kg	surface grab	annually
Zinc	mg/kg	surface grab	annually
PCBs <sup>3</sup>	µg/kg	surface grab	annually
PAHs <sup>4</sup>	µg/kg	surface grab	annually
DDT <sup>5</sup>	µg/kg	surface grab	annually
Description of odor and color	<sup>6</sup>	surface grab	annually

1 Percent sand, silt, and clay.

2 Monitor only at stations S-001 through S-003

3 The sum of Aroclors 1242, 1254, 1221, 1232, 1248, 1260, and 1016.

4 The sum of Acenaphthene, Fluoranthene, Naphthalene, Benzo(a) anthracene, Benzo(b) fluoranthene, Benzo(k) fluoranthene, Benzo(ghi) perylene, Dibenzo(a,h) anthracene, Chrysene, Acenaphthylene, Anthracene, Fluorene, Pyrene, Phenanthrene, and Indo(1,2,3-cd) pyrene.

5 The sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD

6 Note visible aquatic life in sediment.

## IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Storm Water Monitoring

1. Rainfall Monitoring. The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month. This information shall be included in the monitoring report for that month. If the rainfall monitoring device is out of service, the Discharger may include local rainfall data from the Torrance airport.
2. Visual Observation. The Discharger shall make visual observations at sampling location M-001 or at the discharge point from the facility to TFCL on at least one storm event per month that produces a significant storm water discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor. A "significant storm water discharge" is a continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of storm water for a minimum of 3 hours in a 12-hour period.

### B. SWPPP and Spill Contingency Plan Status and Effectiveness Report

1. As required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an updated SWPPP and Spill Contingency Plan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 180 days of the effective date of this permit

2. Annually the Discharger shall report the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP and Spill Contingency Plan Status required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order. The SWPPP and Spill Contingency Plan Status shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in wastewater and storm water discharged from the facility are addressed in the SWPPP and Spill Contingency Plan Status. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP and Spill Contingency Plan Status will be summarized in the annual report required under Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section X.D.

C. Chemical Use Report

1. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this permit, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect the waste discharge, including quantities of each.
2. The Discharger shall report annually summarizing the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used at the facility and which are discharged or have the potential to be discharged.

**X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and 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 waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
4. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements
5. The Discharger shall report the results of acute toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section V.E.

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. The Discharger shall submit quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. Quarterly reports shall be due on May 1, August 1, November 1, and February 1 following each calendar quarter.

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

**Table E-6. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule**

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
quarterly	October 6, 2007	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
yearly	October 6, 2007	January 1 through December 31	February 1
Once per discharge event	First day of discharge after October 6, 2007	Once per discharge	November 1 February 1 May 1 August 1

- The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in section 136.
- The Discharger 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. Where applicable, the Discharger shall include results of receiving water observations.
- Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.
- The Discharger 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.
- SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
 Los Angeles Region  
 320 W. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200  
 Los Angeles, CA 90013

**C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

- As described in Section X.B of this MRP, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the discharger to electronically submit SMRs. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.
- DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharge shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

STANDARD MAIL	FEDEX/UPS/ OTHER PRIVATE CARRIERS
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center PO Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15 <sup>th</sup> Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated or modified cannot be accepted.

D. Other Reports

1. Within 180 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following to the Regional Water Board:
  - a. Initial Investigation TRE workplan
  - b. Updated SWPPP
  - c. Spill Contingency Plan
2. The Discharger shall submit an annual PMP status report to the Regional Water Board in accordance with VI.C.5.b. of the Order.
3. As discussed in Section VI.C.5.a. of the Order, the Discharger shall submit within 1 year of the effective date of this permit a Compliance Plan.
4. By March 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board. The report shall contain the following:
  - a. Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year,
  - b. A discussion on the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements,
  - c. A report discussing the following: 1) operation/maintenance problems; 2) changes to the facility operations and activities; 3) potential discharge of the pollutants associated with the changes and how these changes are addressed in the BMPP; 3) calibration of flow meters or other equipment/device used to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations of this Order.
  - d. A report summarizing the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used at the facility and which are discharged or have the potential to be discharged (See Section IX.C of the MRP, Attachment E).
  - e. A report on the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan.
5. As discussed in Section IX.C of the MRP, Attachment E, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this permit, 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.

6. If the Discharger wishes to participate in a coordinated receiving water, biomonitoring, and sediment monitoring program with other dischargers to the Dominguez Channel, then, as discussed in Section X.D.6 of the MRP, Attachment E, the Discharger shall submit a report seeking approval of the Regional Water Board.
7. This Regional Water Board requires the Discharger to file with the Regional Water Board, within 180 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:
  - 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.

This Regional Water Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events. Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the Discharger.

**Attachment F – Fact Sheet – Table of Contents**

Attachment F – Fact Sheet..... 3

I. Permit Information..... 3

II. Facility Description..... 4

    A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls..... 4

    B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters..... 6

    C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data..... 6

    D. Compliance Summary..... 8

    E. Planned Changes..... 8

    [Not Applicable]..... 8

III. Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations..... 8

    A. Legal Authorities..... 8

    B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)..... 9

    C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans..... 9

    D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List..... 12

    E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations..... 12

IV. Rationale For Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications..... 12

    A. Discharge Prohibitions..... 13

    B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations..... 13

        1. Scope and Authority..... 13

        2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations..... 14

    C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)..... 15

        1. Scope and Authority..... 15

        2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives..... 16

        3. Determining the Need for WQBELs..... 17

        4. WQBEL Calculations..... 19

        5. WQBELs based on Basin Plan Objectives..... 22

        6. Final WQBELs..... 23

        7. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)..... 25

    D. Final Effluent Limitations..... 25

        1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements..... 26

        2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy..... 26

        3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants..... 26

    E. Interim Effluent Limitations..... 28

    F. Land Discharge Specifications..... 29

    G. Reclamation Specifications..... 29

V. Rationale for Receiving Water Limitations..... 29

    A. Surface Water..... 29

    B. Groundwater..... 29

VI. Rationale for Monitoring and Reporting Requirements..... 29

    A. Influent Monitoring..... 29

    B. Effluent Monitoring..... 30

    C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements..... 30

    D. Receiving Water Monitoring..... 30

        1. Surface Water..... 30

        2. Groundwater..... 31

    E. Other Monitoring Requirements..... 31

        1. Storm water monitoring requirements..... 31

        2. Sediment monitoring..... 31

VII. Rationale for Provisions..... 31

- A. Standard Provisions..... 31
  - 1. Federal Standard Provisions ..... 31
  - 2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions ..... 31
- B. Special Provisions ..... 32
  - 1. Reopener Provisions ..... 32
  - 2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements..... 32
  - 3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention ..... 32
  - 4. Compliance Schedules..... 32
  - 5. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications..... 33
  - 6. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) ..... 33
  - 7. Other Special Provisions..... 33
- VIII. Public Participation ..... 33
  - A. Notification of Interested Parties ..... 34
  - B. Written Comments ..... 34
  - C. Hearing Date and Location ..... 34
  - D. Availability of Documents ..... 34
  - E. Nature of Hearing..... 34
  - F. Communications with Staff Before the Hearing ..... 35
  - G. Parties to the Hearing..... 35
  - H. Public Comments and Submittal of Evidence ..... 35
  - I. Hearing Procedure ..... 35
  - J. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions ..... 36
  - H. Public Comments and Submittal of Evidence ..... 35
  - I. Hearing Procedure ..... 35
  - J. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions ..... 36



**ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET**

As described in section II of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

**I. PERMIT INFORMATION**

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

**Table F-1 Facility Information**

<b>WDID</b>	4B192079002
<b>Discharger</b>	ExxonMobil Oil Corporation
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Torrance Refinery
<b>Facility Address</b>	3700 West 190 <sup>th</sup> Street
	Torrance, CA 90509
	Los Angeles County
<b>Facility Contact, Title and Phone</b>	Ron Vaughan, Water Advisor, (310) 212-4783
<b>Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports</b>	Maxwell A. Ocansey, Refinery Manager, (310) 212-4500
<b>Mailing Address</b>	SAME
<b>Billing Address</b>	SAME
<b>Type of Facility</b>	Petroleum Refining-2911
<b>Major or Minor Facility</b>	Major
<b>Threat to Water Quality</b>	2
<b>Complexity</b>	C
<b>Pretreatment Program</b>	N/A
<b>Reclamation Requirements</b>	N/A
<b>Facility Permitted Flow</b>	10 million gallons per day (MGD) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Facility Design Flow</b>	N/A
<b>Watershed</b>	Dominguez Channel Watershed
<b>Receiving Water</b>	Torrance Lateral to Dominguez Channel within Estuary
<b>Receiving Water Type</b>	Estuary

1. The Discharger is required to maintain an effluent flow of 10 MGD or less, except during an emergency storm event, wherein the rainfall or cumulative rainfalls that are equal to or greater than 24-hour, 50 year storm event. The Discharger may exceed a 10 mgd discharge to the receiving water, only after all storm water storage has been utilized and all steps have been taken to reduce the amount of storm water discharged into the receiving water. In the event of an emergency storm event (as defined in Attachment A definition) discharge, the Discharger shall continue to comply with effluent limitations for all pollutants.

A. ExxonMobil Oil Corporation (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Torrance Refinery (hereinafter Facility), a petroleum refinery.

For purposes of this Order, references to the "Discharger" or "permittee" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

- B. The Facility discharges wastewater to the Torrance Lateral (Los Angeles County Flood Control Channel 587), a tributary to the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States, and is currently regulated by Order No. 01-129 which was adopted on September 19, 2001, and expired on August 10, 2006. 40 CFR Part 122.6, "Continuation of expiring permits", stipulates that the conditions of an expired permit continue in full force until the effective date of the new permit, if the permittee has submitted a timely application which is complete and the Regional Administrator, through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a new permit with an effective date on or before the expiration date. The Discharger submitted a timely application, thus the permit continued in full force and effect.
- C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on February 9, 2006. Supplemental information requesting a mixing zone and dilution credits was submitted by the Discharger on May 1, 2006. Compliance Evaluation Inspection was conducted on January 12, 2007, that also served as a site visit to collect information for permit reissuance.

## II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Torrance Refinery receives a daily average crude throughput of 160,000 barrels per day. At the Facility, crude petroleum is processed into refined products including gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel. Coke and sulfur are produced and sold as by-products of the refining process. The refinery processes include crude cracking, flashing, coking, hydrotreating, alkylation, reforming, and sulfur recovery.

### A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

The Facility's discharge consists of storm water from the Torrance Refinery and the City of Torrance, as well as relatively low-volumes of steam condensate. The facility's permitted flow is 10 mgd (based on maximum discharge of storm water during the last ten years). In the past, treated groundwater at the site was also discharged by the Facility. Due to concerns about the types and levels of contaminants in the groundwater at the Facility, ExxonMobil entered into a judicial consent decree with USEPA, which required chronic toxicity studies and investigations of the treated groundwater. Groundwater reuse project was initiated in 2003 as a result of the consent decree and ceased all discharges of treated groundwater to surface water.

All refinery process wastewater from the Facility is directed to a segregated oily water sewer system that flows to the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSDLAC) sewer system. Storm drains in process areas are collected in a storm sewer. The water collected in the storm sewer during small rain runoff events is also sent to CSDLAC. When the storm runoff is diverted from the oily water sewers to storm water storage, the runoff is directed to the Retention Basin.

Storm water runoff from the area around the Facility is collected in a 24 million gallon unlined Retention Basin. The storm water in the Retention Basin is directed to Reclamation Lake well before the Retention Basin would reach capacity in order to maximize the ability to retain storm water. Storm water from Reclamation Lake goes to O'Brien Lake. Flows from O'Brien Lake are preferentially pumped to the CSDLAC sewer; storm water from O'Brien Lake that cannot be managed at the CSDLAC sewer would be directed to either Tank Farm Lake or to dedicated tankage prior to making a decision to open the valve to the Torrance Flood Control Lateral (TFCL) when there is no more storage capacity in the system.

In addition to storm water runoff from the refinery areas, storm water from off-site areas is collected in Pioneer Basin (with a storage capacity of 14 million gallons). Pioneer Basin receives drainage from west of Prairie, the runoff from Crenshaw Boulevard directly enters the refinery's storm water conveyances that flow into the refinery's Retention Basin. Pioneer Basin discharges are managed by an established procedure developed with the City of Torrance to optimize the use of the detention capabilities for the Pioneer Basin. This procedure allows periodic discharge of Pioneer Basin water prior to reaching an overflow level so that the refinery can best manage the storm water via the CSDLAC sewer or the Retention Basin.

There are two field valves located upstream of the Retention Basin. These valves remain open during dry weather and smaller rain events to divert storm water entering the storm drains to the oily water sewer. When the valves are closed during larger storms, the storm water is directed to the Retention Basin. These two field valves are operated independently of the valve at O'Brien Lake, which is kept in a closed position and only opened due to excessive rains at the Torrance Refinery and City of Torrance in order to discharge storm water to the TFCL.

Storm water reaching O'Brien Lake is preferentially pumped to the CSDLAC sewer. Storm water at O'Brien Lake that cannot be managed at the CSDLAC sewer would be directed to either Tank Farm Lake or to dedicated tankage prior to making a decision to open the valve to the TFCL. Discharge to the TFCL and then to the Dominguez Channel occurs only during extended storm events when the storm water storage basins are full and flooding of the Facility is imminent (the storm event exceeds the 24-hour, 50-year storm event). Prior to discharge from O'Brien Lake to the Torrance Lateral, storm water passes through Excelsior (hay) filters.

Since 2003 (after the groundwater discharge was eliminated) the Facility discharged three times to the Torrance Lateral.

Coker Lake is located on the west side of the Tank Farm in the Coke Handling Area. It accumulates overflow water from the Coke Handling Facility and storm water run off from both the Coke Handling Area and Crenshaw Boulevard (from the City of Torrance). During normal situations, the level is maintained by recycling the water back to the Coker Unit. During heavy rain events, water is pumped to the tank drainage system and directed to the wastewater treatment plant. In extreme flood situations, storm water may be routed to the Coke Water Retention Basin, then to the wastewater treatment plant, prior to discharge to CSDLAC.

Significant materials that could be exposed to storm water are petroleum hydrocarbon compounds associated with refining operations and steam condensate. Storm water runoff from the City of Torrance will contain pollutants typically found in urban sources, including oil and grease, solids, bacteria, and trace metals.

Chemical additives used in the refining processes, utility systems, and solid and hazardous waste are stored so that rainfall runoff does not contact them. The storm water pollution prevention plan implemented by the Discharger specifies best management practices to prevent such chemicals from being contacted by runoff.

**B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters**

The previous Order contained Discharge Points No. 001a (treated groundwater), 001b (untreated storm water with steam condensate and process area washwater), and 001 (representing the combination of discharge from 001a and 001b). The refinery has not discharged treated groundwater through Discharge Point No.001a since 2003. Only storm water and a small amount of steam condensate are discharged though the Discharge Point No. 001b. This Order designates Discharge Point No. 001 as the discharge point for storm water from the Torrance Refinery and the City of Torrance, as well as relatively low-volumes of steam condensate.

Effluent is discharged through Discharge Point No. 001 (Latitude: 33° 50' 54" N, Longitude: 118° 19' 01" W) to the Torrance Lateral (Los Angeles County Flood Control Channel Project No. 537), which flows into the Dominguez Channel within the estuary.

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

Effluent limitations contained in the previous Order for discharges from Discharge Point Nos. 001a (treated groundwater), 001b (untreated storm water with steam condensate and process area washwater), and 001 (representing the combination of discharge from 001a and 001b) are summarized in Tables F-2, F-3 and F-4, below.

**Table F-2. Summary of Effluent Limitations (Order No. 01-129) for Discharge Point No. 001a**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations <sup>1</sup>	
		Average Monthly <sup>2</sup>	Maximum Daily
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
	lbs/day	250.2	375.3
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.2
Turbidity	NTU	50	75
Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75
	lbs/day	1251.1	1876.5
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> ) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	mg/L	20	30
	lbs/day	500.4	750.6
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	--	0.1
	lbs/day	--	2.5
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	41.1	82.5
	lbs/day	1.03	2.06
Arsenic	µg/L	29.4	59.0
	lbs/day	0.736	1.48
Copper <sup>3,4</sup>	µg/L	2.88	5.77
	lbs/day	0.0721	0.144
Copper <sup>3,5</sup>	µg/L	103	256
	lbs/day	2.58	6.41
Benzene	µg/L	--	1.0
	lbs/day	--	0.025
Toluene	µg/L	--	10

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations <sup>1</sup>	
		Average Monthly <sup>2</sup>	Maximum Daily
Ethylbenzene	lbs/day	--	0.25
	µg/L	--	10
	lbs/day	--	0.25
Xylene	µg/L	--	10
	lbs/day	--	0.25
Naphthalene	µg/L	0.031	0.031
	lbs/day	7.75E-04	7.75E-04
Lead <sup>3,4</sup>	µg/L	6.96	13.96
	lbs/day	0.174	0.349
Lead <sup>3,5</sup>	µg/L	56.2	99.4
	lbs/day	1.42	2.50
Zinc <sup>3,4</sup>	µg/L	47.3	94.9
	lbs/day	1.18	2.37
Zinc <sup>3,5</sup>	µg/L	94	136
	lbs/day	2.35	3.40
Chronic Toxicity	TU <sub>C</sub>	1.0	--

- <sup>1</sup> The mass emission for a pollutant was calculated based on a discharge flow rate of 3 mgd for treated groundwater.
- <sup>2</sup> The monthly average concentration shall be the arithmetic average of all the values of daily concentrations calculated using the results of analyses of all samples collected during the month. If only one sample is taken within that month, compliance shall be based on this sample result
- <sup>3</sup> Metal limits pertain to total recoverable concentrations.
- <sup>4</sup> Final effluent limitations.
- <sup>5</sup> These "Interim Limitations" applied to these constituents until August 10, 2006.

**Table F-3. Summary of Effluent Limitations (Order No. 01-129) for Discharge Point No. 001b**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations <sup>1</sup>	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15
TOC	mg/L	--	110
Total Chromium	mg/L	--	0.6
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	1	
Xylene	µg/L	--	10
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	--	82.5
Copper <sup>2,3</sup>	µg/L	--	5.77
Copper <sup>2,4</sup>	µg/L	--	74
Lead <sup>2,3</sup>	µg/L	--	13.96
Lead <sup>2,4</sup>	µg/L	--	279
Zinc <sup>2,3</sup>	µg/L	--	94.9
Zinc <sup>2,4</sup>	µg/L	--	495

- <sup>1</sup> Fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200 MPN/100 mL (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for consecutive discharge days), nor shall more than 10 percent of the total samples during the consecutive discharge days exceed 400 MPN/100 mL.
- <sup>2</sup> Metal limits pertain to total recoverable concentrations.

- <sup>3</sup> Final effluent limitations.
- <sup>4</sup> These "Interim Limitations" applied to these constituents until August 10, 2006.

**Table F-4. Summary of Effluent Limitations (Order No. 01-129) for Discharge Point No. 001**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
pH	Units	6.5-8.5	
Temperature	°F	--	100
Acute Toxicity	% survival	1	

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

**D. Compliance Summary**

This section provides a compliance summary for the storm water discharge. Since the Facility ceased the discharge of treated groundwater in 2003 and there was no data available, treated groundwater discharge was not analyzed for the compliance summary.

**Table F-5. Summary of Compliance History**

Date	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
12/29/04	Maximum	Xylene	27	10	µg/L
12/29/04	Maximum	Zinc	619	495	µg/L
1/5/05	Minimum	Acute Toxicity	0	70	% survival
1/5/05	Maximum	Xylene	34	10	µg/L
2/19/05	Minimum	Acute Toxicity	0	70	% survival
2/19/05	Maximum	Xylene	27	10	µg/L

Identified violations are being evaluated for appropriate enforcement actions.

**E. Planned Changes**

[Not Applicable]

**III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS**

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

**A. Legal Authorities**

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provision of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100 through 21177.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. The facility discharges to the Dominguez Channel through the Torrance Lateral (Los Angeles County Flood Control Channel Project No. 537). Beneficial uses applicable to the Dominguez Channel Estuary are as follows:

Table F-6. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Dominguez Channel within the Estuary	<p><u>Existing:</u> Water contact recreation (REC-1); non-contact water recreation (REC-2); commercial and sport fishing (COMM); estuarine habitat (EST); marine habitat (MAR); wildlife habitat (WILD); rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE); migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); and spawning, reproduction, or early development (SPWN).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Navigation (NAV).</p>

The Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Enclosed Bay and Estuaries Policy), adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) as Resolution No. 95-84 on November 16, 1995, states that:

*"It is the policy of the State Board that the discharge of municipal wastewaters and industrial process waters (exclusive of cooling water discharges) to enclosed bays and estuaries, other than the San Francisco Bay-Delta system, shall be phased out at the earliest practicable date. Exceptions to this provision may be granted by a Regional Board only when the Regional Board finds that the wastewater in question would consistently be treated and discharged in such a manner that it would enhance the quality of receiving waters above that which would occur in the absence of the discharge."*

While the discharge from the ExxonMobil Oil Corporation Torrance Refinery discharges into the Dominguez Channel, within the Estuary, the wastewater is comprised primarily of stormwater, and therefore is not considered to be industrial process wastewater. Nonetheless, this Order contains provisions necessary to protect all beneficial uses of the receiving water.

- 2. Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment.** The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Tables 3-1 through 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were revised on March 4, 2004, by the Regional Water Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2004-022, *Amendment to the Water Quality Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters Not Characteristic of Freshwater (including enclosed bays, estuaries and wetlands) with the Beneficial Use designations for protection of "Aquatic Life"*. The ammonia Basin Plan amendment was approved by the State Water Board on July 22, 2004, Office of Administrative Law on September 15, 2004, and by USEPA on May 19, 2005. The amendment revised the Basin Plan by updating the ammonia objectives for inland surface waters not characteristic of freshwater such that they are consistent with USEPA's "Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia (Saltwater) – 1989." The amendment revised the regulatory provisions of the Basin Plan by adding language to Chapter 3, "Water Quality Objectives."

For inland surface waters not characteristic of freshwater (including enclosed bays, estuaries, and wetlands), the proposed objectives are a 4-day average concentration of unionized ammonia of 0.035 mg/L, and a 1-hour average concentration of unionized ammonia of 0.233 mg/L. The proposed objectives are fixed concentrations of unionized ammonia, independent of pH, temperature, or salinity. The proposed amendment includes an implementation procedure to convert un-ionized ammonia objectives to total ammonia effluent limits. The proposed amendment also simplifies the implementation procedures for translating ammonia objectives into effluent limits in situations where a mixing zone has been authorized by the Regional Water Board. Finally, the proposed amendment revises the implementation procedure for determining saltwater, brackish or freshwater conditions, to be consistent with the proposed objectives. The proposed objectives will apply only to inland surface waters not characteristic of freshwater (including enclosed bays, estuaries and wetlands) and do not impact the Ammonia Water Quality Objectives for ocean waters contained in the California Ocean Plan.

No limitation for ammonia included in this Order because there is insufficient monitoring data to conduct reasonable potential analysis (RPA). The Order includes requirements for monitoring of ammonia for both effluent and receiving waters.

- 3. Thermal Plan.** The State Water 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 surface waters. Requirements of the Order implement the Thermal Plan.
- 4. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and 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 water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- 5. 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 Regional 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, on February 24, 2005, adopted amendments to the SIP 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.

6. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR § 131.21, 65 Fed. Reg. 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.
7. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 requires 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 No. 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal antidegradation policy. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality is maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings.

The 2006 State Water Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Dominguez Channel Estuary, (unlined portion below Vermont Ave) as impaired. The pollutants of concern include ammonia, benthic community effects, benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs), benzo(a)anthracene, chlordane (tissue), chrysene (C1-C4), coliform bacteria, DDT (tissue & sediment), dieldrin (tissue), lead (tissue), PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls), phenanthrene, pyrene, and zinc (sediment). The effluent limits in the permit for constituents with reasonable potential are established to protect the beneficial uses of Dominguez Channel and to ensure that the discharge does not degrade its water quality. Also, this permit requires receiving water monitoring for priority pollutants, even if there is no discharge from the facility. This information will be used to complete a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) of all priority pollutants. The permit also includes Reopener Provision which allows revision of effluent limitations for toxic pollutants based on the results of RPA. To date no TMDLs have been developed; therefore, no conditions in the tentative Order are based on TMDLs.

The discharge is not a new discharge. Discharges only occur in emergency situations, during prolonged periods of rain when the storm water runoff collected cannot be discharged to the sanitary sewer. Since 2003, there has only been three discharges from the Facility to Dominguez Channel. The discharge is also temporally limited, lasting only during the storm event that necessitated the discharge. Potential treatment technologies are being evaluated for storm water treatment prior to discharge to ensure that the WQBELs are met.

This NPDES permit includes effluent limits to ensure that the discharge does not adversely impact the beneficial uses of Dominguez Channel or degrade water quality. The inclusion of the effluent limits and prohibitions in the NPDES permit, which ensure that any discharge would not result in the lowering of water quality, coupled with the fact that the discharge occurs infrequently and is temporally limited, support the conclusion that no degradation will arise as a result of reissuing this permit. The issuance of this permit, therefore, is consistent with the state's antidegradation policy.

8. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations<sup>1</sup> section 122.44(l) prohibit 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. The reissued permit is more stringent than the previous permit.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Regional Water Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs that will specify WLAs for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The USEPA approved the State's 2006 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on October 25, 2006. Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2006 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The 2006 State Water Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Dominguez Channel Estuary (unlined portion below Vermont Ave) as impaired. The pollutants of concern include ammonia, benthic community effects, benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs), benzo(a)anthracene, chlordane (tissue), chrysene (C1-C4), coliform bacteria, DDT (tissue & sediment), dieldrin (tissue), lead (tissue), PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls), phenanthrene, pyrene, and zinc (sediment). To date no TMDLs have been developed; therefore, no conditions in the tentative Order are based on TMDLs.

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

[Not Applicable]

#### IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source discharges to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the 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: 40 CFR §122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR §122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limits (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. Three options exist to protect water quality: 1) 40 CFR §122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a); 2) proposed State criteria or a State policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information may be used; or 3) an indicator parameter may be established.

The CWA requires that any pollutant that may be discharged by a point source in quantities of concern must be regulated through an NPDES permit. Further, the NPDES regulations require

<sup>1</sup> All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

regulation of any pollutant that (1) causes; (2) have the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contribute to the exceedance of a receiving water quality criteria or objective.

The Facility refines crude petroleum into refined products including gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel. The pollutants of concern are petroleum hydrocarbon compounds associated with refining operations. In addition, a negligible amount of steam condensate and process area washwater are also discharged and may add solids, oil and grease, phenolic compounds, chromium (VI), and pH. Effluent limitation guidelines for storm water runoff which is not commingled with the refinery's process water contain oil and grease, total organic carbon, and total petroleum hydrocarbons. Urban runoff from the City of Torrance will contain pollutants including oil and grease, trace metals and solids. Also pH and temperature are pollutants of concern because the discharge of the storm water from the industrial site has the potential to affect pH and temperature of the receiving water. When the previous Order was issued, oil and grease, total organic carbon, xylene, chromium, copper, lead, zinc, pH and temperature were pollutants of concern for storm water runoff. Since the Facility operations have not changed in regards to the storm water discharge, these pollutants continue to be pollutants of concern in this Order.

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. 40 CFR §122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if in establishing technology-based permit limitations on a case-by-case basis, limitations based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production.

The Facility discharges to the Torrance Lateral only during heavy rainfall periods. Due to the intermittent nature of the discharge, and the fact that the flow is determined by the amount of rainfall, this Order does not contain mass-based effluent limitations.

#### A. Discharge Prohibitions

The discharge prohibitions are based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, the Water Code, and previous permit provisions, and are consistent with the requirements set for other discharges regulated by NPDES permit to the Dominguez Channel.

#### B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

##### 1. Scope and Authority

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls:

- a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional pollutants.
- b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.

- c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the "cost reasonableness" of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT.
- d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA requires USEPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and section 125.3 of the Code of Federal Regulations authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in section 125.3.

## 2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

In the previous Order, technology-based effluent limitations for contaminated runoff from the petroleum refining facility were calculated pursuant to 40 CFR Part 419. Since the storm water runoff is not commingled or treated with the refinery's process wastewater, the more stringent of the following requirements were used as the basis for the limitations for oil and grease and total organic carbon (TOC) in the storm water runoff:

- 40 CFR §419.22(e) (1) - BPT requirements (15 mg/L for oil and grease; 110 mg/L for TOC)
- 40 CFR §419.23(f) (1) - BAT requirements (110 mg/L for TOC)
- 40 CFR §419.24(e) (1) - BCT requirements (15 mg/L for oil and grease)

Other BPJ based limits include settleable solids, turbidity, TSS, and total petroleum hydrocarbons.

This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on anti-backsliding for xylene. Since the previous Order contained a xylene limitation, and based on the nature of the discharge, xylene would be expected to be present in the discharge. Therefore, in accordance with State and federal anti-backsliding regulations, an effluent limitation for xylene has been carried over to the tentative Order. Information regarding the water quality-based effluent limitations for copper, chromium (VI), lead, zinc, temperature and pH are contained in Section IV.C of this fact sheet

The previous Order noted that the facility had implemented a *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan* (SWPPP) in accordance with the general NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (State Water Board Order No.97-02-DWQ, NPDES permit No. CAS000001). This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement its SWPPP. The SWPPP shall outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into the storm drain. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact with storm water in the undiked areas, and that all storm water

within the diked areas is contained within the diked areas at all times, treated by the pretreatment system, and discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement their Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan.

**Table F-7. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations: Discharge Point No. 001**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations
		Maximum Daily
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15
Turbidity	NTU	75
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.2
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100
TOC	mg/L	110
Xylene	µg/L	10

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 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.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates 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, water quality-based effluent limitations (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).

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 water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR.

The specific procedures for determining reasonable potential and, if necessary, for calculating WQBELs are contained in the USEPA *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (TSD) for storm water discharges and in the SIP for non-storm water discharges. However, the TSD states that "an analogous approach developed by a regulatory authority can be used to determine the reasonable potential" (for storm water discharges). The Regional Water Board has determined that the procedures for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs contained in the

SIP for non-storm water discharges may also be used to evaluate reasonable potential and calculate WQBELs for storm water discharges as well. Hence, in this Order, the Regional Water Board has used the SIP methodology to evaluate reasonable potential for storm water discharges through Discharge Point No. 001.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

As noted in Section II of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements, the Regional Water Board adopted a Basin Plan that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to the Dominguez Channel Estuary are summarized in Section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water.

Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to the Dominguez Channel. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. The Dominguez Channel at the point of the discharge is classified as the Dominguez Channel Estuary. Therefore, the CTR criteria for saltwater or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States in the vicinity of the discharge.

Table F-8 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objectives for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent or receiving water. These criteria were used in conducting the reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for this Order.

Table F-8. Applicable Water Quality Criteria

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria					
			Saltwater		Freshwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
			Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Water & Organisms	Organisms only
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	
5b	Chromium (VI)	50.35	1,107.75	50.35	N/A		--	
6	Copper	3.73	5.78	3.73			--	
7	Lead	8.52	220.82	8.52			--	
8	Mercury	0.05	--	--			0.05	
9	Nickel	8.28	74.75	8.28			4,600	
11	Silver	2.24	2.24	--			--	
12	Thallium	6.3	--	--			6.3	
13	Zinc	85.62	95.14	85.62			--	
19	Benzene	71	--	--			71	
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	--	--			29,000	
39	Toluene	200,000	--	--			200,000	
58	Anthracene	110,00	--	--			110,000	
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.049	--	--			0.049	
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.049	--	--			0.049	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.049	--	--			0.049	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	5.9	--	--			5.9	

86	Fluoranthene	370	--	--	370
87	Fluorene	14,000	--	--	14,000
99	Phenanthrene	No criteria	--	--	--
100	Pyrene	11,000	--	--	11,000

"N/A" indicates the receiving water body is not characterized as freshwater, nor are the water quality criteria for the protection of human health for the consumption of water and organisms applicable.

### 3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducts a RPA for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. The Regional Water Board analyzes effluent and receiving water data and identifies the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration (B) in the receiving water for each constituent. To determine reasonable potential, the MEC and the B are then compared with the applicable water quality objectives (C) outlined in the CTR, NTR, as well as the Basin Plan. For all pollutants that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard, 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 Regional Water Board identifies the MEC and maximum background concentration in the receiving water for each constituent, based on data provided by the Discharger.

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 a RPA:

- 1) Trigger 1 – If the MEC  $\geq$  C, a limit is needed.
- 2) Trigger 2 – If the background concentration (B) > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limit is needed.
- 3) Trigger 3 – If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, etc. indicates that a WQBEL is required.

Sufficient effluent and receiving water data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Regional Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

The RPA was performed for the priority pollutants regulated in the CTR for which data are available. Seven monitoring data sets were originally available for Discharge Point No. 001 when the Facility discharged to the Torrance Lateral. They were based on five effluent monitoring and two interim effluent monitoring data sets collected between 2003 and 2005. In the previous Order the Discharge was permitted to discharge groundwater and storm water through Discharge Point No. 001. Since the Facility ceased discharging groundwater in 2003, only four sets of data were considered to be representative for the storm water RPA analysis: December 29, 2004; January 5, 2005 and February 19, 2005. Receiving water data used for the RPA included: March 26, 2004; August 24, 2004, February 25, 2005; August 26, 2005; February 14, 2006; and August 24, 2006. Based on the RPA, pollutants that demonstrated reasonable potential were copper, lead, mercury,

nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate for the discharge through Discharge Point No. 001. Though there was no reasonable potential for chromium (VI) to exceed water quality criteria based on one detected value, chromium (VI) is a pollutant commonly associated with petroleum refining operations and it is a more toxic form of chromium. Therefore, in accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP (Step 7), the Regional Board has determined that there is a reasonable potential and this Order includes a WQBEL for chromium (VI).



**Table F-9. Summary Reasonable Potential Analysis**

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C)	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC)	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B)	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L		
5b	Chromium(VI)	50.35	11	--	Yes	<sup>1</sup>
6	Copper	3.73	39.8	10.3	Yes	MEC>C
7	Lead	8.52	171	<2.36	Yes	MEC>C
8	Mercury	0.05	0.262	<0.067	Yes	MEC>C
9	Nickel	8.28	33.5	5.18	Yes	MEC>C
11	Silver	2.24	--	3.44	No	Ud <sup>2</sup>
12	Thallium	6.3	--	6.31	No	Ud <sup>2</sup>
13	Zinc	85.62	619	27.3	Yes	MEC>C
19	Benzene	71	21	<0.1	No	MEC<C
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	4.1	<0.077	No	MEC<C
39	Toluene	200,000	33	<0.091	No	MEC<C
58	Anthracene	110,000	4.2	<0.011	No	MEC<C
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.049	2.2	<0.02	Yes	MEC>C
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.049	1.9	<0.012	Yes	MEC>C
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.049	0.83	<0.024	Yes	MEC>C
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	5.9	30	<1.8	Yes	MEC>C
86	Fluoranthene	370	5.5	<0.028	No	MEC<C
87	Fluorene	14,000	6.7	<0.038	No	MEC<C
99	Phenanthrene	No criteria	15	<0.015	No	--
100	Pyrene	11,000	12	<0.027	No	MEC<C

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP (Step 7).

<sup>2</sup> Undetermined due to lack of data.

**4. WQBEL Calculations**

- a. If reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one or more of the three procedures contained in Section 1.4 of the SIP. These procedures include:
  - 1) If applicable and available, use of the wasteload allocation (WLA) established as part of a total maximum daily load (TMDL).
  - 2) Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).
  - 3) Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Regional Water Board.
- b. Water quality-based effluent limits (final) for these pollutants are established following the procedure based on the steady-state model, available in Section 1.4 of the SIP.

c. ExxonMobil submitted a Mixing Zone Study on May 1, 2006. If dilution credit is granted, then the Order will be opened. The Dominguez Channel is on 303 (d) list for benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, coliform, lead, phenanthrene, pyrene, and zinc (sediment), among other pollutants, no dilution credit is being considered in this tentative Order.

d. WQBELs Calculation Example

Using zinc as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order. The tables in Attachment J summarize the development and calculation of all WQBELs for this Order using the process described below.

A set of AMEL and MDEL values are calculated separately, one set for the protection of aquatic life and the other for the protection of human health. The AMEL and MDEL limitations for aquatic life and human health are compared, and the most restrictive AMEL and the most restrictive MDEL are selected as the WQBEL.

*Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL:*

**Step 1:** For each constituent requiring an effluent limit, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criteria determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

$$\begin{aligned} ECA &= C + D(C-B) && \text{when } C > B, \text{ and} \\ ECA &= C && \text{when } C < B, \end{aligned}$$

- Where
- C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators. In this Order a pH of 7.19 was used for pH-dependant criteria.
  - D = The dilution credit, and
  - B = The ambient background concentration

As discussed above, for this Order, dilution was not allowed; therefore:

$$ECA = C$$

For zinc the applicable water quality criteria are (reference Table F-8):

$$\begin{aligned} ECA_{acute} &= 95.14 \mu\text{g/L} \\ ECA_{chronic} &= 85.62 \mu\text{g/L} \end{aligned}$$

**Step 2:** For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times \text{Multiplier}_{acute} \text{ 99}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} \times \text{Multiplier}_{chronic} \text{ 99}$$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

For zinc, the following data was used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

No. of Samples	CV	ECA Multiplier <sub>acute 99</sub>	ECA Multiplier <sub>chronic 99</sub>
4	0.6	0.32108	0.52743

$$LTA_{acute} = 95.14 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.32108 = 30.55 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = 85.62 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.52743 = 45.15 \mu\text{g/L}$$

**Step 3:** Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

LTA = most limiting of  $LTA_{acute}$  or  $LTA_{chronic}$

For copper, the most limiting LTA was the  $LTA_{acute}$

$$LTA = 30.55 \mu\text{g/L}$$

**Step 4:** Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as a Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL) and Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times AMEL_{multiplier\ 95}$$

$$MDEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times MDEL_{multiplier\ 99}$$

AMEL multipliers are based on a 95<sup>th</sup> percentile occurrence probability, and the MDEL multipliers are based on the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile occurrence probability. If the number of samples is less than four (4), the default number of samples to be used is four (4).

For zinc, the following data was used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for aquatic life using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier <sub>MDEL 99</sub>	Multiplier <sub>AMEL 95</sub>
4	0.6	3.1145	1.5524

$$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = 30.55 \times 1.5524 = 47.42 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 30.55 \times 3.1145 = 95.137 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:

**Step 5:** For the ECA based on human health, set the AMEL equal to the  $ECA_{\text{human health}}$

$$AMEL_{\text{human health}} = ECA_{\text{human health}}$$

However, for zinc:

The  $ECA_{\text{human health}}$  for human health was not available. The zinc water quality criterion protective of human health for the consumption of water and organisms does not apply, as the receiving water does not support municipal and domestic supply (MUN) as an existing beneficial use. Therefore only the water quality criterion protective of human health for the consumption of organisms is applicable. However, since the CTR does not contain a numeric zinc criterion protective of human health for the consumption of organisms (only), it was not possible to develop zinc AMEL based on human health criteria.

**Step 6:** A zinc  $MDEL_{\text{human health}}$  could not be calculated because a zinc  $AMEL_{\text{human health}}$  was not available. However, for illustrative purposes, if a  $AMEL_{\text{human health}}$  was available, the following data and equation would have been used to develop the  $MDEL_{\text{human health}}$ :

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier <sub>MDEL 99</sub>	Multiplier <sub>AMEL 95</sub>	Ratio
4	0.60	3.11	1.55	2.01

**Step 7:** Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health as the water-quality based effluent limit for the Order.

For zinc :

$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}}$	$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}}$	$AMEL_{\text{human health}}$	$MDEL_{\text{human health}}$
47.42 $\mu\text{g/L}$	95.14 $\mu\text{g/L}$	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

The lowest (most restrictive) effluent limits are based on aquatic toxicity and were incorporated into this Order. For zinc there is no human health criteria; therefore, the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life criteria are established as the WQBELs. These limits will be protective of aquatic life.

5. WQBELs based on Basin Plan Objectives

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the proposed permit. The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters and references the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*, a maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86 °F is included in the proposed permit. The white paper evaluated the

optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. The new temperature effluent limit is reflective of new information available that indicates that the 100°F temperature is not protective of aquatic organisms. A survey was completed for several kinds of fish and the 86°F temperature was found to be protective. The Basin Plan states that "in waters designated for water contact recreation, the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 mL (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 mL".

Ammonia exists in two forms - un-ionized ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) and the ammonium ion ( $\text{NH}_4$ ). They are both toxic, but the neutral, un-ionized ammonia species ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) is much more toxic. The form of ammonia is primarily a function of pH, but it is also affected by temperature and other factors.

There is insufficient monitoring data to determine ammonia has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of a water quality objective. Therefore, no limit is given but the Discharger is required to monitor ammonia.

#### 6. Final WQBELs

A summary of WQBELs are described in Table F-10.

Table F-10. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations: Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5.8	--
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	83	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	95	--
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.1	--
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.1	--
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.1	--
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.1	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	12	--
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 mL		1
pH	Units	--	6.5
Temperature	°F	--	86

<sup>1</sup>Fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200 MPN/100 mL (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for consecutive discharge days), nor shall more than 10 percent of the total samples during the consecutive discharge days exceed 400 MPN/100mL.

## 7. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative "no toxics in toxic amounts" criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. The existing Order contains acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements in accordance with the Basin Plan, in which the acute toxicity objective for discharges dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90 percent, with no single test having less than 70 percent survival. Annual acute toxicity data for the years 2003 through 2005 submitted by the Discharger showed 100, 73, 0 and 0 percent survival rates. Consistent with Basin Plan requirements, this Order carries over the acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements from the previous Order.

In addition to the Basin Plan requirements, Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters.

Since the discharge from the Discharge Point No. 001 is an intermittent discharge, it is not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Therefore, no chronic toxicity effluent limitation will be required in this Order.

## D. Final Effluent Limitations

Section 402(o) of the CWA and 40 CFR §122.44(l) require that effluent limitations or conditions in reissued Orders be at least as stringent as those in the existing Orders based on the submitted sampling data. Effluent limitations for oil and grease, TOC, fecal coliform, xylene, pH, and acute toxicity are being carried over from the previous Order (Order No. 01-129). Removal of these numeric limitations would constitute backsliding under CWA section 402(o). The Regional Water Board has determined that these numeric effluent limitations continue to be applicable to the Facility. Effluent limitations for temperature have been revised to reflect WQO changes in the Basin Plan and Thermal Plan. A discharge flow of 10 million gallons per day (MGD) has been established based on maximum flow discharged in the past. Effluent limitations for chromium (VI), copper, lead, zinc, mercury, nickel, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate were calculated because the Facility's discharge was found to have reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria for these parameters. The recalculated values for copper, lead and zinc are slightly higher than the existing limitations for Discharge Point No.001b in the previous Order No.01-129. In accordance with anti-backsliding requirements, the MDELs for copper, lead and zinc have been carried over to this Order. Since the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) for total chromium was well below MDEL of 0.6 mg/l for total chromium in the previous Order, and there are no water quality criteria available to perform a reasonable

potential analysis, effluent limitations for total chromium will be removed from this Order. However, the Facility will be required to continue to sample and analyze for total chromium to monitor the levels when a discharge does occur. Though there was no reasonable potential for chromium (VI) to exceed water quality criteria based on one detected value, this Order includes a WQBEL for daily maximum chromium (VI) limitation of 82.5 µg/L.

1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

The effluent limitation for total chromium has been removed from this Order. The MEC for total chromium was well below the effluent limitation in the existing Order and there are no water quality criteria to perform a reasonable potential analysis. The monitoring data submitted by the Discharger is considered new information by the Regional Board. The removal of effluent limitation for total chromium is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR §131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Any impact on existing water quality will be insignificant, as this Order contains an effluent limitation for chromium (VI), which is a more toxic form of chromium.

2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16. Compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. The impact on existing water quality will be insignificant since the discharge is infrequent and temporally limited.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on oil and grease, TSS, settleable solids, COD, total organic carbon, and xylene. Restrictions on oil and grease, total organic carbon, and xylene are discussed in Section IV. B.2.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved prior to May 30, 2000, by USEPA. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted prior to May 30, 2000, to USEPA, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to section 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Consistent with the previous Order, mass-based effluent limitations for the periodic discharge of storm water from the Facility are not included in this Order.



Table F-11. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations: Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Effluent Limitations	
			Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Flow	mgd	10	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	--	--
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	110	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	75		
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75		
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.2		
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	83		
Fecal Coliform <sup>1</sup>	MPN/ 100mL		1	
Xylene	µg/L	10	--	--
Copper	µg/L	5.8	--	--
Lead	µg/L	14	--	--
Zinc	µg/L	95	--	--
Nickel	µg/L	14	--	--
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	--	--
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.1	--	--
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.1	--	--
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.1	--	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	12	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	µg/L	100		
pH	Units	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	°F	--	--	86
Acute Toxicity	% survival		2	

<sup>1</sup> Fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200 MPN/100mL (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for consecutive discharge days), nor shall more than 10 percent of the total samples during the consecutive discharge days exceed 400 MPN/100 mL

<sup>2</sup> Survival of aquatic organisms in 96-hour bioassays of undiluted waste shall be no less than:  
 • Minimum of 70% for any one bioassay  
 • Median of 90% for any three or more consecutive bioassays

#### E. Interim Effluent Limitations

Interim effluent limitations for copper, lead and zinc were included in the previous Order. The Facility was required to comply by August 10, 2006, with the final WQBELs for copper, lead, and zinc. On July 24, 2006, the Discharger sent a Request for Extension of Interim Effluent Limitations to the Regional Water Board. The extension was requested until such time as TMDLs for copper, lead, and zinc are promulgated and put into effect for the Dominguez Channel. Although the Regional Water Board acknowledges the Discharger's efforts in supporting TMDL development, extension of the compliance deadline will only be granted till May 17, 2010 (final date of the end of SIP 10 year extension). The current schedule for completion of TMDLs for these pollutants is 2009. Although the Discharger has had 5 years to implement controls to ensure compliance with the final WQBELs for copper, lead and zinc analysis for this Order show that the discharge still has reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria for these parameters. In order to ensure the control of the discharge of pollutants for which the Dominguez Channel is exceeding applicable water quality criteria, the Facility will be required to comply with the final WQBELs for copper, lead, and zinc effective May 17, 2010.

In addition, this Order contains limitations for mercury, nickel, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. Based on effluent monitoring data, the Discharger may be unable to comply with these limitations. As a result, this Order contains interim limitations for mercury, nickel, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate and a compliance schedule that allows the Discharger up to May 17, 2010, to comply with the final effluent limitations. Within one year after the effective date of this Order, the Discharger must prepare and submit a compliance plan that describes the steps that will be taken to ensure compliance with applicable limitations, based on WQBELs.

40 CFR § 131.38(e) provides conditions under which interim effluent limitations and compliance schedules may be issued. The SIP allows inclusion of an interim limitation with a specific compliance schedule included in an NPDES permit for priority pollutants if the limitation for the priority pollutant is based on CTR criteria and the Discharger demonstrates that it is infeasible to achieve immediate compliance with the effluent limitations. Based on existing data, it appears that it is infeasible for the Discharger to immediately comply with the CTR-based effluent limitations for mercury, nickel, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate interim effluent limitations and compliance schedule are included in the tentative Order.

Pursuant to the SIP (Section 2.2.1, Interim Requirements under a Compliance Schedule), when compliance schedules are established in an Order, interim limitations must be included based on current treatment facility performance or existing permit limitations, whichever is more stringent to maintain existing water quality. Because effluent limitations for mercury, nickel, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate were not included in the previous Order, the MEC will serve as the interim effluent limitation. It should be noted that the Regional Water Board may take appropriate enforcement actions if interim limitations and requirements are not met.

The SIP requires that the Regional Water Board establish other interim requirements such as requiring the Discharger to develop a pollutant minimization plan and/or source control measures and participate in the activities necessary to achieve the final effluent limitations. These interim limitations shall be effective from October 6, 2007, until May 17, 2010, after which, the Discharger shall demonstrate compliance with the final effluent limitations.

**Table F- 12. Interim Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Unit	Maximum Daily Effluent Limit
Copper	µg/L	74
Lead	µg/L	279
Mercury	µg/L	0.3
Nickel	µg/L	34
Zinc	µg/L	495
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	2.2
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	2
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	1
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	30

The Discharger is required to develop and submit a Compliance Plan, as discussed in Section VI.C.4 of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements.

F. Land Discharge Specifications

[Not Applicable]

G. Reclamation Specifications

[Not Applicable]

**V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

A. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (section 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan.

B. Groundwater

[Not Applicable]

**VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

[Not Applicable]

## B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the discharge from Discharge Point No. 001, as monitored at Monitoring Location M-001, will be required as shown in MRP (Attachment E of this Order). To determine compliance with effluent limitations, the proposed MRP carries forward monitoring requirements for storm water runoff from the previous Order (No. 01-129) with some modifications. In the tentative monitoring and reporting program, monitoring requirements for total flow, temperature, pH, oil and grease, suspended solids, BOD<sub>5</sub> at 20°C, turbidity, fecal coliform, acute toxicity, total organic carbon (TOC), ammonia(as N), chromium(VI), total chromium, copper, lead, zinc and BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene) are carried over from the previous permit. Monitoring requirements have been added for the following pollutants since the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above applicable CTR criterion: mercury, nickel, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. Monitoring for silver and thallium have been added since receiving water concentrations for these pollutants were higher than applicable water quality criteria. Also, monitoring of COD has been added.

## C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) 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 time period and measures mortality. This Order includes limitations for acute toxicity, and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the effluent limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Effluent Limitations, Section IV.A.1.a.

## D. Receiving Water Monitoring

### 1. Surface Water

The previous monitoring and reporting requirements for receiving water have been revised based on the nature of the discharge and the infrequency of discharge to the receiving water. Receiving water monitoring requirements have been revised to be consistent with the requirements of other recently adopted Orders by this Regional Water Board for dischargers to inland surface waters.

This Order includes receiving water limitations and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP (Attachment E) to determine compliance with the receiving water limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Receiving Water Limitations, Section V.A. Monitoring for temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen in the downstream receiving water is included in the tentative permit. The Facility is required to perform general observations of the receiving water when discharges occur and report the observations in the monitoring report. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of: floating or suspended matter, discoloration, aquatic life, visible film, sheen or coating, and fungi, slime, or objectionable growths.

The Discharger is required to monitor the upstream receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants at Monitoring Location R-001. The Discharger must analyze temperature, pH, and hardness of the upstream receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis.

2. Groundwater

[Not Applicable]

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Storm water monitoring requirements

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the SWPPP, rainfall monitoring and visual storm water monitoring requirements have been carried over from the previous Order.

2. Sediment monitoring

Sediment monitoring established in Order No. 01-129 have been carried over as part of the Regional Water Board effort to collect data to monitor water quality and sediment in the Dominguez Channel. It is consistent with other dischargers to the Dominguez Channel. Annual sediment monitoring for sediment grain size, total organic carbon, total petroleum hydrocarbons, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, PCBs, PAHs, DDT, odor and color have been carried over from Order No. 01-129. Since the Torrance Refinery ceased treated groundwater discharge in 2003, it is discharging only storm water (in addition to small volumes of steam condensate) during large storm events. Therefore, the Facility does not contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water and chronic toxicity sediment monitoring requirements are removed from the MRP.

## VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. Federal Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

Section 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) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in sections 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).

2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions

Regional Water Board Standard Provisions are based on the CWA, USEPA regulations, and the Water Code.

## B. Special Provisions

### 1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

### 2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan. This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions.

### 3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

This provision is based on section 122.44(k) which includes the requirement to continue updating a SWPPP.

### 4. Compliance Schedules

#### a. Compliance Plan

- 1) The interim limitations stipulated in section IV.A.2 of this Order for copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate shall be in effect for a period not to extend beyond May 17, 2010. Thereafter, the Discharger shall comply with the final effluent limitations specified in section IV.A.1 of this Order.
- 2) The Discharger shall develop and submit, within 1 year of the effective date of this Order a compliance plan that will identify the measures that will be taken to reduce the concentrations of copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in their discharge. This plan must evaluate options to achieve compliance with the final effluent limitations within the deadline specified above.
- 3) The Discharger shall submit annual reports to describe the progress of studies and or actions undertaken to reduce contaminant concentrations in the effluent, and to achieve compliance with the limitations in this Order by the deadline specified above. The Regional Water Board shall receive the first annual progress report at the same time the annual summary report is due, as required in section X.D of the MRP (Attachment E).

#### b. Pollutant Minimization Plan (PMP)

- 1) The Discharger shall develop a PMP to maintain effluent concentrations of copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at or below the effluent limitations specified in Final Effluent Limitations section IV.A.1.a of this Order. The PMP shall include the following:

- a) Annual review and quarterly monitoring of the potential sources of these constituents;
- b) Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining effluent concentrations at or below the effluent limitation;
- c) Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures consistent with the control strategy;
- d) An annual status report that shall be sent to the Regional Water Board at the same time the annual summary report is submitted in accordance with section X.D of the MRP (Attachment E), and include:
  - (i) All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
  - (ii) A list of potential sources of each contaminant;
  - (iii) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
  - (iv) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

5. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

This provision is based on the requirements of section 122.41(e) and the previous Order.

6. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

[Not Applicable]

7. Other Special Provisions

a. Emergency Provision

Under normal operating conditions and typical wet weather events, the Discharger is required to maintain effluent flow of 10 mgd or less. This anticipated flow is based on maximum flow during the last 10 years of monitoring data and was recorded in February 1998. During an emergency storm event, flow restriction for this discharge could lead to potential flooding in the refinery which could result in additional pollutants contaminating the storm water. Therefore, during an emergency storm event, defined in this Order as the 24-hour, 50-year storm event, the Discharger may exceed a 10 mgd discharge to the receiving water. In the event of an emergency storm condition discharge, the Discharger shall continue to comply with effluent limitations for all pollutants.

## VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the ExxonMobil Oil Corporation. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

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

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board offices on July 19, 2007, by 5:00 p.m.

C. Hearing Date and Location

The Regional Board is scheduled to hold a public hearing on:

September 6, 2007 at 9:00 AM  
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California  
700 North Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California

Please check the Regional Board website (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/>) for the most up to date public hearing location as it is subject to change.

D. Availability of Documents

The Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), related documents, tentative requirements, comments received, and other information received on the discharge are available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at the following address:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Los Angeles Region  
320 West 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200  
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Arrangements for file review and/or obtaining copies of the documents may be made by calling the Los Angeles Regional Board at (213) 576-6600. The entire file will become a part of the administrative record of this proceeding, irrespective of whether individual documents are specifically referenced during the hearing. The entire file will not be present in the hearing room. Should any interested persons desire staff to bring to the hearing any particular documents that are not included in the agenda packet, they must submit a written or electronic request to staff during business hours, not later than [5] business days before the hearing. The request must identify the documents with enough specificity for staff to locate them.

E. Nature of Hearing

This proceeding will be a formal adjudicatory proceeding. For such proceedings, the Regional Board follows procedures established by the State Water Resources Control Board, which are set forth in regulations commencing with section 647 of title 23 of the California Code of



Regulations, in particular, Article 2, commencing with section 648. While this proceeding is formal, as an administrative proceeding, the Board does not generally require the prior identification or cross examination of witnesses, or other procedures not specified in this notice, that might typically be expected of parties in a courtroom.

F. Communications with Staff Before the Hearing

The lead staff member responsible for this item is:

Name: Mazhar Ali  
Address: 320 West 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90013  
Telephone: 213-576-6652  
Fax: 213-576-6660  
Email: mali@waterboards.ca.gov

G. Parties to the Hearing

The following are the parties to this proceeding:

1. The Applicant/Permittee: ExxonMobil Oil Corp. (Torrance Refinery)

2. Regional Board Staff: Cassandra Owens, Chief  
Industrial Permitting Unit

Mazhar Ali, Industrial Permitting Unit

Any other persons requesting party status must submit a written or electronic request to staff not later than [20] business days before the hearing. All parties will be notified if other persons are so designated.

H. Public Comments and Submittal of Evidence

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the tentative waste discharge requirements, or submit evidence for the Board to consider, are invited to submit them in writing to the above address. To be evaluated and responded to by staff, included in the Board's agenda folder, and fully considered by the Board, written comments must be received no later than close of business on July 19, 2007. Comments or evidence received after that date will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Board for consideration, but only included in administrative record with express approval of the Chair during the hearing. Additionally, if the Board receives only supportive comments, the permit may be placed on the Board's consent calendar, and approved without an oral testimony.

I. Hearing Procedure

The meeting, in which the hearing will be a part of, will start at 9:00 a.m. Interested persons are invited to attend. Staff will present the matter under consideration, after which oral statements from parties or interested persons will be heard. For accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in writing. The Board will include in the administrative record written transcriptions of oral testimony that is actually presented at the hearing. Oral testimony may be limited to 30 minutes maximum or less for each speaker, depending on the number of persons wishing to be heard. Parties or persons with similar concerns or opinions are encouraged to choose one representative to speak. At the conclusion of testimony, the Board will deliberate in open or close session, and render a decision.

Parties or persons with special procedural requests should contact staff. Any procedure not specified in this hearing notice will be waived pursuant to section 648(d) of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Objections to any procedure to be used during this hearing must be submitted in writing not later than close of 15 business days prior to the date of the hearing. Procedural objections will not be entertained at the hearing.

If there should not be a quorum on the scheduled date of this meeting, all cases will be automatically continued to the next scheduled meeting on September 6, 2007. A continuance will not extend any time set forth herein.

J. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Water Board's action to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Office of Chief Counsel  
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street  
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

## ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

### 1. Objectives

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost and pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

### 2. Planning and Organization

#### a. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E). The SWPPP shall clearly identify the related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

#### b. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this Order. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this Order. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

3. Site Map

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-½ x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

TABLE A  
FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL  
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION</b></p> <p>Form Pollution Prevention Team Review other plans</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ASSESSMENT PHASE</b></p> <p>Develop a site map Identify potential pollutant sources Inventory of materials and chemicals List significant spills and leaks Identify non-storm water discharges Assess pollutant Risks</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE</b></p> <p>Non-structural BMPs Structural BMPs Select activity and site-specific BMPs</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>IMPLEMENTATION PHASE</b></p> <p>Train employees Implement BMPs Conduct recordkeeping and reporting</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EVALUATION / MONITORING</b></p> <p>Conduct annual site evaluation Review monitoring information Evaluate BMPs Review and revise SWPPP</p>

The following information shall be included on the site map:

- a. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.
- b. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil-water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
- c. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
- d. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks have occurred.
- e. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

#### 4. List of Significant Materials

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

#### 5. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

- a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

i. Industrial Processes

Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

ii. Material Handling and Storage Areas

Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

iii. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.

iv. Significant Spills and Leaks

Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water. The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this Order.

v. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources not authorized by this Order. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

All un-authorized non-storm water discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the un-authorized non-storm water discharges and associated drainage area.

The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of un-authorized non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

vi. Soil Erosion

Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

- b. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with Section 7. below.

6. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

- a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described above to determine:
- i. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and
  - ii. Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.
- b. Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in Section 7 below.

7. Storm Water Best Management Practices

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections 5 and 6, above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

TABLE B  
 EXAMPLE

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND  
 CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES  
 SUMMARY

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery.  Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks.  Hosing or washing down fuel oil fuel area.  Leaking storage tanks.  Rainfall running off fuel oil, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area.	fuel oil	Use spill and overflow protection.  Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area.  Cover fueling area.  Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area.  Implement proper spill prevention control program.  Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to preventive tank and line leaks.  Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur.  Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

Facility operators shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

a. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see Section 7.b, below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:



i. Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping generally consist of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

ii. Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil-water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.

iii. Spill Response

This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.

iv. Material Handling and Storage

This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

v. Employee Training

This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.

vi. Waste Handling/Recycling

This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

vii. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting

This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.

viii. Erosion Control and Site Stabilization

This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.

ix. Inspections

This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up

procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.

x. Quality Assurance

This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

b. Structural BMPs

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in Section 7.a. above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

i. Overhead Coverage

This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

ii. Retention Ponds

This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.

iii. Control Devices

This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.

iv. Secondary Containment Structures

This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.

v. Treatment

This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil-water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

8. SWPPP General Requirements

- a. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.
- b. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum

- requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions.
- c. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.
  - d. The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Order.
  - e. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement by the deadlines specified in this Order due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.
  - f. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

**ATTACHMENT H – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS (ML)**

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in ppb ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the State Water Board and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs.

Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide	1.0	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
<b>Chloroform</b>	0.5	2
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

\*The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Benzo (a) Anthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		10		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		10		
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5		
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene		10	10	
3-Methyl-Chlorophenol	5	1		
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	10		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2	
Anthracene		10	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene		10	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10		
Chrysene		10	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2		
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05	
Fluorene		10	0.1	
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
<b>Hexachlorobenzene</b>	5	1		
<b>Hexachlorobutadiene</b>	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol **	1	1		50
<b>Pyrene</b>		10	0.05	

\* With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1,000; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1,000.

\*\* Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

Table 2c – INORGANICS*	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

\* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
alpha-BHC	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-BHC	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
Delta-BHC	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
<b>Endrin</b>	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5
<b>PCB 1221</b>	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

\* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

**Techniques:**

GC - Gas Chromatography

GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry  
HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)  
LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography  
FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption  
GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption  
HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption  
CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption  
ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma  
ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry  
SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)  
DCP - Direct Current Plasma  
COLOR - Colorimetric

**ATTACHMENT I – PRIORITY POLLUTANTS**

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
1	Antimony	7440360	
2	Arsenic	7440382	
3	Beryllium	7440417	
4	Cadmium	7440439	
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	
6	Copper	7440508	
7	Lead	7439921	
8	Mercury	7439976	
9	Nickel	7440020	
10	Selenium	7782492	
11	Silver	7440224	
12	Thallium	7440280	
13	Zinc	7440666	
14	Cyanide	57125	
15	Asbestos	1332214	
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	
17	Acrolein	107028	
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	
19	Benzene	71432	
20	Bromoform	75252	
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	
22	Chlorobenzene	108907	
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	
24	Chloroethane	75003	
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758	
26	Chloroform	67663	
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	
39	Toluene	108883	
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	



CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	
54	Phenol	108952	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	
56	Acenaphthene	83329	
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	
58	Anthracene	120127	
59	Benzidine	92875	
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	108601	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	
73	Chrysene	218019	
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	
86	Fluoranthene	206440	
87	Fluorene	86737	
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193395	
93	Isophorone	78591	
94	Naphthalene	91203	
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	
99	Phenanthrene	85018	
100	Pyrene	129000	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	
102	Aldrin	309002	
103	alpha-BHC	319846	
104	beta-BHC	319857	

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
105	gamma-BHC	58899	
106	delta-BHC	319868	
107	Chlordane	57749	
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	
111	Dieldrin	60571	
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078	
115	Endrin	72208	
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	
117	Heptachlor	76448	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	
119	PCB-1016	12674112	
120	PCB-1221	11104282	
121	PCB-1232	11141165	
122	PCB-1242	53469219	
123	PCB-1248	12672296	
124	PCB-1254	11097691	
125	PCB-1260	11096825	
126	Toxaphene	8001352	

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using methods described in 40 CFR Part 136



Attachment J  
Draft Reasonable Potential Analysis (Per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of SIP)

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health or consumption of:		REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)				HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS			
				C = Chronic CMC (d)	C = Chronic CMC (d)	C = Chronic CMC (d)	C = Chronic CMC (d)	Meals & entertain.	Meals & entertain.	Enter the detected concentration (µg/L)	If all B & ND is MDL-C?	If B-C, effluent limit required	The 3 - other Info. 7	RPA Result- Need Limit?	Reason	AMEL hh = ECA = C * H * MEEL / MEEL multiplier	MODEL Hh
83	2,6-Dinitrobenzene	µg/L	No Criteria														
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	No Criteria														
85	1,2-Dibromofluorane	µg/L	6.5														
86	Fluorobenzene	µg/L	6.7														
87	Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L															
88	Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L															
89	Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L															
90	Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L															
91	Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L															
92	Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L															
93	Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L															
94	Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L															
95	Nitrobenzene	µg/L	No Criteria														
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L															
97	N-Nitrosodipropylamine	µg/L															
98	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L															
99	Nitrobenzene	µg/L															
100	Peracetic acid	µg/L															
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	No Criteria														
102	Adrin	µg/L															
103	alpha-BHC	µg/L															
104	beta-BHC	µg/L															
105	delta-BHC	µg/L															
106	Chlordane	µg/L															
107	Chlordane	µg/L															
108	4,4'-DDE	µg/L															
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	µg/L															
110	4,4'-DDE	µg/L															
111	Dieldrin	µg/L															
112	alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L															
113	beta-Endosulfan	µg/L															
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L															
115	Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L															
116	Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L															
117	Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L															
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L															
119-123	PCP - sum (B)	µg/L															
124	Toxaphene	µg/L															

Notes:  
1 = Undetermined due to lack of data  
2 = Undetermined due to lack of CTR Water Quality Criteria  
3 = Water Quality Criteria  
3 = Background receiving water data

CTR#	Parameters	AQMATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS											LIMITS		Recommendation	Comment	
		ECA acetic multiplier (0.7)	LTA acetic multiplier	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic multiplier	AMEL multiplier	AMEL ac multiplier	MOEL multiplier	MOEL ac multiplier	Lowest LTA	Lowest chronic LTA	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MOEL				
1	Antimony															No Limit	
2	Arsenic															No Limit	
3	Beryllium															No Limit	
4	Bromine															No Limit	
5	Chromium (III)															No Limit	
6	Chromium (VI)															No Limit	
7	Copper	0.32	1.95	0.53	1.97	1.96	1.95	2.85	3.11	5.793133	2.85	5.78				No Limit	
8	Lead	0.32	70.90	0.53	4.39	4.38	1.95	5.97	3.11	13.95119	0.6577	0.6577				No Limit	
9	Nickel															No Limit	
10	Selenium	0.32	24.00	0.53	4.37	4.37	1.95	6.78	3.11	13.60955	6.78189	13.60955				No Limit	
11	Silver	0.32	0.72	0.53	0.72	0.72	1.95	1.11	3.11	2.235294	1.11420	2.23529				No Limit	
12	Thallium															No Limit	
13	Zinc	0.32	30.95	0.53	45.16	30.55	1.95	47.42	3.11	95.13742	47.42	95.14				No Limit	
14	Aluminum															No Limit	
16	2,3,7,8 TCDF															No Limit	
17	Aroclor															No Limit	
18	Acrylonitrile															No Limit	
19	Benzene															No Limit	
20	Bromodioxin															No Limit	
21	Carbon Tetrachloride															No Limit	
22	Chlorobenzene															No Limit	
23	Chlorobromomethane															No Limit	
24	Chloroethane															No Limit	
25	Chloroethene															No Limit	
26	Chloroform															No Limit	
27	Dichlorodimethyl ether															No Limit	
28	Dichlorodioxane															No Limit	
29	1,1-Dichloroethane															No Limit	
30	1,2-Dichloroethane															No Limit	
31	1,1-Dichloroethene															No Limit	
32	1,2-Dichloroethene															No Limit	
33	1,3-Dichlorobenzene															No Limit	
34	Ethylbenzene															No Limit	
35	Methyl Bromide															No Limit	
36	Methyl Chloride															No Limit	
37	Methylene Chloride															No Limit	
38	Tetrachloroethane															No Limit	
39	Toluene															No Limit	
40	1,2-Trichloroethane															No Limit	
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane															No Limit	
42	Trichlorobenzene															No Limit	
43	Trichloroethylene															No Limit	
44	Vinyl Chloride															No Limit	
45	2-Chloroethanol															No Limit	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol															No Limit	
47	4,6-Dichloro-2-methyl-4-(5-Dimethylphenyl)-2,4-Dinitrophenol															No Limit	
48	2,4-Dinitrophenol															No Limit	
49	2-Nitrophenol															No Limit	
50	2,4-Dinitrophenol															No Limit	
51	2,4-Dinitrophenol (6a P-shore mix)															No Limit	
52	2,4-Dinitrophenol (6a P-shore mix)															No Limit	
53	Pentachlorobenzene															No Limit	
54	Phenol															No Limit	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol															No Limit	
56	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol															No Limit	
57	Acenaphthylene															No Limit	
58	Anthracene															No Limit	
59	Benzo(a)anthracene															No Limit	
60	Benzo(b)fluoranthene															No Limit	
61	Benzo(k)fluoranthene															No Limit	
62	Benzo(a)pyrene															No Limit	
63	Benzo(a)phenanthrene															No Limit	
64	Benzo(b)fluoranthene															No Limit	
65	Benzo(e)fluoranthene															No Limit	
66	Benzo(g)fluoranthene															No Limit	
67	Benzo(h)fluoranthene															No Limit	
68	Benzo(i)fluoranthene															No Limit	
69	4-Bromobenzophenone															No Limit	
70	Bulk Benzophenone															No Limit	
71	2-Chlorobenzophenone															No Limit	
72	Chlorobenzophenone															No Limit	
73	Chlorobenzophenone															No Limit	
74	Chlorobenzophenone															No Limit	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene															No Limit	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene															No Limit	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene															No Limit	
78	1,2-Dichloroethane															No Limit	
79	Dibutyl Phthalate															No Limit	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate															No Limit	
81	Dio-n-butyl Phthalate															No Limit	
82	2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene															No Limit	

ID	Chemicals	ADVANTAGE LIFE CALCULATIONS					LIMITS			Recommendation	Comment
		ECA units multiplier (ft.2)	LTA acute multiplier	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic multiplier	Lowest LTA	Lowest LTA	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MOEL		
83	2,6-Dibenzodioxane									No Limit	
84	Dib-n-Octyl Phthalate									No Limit	
85	1,2-Dichloroethane									No Limit	
86	Fluoranthene									No Limit	
87	Hexachlorobenzene									No Limit	
88	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene									No Limit	
89	Hexachlorocyclohexadiene									No Limit	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene									No Limit	
91	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene									No Limit	
92	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene									No Limit	
93	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene									No Limit	
94	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene									No Limit	
95	Nitrobenzene									No Limit	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine									No Limit	
97	N-Nitrosodipropylamine									No Limit	
98	N-Nitrosodimethylamine									No Limit	
99	N-Nitrosodipropylamine									No Limit	
100	Pyrene									No Limit	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene									No Limit	
102	Alrin									No Limit	
103	alpha-BHC									No Limit	
104	beta-BHC									No Limit	
105	gamma-BHC									No Limit	
106	delta-BHC									No Limit	
107	Chlorobenzene									No Limit	
108	4,4'-DDT									No Limit	
109	4,4'-DDE (limited to DDT)									No Limit	
110	4,4'-DDD									No Limit	
111	alpha-Endosulfan									No Limit	
112	beta-Endosulfan									No Limit	
113	gamma-Endosulfan									No Limit	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate									No Limit	
115	Epithion Methyls									No Limit	
116	Heptachlor Epoxide									No Limit	
117	Heptachlor Epoxide									No Limit	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide									No Limit	
119-125	Perma sum 01									No Limit	
126	Permethrin									No Limit	

est:  
 = Undetermined due to lack of data  
 = Not detected in background water  
 = Water Quality Criteria  
 Background receiving water data