# California Regional Water Quality Control Board
## Los Angeles Region

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
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**Linda S. Adams**
*Cal/EPA Secretary*

**Arnold Schwarzenegger**
*Governor*


April 10, 2008

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
NO. 7000 0600 0029 1197 0321

Ms. Katherine Rubin
Manager of Wastewater Quality Compliance
City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1213
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Ms. Rubin:

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER, HARBOR GENERATING STATION FUEL STORAGE NORTH SKIM TANK, WILMINGTON, CALIFORNIA (NPDES NO. CA0056383, CI NO. 6004)**

Our letter dated March 20, 2008, transmitted the revised tentative Order for renewal of your permit to discharge wastes under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on April 3, 2008, reviewed the revised tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. R4-2008-0015 (copy attached) relative to the waste discharge requirements. Order No. R4-2008-0015 serves as your permit under the NPDES program and expires on March 10, 2013. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application for a new permit must be filed at least 180 days before the expiration date.

You are required to implement the *Monitoring and Reporting Program* (MRP) on the effective date (May 3, 2008) of Order No. R4-2008-0015. Your first monitoring report for the April – June reporting period is due by August 1, 2008. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, Attn: Information Technology Unit.

When submitting monitoring, technical reports, or any correspondence regarding the discharge under Order No. R4-2008-0015 to the Regional Water Board, please include a reference to *Compliance File No. CI 6004 and NPDES No. CA0056383* which will assure that the reports are directed to the appropriate file and staff. Please do not combine your discharge monitoring reports with other reports. Submit each type of report as a separate document.

If you have any questions, please call Rosario Aston at (213) 576-6653.

Sincerely,

Cassandra D. Owens, Chief
Industrial Permitting Unit

Attachments

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Phil Isorena, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality
Mr. William Paznokas, Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
Department of Health Services, Sanitary Engineering Section
California State Parks and Recreation
California Coastal Commission, South Coast Region
Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services
City of Wilmington
Mr. Tom Ford, Santa Monica BayKeeper
Dr. Mark Gold, Heal the Bay
Mr. Daniel Cooper, Lawyers for Clean Water
Mr. David Beckman, Natural Resources Defense Council
Mr. Brad Chow, City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power
Mr. Lawrence Kerrigan, City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power
Mr. Jae Kim, Tetra Tech

# CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

## LOS ANGELES REGION

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
Phone (213) 576 - 6600 • Fax (213) 576 - 6640
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## ORDER NO. R4-2008-0015
## NPDES NO. CA0056383

## WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR CITY OF LOS ANGELES, DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER HARBOR GENERATING STATION FUEL STORAGE NORTH SKIM TANK

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

**Table 1. Discharger Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Discharger** | **City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power** |
| **Name of Facility** | **Harbor Generating Station Fuel Storage North Skim Tank** |
| **Facility Address** | **100 North Fries Avenue** |
| | **Wilmington, CA 90744** |
| | **Los Angeles County** |
| The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge. | |

The discharge by the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power 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 Runoff and Fire Protection System Test Water Runoff | 33° 46' 11" N | 118° 15' 48" W | Los Angeles Inner Harbor (via storm drain on Fries Avenue) |

**Table 3. Administrative Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on: | April 3, 2008 |
| This Order shall become effective on: | May 3, 2008 |
| This Order shall expire on: | March 10, 2013 |
| 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. R4-2003-0028 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 pursuant thereto, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted pursuant thereto, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Tracy J. Egoscue, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on April 3, 2008.

Tracy J. Egoscue, Executive Officer

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## I. FACILITY INFORMATION

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

**Table 4. Facility Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Discharger** | City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power |
| **Name of Facility** | Harbor Generating Station Fuel Storage North Skim Tank |
| **Facility Address** | 100 North Fries Avenue |
| | Wilmington, CA 90744 |
| | Los Angeles County |
| **Facility Contact, Title, and Phone** | Brad Chow, Plant Superintendent, (310) 522-1336 |
| **Mailing Address** | 111 North Hope Street Room 1213<br>Los Angeles, CA 90051 |
| **Type of Facility** | Industrial – Electrical Generation Facility |
| **Facility Design Flow** | 142,000 gallons per day (GPD) |

## II. FINDINGS

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

1. **Background.** The City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging pursuant to Order No. R4-2003-0028 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0056383. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated May 23, 2007, and applied for a NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 142,000 gallons per day (GPD) of wastewater from Harbor Generating Station Fuel Storage North Skim Tank, hereinafter Facility. The application was deemed complete on May 23, 2007**.**

   For the 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. **Facility Description**. The Discharger owns and operates a fuel storage facility for the Harbor Generating Station, which generates electric power. The Facility is located at 100 North Fries Avenue, Wilmington, California. The Facility consists of one fuel storage tank with a capacity of 378,000 gallons and a loading dock. The storage tank area is covered with asphalt and encompasses approximately 27,000 square feet with a 10-foot earthen berm which is also covered with asphalt, providing secondary containment for the area. The storage tank is used for backup storage of No. 2 diesel fuel oil for the generating station. Storm water from the storage tank and loading dock areas is collected in a containment area and directed to a four-stage oil skim unit. The Discharger also maintains a fire protection system for the loading dock area that consists of 28 overhead sprinklers that utilize municipal water at rate of 100 gallons per minute (gpm) for 5 minutes during annual testing. During the testing, the loading dock fire protection system generates runoff and is also directed to the four-stage oil skim unit. Wastewater from the four-stage oil skim unit is discharged through Discharge Point No. 001 (see table on cover page) to a storm drain on Fries Avenue that discharges to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, a water of the United States. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

   The four-stage oil skim unit is designed to remove petroleum compounds and grease picked up by the storm water runoff and/or fire protection runoff prior to discharge to the storm drain on Fries Avenue. Skimmed oil is removed from the oil skim unit and is hauled off-site for legal disposal.

   The discharge of storm water runoff and fire protection test water runoff does not occur concurrently. There has been no discharge from the Facility since February 16, 2005, due to minimal storm water runoff and small amount of fire protection system test water runoff.

C. **Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (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).

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 other available information. 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 E and G through J 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 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[1], 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. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125, section 125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

G. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** 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 USEPA approved the State's 2006 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on June 28, 2007. 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 Facility discharges into Los Angeles Inner Harbor. The 2006 State Water Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired. The pollutants of concern include copper, dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane (DDT), polychlorinated byphenyls (PCBs), zinc, and sediment toxicity, including beach closure, and benthic community effects.

A TMDL has been developed for bacteria for the Inner Cabrillo Beach and the Main Ship Channel of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. The TMDL indicates that the waste load allocations[2] (WLAs) for storm drains in the Inner Harbor for summer, dry-weather, single sample bacterial densities are also zero (0) days of allowance exceedances. The WLAs for the rolling 30-day

[1] All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.
[2] Waste load allocations are expressed as allowable exceedance days because of bacterial density and frequency of single sample exceedances are the most relevant to public health protection.

geometric mean during any time period or monitoring site in Main Ship Channel or Inner Harbor is zero (0) days of allowable exceedances. Dry-weather urban runoff and storm water conveyed by the storm drains are major sources of elevated bacterial indicator densities to Inner Cabrillo Beach and the Main Ship Channel during dry and wet-weather. The discharge from the storm drain flows into Slip No. 5 of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, adjacent to the Main Ship Channel. The discharge is storm water runoff from a fuel storage facility and is not expected to contribute to elevated bacterial densities. Therefore, no effluent limitations for bacteria are included in this Order. However, this Order requires the Discharger to monitor for bacteria.

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. As discussed in the Fact Sheet, an exemption to this policy is applicable to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. Beneficial uses applicable to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor are as follows:

**Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

| Discharge Point | Receiving Water Name | Beneficial Use(s) |
|---|---|---|
| 001 | Los Angeles Inner Harbor (via a storm drain on Fries Avenue) | Existing:<br>Industrial service supply (IND); navigation (NAV); non-contact water recreation (REC-2); commercial and sport fishing (COMM); marine habitat (MAR); and rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE) [1].<br>Potential:<br>Water contact recreation (REC-1) and shellfish harvesting (SHELL). |

[1] One or more rare species utilize all oceans, bays, estuaries, and coastal wetlands for foraging and/or nesting.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

**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 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 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 is 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.

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 this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

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 Facility discharges into the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, within the enclosed bay, the wastewater is comprised primarily of storm water runoff and fire protection test water, 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. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

J. **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 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.

K. **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 18, 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 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. On January 22, 2008, the Discharger requested a compliance schedule of 2 1/2 years to comply with the more stringent CTR water quality criteria for copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-Equivalents, and zinc. This Order includes compliance schedules and interim effluent limitations. A detailed discussion of the basis for the compliance schedule(s) and interim effluent limitation(s) and/or discharge specifications is included in the Fact Sheet.

L. **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 C.F.R. § 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.

M. **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. 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.

N. **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. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

O. **Endangered Species Act.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

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 authorizes 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 Implementing State Law.** The provisions/requirements in subsection 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.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supercedes Order No. R4-2003-0028 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 pursuant thereto, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted pursuant thereto, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

## III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 142,000 GPD of storm water runoff from the storage tank area and loading dock fire protection system test water runoff as described in the findings. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.

B. 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 Los Angeles Inner Harbor, or other waters of the State, are prohibited.

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

D. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.

E. 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 pursuant thereto. If more stringent

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

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

G. Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order.

## IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

### A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

#### 1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

**Table 6. Effluent Limitations**

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average Monthly | Maximum Daily | Instantaneous Minimum | Instantaneous Maximum |
| *Conventional Pollutants* | | | | | |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) @ 20°C | mg/L | 20 | 30 | -- | -- |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | 50 | 75 | -- | -- |
| Oil and Grease | mg/L | 10 | 15 | -- | -- |
| pH | standard units | -- | -- | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| *Priority Pollutants* | | | | | |
| Copper, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 3 | 6 | -- | -- |
| Cyanide, Total (as CN) | µg/L | 0.50 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Lead, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 7 | 14 | -- | -- |
| Nickel, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 7 | 14 | -- | -- |
| TCDD-Equivalents | pg/L | 0.014 | 0.028 | -- | -- |
| Zinc, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 47 | 95 | -- | -- |
| *Non-conventional Pollutants* | | | | | |
| Phenols | mg/L | -- | 1.0 | -- | -- |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | 0.1 | 0.3 | -- | -- |
| Sulfides | mg/L | -- | 1.0 | -- | -- |
| Temperature | °F | -- | -- | -- | 86 |
| Turbidity | NTU | 50 | 75 | -- | -- |

b. There shall be no acute toxicity in the discharge. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:

(1) The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour our static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and

(2) No single test producing less than 70% survival. Compliance with the toxicity objectives will be determined by the method described in Section V of the MRP No. 6004 (Attachment E).

2. **Interim Effluent Limitations**

a. During the period beginning April 5, 2008, and ending on May 17, 2010, the Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following limitations at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP. 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 Effluent Limitations**

| Parameter | Units | Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 40 |
| Cyanide, Total (as CN) | µg/L | 6 |
| Lead, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 42 |
| Nickel, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 23 |
| TCDD-Equivalents | pg/L | 3.61 |
| Zinc, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 593 |

## B. Land Discharge Specifications

**[Not Applicable]**

## C. Reclamation Specifications

**[Not Applicable]**

## V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

### A. Surface Water Limitation

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 Los Angeles Inner Harbor:

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 $80^0$ 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, Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and USEPA on July 22, 2004, September 14, 2004, and May 19, 2005, respectively and is now in effect.

5. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.

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

**[Not Applicable]**

## 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.

o. 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.

p. 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.

q. 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.

r. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to the 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.

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

t. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, average monthly effluent limitation, maximum daily effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6653 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

u. Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. (Water Code § 1211.)

## B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

## 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 total and fecal coliform, enterococcus, and 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 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 Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

e. This Order may be reopened upon submission by the Discharger of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Water Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.

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

### 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 90 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

a. Discharger shall submit within 90 days of the effective date of this Order:

1) 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.

2) Updated Best Management Practices (BMPs) 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 BMPs 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.

3) A Spill Contingency Plan (or substituted with an updated version the Discharger's existing Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan).

Each plan 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 point; 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 storm water. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.

## 4. Pollutant Minimization Program

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) to maintain effluent concentrations of copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

a. Sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the RL; or

b. A sample result is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in MRP section X.B.4.

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

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

c. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the effluent to the wastewater treatment system;

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

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

f. 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:

1) All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
2) A list of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s); copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc;
3) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
4) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

**5. 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.

**6. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)**

**[Not Applicable]**

**7. Other Special Provisions**

**[Not Applicable]**

## 8. Compliance Schedules

a. The interim limitations stipulated in section IV.A.2.a. of this Order for copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc shall be in effect for a period not to extend beyond May 17, 2010. Thereafter, the Discharger shall comply with the limitations specified for copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc in section IV.A.1.a. of this Order.

b. The Discharger shall develop and submit, within 6 months 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, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc in their

discharge. This plan must evaluate options to achieve compliance with the final effluent limitations for these constituents within the deadline specified above.

c. The Discharger shall submit semi-annual reports to describe the progress of studies and or actions undertaken to reduce copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc 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 semi-annual progress report on August 1 following the permit effective date as required in section X.D of the MRP (Attachment E).

## 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. 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.

### C. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection E above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

In determining compliance with the AMEL, the following provisions shall also apply to all constituents:

1) If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the AMEL for that constituent, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the AMEL for that month;

2) If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any constituent, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later.

   When all sample results are greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), the numerical average of the analytical results of these five samples will be used for compliance determination.

   When one or more sample results are reported as “Not-Detected (ND)” or “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)” (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), the median value of these four samples shall be used for compliance determination. If one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median shall be the lower of the two middle values.

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

4) If only one sample was obtained for the month or more than a monthly period and the result exceeds the AMEL, then the Discharger is in violation of the AMEL.

### D. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (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.

### E. 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).

## F. 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

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

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$ where: $\Sigma x$ is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

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

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

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

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

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

**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.

**Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)**
DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

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

**Method Detection Limit (MDL)**
MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

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

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

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

**Ocean Waters**
The territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

**Persistent Pollutants**
Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

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

**Pollution Prevention**
Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Water Board.

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

**Satellite Collection System**
The portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

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

**Standard Deviation ($\sigma$)**
Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:
x is the observed value;
$\mu$ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and
n is the number of samples.

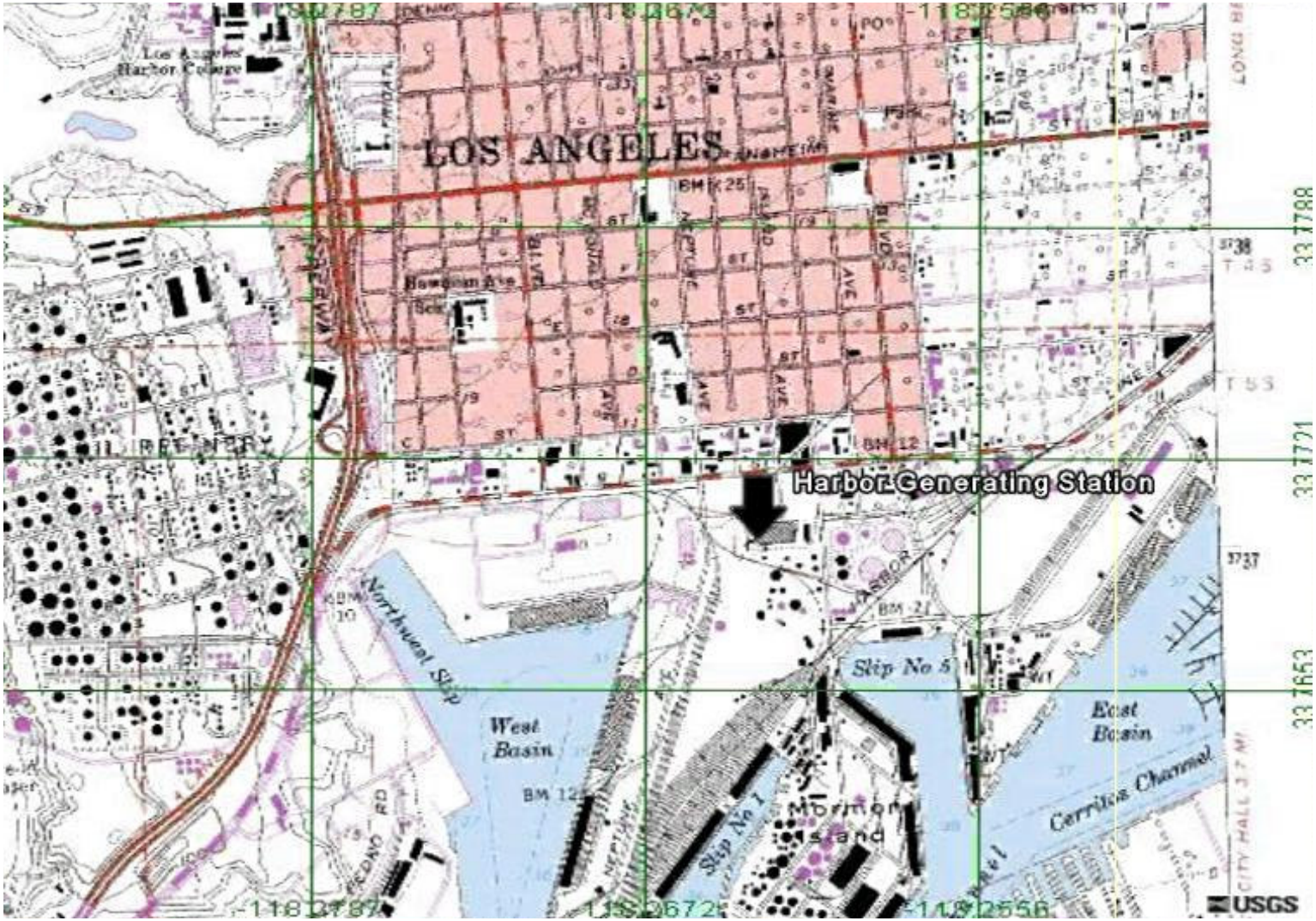
**Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)**
TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first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

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

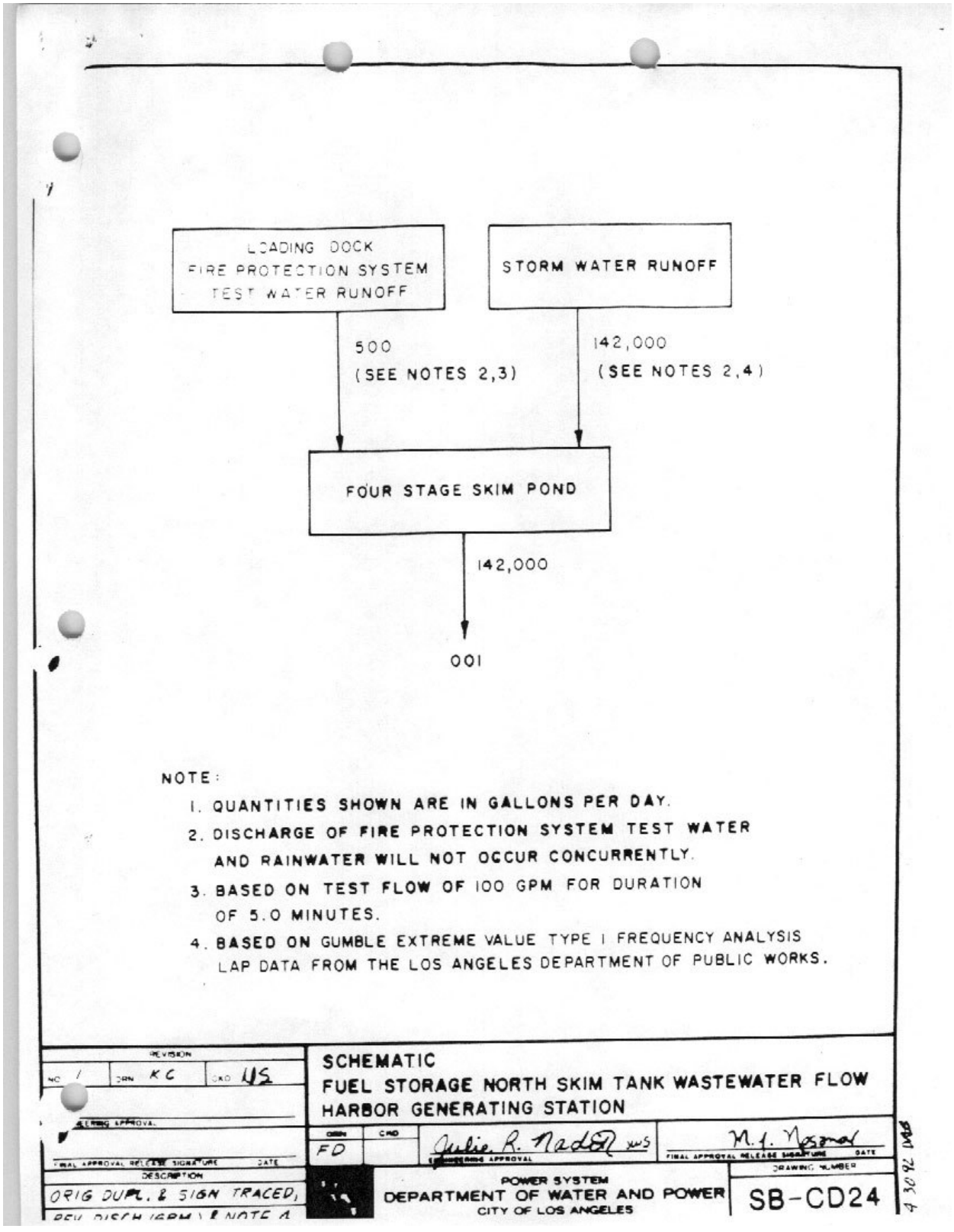
| | |
|---|---|
| AMEL | Average Monthly Effluent Limitation |
| B | Background Concentration |
| BAT | Best Available Technology Economically Achievable |
| Basin Plan | *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* |
| BCT | Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology |
| BMP | Best Management Practices |
| BMPPP | 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 | City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power |
| 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 | Harbor Generating Station Fuel Storage North Skim Tank |
| GPD | gallons per day |
| IC | Inhibition Coefficient |
| $IC_{15}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited |
| $IC_{25}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited |
| $IC_{40}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited |
| $IC_{50}$ | 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 | *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* |
| Regional Water Board | California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region |
| RPA | Reasonable Potential Analysis |
| SCP | Spill Contingency Plan |
| SIP | State Implementation Policy (*Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)* |
| 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 | *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* |
| 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 |
| $TU_c$ | 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 – MAP



## ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



# ATTACHMENT D – 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 Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California 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 yet 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, United States Environmental Protection Agency (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]:

**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)]; and

**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

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

6) "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, I.G.4, 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)(i)(A)];

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

should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)]; and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(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 (24-hour notice) [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 Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [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 below (24-hour notice) [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 Water Code [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

**1.** 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)].

**2.** 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 [section 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

### 1. 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 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 Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above [section 122.22(b)(1)];

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

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board [section 122.22(b)(3)].

**4.** If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board 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 Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

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

## C. Monitoring Reports

**1.** Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order [section 122.22(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)].

**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 that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order [section 122.41(l)(1)(ii)].

**3.** The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that 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)].

### 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 above [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 Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

**B.** 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*].

**C.** 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)*].

**D.** 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)*].

**E.** 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 (µg/L) [section 122.42(a)(1)(i)];

b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/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 section 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 (µg/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 section 122.44(f) [section 122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

## ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP NO. 6004)

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### List of Tables

## ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) NO. 6004

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 Quality Control Board (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

**1.** An effluent sampling station shall be established for the point of discharge (Discharge Point No. 001 [Latitude 33° 46' 11", Longitude 118° 15' 48"]) and shall be located 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 in 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 Public Health 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 ELAP 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 H) 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 H 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 H;

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 March 12, 2007);

3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment H;

4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment H, 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 chain of custody, including but not limited to data 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 and to insure accuracy of measurements, or 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 for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.

**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.

**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.

**Q.** Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Public Health, in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

## 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 | EFF-001 | Shall be located where a representative sample of the effluent can be obtained before discharge to the storm drain on Fries Avenue (Latitude 33° 46' 11" N; Longitude 118° 15' 48" W) |
| -- | RSW-001 | Shall be located 50 feet upstream from the discharge point of the storm drain to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor |

## III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

**[Not Applicable]**

## IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

**1.** The Discharger shall monitor storm water runoff and loading dock fire protection system test water runoff at EFF-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 | GPD | Estimated | 1/Day[1] | [2] |
| *Conventional Pollutants* | | | | |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) @ 20°C | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| pH | standard units | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Oil and Grease | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| *Priority Pollutants* | | | | |
| Copper, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Cyanide, Total (as CN) | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Lead, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Nickel, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| TCDD-Equivalents[4] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Zinc, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Priority Pollutants[5] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Year | [2] |
| *Non-conventional Pollutants* | | | | |
| Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N) | mg/L | Grab | 1/Year | [2] |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Grab | 1/Year | [2] |
| Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C | µmhos/cm | Grab | 1/Year | [2] |
| Methyl Tertiary-butyl Ether | µg/L | Grab | 1/Year | [2] |
| Phenols | mg/L | Grab | 1/Dischage Event[3] | [2,6] |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Sulfides | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Temperature | °F | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Tertiary Butyl Alcohol | µg/L | Grab | 1/Year | [2] |
| Total Organic Carbon | mg/L | Grab | 1/Year | [2] |
| Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (both gasoline and diesel fractions) | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2,7] |
| Turbidity | NTU | Grab | 1/Discharge Event[3] | [2] |
| Total coliform | MPN/100 ml | Grab | 1/semiannual[8] | [2] |
| Fecal coliform | MPN/100 ml | Grab | 1/semiannual[8] | [2] |
| Enterococcus | MPN/100 ml | Grab | 1/semiannual[8] | [2] |
| Acute toxicity[9] | % survival | Grab | 1/year | [2] |

[1] Flow shall be recorded daily during each period of discharge. Periods of no flow shall also be reported.

[2] 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.

[3] During periods of extended rainfall, no more than one sample per week need to be taken. Sampling shall be

during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.

[4] TCDD-equivalents shall include all 17 of the 2,3,7,8-TCDD dioxin congeners.

[5] 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.

[6] Analysis using USEPA Method 420.1 or 420.2.

[7] Analysis using USEPA Methods 418.1 and 8015 (Modified).

[8] Samples shall be collected during dry weather (April 1 to October 31) and wet weather (November 1 to March 31).

[9] See Section V of the MRP.

## 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.

#### 2. Accelerated Monitoring

If either of the above requirements is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests over a six-week period. The discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the close of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of the receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with the toxicity limitation, the discharger may resume regular testing. However, if the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than the stipulated requirements, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet objective.

If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay test result in less than 70% survival, including the initial test, the Discharger shall immediately begin a TIE.

### B. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

**1.** 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.

2. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish effluent. The method for topsmelt is found in USEPA's *Short-term Method for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, Third Edition, October 2002 (EPA/821-R-02-014), or a more recent edition.

3. In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity testing with the fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test.

4. Effluent samples shall be collected before discharge to the receiving water.

## 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. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manuals (EPA/600/4-91/002 and EPA/821-02-014), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the earliest time possible.

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. If toxicity exceeds the limitations (as defined in Section V.A.1, above,), then the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated testing, as specified at Section V.A.2 above. The discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of receipt of the results or at the first opportunity of discharge. If the accelerated testing shows consistent toxicity, the discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation of the TRE Workplan.

2. 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 TIE.

3. The first step in the initial Investigation TRE Workplan for downstream receiving water toxicity can be a toxicity test protocol designed to determine if the effluent causes or contributes to the measured downstream chronic toxicity. If this first step TRE testing shows that the outfall effluent does not cause or contribute to downstream chronic toxicity, using EPA's Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, October 2002 (EPA/821-R-02-013). Then a report on this testing shall be submitted to the Board and the TRE will be considered to be completed. Routine testing in accordance with the MRP shall be continued thereafter.

## E. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)/ Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) Trigger

**1.** If the accelerated testing shows consistent toxicity as defined below:

a. If the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, or

b. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests result in less than 70% survival.

then, the Discharger shall immediately implement the TRE as described below.

## 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 and TIE:

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. 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.** The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of the TRE process to identify the cause(s) of toxicity. The Discharger shall use the EPA 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.

**4.** If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing required in 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.

**5.** Toxicity tests conducted as part of a TRE/TIE may also be used for compliance, if appropriate.

**6.** The 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 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 toxicity units (% survival for acute 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 DMR 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 DMR 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 limitation and (4) printout of the ToxCalc or CETIS 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 DMR. 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. $IC_{15}$, $IC_{25}$, $IC_{40}$ and $IC_{50}$ values in percent effluent;
g. Mean percent mortality (+standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
i. NOEC and lowest observed effect concentration (LOEC) values for reference toxicant test(s);
j. $IC_{25}$ value for reference toxicant test(s);
k. Any applicable charts; and
l. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, 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 limitation 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 RSW-001

**1.** The Discharger shall monitor the Los Angeles Inner Harbor at RSW-001 as follows:

**Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements**

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency | Required Analytical Test Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Priority Pollutants | µg/L | Grab | 1/Year[1] | [2] |
| pH | standard units | Grab[3] | 1/Year[1] | [2] |
| Temperature | °F | Grab[3] | 1/Year[1] | [2] |

[1] Concurrent with effluent priority pollutant sampling.

[2] 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.

[3] A hand-held field meter may be used, provided the meter utilizes a USEPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring required by this Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be maintained at the Facility.

### B. Visual Monitoring of Receiving Water Sampling Point

**Not Applicable**

## 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.

2. **Visual Observation.** Not Applicable.

### B. SWPPP, BMP, 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, BMP, and Spill Contingency Plan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 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, BMP, and Spill Contingency Plan Status required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order. The SWPPP, BMP, 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, BMP, and Spill Contingency Plan Status. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP, BMP, 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.

3. The Discharger shall monitor the chemicals used in the facility. Prior to any change in the use of chemical at the facility the discharger must inform the Regional Water Board. No changes in the type or amount of chemicals added to the process water shall be made without the written approval of the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. To comply with this provision, the discharger must submit a complete report of the change to the Regional Water Board before the proposed date of change. This requirement does not apply to changes of chemical brand names where the chemical composition and MSDS information for the new brand is essentially identical to the previous chemical used. The change in brand or manufacturer with a copy of the new MSDS sheet need only be reported to the Regional Water Board in the Discharger's monthly DMRs.

## 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 and chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section V.F.

### 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 Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. 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. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than

required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

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

**Table E-4. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule**

| Sampling Frequency | Monitoring Period Begins On… | Monitoring Period | SMR Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1/Day** | **Effective date of the permit** | **(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.** | **May 1<br>August 1<br>November 1<br>February 1** |
| **1/Discharge Event** | **First day of discharge following effective date of the permit** | **Each discharge event** | **May 1<br>August 1<br>November 1<br>February 1** |
| **1 / semiannual** | **Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) effective date of the permit** | **January 1 through June 30<br>July 1 through December 31** | **August 1<br>February 1** |
| **1/Year** | **January 1 following (or on effective date of the permit** | **January 1 through December 31** | **February 1** |

**4. Reporting Protocols.** The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.

**5.** The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

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

b. Sample results less than the reporting level (RL), but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (+ a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

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

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

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

7. **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:

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

   b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both 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.

8. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

   **a.** 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. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

   **b.** 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.

**c.** 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. 4th Street, Suite 200**
**Los Angeles, CA 90013**

## C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

**[Not Applicable]**

## D. Other Reports

**1.** The Discharger shall report the results of the Pollution Minimization Plan as required by Special Provisions – VI.C.3.b of this Order. The Discharger shall report the progress in satisfaction of compliance schedule dates specified in Special Provisions – VI.C.7 of this Order. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first quarterly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.

**2.** Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following to the Regional Water Board:

**a.** Updated SWPPP

**b.** Updated BMP

**c.** Spill Contingency Plan

**3.** 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. Once the CIWQS has become fully established, the submission of the hard copy of the annual summaries (tabular and graphical) of the previous year's monitoring data is not required.

**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.B 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.

**4.** As discussed in Section VIII.E 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.

**5.** This Regional Water Board requires the Discharger to file with the Regional Water Board, within 90 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:

**6.** 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.

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

**8.** Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.

**9.** 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

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## List of Tables

## 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.

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

## I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

**Table F-1. Facility Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| **WDID** | **4B190106039** |
| **Discharger** | **City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power** |
| **Name of Facility** | **Harbor Generating Station Fuel Storage North Skim Tank** |
| **Facility Address** | **100 North Fries Avenue** |
| | **Wilmington, CA 90744** |
| | **Los Angeles County** |
| **Facility Contact, Title and Phone** | **Brad Chow, Plant Superintendent, (310) 522-1336** |
| **Authorized Person to Sign Reports** | **Brad Chow, Plant Superintendent, (310) 522-1336** |
| **Authorized Person to Submit Reports** | **Katherine Rubin, Supervisor of Wastewater Quality Compliance, ((213) 367- 0436** |
| **Mailing Address** | **111 North Hope Street Room 1213<br>Los Angeles, CA 90051** |
| **Billing Address** | **Same as Mailing Address** |
| **Type of Facility** | **Industrial – Electrical Generation Facility (SIC Code 4911)** |
| **Major or Minor Facility** | **Minor** |
| **Threat to Water Quality** | **3** |
| **Complexity** | **B** |
| **Pretreatment Program** | **Not Applicable** |
| **Reclamation Requirements** | **Not Applicable** |
| **Facility Permitted Flow** | **142,000 gallons per day (GPD)** |
| **Facility Design Flow** | **Not Applicable** |
| **Watershed** | **Dominguez Channel and Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors Watershed** |
| **Receiving Water** | **Los Angeles Inner Harbor (via storm drain on Fries Avenue)** |
| **Receiving Water Type** | **Enclosed Bay** |

**A.** The City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Harbor Generating Station Fuel Storage North Skim Tank (hereinafter Facility), an electrical generation facility.

For the 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 Los Angeles Inner Harbor, a water of the United States, and is currently regulated by Order No. R4-2003-0028 which was adopted on January 30, 2003 and expired on December 10, 2007. The terms and conditions of the current Order have been automatically continued and remain in effect until new Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit are adopted pursuant to this Order.

**C.** The Discharger filed a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit on May 23, 2007. A site visit was conducted on September 14, 2007, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions.

## II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger owns and operates a fuel storage facility for the Harbor Generating Station, which generates electric power. The Facility is located at 100 North Fries Avenue, Wilmington, California. The Facility consists of one fuel storage tank with a capacity of 378,000 gallons and a loading dock. The storage tank area is covered with asphalt and encompasses approximately 27,000 square feet with a 10-foot earthen berm which is also covered with asphalt, providing secondary containment for the area. The storage tank is used for backup storage of No. 2 diesel fuel for the generating station. The Discharger also maintains fire protection systems for the storage tank and loading dock areas.

For the fire protection system for the storage tank, the Discharger uses a high-protein, nontoxic, biodegradable fire-fighting foam that is injected directly into the storage tank when the system is activated. The Discharger also performs annual fire protection system testing in the storage tank farm area. The testing of the fire protection system does not result in any discharge of foam fire retardant. The testing procedure involves testing electrical connections and mechanical features; therefore, no wastewater is generated during the procedure.

The fire protection system at the loading dock consists of 28 overhead sprinklers. The sprinklers utilize municipal water with no additives when the fire protection system is activated. The loading dock sprinkler system is tested annually by running the sprinklers at a rate of 100 gallons per minute (gpm) for 5 minutes. Runoff is generated when the sprinklers are tested.

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

Storm water from the storage tank and loading areas is collected in a containment area and directed to a four-stage oil skim unit. The runoff generated during the testing of the fire protection system at the loading dock is also directed to the four-stage oil skim unit. The oil skim unit is designed to remove petroleum compounds and grease picked up by the storm water runoff and/or fire protection runoff prior to discharge to the storm drain on Fries Avenue. The flow control valves to the storm sewer line are maintained in the "closed" position to prevent a

discharge of diesel fuel to the storm drain in the event of tank failure. Skimmed oil is removed from the oil skim unit and is hauled off-site for legal disposal.

The Discharger intermittently discharges up to 142,000 GPD of storm water runoff from the storage tank and loading dock areas, and up to 500 GPD of loading dock fire protection test water runoff into a storm drain located on Fries Avenue from Discharge Point No. 001, thence to Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

According to the Discharger's application, discharge of fire protection system test water and storm water runoff does not occur concurrently. There has been no discharge from the Facility since February 16, 2005, due to minimal storm water and small amount of fire protection system test water runoff.

Because of the limited capacity of the local publicly owned treatment works, the discharge of storm water runoff and fire protection runoff to the sanitary sewer is restricted.

## B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The point discharge for the treated storm water runoff and fire protection runoff is Discharge Point No. 001 (Latitude 33° 46' 11" North; Longitude 118° 15' 48" West) then to a storm drain located at Fries Avenue, thence to Los Angeles Inner Harbor, a water of the United States.

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

Effluent limitations contained in Order No. R4-2003-0028 for discharges from Discharge Point No. 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the Order are as follows:

**Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data**

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | Monitoring Data (From February 1, 2003 to March 30, 2007) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average Monthly | Maximum Daily | Highest Average Monthly Discharge | Highest Daily Discharge |
| pH | standard units | -- | [1] | -- | 6.91 – 7.46 |
| Temperature | °F | -- | [2] | -- | 72.5 |
| Acute Toxicity | % Survival | -- | [3] | -- | 100 |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | 50 | 75 | 159.7 | 159.7 |
| Turbidity | NTU | 50 | 75 | 13 | 13 |
| Settleable Solids[4] | ml/L | 0.1 | 0.3 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) @ 20°C | mg/L | 20 | 30 | <2 | <2 |
| Oil and Grease | mg/L | 10 | 15 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Sulfides | mg/L | -- | 1.0 | -- | <0.1 |
| Phenols | mg/L | -- | 1.0 | -- | <0.5 |

[1] The discharge of effluent with a pH value less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5 is prohibited.

[2] The discharge of effluent with a temperature greater than 100°F is prohibited. In addition, the maximum temperature of the discharge shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.

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

[4] Not applicable to storm water discharges.

### D. Compliance Summary

Data submitted to the Regional Water Board indicate that the Discharger has exceeded existing permit limitations as outlined in the table below:

**Table F-3. Summary of Compliance History**

| Date | Monitoring Period | Violation Type | Pollutant | Reported Value | Permit Limitation | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February 11, 2003 | 1st Quarter 2003 | Monthly Average | Total Suspended Solids | 89 | 50 | mg/L |
| February 11, 2003 | 1st Quarter 2003 | Daily Maximum | Total Suspended Solids | 89 | 75 | mg/L |
| December 28, 2004 | 4th Quarter 2003 | Monthly Average | Total Suspended Solids | 159.7 | 50 | mg/L |
| December 28, 2004 | 4th Quarter 2003 | Daily Maximum | Total Suspended Solids | 159.7 | 75 | mg/L |

These violations are being evaluated for appropriate enforcement actions.

A Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) was performed at the Facility on September 14, 2007, and the facility appeared to be in good working condition.

### 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (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 provisions 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 Quality Control Board (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 Los Angeles Inner Harbor is a salt water body and is exempt from Resolution No. 88-63. Beneficial uses applicable to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor are as follows:

**Table F-4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

| Discharge Point | Receiving Water Name | Beneficial Use(s) |
|---|---|---|
| 001 | Los Angeles Inner Harbor (via storm drain on Fries Avenue) | Existing:<br>Industrial service supply (IND); navigation (NAV); non-contact water recreation (REC-2); commercial and sport fishing (COMM); marine habitat (MAR); and rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE).<br>Potential:<br>Water contact recreation (REC-1) and shellfish harvesting (SHELL). |

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

**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 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 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 is 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.

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 Facility discharges into the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, within the enclosed bay, the wastewater is comprised primarily of storm water runoff and fire protection test water, 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. **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 this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

3. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

4. **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 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.

5. **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.

6. **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. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings.

   The 2006 State Water Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles Inner Harbor as impaired. The pollutants/stressors of concern include beach closures, benthic community effects, copper, DDT, PCBs, sediment toxicity, and zinc. The effluent limits in the permit for constituents with reasonable potential are established to protect the beneficial uses of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor 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, only one TMDL has been developed for the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, the Bacteria TMDL for the Inner Cabrillo Beach and the Main Ship Channel of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. The TMDL indicates that the waste load allocations[1] (WLAs) for storm drains in the Inner Harbor for summer, dry-weather, single sample bacterial densities are zero (0) days of allowance exceedances. The WLAs for the rolling 30-day geometric mean during any time period or monitoring site in Main Ship Channel or Inner Harbor is zero (0) days of allowable exceedances. Dry-weather urban runoff and storm water conveyed by the storm drains are major sources of elevated bacterial indicator densities to Inner Cabrillo Beach and the Main Ship Channel during dry and wet-weather. The discharge from the storm drain flows into Slip No. 5 of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, adjacent to the Main Ship Channel. The discharge is storm water runoff from a fuel storage facility and is not expected to contribute to elevated bacterial densities. Therefore, no effluent limitations for bacteria are included in this Order. However, this Order requires the Discharger to monitor for bacteria.

   The discharge is not a new discharge. Discharges only occur during periods of rains and during the testing of the fire protection system at the loading dock which occurs once a year. The discharge of fire protection system test water and storm water runoff does not occur concurrently. The storm water runoff from the storage tank and loading dock areas is collected in a containment area and directed to a four-stage oil skim unit prior to discharge to the storm drain on Fries Avenue. The fire protection test water is also directed to the four-stage oil skim unit prior to discharge to the storm drain on Fries Avenue.

[1] Waste load allocations are expressed as allowable exceedance days because of bacterial density and frequency of single sample exceedances are the most relevant to public health protection.

This NPDES permit includes effluent limits to ensure that the discharge does not adversely impact the beneficial uses of Los Angeles Inner Harbor 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 intermittently and there was no discharge from the Facility since 2005, this 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.

7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations[2] 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 June 28, 2007. 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 Los Angeles Inner Harbor as impaired. The pollutants/stressors of concern include beach closures, benthic community effects, copper, DDT, PCBs, sediment toxicity, and zinc.

A TMDL has been developed for bacteria for the Inner Cabrillo Beach and the Main Ship Channel of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. The discharge from the storm drain flows into Slip No. 5 of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, adjacent to the Main Ship Channel. The Regional Water Board finds that the Los Angeles Harbor Bacteria TMDL is not applicable to the discharge because storm water runoff from a fuel storage facility is not expected to contribute to elevated bacterial densities and no effluent limitations for bacteria are included in this Order.

## E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations

**[Not Applicable]**

[2] All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

## IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers 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 in the Code of Federal Regulations: section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

Pollutants of concern at the Harbor Generating Station Fuel Storage North Skim Tank Facility include phenols, oil and grease, pH, and temperature. Phenols are a typical component of the petroleum products stored on-site and may be picked up by storm water runoff. Oil and grease and contaminants that may affect the pH of the discharge are also pollutants of concern. The temperature of the storm water runoff may differ from that of the receiving water and affect water quality. Total suspended solids, turbidity, settleable solids, $BOD_5$, and sulfides are parameters used to characterize the wastewater and are also considered pollutants of concern. In addition, all pollutants detected in the effluent are considered pollutants of concern: they include antimony, cadmium, chromium (III), copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cyanide, asbestos, pentachlorophenol, and TCDD-equivalents.

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. Section 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 limitations, however, must ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment.

The Facility discharges to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor only during heavy rainfall periods or during loading dock fire protection system testing. The Facility discharged on three occasions during the term of Order No. R4-2003-0028. Because the nature of discharge is intermittent, and 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 permits to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

### B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

#### 1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, 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. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125, section 125.3.

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 non-conventional 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 non-conventional 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

This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR § 125.3. Effluent limitations for total suspended solids, turbidity, biochemical oxygen demand, oil and grease, sulfides, and phenols have been carried over from Order No. R4-2003-0028.

Order No. R4-2003-0028 also included effluent limitations for settleable solids applicable only for discharges of loading dock fire protection system test water runoff. Because storm water runoff has the potential to pick up dust and small particles from the containment area, the effluent limitations are found to be applicable to discharges of both storm water runoff and loading dock fire protection system test water runoff. Thus, effluent limitations for settleable solids have been applied to storm water runoff and loading dock fire protection system test water runoff.

Order No. R4-2003-0028 required the Discharger to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a SWPPP, consistent with the requirements of Order No. R4-2003-0028. 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 to ensure that all storm water within the diked areas is contained within these areas at all times.

Due to the lack of national ELGs for storm water runoff from fuel storage facilities and the absence of data to apply BPJ to develop numeric effluent limitations, and pursuant to section 122.44(k), the Regional Water Board will require the Discharger to update and continue to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs). The purpose of BMPs is to establish site-specific procedures to ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment and storage areas to prevent the discharge of pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges (e.g., loading dock fire protection system test water runoff).

This Order will require the Discharger to update and continue to implement a Spill Contingency Plan. The Discharger has developed and implemented a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112. Thus, the Spill Contingency Plan may be substituted with the SPCC.

The combination of the SWPPP, BMPP, SPCC, and existing Order limitations based on past performance and reflecting BPJ will serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

**Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations**
**Discharge Point No. 001**

**Table F-5. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations**

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average Monthly | Maximum Daily |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) at 20°C | mg/L | 20 | 30 |
| Oil and Grease | mg/L | 10 | 15 |
| Phenols | mg/L | -- | 1.0 |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Sulfides | mg/L | -- | 1.0 |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | 50 | 75 |
| Turbidity | NTU | 50 | 75 |

## 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 Technical Support Document (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. Consistent with the approach used for other permits in the Region and the approach used for the loading dock fire protection system test water runoff, 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 Los Angeles Inner Harbor 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 Los Angeles Inner Harbor. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with section 131.38(c)(3), freshwater criteria apply at salinities of 1 part per thousand (ppt) and below at locations where this occurs 95 percent or more of the time. 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 Los Angeles Inner Harbor, a water of the United States in the vicinity of the discharge.

Table F-6 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective 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-6. Applicable Water Quality Criteria**

| CTR No. | Constituent | Selected Criteria | CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Freshwater | | Saltwater | | 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 | µg/L |
| 1 | Antimony | 4,300 | N/A | | -- | -- | N/A | 4,300 |
| 2 | Arsenic | 36 | | | 69 | 36 | | -- |
| 4 | Cadmium | 9.36 | | | 42 | 9.36 | | -- |
| 5a | Chromium (III) | Narrative | | | -- | -- | | Narrative |
| 6 | Copper | 3.73 | | | 5.78 | 3.73 | | -- |
| 7 | Lead | 8.52 | | | 221 | 8.52 | | -- |
| 9 | Nickel | 8.28 | | | 75 | 8.28 | | -- |
| 10 | Selenium | 71 | | | 291 | 71 | | Narrative |
| 12 | Thallium | 6.3 | | | -- | -- | | 6.3 |
| 13 | Zinc | 86 | | | 95 | 86 | | -- |
| 14 | Cyanide | 1.00 | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | 6 |
| 15 | Asbestos | No Criteria | | | -- | -- | | -- |
| 53 | Pentachlorophenol | 7.9 | | | 13 | 7.9 | | 8.2 |
| 104 | Beta-BHC | 0.046 | | | -- | -- | | 0.046 |
| 116 | Endrin Aldehyde | 0.81 | | | -- | -- | | 0.81 |
| | TCDD Equivalents | $1.4 \times 10^{-8}$ | | | -- | -- | | $1.4 \times 10^{-8}$ |

"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 ≥ 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. In general, the State Water Board advocates using the most recent 3 years of monitoring data to perform the RPA. However, due to the limited number of discharge events, monitoring data available for the entire permit term was used to perform the RPA. Effluent data for Discharge Point No. 001 are available for February 11, 2003; December 28, 2004; and February 15, 2005. Receiving water data is available for September 10, 2003; May 27, 2003; October 13, 2004; and February 16, 2005. Based on the RPA, pollutants that demonstrate reasonable potential are copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cyanide, and TCDD equivalents for the discharge through Discharge Point No. 001. Refer to Attachment J for a summary of the RPA and associated effluent limitation calculations.

**Table F-7. 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 | | |
| 1 | Antimony | 4,300 | 1.94 | 3.1 | No | MEC<C & B≤C |
| 2 | Arsenic | 36 | <0.25 | 6.7 | No | MEC<C & B≤C |
| 4 | Cadmium | 9.36 | 2.02 | <0.25 | No | MEC<C & B is ND |

| CTR No. | Constituent | Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) µg/L | Max Effluent Conc. (MEC) µg/L | Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B) µg/L | RPA Result - Need Limit? | Reason |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5a | Chromium (III) | Narrative | 18.7 | 1.7 | No | No Criteria |
| 6 | Copper | 3.73 | 40.3 | 12.6 | Yes | MEC≥C |
| 7 | Lead | 8.52 | 41.9 | 1.4 | Yes | MEC≥C |
| 9 | Nickel | 8.28 | 22.6 | 26 | Yes | MEC≥C |
| 10 | Selenium | 71 | <0.25 | 2.4 | No | MEC<C & B≤C |
| 12 | Thallium | 6.30 | <0.25 | 0.7 | No | MEC<C & B≤C |
| 13 | Zinc | 86 | 593 | 143 | Yes | MEC≥C |
| 14 | Cyanide | 1.00 | 6 | 0.9 | Yes | MEC≥C |
| 15 | Asbestos (MFL) | No Criteria | 16 | <0.2 | No | No Criteria |
| 53 | Pentachlorophenol | 7.9 | 1.4 | <0.5 | No | MEC≥C |
| 104 | Beta-BHC | 0.046 | <0.002 | 0.039 | No | MEC<C & B≤C |
| 116 | Endrin Aldehyde | 0.81 | <0.005 | 0.02 | No | MEC<C & B≤C |
| | TCDD Equivalents | $1.40 \times 10^{-8}$ | $3.61 \times 10^{-6}$ | $3.1 \times 10^{-8}$ | Yes | MEC≥C |

## 4. WQBEL Calculations

1. If a 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:

2. If applicable and available, use of the wasteload allocation (WLA) established as part of a total maximum daily load (TMDL).

3. Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).

4. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Regional Water Board.

5. Water quality based effluent limits (final) for copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cyanide, and TCDD equivalents are based on monitoring results and following the procedure based on the steady-state model, available in Section 1.4 of the SIP.

6. Section 1.4.2 of the SIP establishes procedures for granting mixing zones and dilution credits. Before establishing a dilution credit for a discharge, it must first be determined if, and how much (if any), receiving water is available to dilute the discharge. Adequate information to determine dilution credits is not available for the receiving water; therefore no dilution credit is assigned in this Order. However, in accordance with the reopener

provision in Section VI.C.1.e in the tentative Order, this Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger of adequate information to establish appropriate dilution credits or a mixing zone, as determined by the Regional Water Board.

7. WQBELs Calculation Example

Using cyanide 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.

*Concentration-Based Effluent Limitations*

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 objectives. For each criterion, determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

$ECA = C + D(C-B)$ when $C > B$, and
$ECA = C$ when $C \# B$,

Where C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators. In this Order, a pH of 7.5 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 cyanide, the applicable water quality criteria are (reference Table F-6):

$ECA_{acute}$= 1.00 µg/L
$ECA_{chronic}$= 1.00 µg/L

**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.

$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times Multiplier_{acute\ 99}$

$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} \times Multiplier_{chronic\ 99}$

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 cyanide, 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$_{acute\ 99}$ | ECA Multiplier$_{chronic\ 99}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 0.6 | 0.32 | 0.53 |

$LTA_{acute}$ = 1.00 µg/L x 0.32 = 0.32 µg/L

$LTA_{chronic}$ = 1.00 µg/L x 0.53 = 0.53 µg/L

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

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

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

LTA = 0.32 µg/L

**Step 4:** Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (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$^{th}$ percentile occurrence probability, and the MDEL multipliers are based on the 99$^{th}$ 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 cyanide, 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 | $Multiplier_{MDEL\ 99}$ | $Multiplier_{AMEL\ 95}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 0.6 | 3.11 | 1.55 |

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = 0.32 x 1.55 = 0.50 µg/L

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = 0.32 x 3.11 = 1.00 µg/L

*Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:*

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

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

For cyanide:

$AMEL_{human\ health}$ = 220,000 µg/L

**Step 6:** Calculate the MDEL for human health by multiplying the AMEL by the ratio of the $Multiplier_{MDEL}$ to the $Multiplier_{AMEL}$. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated ratios to be used in this calculation based on the CV and the number of samples.

$MDEL_{human\ health} = AMEL_{human\ health}$ x ($Multiplier_{MDEL}$ / $Multiplier_{AMEL}$)

For cyanide, the following data were used to develop the $MDEL_{human\ health}$:

| No. of Samples Per Month | CV | $Multiplier_{MDEL\ 99}$ | $Multiplier_{AMEL\ 95}$ | Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 0.6 | 3.11 | 1.55 | 2.01 |

$MDEL_{human\ health}$ = 220,000 µg/L x 2.01 = 441,362 µg/L

**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 cyanide:

| $AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ | $MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$ | $AMEL_{human\ health}$ | $MDEL_{human\ health}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.50 µg/L | 1.00 µg/L | 220,000 µg/L | 441,362 µg/L |

The lowest (most restrictive) effluent limits are based on aquatic toxicity and were incorporated into this Order. For copper, lead, nickel, and zinc, there are no human health criteria; therefore, the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life criteria are established as the WQBELs. For TCDD-equivalents, there are no aquatic life criteria; therefore, the AMEL and MDEL based on the human health 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. Effluent limitations for temperature have been revised to reflect new information regarding the maximum temperature that is protective of aquatic species in inland surface waters, estuaries, and enclosed bays.

### 6. 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. Order No. R4-2003-0028 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%, with no single test having less than 70% survival. Annual acute toxicity data was required by Order No. R4-2003-0028, however, due to the limited number of discharge events, monitoring data is only available for December 28, 2004 and February 16, 2005. The results of these tests both showed 100 percent survival rates. Consistent with Basin Plan requirements, this Order carries over the acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements from Order No. R4-2003-0028.

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. The discharges from the Facility occur only after a significant storm event or after a loading dock fire protection system test resulting in a discharge of test water runoff. Because the discharge is not continuous and there has been no discharge since February 2005, the discharge is not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects. Further, the acute toxicity monitoring data has consistently demonstrated compliance. Thus, no chronic toxicity limitation and monitoring are prescribed in this Order.

### 7. Final WQBELs

**Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations Discharge Point No. 001**

**Table F-8. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations**

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average Monthly | Maximum Daily | Instantaneous Minimum | Instantaneous Maximum |
| *Conventional Pollutants* | | | | | |
| pH | standard units | -- | -- | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| *Priority Pollutants* | | | | | |
| Copper, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 3 | 6 | -- | -- |
| Cyanide, Total (as CN) | µg/L | 0.5 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Lead, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 7 | 14 | -- | -- |
| Nickel, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 7 | 14 | -- | -- |
| TCDD-equivalents | pg/L | 0.014 | 0.028 | -- | -- |
| Temperature | °F | | | | |
| Zinc, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 47 | 95 | -- | -- |
| *Non-Conventional Pollutants* | | | | | |
| Temperature | °F | -- | -- | -- | 86 |
| Acute Toxicity | % Survival | -- | [1] | -- | -- |

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

## D. Final Effluent Limitations

Section 402(o) of the CWA and section 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 acute toxicity, $BOD_5$, oil and grease, pH, phenols, settleable solids, sulfides, total suspended solids, turbidity, are being carried over from Order No. R4-2003-0028. 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 and that backsliding is not appropriate. Effluent limitations for temperature have been revised to reflect WQO changes in the Thermal Plan. In addition, the effluent limitations for copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc have been added to this Order because the Facility's discharge was determined to have reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria for these parameters based on the RPA.

### 1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

### 2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

Section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an anti-degradation 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 water quality 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.

The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 and the final limitations in this Order are in compliance with antidegradation requirements and meet the requirements of the SIP because these limits hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or further quality degradation that could result from and increase in the permitted design flow or a reduction in the level of treatment. Further, compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge.

### 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 $BOD_5$, oil and grease, phenols, settleable solids, sulfides, total suspended solids, and turbidity. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in Section IV.B.2 of this Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

Water quality-based effluent limitations 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 water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000, that was amended on February 24, 2005, and the amendment became effective on July 13, 2005. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 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.

The combination of the SWPPP, BMPs, and SPCC will serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA. A PMP is required for TCDD-equivalents in order to protect beneficial uses because it is a persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutant.

### Summary and Basis of Final Effluent Limitations Discharge Point No. 001

**Table F-9. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations**

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | | | Basis[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average Monthly | Maximum Daily | Instantaneous Minimum | Instantaneous Maximum | |
| *Conventional Pollutants* | | | | | | |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) @ 20°C | mg/L | 20 | 30 | -- | -- | Previous Order |
| Total Suspended Solids | mg/L | 50 | 75 | -- | -- | Previous Order |
| Oil and Grease | mg/L | 10 | 15 | -- | -- | Previous Order |
| pH | standard units | -- | -- | 6.5 | 8.5 | BP |
| *Priority Pollutants* | | | | | | |
| Copper, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 2.88 | 5.78 | -- | -- | CTR |
| Cyanide, Total (as CN) | µg/L | 0.50 | 1.00 | -- | -- | CTR |
| Lead, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 6.97 | 14 | -- | -- | CTR |
| Nickel, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 6.78 | 14 | -- | -- | CTR |
| TCDD-equivalents | pg/L | 0.014 | 0.028 | -- | -- | CTR |
| Zinc, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 47 | 95 | -- | -- | CTR |
| *Non-conventional Pollutants* | | | | | | |
| Acute Toxicity | % Survival | -- | [2] | -- | -- | BP |
| Phenols | mg/L | -- | 1.0 | -- | -- | Previous Order |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | 0.1 | 0.3 | -- | -- | Previous Order |
| Sulfides | mg/L | -- | 1.0 | -- | -- | Previous Order |
| Temperature | °F | -- | -- | -- | 86 | BP, TP |
| Turbidity | NTU | 50 | 75 | -- | -- | Previous Order |

[1] BP – Based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan
CTR – Based on the California Toxics Rule
TP – Based on temperature objectives in the Thermal Plan

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

### 4. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

**[Not Applicable]**

## E. Interim Effluent Limitations

Based on effluent monitoring data submitted by the Discharger, a comparison between the MEC and calculated AMEL values shows that the Discharger may be unable to consistently comply with the AMEL established in this Order for copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc. On January 22, 2008, the Discharger requested a compliance schedule of 2 1/2 years to comply with the more stringent CTR water quality criteria for these constituents. However, section 5.3 of the SIP, states that 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 18, 2010) to establish and comply with CTR criterion-based effluent limitations. Further, where a compliance schedule for a final effluent limitation exceeds 1 year, the Order must include interim numeric limitations for that constituent or parameter. As a result, this Order contains interim limitations for these parameters and a compliance schedule that allows the Discharger until May 17, 2010, to comply with the final effluent limitations. Within 1 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.

Section 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 copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc. An interim effluent limitation and compliance schedule for these parameters 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. There are insufficient data to perform a meaningful statistical analysis to develop interim limitations. Order No. R4-2003-0028 does not contain effluent limitations for copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, or zinc; therefore, the MEC serves as the basis for the interim effluent limitations. 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 until May 17, 2010, after which, the Discharger shall demonstrate compliance with the final effluent limitations.

**Table F-10. Interim Effluent Limitations**

| Parameter | Unit | Maximum Daily Effluent Limit |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 40 |
| Cyanide, Total (as CN) | µg/L | 6 |
| Lead, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 42 |
| Nickel, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 23 |
| TCDD-equivalents | pg/L | 3.61 |
| Zinc, Total Recoverable | µg/L | 593 |

### 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.

## VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes 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 Monitoring Location EFF-001 at Discharge Point No. 001 will be required as shown on the proposed MRP. To determine compliance with effluent limitations, the proposed monitoring plan carries forward monitoring requirements from Order No. R4-2003-0028 with some modifications. In the proposed permit, monitoring requirements for flow, pH, temperature, oil and grease, $BOD_5$, total suspended solids, settleable solids, turbidity, sulfides, phenols, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and priority pollutants are carried over from the previous permit.

Although monitoring data for total petroleum hydrocarbons demonstrate that they were not present at levels that affect water quality, they may be picked up in the storm water runoff from the fuel storage facility and are an indicator of other petroleum constituents that may be present in the discharge. Therefore, the monitoring frequency of once per discharge event has been carried over from the previous permit for total petroleum hydrocarbons.

The monitoring frequency for dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, total organic carbon, ammonia, methyl tertiary-butyl ether, and tertiary butyl alcohol has been reduced from once per discharge event to annually because monitoring data from the term of Order No. R4-2003-0028

does not demonstrate reasonable potential for these pollutants or they were not indicated at levels that affect water quality.

The previous monitoring requirements (once per discharge events) for benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium (III), chromium (IV), mercury, selenium, silver, and thallium have not been retained for these parameters because monitoring data from the term of Order No. R4-2003-0028 does not demonstrate reasonable potential for these pollutants. However, these parameters will be monitored annually as part of the priority pollutant monitoring requirement.

The Discharger is required to monitor cyanide and TCDD-equivalents for once per discharge event to determine compliance with effluent limitations.

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the effluent for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct effluent monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants.

Because of the nature of discharge, no limitation for bacteria is prescribed in the Order. However, the Discharger is required to monitor for total and fecal coliform, and enterococcus to determine reasonable potential.

## 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. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. 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.b.

## D. Receiving Water Monitoring

### 1. Surface Water

This Order includes receiving water limitations and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the receiving water limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Receiving Water Limitations, Section V.A.

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the upstream receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants at Monitoring Location RSW-001. The Discharger must analyze temperature and pH of the upstream receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis.

#### 2. Visual Monitoring of Receiving Water Sampling Point

Since the Facility is approximately one mile away from the receiving water and the storm water (effluent) is discharged into a storm drain on Fries Avenue that flows to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, the visual monitoring observations of the receiving water is not applicable.

### E. Other Monitoring Requirements

#### 1. Storm Water Monitoring

Because the discharge is comprised primarily of storm water runoff that occurs only during heavy rainfall events, the Discharger is required to measure and record the rainfall each day of the month.

#### 2. SWPPP, BMP, and Spill Contingency Plan Status and Effectiveness Report

The Discharger is required by Special Provision VI.C.3. of the Order to update and implement a SWPPP, BMP, and Spill Contingency Plan. This Order requires the Discharger to report on the effectiveness of the plans and update 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, BMP, and Spill Contingency Plan

#### 3. Chemical Use Report

The Discharger is required to report any chemicals or additives used to treat the wastewater which could affect the quality of the effluent.

## 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 Section 123 and Order No. R4-2003-0028. 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

**[Not Applicable]**

### 3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

This provision is based on section 122.44(k) and includes the requirement to update and implement a SWPPP, BMPs, and SPCC.

According to the SIP, pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. This permit also requires that the Discharger develop and implement a Pollution Minimization Plan for copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc. Pursuant to section 2.4.5.1 of the SIP, pollution minimization includes: monitoring for potential sources of the pollutants, periodic monitoring, control strategy, control measure implementation, and an annual status report sent to the Regional Water Board.

### 4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

**[Not Applicable]**

### 5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

**[Not Applicable]**

### 6. Other Special Provisions

**[Not Applicable]**

### 7. Compliance Schedules

This provision is based on the SIP, Section 2.1, Compliance Schedules. CTR's Compliance Schedule provisions sunset on May 17, 2005. After this date, the provisions of the SIP allow for Compliance Schedules not to exceed 5 years from issuance or past May 17, 2010, which ever is sooner. The Discharger is required to develop and submit a Compliance Plan within 6 months of the adoption date of this Order. The Compliance Plan will identify the measures

that would be taken to reduce the concentrations of copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc in discharge. This plan must evaluate options to achieve compliance with the final effluent limitations for copper, cyanide, lead, nickel, TCDD-equivalents, and zinc within the deadline specified above, that is May 17, 2010.

## VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the Harbor Generating Station Fuel Storage North Skim Tank. 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 must 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 must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on February 21, 2008.

### C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: April 3, 2008
Time: 9:00 A.M.
Location: Metropolitan Water District, Board Room
700 N. Alameda Street,
Los Angeles, California

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our Web address is **http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles** where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

## D. Nature of Hearing

This will be a formal adjudicative hearing pursuant to section 648 et seq. of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Chapter 5 of the California Administrative Procedure Act (commencing with section 11500 of the Government Code) will not apply to this proceeding.

*Ex Parte Communications Prohibited:* As a quasi-adjudicative proceeding, no board member may discuss the subject of this hearing with any person, except during the public hearing itself. Any communications to the Regional Board must be directed to staff.

## E. Parties to the Hearing

The following are the parties to this proceeding:

1. The applicant/permittee

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.

## F. 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 February 13, 2008. Comments or evidence received after that date will only be included in the administrative record with express approval of the Chair during the hearing, only upon a showing of good cause, and only if it will not prejudice any other party or regional board staff. 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.

## G. 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 3 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 business 15 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 May 1, 2008. A continuance will not extend any time set forth herein.

## H. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Resources Control 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

## I. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (215) 576-6600.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 West 4$^{th}$ Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

## J. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

## K. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Rosario Aston at (213) 576-6653.

## ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

SECTION A: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. Implementation Schedule

   A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and submitted to the Regional Water Board within 90 days following the adoption of this Order. The SWPPP shall be implemented for each facility covered by this Permit within 10 days of approval from the Regional Water Board, or 6-months from the date of the submittal of the SWPPP to the Regional Water Board (whichever comes first).

2. 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.

3. 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 Attachment E of this Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the Permit 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 General Permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this Permit. 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.

4. 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

| PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION |
|---|
| Form Pollution Prevention Team<br>Review other plans |

| ASSESSMENT PHASE |
|---|
| Develop a site map<br>Identify potential pollutant sources<br>Inventory of materials and chemicals<br>List significant spills and leaks<br>Identify non-storm water discharges<br>Assess pollutant risks |

| BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE |
|---|
| Non-structural BMPs<br>Structural BMPs<br>Select activity and site-specific BMPs |

| IMPLEMENTATION PHASE |
|---|
| Train employees<br>Implement BMPs<br>Conduct recordkeeping and reporting |

| EVALUATION / MONITORING |
|---|
| Conduct annual site evaluation<br>Review monitoring information<br>Evaluate BMPs<br>Review and revise SWPPP |

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 identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below 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.

5. 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.

6. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in Section A.4.e above, 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 discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR, Part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 110, 117, and 302).

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 Permit.

v. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

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

Non-storm water discharges (other boiler blowdown and boiler condensate permitted under the Order) that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D of the storm water general permit are prohibited by this Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D of the general storm water permit are authorized by this Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of 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 A.8. below.

7. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. 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 8 below.

8. **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 A.6. and 7. 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.<br><br>Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks.<br><br>Hosing or washing down fuel oil fuel area.<br><br>Leaking storage tanks.<br><br>Rainfall running off fuel oil, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area. | fuel oil | Use spill and overflow protection.<br><br>Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area.<br><br>Cover fueling area.<br><br>Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area.<br><br>Implement proper spill prevention control program.<br><br>Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to preventive tank and line leaks.<br><br>Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur.<br><br>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 A.8.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 A.8.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.

9. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

a. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.

b. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

c. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.

d. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in Section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions V.D.5 of Attachment D.

10. 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. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

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 Permit.

e. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement 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 (µg/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 |
| Chloroform | 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 | | |
| 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 | | |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 5 | 1 | | |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 5 | 1 | | |
| Hexachloroethane | 5 | 1 | | |

| Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES* | GC | GCMS | LC | COLOR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| Pyrene | | 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 |
| Endrin | 0.01 |
| Endrin Aldehyde | 0.01 |
| Heptachlor | 0.01 |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | 0.01 |
| Gamma-BHC (Lindane) | 0.02 |
| PCB 1016 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1221 | 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 | [1] |
| 2 | Arsenic | 7440382 | [1] |
| 3 | Beryllium | 7440417 | [1] |
| 4 | Cadmium | 7440439 | [1] |
| 5a | Chromium (III) | 16065831 | [1] |
| 5a | Chromium (VI) | 18540299 | [1] |
| 6 | Copper | 7440508 | [1] |
| 7 | Lead | 7439921 | [1] |
| 8 | Mercury | 7439976 | [1] |
| 9 | Nickel | 7440020 | [1] |
| 10 | Selenium | 7782492 | [1] |
| 11 | Silver | 7440224 | [1] |
| 12 | Thallium | 7440280 | [1] |
| 13 | Zinc | 7440666 | [1] |
| 14 | Cyanide | 57125 | [1] |
| 15 | Asbestos | 1332214 | [1] |
| 16 | 2,3,7,8-TCDD | 1746016 | [1] |
| 17 | Acrolein | 107028 | [1] |
| 18 | Acrylonitrile | 107131 | [1] |
| 19 | Benzene | 71432 | [1] |
| 20 | Bromoform | 75252 | [1] |
| 21 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 56235 | [1] |
| 22 | Chlorobenzene | 108907 | [1] |
| 23 | Chlorodibromomethane | 124481 | [1] |
| 24 | Chloroethane | 75003 | [1] |
| 25 | 2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether | 110758 | [1] |
| 26 | Chloroform | 67663 | [1] |
| 27 | Dichlorobromomethane | 75274 | [1] |
| 28 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | 75343 | [1] |
| 29 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | 107062 | [1] |
| 30 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 75354 | [1] |
| 31 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 78875 | [1] |
| 32 | 1,3-Dichloropropylene | 542756 | [1] |
| 33 | Ethylbenzene | 100414 | [1] |
| 34 | Methyl Bromide | 74839 | [1] |
| 35 | Methyl Chloride | 74873 | [1] |
| 36 | Methylene Chloride | 75092 | [1] |
| 37 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 79345 | [1] |
| 38 | Tetrachloroethylene | 127184 | [1] |
| 39 | Toluene | 108883 | [1] |
| 40 | 1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene | 156605 | [1] |
| 41 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 71556 | [1] |
| 42 | 1,12-Trichloroethane | 79005 | [1] |
| 43 | Trichloroethylene | 79016 | [1] |
| 44 | Vinyl Chloride | 75014 | [1] |
| 45 | 2-Chlorophenol | 95578 | [1] |
| 46 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 120832 | [1] |
| 47 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 105679 | [1] |

| CTR Number | Parameter | CAS Number | Suggested Analytical Methods |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 48 | 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol | 534521 | [1] |
| 49 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol | 51285 | [1] |
| 50 | 2-Nitrophenol | 88755 | [1] |
| 51 | 4-Nitrophenol | 100027 | [1] |
| 52 | 3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol | 59507 | [1] |
| 53 | Pentachlorophenol | 87865 | [1] |
| 54 | Phenol | 108952 | [1] |
| 55 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 88062 | [1] |
| 56 | Acenaphthene | 83329 | [1] |
| 57 | Acenaphthylene | 208968 | [1] |
| 58 | Anthracene | 120127 | [1] |
| 59 | Benzidine | 92875 | [1] |
| 60 | Benzo(a)Anthracene | 56553 | [1] |
| 61 | Benzo(a)Pyrene | 50328 | [1] |
| 62 | Benzo(b)Fluoranthene | 205992 | [1] |
| 63 | Benzo(ghi)Perylene | 191242 | [1] |
| 64 | Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | 207089 | [1] |
| 65 | Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane | 111911 | [1] |
| 66 | Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether | 111444 | [1] |
| 67 | Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether | 108601 | [1] |
| 68 | Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate | 117817 | [1] |
| 69 | 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether | 101553 | [1] |
| 70 | Butylbenzyl Phthalate | 85687 | [1] |
| 71 | 2-Chloronaphthalene | 91587 | [1] |
| 72 | 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether | 7005723 | [1] |
| 73 | Chrysene | 218019 | [1] |
| 74 | Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene | 53703 | [1] |
| 75 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 95501 | [1] |
| 76 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 541731 | [1] |
| 77 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 106467 | [1] |
| 78 | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | 91941 | [1] |
| 79 | Diethyl Phthalate | 84662 | [1] |
| 80 | Dimethyl Phthalate | 131113 | [1] |
| 81 | Di-n-Butyl Phthalate | 84742 | [1] |
| 82 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 121142 | [1] |
| 83 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 606202 | [1] |
| 84 | Di-n-Octyl Phthalate | 117840 | [1] |
| 85 | 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine | 122667 | [1] |
| 86 | Fluoranthene | 206440 | [1] |
| 87 | Fluorene | 86737 | [1] |
| 88 | Hexachlorobenzene | 118741 | [1] |
| 89 | Hexachlorobutadiene | 87863 | [1] |
| 90 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 77474 | [1] |
| 91 | Hexachloroethane | 67721 | [1] |
| 92 | Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene | 193395 | [1] |
| 93 | Isophorone | 78591 | [1] |
| 94 | Naphthalene | 91203 | [1] |
| 95 | Nitrobenzene | 98953 | [1] |
| 96 | N-Nitrosodimethylamine | 62759 | [1] |
| 97 | N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine | 621647 | [1] |
| 98 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine | 86306 | [1] |
| 99 | Phenanthrene | 85018 | [1] |

| CTR Number | Parameter | CAS Number | Suggested Analytical Methods |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| 100 | Pyrene | 129000 | [1] |
| 101 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 120821 | [1] |
| 102 | Aldrin | 309002 | [1] |
| 103 | alpha-BHC | 319846 | [1] |
| 104 | beta-BHC | 319857 | [1] |
| 105 | gamma-BHC | 58899 | [1] |
| 106 | delta-BHC | 319868 | [1] |
| 107 | Chlordane | 57749 | [1] |
| 108 | 4,4'-DDT | 50293 | [1] |
| 109 | 4,4'-DDE | 72559 | [1] |
| 110 | 4,4'-DDD | 72548 | [1] |
| 111 | Dieldrin | 60571 | [1] |
| 112 | alpha-Endosulfan | 959988 | [1] |
| 113 | beta-Endosulfan | 33213659 | [1] |
| 114 | Endosulfan Sulfate | 1031078 | [1] |
| 115 | Endrin | 72208 | [1] |
| 116 | Endrin Aldehyde | 7421934 | [1] |
| 117 | Heptachlor | 76448 | [1] |
| 118 | Heptachlor Epoxide | 1024573 | [1] |
| 119 | PCB-1016 | 12674112 | [1] |
| 120 | PCB-1221 | 11104282 | [1] |
| 121 | PCB-1232 | 11141165 | [1] |
| 122 | PCB-1242 | 53469219 | [1] |
| 123 | PCB-1248 | 12672296 | [1] |
| 124 | PCB-1254 | 11097691 | [1] |
| 125 | PCB-1260 | 11096825 | [1] |
| 126 | Toxaphene | 8001352 | [1] |

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

# ATTACHMENT J – SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

| CTR# | Parameters | Units | CV | MEC | CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L) | | | | | | Lowest C | REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Freshwater | | Saltwater | | Human Health for consumption of: | | | MEC >= Lowest C | Tier 1 - Need limit? | B Available (Y/N)? | Are all B data points non detects (Y/N)? | points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) | Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L) | If all B is ND, is MDL>C? | If B>C, effluent limit required | Tier 3 - other info. ? | RPA Result - Need Limit? | Reason |
| | | | | | C acute = CMC tot | C chronic = CCC tot | C acute = CMC tot | C chronic = CCC tot | Water & organisms | Organisms only | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Antimony | ug/L | | 1.94 | | | | | | 4300.00 | 4300.00 | No | No | Y | N | | 3.1 | | B<=C, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B<=C |
| 2 | Arsenic | ug/L | | 0.25 | | | 69.00 | 36.00 | | | 36.00 | No | No | Y | N | | 6.7 | | B<=C, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B<=C |
| 3 | Beryllium | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | Narrative | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 0.25 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 4 | Cadmium | ug/L | | 2.02 | | | 42.25 | 9.36 | | Narrative | 9.36 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.25 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 5a | Chromium (III) | | | No Criteria | | | | | | Narrative | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | N | | 1.7 | | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 5b | Chromium (VI) | ug/L | | 0.5 | | | 1107.75 | 50.35 | | Narrative | 50.35 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.3 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 6 | Copper | ug/L | 0.6 | 40.3 | | | 5.78 | 3.73 | | | 3.73 | Yes | Yes | Y | N | | 12.6 | | Limit required, B>C & pollutant detected in effluent | | Yes | MEC>=C |
| 7 | Lead | ug/L | 0.6 | 41.9 | | | 220.82 | 8.52 | | Narrative | 8.52 | Yes | Yes | Y | N | | 1.4 | | B<=C, Step 7 | | Yes | MEC>=C |
| 8 | Mercury | ug/L | | | | | Reserved | Reserved | | 0.051 | 0.051 | | | Y | Y | 0.2 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 9 | Nickel | ug/L | 0.6 | 22.6 | | | 74.75 | 8.28 | | 4600.00 | 8.28 | Yes | Yes | Y | N | | 26 | | Limit required, B>C & pollutant detected in effluent | | Yes | MEC>=C |
| 10 | Selenium | ug/L | | 0.25 | | | 290.58 | 71.14 | | Narrative | 71.14 | No | No | Y | N | | 2.4 | | B<=C, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B<=C |
| 11 | Silver | ug/L | | 0.25 | | | 2.24 | | | | 2.24 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.25 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 12 | Thallium | ug/L | | 0.25 | | | | | | 6.30 | 6.30 | No | No | Y | N | | 0.7 | | B<=C, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B<=C |
| 13 | Zinc | ug/L | 0.6 | 593 | | | 95.14 | 85.62 | | | 85.62 | Yes | Yes | Y | N | | 143 | | Limit required, B>C & pollutant detected in effluent | | Yes | MEC>=C |
| 14 | Cyanide | ug/L | 0.6 | 6 | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | 220000.00 | 1.00 | Yes | Yes | Y | N | | 0.9 | | B<=C, Step 7 | | Yes | MEC>=C |
| 15 | Asbestos | Fibers/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 0.2 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 16 | 2,3,7,8 TCDD | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.000000014 | 0.000000014 | | | Y | Y | 1E-08 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| | TCDD Equivalents | ug/L | 0 | 3.61E-06 | | | | | | 0.000000014 | 0.000000014 | Yes | Yes | Y | N | | 3.1E-08 | | Limit required, B>C & pollutant detected in effluent | | Yes | MEC>=C |
| 17 | Acrolein | ug/L | | 1.7 | | | | | | 780 | 780 | No | No | Y | Y | 1.7 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 18 | Acrylonitrile | ug/L | | 0.2 | | | | | | 0.66 | 0.660 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.2 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 19 | Benzene | ug/L | | 0.1 | | | | | | 71 | 71.0 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 20 | Bromoform | ug/L | | 0.3 | | | | | | 360 | 360.0 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.3 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 21 | Carbon Tetrachloride | ug/L | | 0.25 | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.40 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.4 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 22 | Chlorobenzene | ug/L | | 0.2 | | | | | | 21000 | 21000 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.2 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 23 | Chlorodibromomethane | ug/L | | 0.2 | | | | | | 34 | 34.00 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.2 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 24 | Chloroethane | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 0.8 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 25 | 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 0.6 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 26 | Chloroform | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 27 | Dichlorobromomethane | ug/L | | 0.4 | | | | | | 46 | 46.00 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.4 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 28 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 0.3 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 29 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | ug/L | | 0.1 | | | | | | 99 | 99.00 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 30 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | ug/L | | 0.25 | | | | | | 3.2 | 3.200 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.4 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 31 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | ug/L | | 0.2 | | | | | | 39 | 39.00 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.2 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 32 | 1,3-Dichloropropylene | ug/L | | 1 | | | | | | 1700 | 1700 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.8 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 33 | Ethylbenzene | ug/L | | 0.1 | | | | | | 29000 | 29000 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 34 | Methyl Bromide | ug/L | | 1 | | | | | | 4000 | 4000 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 35 | Methyl Chloride | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 0.4 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 36 | Methylene Chloride | ug/L | | 0.6 | | | | | | 1600 | 1600.0 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.6 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 37 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ug/L | | 0.2 | | | | | | 11 | 11.00 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.2 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 38 | Tetrachloroethylene | ug/L | | 0.25 | | | | | | 8.85 | 8.9 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.3 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 39 | Toluene | ug/L | | 0.1 | | | | | | 200000 | 200000 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 40 | 1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene | ug/L | | 0.3 | | | | | | 140000 | 140000 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.3 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 41 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 0.3 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 42 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ug/L | | 0.3 | | | | | | 42 | 42.0 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.3 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 43 | Trichloroethylene | ug/L | | 0.2 | | | | | | 81 | 81.0 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.2 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 44 | Vinyl Chloride | ug/L | | 0.25 | | | | | | 525 | 525 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.4 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 45 | 2-Chlorophenol | ug/L | | 0.5 | | | | | | 400 | 400 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.5 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 46 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol | ug/L | | 0.5 | | | | | | 790 | 790 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.5 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 47 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol | ug/L | | 0.5 | | | | | | 2300 | 2300 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.5 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 48 | 4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol) | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 765 | 765.0 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 49 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 14000 | 14000 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 50 | 2-Nitrophenol | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 51 | 4-Nitrophenol | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 52 | 3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol) | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 0.5 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 53 | Pentachlorophenol | ug/L | | 1.4 | | | 13.00 | 7.90 | | 8.2 | 7.90 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.5 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 54 | Phenol | ug/L | | 0.5 | | | | | | 4600000 | 4600000 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.5 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 55 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | ug/L | | 0.5 | | | | | | 6.5 | 6.5 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.5 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 56 | Acenaphthene | ug/L | | 0.5 | | | | | | 2700 | 2700 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.5 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 57 | Acenaphthylene | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 58 | Anthracene | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 110000 | 110000 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 59 | Benzidine | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.00054 | 0.00054 | | | Y | Y | 5 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 60 | Benzo(a)Anthracene | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.049 | 0.0490 | | | Y | Y | 5 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 61 | Benzo(a)Pyrene | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.049 | 0.0490 | | | Y | Y | 1 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 62 | Benzo(b)Fluoranthene | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.049 | 0.0490 | | | Y | Y | 1 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 63 | Benzo(ghi)Perylene | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 64 | Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.049 | 0.0490 | | | Y | Y | 1 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 65 | Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 66 | Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether | ug/L | | | | | | | | 1.4 | 1.400 | | | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 67 | Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 170000 | 170000 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 68 | Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 5.9 | 5.9 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 69 | 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 70 | Butylbenzyl Phthalate | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 5200 | 5200 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 71 | 2-Chloronaphthalene | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 4300 | 4300 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 72 | 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 73 | Chrysene | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.049 | 0.0490 | | | Y | Y | 1 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 74 | Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.049 | 0.0490 | | | Y | Y | 1 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 75 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 17000 | 17000 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 76 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ug/L | | 0.25 | | | | | | 2600 | 2600 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 77 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ug/L | | 0.2 | | | | | | 2600 | 2600 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 78 | 3,3 Dichlorobenzidine | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.077 | 0.08 | | | Y | Y | 1 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 79 | Diethyl Phthalate | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 120000 | 120000 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 80 | Dimethyl Phthalate | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 2900000 | 2900000 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 81 | Di-n-Butyl Phthalate | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 12000 | 12000 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 82 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 9.10 | 9.10 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 83 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 84 | Di-n-Octyl Phthalate | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 85 | 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine | ug/L | | 0.5 | | | | | | 0.54 | 0.540 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.5 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 86 | Fluoranthene | ug/L | | 0.5 | | | | | | 370 | 370 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.5 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 87 | Fluorene | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 14000 | 14000 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |

| CTR# | Parameters | Units | CV | MEC | CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L) | | | | | | Lowest C | REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Freshwater | | Saltwater | | Human Health for consumption of: | | | MEC >= Lowest C | Tier 1 - Need limit? | B Available (Y/N)? | Are all B data points non detects (Y/N)? | points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) | Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L) | If all B is ND, is MDL>C? | If B>C, effluent limit required | Tier 3 - other info. ? | RPA Result - Need Limit? | Reason |
| | | | | | C acute = CMC tot | C chronic = CCC tot | C acute = CMC tot | C chronic = CCC tot | Water & organisms | Organisms only | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88 | Hexachlorobenzene | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 0.00077 | 0.00077 | | | Y | Y | 0.5 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 89 | Hexachlorobutadiene | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 50 | 50.00 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 90 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 17000 | 17000 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.01 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 91 | Hexachloroethane | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 8.9 | 8.9 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 92 | Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.049 | 0.0490 | | | Y | Y | 1 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 93 | Isophorone | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 600 | 600.0 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 94 | Naphthalene | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 95 | Nitrobenzene | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 1900 | 1900 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 96 | N-Nitrosodimethylamine | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 8.10 | 8.10000 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.0005 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 97 | N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine | ug/L | | | | | | | | 1.40 | 1.400 | | | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 98 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 16 | 16.0 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 99 | Phenanthrene | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 100 | Pyrene | ug/L | | 5 | | | | | | 11000 | 11000 | No | No | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 101 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 1 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 102 | Aldrin | ug/L | | | | | 1.30 | | | 0.00014 | 0.00014 | | | Y | Y | | | | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 103 | alpha-BHC | ug/L | | 0.005 | | | | | | 0.013 | 0.0130 | No | No | Y | Y | | | | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 104 | beta-BHC | ug/L | | 0.002 | | | | | | 0.046 | 0.046 | No | No | Y | N | | 0.039 | | B<=C, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B<=C |
| 105 | gamma-BHC | ug/L | | 0.01 | | | 0.16 | | | 0.063 | 0.063 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.003 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 106 | delta-BHC | ug/L | | No Criteria | | | | | | | No Criteria | No Criteria | No Criteria | Y | Y | 0.002 | | N | No Criteria | No Criteria | Uc | No Criteria |
| 107 | Chlordane | ug/L | | | | | 0.09 | 0.004 | | 0.00059 | 0.00059 | | | Y | Y | 0.002 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 108 | 4,4'-DDT | ug/L | | | | | 0.13 | 0.001 | | 0.00059 | 0.00059 | | | Y | Y | 0.005 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 109 | 4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT) | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.00059 | 0.00059 | | | Y | Y | 0.005 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 110 | 4,4'-DDD | ug/L | | | | | | | | 0.00084 | 0.00084 | | | Y | Y | 0.005 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 111 | Dieldrin | ug/L | | | | | 0.71 | 0.0019 | | 0.00014 | 0.00014 | | | Y | Y | 0.005 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 112 | alpha-Endosulfan | ug/L | | | | | 0.034 | 0.0087 | | 240 | 0.0087 | | | Y | Y | 0.003 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 113 | beta-Endolsulfan | ug/L | | 0.005 | | | 0.034 | 0.0087 | | 240 | 0.0087 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.005 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 114 | Endosulfan Sulfate | ug/L | | 0.002 | | | | | | 240 | 240 | No | No | Y | Y | 0.005 | | N | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B is ND |
| 115 | Endrin | ug/L | | | | | 0.037 | 0.0023 | | 0.81 | 0.0023 | | | Y | Y | 0.005 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 116 | Endrin Aldehyde | ug/L | | 0.005 | | | | | | 0.81 | 0.81 | No | No | Y | N | | 0.02 | | B<=C, Step 7 | | No | MEC<C & B<=C |
| 117 | Heptachlor | ug/L | | | | | 0.053 | 0.0036 | | 0.00021 | 0.00021 | | | Y | Y | 0.003 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 118 | Heptachlor Epoxide | ug/L | | | | | 0.053 | 0.0036 | | 0.00011 | 0.00011 | | | Y | Y | 0.002 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 119-125 | PCBs sum (2) | ug/L | | | | | | 0.03 | | 0.00017 | 0.00017 | | | Y | Y | 0.005 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |
| 126 | Toxaphene | ug/L | | | | | 0.21 | 0.0002 | | 0.00075 | 0.0002 | | | Y | Y | 0.005 | | Y | No detected value of B, Step 7 | | No | UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND |

Notes:
Ud = Undetermined due to lack of data
Uc = Undetermined due to lack of CTR Water Quality Criteria
C = Water Quality Criteria
B = Background receiving water data

| CTR# | Parameters | HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS | | | AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS | | | | | | | | | LIMITS | | Recommendation | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Organisms only | | | Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only | MDEL/AMEL multiplier | MDEL hh | ECA acute multiplier (p.7) | LTA acute | ECA chronic multiplier | LTA chronic | Lowest LTA | AMEL multiplier 95 | AMEL aq life | MDEL multiplier 99 | MDEL aq life | Lowest AMEL | Lowest MDEL | | |
| 1 | Antimony | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 2 | Arsenic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 3 | Beryllium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 4 | Cadmium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 5a | Chromium (III) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 5b | Chromium (VI) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 6 | Copper | | 2.01 | | 0.32 | 1.86 | 0.53 | 1.97 | 1.86 | 1.55 | 2.88 | 3.11 | 5.78313 | 2.88 | 5.78 | | |
| 7 | Lead | | 2.01 | | 0.32 | 70.90 | 0.53 | 4.49 | 4.49 | 1.55 | 6.97 | 3.11 | 13.9912 | 6.97 | 13.99 | | |
| 8 | Mercury | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 9 | Nickel | 4600 | 2.01 | 9228.47012 | 0.32 | 24.00 | 0.53 | 4.37 | 4.37 | 1.55 | 6.78 | 3.11 | 13.6059 | 6.78199 | 13.60595 | | |
| 10 | Selenium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 11 | Silver | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 12 | Thallium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 13 | Zinc | | 2.01 | | 0.32 | 30.55 | 0.53 | 45.16 | 30.55 | 1.55 | 47.42 | 3.11 | 95.1374 | 47.42 | 95.14 | | |
| 14 | Cyanide | 220000 | 2.01 | 441361.61457 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.32 | 1.55 | 0.50 | 3.11 | 1 | 0.49846 | 1.00000 | | |
| 15 | Asbestos | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 16 | 2,3,7,8 TCDD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| | TCDD Equivalents | 0.000000014 | 2.01 | 0.00000 | | | | | | 1.55 | | 3.11 | | 0.000000014 | 0.000000028 | | |
| 17 | Acrolein | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 18 | Acrylonitrile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 19 | Benzene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 20 | Bromoform | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 21 | Carbon Tetrachloride | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 22 | Chlorobenzene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 23 | Chlorodibromomethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 24 | Chloroethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 25 | 2-Chloroethylvinyl ether | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 26 | Chloroform | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 27 | Dichlorobromomethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 28 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 29 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 30 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 31 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 32 | 1,3-Dichloropropylene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 33 | Ethylbenzene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 34 | Methyl Bromide | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 35 | Methyl Chloride | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 36 | Methylene Chloride | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 37 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 38 | Tetrachloroethylene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 39 | Toluene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 40 | 1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 41 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 42 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 43 | Trichloroethylene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 44 | Vinyl Chloride | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 45 | 2-Chlorophenol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 46 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 47 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 48 | 4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 49 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 50 | 2-Nitrophenol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 51 | 4-Nitrophenol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 52 | 3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 53 | Pentachlorophenol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 54 | Phenol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 55 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 56 | Acenaphthene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 57 | Acenaphthylene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 58 | Anthracene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 59 | Benzidine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 60 | Benzo(a)Anthracene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 61 | Benzo(a)Pyrene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 62 | Benzo(b)Fluoranthene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 63 | Benzo(ghi)Perylene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 64 | Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 65 | Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 66 | Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 67 | Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 68 | Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 69 | 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 70 | Butylbenzyl Phthalate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 71 | 2-Chloronaphthalene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 72 | 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 73 | Chrysene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 74 | Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 75 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 76 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 77 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 78 | 3,3 Dichlorobenzidine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 79 | Diethyl Phthalate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 80 | Dimethyl Phthalate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 81 | Di-n-Butyl Phthalate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 82 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 83 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 84 | Di-n-Octyl Phthalate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 85 | 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 86 | Fluoranthene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 87 | Fluorene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |

| CTR# | Parameters | HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS: Organisms only — AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only | MDEL/AMEL multiplier | MDEL hh | AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS: Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan — ECA acute multiplier (p.7) | LTA acute | ECA chronic multiplier | LTA chronic | Lowest LTA | AMEL multiplier 95 | AMEL aq life | MDEL multiplier 99 | MDEL aq life | LIMITS: Lowest AMEL | Lowest MDEL | Recommendation | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | Hexachlorobenzene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 89 | Hexachlorobutadiene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 90 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 91 | Hexachloroethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 92 | Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 93 | Isophorone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 94 | Naphthalene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 95 | Nitrobenzene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 96 | N-Nitrosodimethylamine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 97 | N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 98 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 99 | Phenanthrene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 100 | Pyrene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 101 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 102 | Aldrin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 103 | alpha-BHC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 104 | beta-BHC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 105 | gamma-BHC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 106 | delta-BHC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 107 | Chlordane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 108 | 4,4'-DDT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 109 | 4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 110 | 4,4'-DDD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 111 | Dieldrin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 112 | alpha-Endosulfan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 113 | beta-Endolsulfan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 114 | Endosulfan Sulfate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 115 | Endrin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 116 | Endrin Aldehyde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 117 | Heptachlor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 118 | Heptachlor Epoxide | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 119-125 | PCBs sum (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |
| 126 | Toxaphene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Limit | |

Notes:
Ud = Undetermined due to lack of data
Uc = Undetermined due to lack of CTR Wate
C = Water Quality Criteria
B = Background receiving water data