CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION

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ORDER NO. R4-2013-0021
NPDES NO. CA0057827

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR PLAINS EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION COMPANY INGLEWOOD OIL FIELD

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Plains Exploration & Production Company
Name of Facility	Inglewood Oil Field
Facility Address	5640 South Fairfax Avenue
	Los Angeles, CA 90056
	Los Angeles County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a **major discharge**.	

The discharge by the Plains Exploration & Production Company from the discharge points identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Storm water runoff and construction storm water	34°00'02" N	118°22'10" W	Centinela Creek
002	Storm water runoff and construction storm water	34°00'38" N	118°22'23" W	Ballona Creek to Estuary
003	Storm water runoff and construction storm water	34°00'02" N	118°21'33" W	Centinela Creek
004	Storm water runoff and construction storm water	34°00'26" N	118°22'52" W	Ballona Creek to Estuary
005	Storm water runoff and construction storm water	34°00'38" N	118°22'50" W	Ballona Creek to Estuary
006	Storm water runoff and construction storm water	34°00'37" N	118°23'11" W	Ballona Creek to Estuary

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	**February 7, 2013**
This Order shall become effective on:	**March 9, 2013**
This Order shall expire on:	**January 10, 2018**
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**

I, Samuel Unger, 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 February 7, 2013.

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, P.E., 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	Plains Exploration & Production Company
Name of Facility	Inglewood Oil Field
Facility Address	5640 South Fairfax Avenue
	Los Angeles, CA 90056
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Candace Salway, EH&S Manager, (323) 298-2266
Mailing Address	5640 South Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90056
Type of Facility	Oil Field
Facility Design Flow	7.55 million gallons per day (MGD) permitted flow

II. FINDINGS

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

A. Background. Plains Exploration & Production Company (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging pursuant to Order No. 94-028 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0057827. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated November 24, 2008 and March 1, 2012**,** and applied for an NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 7.55 million gallons per day (MGD) of storm water from Inglewood Oil Field, hereinafter Facility or Field. The application was deemed complete on April 20, 2012.

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 the Inglewood Oil Field that is an actively producing oil and gas field. The Field is located in the Baldwin Hills area of Los Angeles, California, with elevations ranging from peaks higher than 500 feet East of La Cienaga Boulevard, to as low as 100 feet at the northwest corner of the site. Existing operations involve extracting oil and gas from subsurface reservoirs located between 800 and 10,000 feet below ground surface, removal of water from the crude oil and liquids from the gas. The crude oil is shipped through pipelines to Southern California refineries to be processed into gasoline and other products. The gas is shipped by pipeline to the SoCal Gas Company for use by consumers and industry or is shipped to refineries for use in the refining process.

Storm water runoff from the Field including construction storm water within the Field follows natural drainage areas to six retention basins. The retention basins and their corresponding discharge points are:

Discharge Point No.	Retention Basin Name	Maximum Rainfall Runoff Flow (mgd)
001	LAI Last Chance Basin	0.666
002	Dabney-Lloyd Basin	3.06
003	Stocker Basin	0.634
004	Vickers – I Basin	1.58
005	Lower Vickers- II Basin	1.01
006	Upper Vickers- II Basin	0.60

Runoff from these basins is discharged to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works storm drain system. Two of the basins, Stocker and LAI Last Chance, discharge through the storm drain system into Centinela Creek that drains directly to Ballona Creek Estuary just below the boundary with Ballona Creek (Reach 2). The other four basins, Dabney-Lloyd, Vickers - I, Lower Vickers - II and Upper Vickers - II, discharge through the storm drain system to Ballona Creek (Reach 2). Attachment B provides a

map of the area around the Field. Attachment C provides the approximate surface water flow direction with six retention basins identified.

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 an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

D. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and the rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings. 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 the 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

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

(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). Sufficient effluent data was not available to evaluate reasonable potential for some of the priority pollutants, as discussed in section IV.C.3 of the Fact Sheet. Monitoring requirements have been established to gather the necessary data to evaluate reasonable potential over the term of this permit for future permitting efforts.

H. Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). The Regional Water Board has implemented the Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Watershed Management Approach integrates the Regional Water Board's many diverse programs, particularly TMDLs with NPDES permitting, to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. The TMDL establishes the allowable loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality based controls. These controls should provide the pollution reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. The TMDLs will establish waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

The USEPA approved the State's 2010 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on November 12, 2010. 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 2010 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development. Ballona Creek is listed for cadmium (sediment), coliform bacteria, dissolved copper, cyanide, lead, selenium, toxicity, trash, zinc and viruses (enteric). Down stream, the Ballona Creek Estuary is listed for cadmium, chlordane (tissue & sediment), coliform bacteria, copper, DDT (tissue & sediment), lead (sediment), PAHs (sediment), PCBs (tissue & sediment), sediment toxicity, shellfish harvesting advisory, silver and zinc (sediment) and the Ballona Creek Wetlands are listed for exotic vegetation, habitat alterations, hydromodification, reduced tidal flushing, and trash.

Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek: The TMDL for metals in Ballona Creek was approved by the Regional Water Board on July 7, 2005 (Resolution NO. R05-007). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on October 20, 2005; OAL and USEPA approvals were received on December 9, 2005 and December 22, 2005, respectively. A revised metals TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Board on September 6, 2007 (Resolution No. 2007-015). State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA approval occurred on June 17, 2008, October 6, 2008, and October 29, 2009, respectively. This metals TMDL designates WLAs for point sources to Ballona Creek, including those regulated through minor NPDES permits. For minor NPDES permits, the TMDL states, "Permit writers may translate applicable waste load allocations into effluent limits for the

minor and general NPDES permits by applying the effluent limitation procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California or other applicable engineering practices authorized under federal regulations."

The discharge from the Inglewood Oil Field has been classified as a major discharge because the permitted discharge flow (7.55 MGD) exceeds the threshold of one (1) MGD. The discharge is not continuous, but is typically less than once per 4 months, and approximately 5.5 hours in duration. The Ballona Creek Metals TMDL includes specific WLAs for some of the major dischargers, the MS4 permittees and CalTrans. However, no site specific WLA has been designated for the Inglewood Oil Field in the TMDL. In Attachment A to Resolution No. R2007-015, on Page 5 in the section Waste Load Allocations (for point sources), paragraph 1 reads "Waste load allocations (WLA) are assigned to point sources for Ballona Creek and Sepulveda Canyon Channel. A grouped mass-based waste load allocation is developed for the storm water permittees (Los Angeles County MS4, Caltrans, General Construction and General Industrial) by subtracting the load allocation from the total loading capacity. Concentration-based waste load allocations are developed for other point sources in the watershed." Inglewood Oil Field is a point source to Ballona Creek, one of the other point sources in the watershed which is referenced. Hence, the Facility requires an effluent limit developed using the appropriate WLA. The TMDL includes concentration-based dry-weather and wet weather WLA for other permits discharging to Ballona Creek. These concentration-based WLAs have been used to develop effluent limits for discharges from the Inglewood Oil Field.

This permit implements the applicable WLAs as required in the TMDL, by applying the effluent limitation calculations provided in Section 1.4 of the SIP. Concentration-based WLAs were established for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc at Discharge Point Nos. 002, 004, 005 and 006. The Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek is not applicable to the discharges from Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 003 to Centinela Creek because Centinela Creek is not listed as impaired for metals and it drains to Ballona Creek Estuary, not Ballona Creek.

Trash TMDL: The Ballona Creek Trash TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Board on September 9, 2001. The TMDL established a numeric target of zero trash in Ballona Creek. The TMDL was to be implemented via storm water permits in a phased reduction for a period of 10 years. The Ballona Creek Trash TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on February 19, 2002, the OAL on July 18, 2002, and by USEPA on August 1, 2002. The TMDL became effective on August 28, 2002. The Regional Water Board made minor revisions to the TMDL and the Revised Ballona Creek Trash TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Board on March 4, 2004 (Resolution No. 2004-0023). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on September 30, 2004 and OAL approved it on February 8, 2005. The Ballona Creek Trash TMDL became effective on August 11, 2005. This Trash TMDL will be implemented through the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) NPDES Permit Program.

This permit requires an updated SWPPP that shall include best management practices to prevent hazardous waste/material and trash from being discharged to waters of the

United States. The appropriate implementation and maintenance of the best management practices will ensure that trash is not discharged from the Facility to Ballona Creek.

Bacteria TMDL: The Ballona Creek Bacteria TMDL was approved by the Regional Water Board on June 8, 2006 (Resolution NO. 2006-011). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on November 15, 2006; OAL and USEPA approvals were received on February 22, 2007, and March 26, 2007, respectively. The TMDL became effective on April 27, 2007. This Bacteria TMDL will be implemented through the MS4 NPDES Permit Program. In addition, this permit requires bacterial monitoring of the effluent to ensure that the discharges do not cause or contribute to exceedances of bacteria loads in the receiving waters.

Toxic Pollutants TMDL for Ballona Creek Estuary: The Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL was approved by the Regional Water Board on July 7, 2005 (Resolution No. R05-008). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on October 20, 2005; OAL and USEPA approvals were received on December 9, 2005, and December 22, 2005, respectively. This TMDL became effective on January 11, 2006. This Toxic Pollutants TMDL assigned concentration-based WLAs for sediments with respect to cadmium, copper, lead, silver, zinc, chlordane, DDTs, total PCBs and total PAHs to the minor NPDES permittees that discharge to Ballona Creek or its tributaries. This permit implements the applicable WLAs as required in this TMDL.

I. Water Quality Control Plans. The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. The Basin Plan does not currently assign beneficial uses specific to the Centinela Creek. Federal regulations that address state water quality standards are contained in 40 CFR 131.2 and 131.10 and constitute a rebuttable presumption that beneficial uses supporting the *"fishable, swimmable"* goals of the federal CWA are attainable. Therefore, without evidence to disprove attainability, recreation and aquatic life beneficial uses apply to the Centinela Creek. The Basin Plan states that "*waters not specifically listed (general, smaller tributaries), are designated with the same beneficial uses as the streams, lakes, or reservoirs to which they are tributary."* Because the Centinela Creek is a tributary of the Ballona Creek, the Regional Water Board finds that the beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan for the Ballona Creek (Reach 2) are applicable to the Centinela Creek. Furthermore, these beneficial uses support the "*fishable, swimmable"* goals of the CWA. Beneficial uses identified in the Bain Plan for Ballona Creek to Estuary (Reach 2) are as follows:

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Points	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
002, 004, 005, and 006	Ballona Creek to Estuary (Ballona Creek Reach 2) (Hydro Unit 405.13)	Existing: Non-contact water recreation (REC-2). Potential: Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), water contact recreation (REC-1)* and wildlife habitat (WILD).
001 and 003	Centinela Creek A tributary to Ballona Creek	Same as above.

* Across prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for inland and coastal surface waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

J. 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.

K. 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.

L. Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements. Section 2.1 of the SIP provides that, based on a Discharger's request and demonstration that it is infeasible for an existing Discharger to achieve immediate compliance with an effluent limitation derived from a CTR criterion, compliance schedules may be allowed in an NPDES permit. The SIP further stipulates that 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. Since the May 18, 2010, date has expired, the SIP no longer authorizes compliance schedules for CTR criteria in the permit.

On August 20, 2012, the Discharger requested that the Regional Water Board issue a Time Schedule Order (TSO) with interim limitations for selenium, copper, lead and zinc because, based on historical data, the storm water discharges from the Facility cannot consistently meet the proposed water quality based effluent limitations in this Order. A TSO has been issued with this Order.

M. Alaska Rule. On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (40 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.

N. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants. This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, 5-day biochemical oxygen demand @ 20°C (BOD_5), and phenols. Restrictions on TSS, oil and grease, BOD_5, and phenols are discussed in the Fact Sheet, section IV.B.2. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the Section 1.4 of the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved 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.

O. 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.

P. 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 existing Order, 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 existing Order.

Q. 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.

R. 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.

S. 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.

T. 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.

U. 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. 94-028 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 7.55 MGD of storm water through Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006 as described in the findings. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.

2. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, Ballona Creek, or other waters of the State, are prohibited.

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

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

5. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal CWA and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

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

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

8. There shall be no discharge of waste water pollutants into navigable waters from any source associated with production, field exploration, drilling, well completion, or well treatment (i.e., produced water, drilling muds, drill cuttings, and produced sand).

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001 (LAI Last Chance Basin)

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 Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (Attachment E):

Table 6a. Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point No. 001 (LAI Last Chance Basin)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 deg. C) (BOD)	mg/L	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	167	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	83	--	--
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	5.6	--	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.00056	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	23*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.13*	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	9.9*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.055*	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	8.2*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.046*	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	184*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	1.02*	--	--
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[2]			

[1] The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 0.666 MGD at Discharge Point No. 001, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

[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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) 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 (Attachment E).

* Effluent limitations for these metals will be effective after the expiration date of TSO No. R4-2013-0022.

B. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 002 (Dabney-Lloyd Basin)

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 002

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 002, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-002 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (Attachment E):

Table 6b. Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point No. 002 (Dabney-Lloyd Basin)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 deg. C) (BOD)	mg/L	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	766	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	383	--	--
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	26	--	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.0026	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	39	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	1.0	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	21	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.54	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.21	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	498	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	12.7	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	18*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.46*	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	59	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	--	1.5	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	5.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.13	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	119	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	3.04	--	--
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[4]			

[1] The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 3.06 MGD at Discharge Point No. 002, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

[2] Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs). Flow data can be obtained by contacting Mr. Arthur Gotingco (Tel: 626-458-6379; Email: agoting@dwp.lacounty.gov) at LACDPW.

[3] Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

[4] 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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) 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 (Attachment E).

* Effluent limitations for copper (wet-weather) will be effective after the expiration date of TSO No. R4-2013-0022.

C. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 003 (Stocker Basin)

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 003

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 003, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-003 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (Attachment E):

Table 6c. Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point No. 003 (Stocker Basin)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 deg. C) (BOD)	mg/L	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	159	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	79	--	--
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	5.3	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	23*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.12*	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	9.9*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.052*	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	8.2*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.043*	--	--
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[2]			

[1] The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 0.634 MGD at Discharge Point No. 003, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

[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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) 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 (Attachment E).

* Effluent limitations for these metals will be effective after the expiration date of TSO No. R4-2013-0022.

D. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 004 (Vickers - I Basin)

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 004

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 004, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-

004 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (Attachment E):

Table 6d. Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point No. 004 (Vickers - I Basin)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 deg. C) (BOD)	mg/L	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	395	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	198	--	--
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	13	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	39	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.51	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	21	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.28	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	8.2*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.11*	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	498	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	6.56	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	18	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.24	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	59	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.78	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	5.0*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.066*	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	119	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	1.57	--	--
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[4]			

[1] The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 1.58 MGD at Discharge Point No. 004, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

[2] Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs). Flow data can be obtained by contacting Mr. Arthur Gotingco (Tel: 626-458-6379; Email: agoting@dwp.lacounty.gov) at LACDPW.

[3] Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

[4] 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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) 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 (Attachment E).

* Effluent limitations for selenium will be effective after the expiration date of TSO No.R4-2013-0022.

E. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 005 (Lower Vickers - II Basin)

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 005

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 005, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-005 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (Attachment E):

Table 6e. Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point No. 005 (Lower Vickers - II Basin)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 deg. C) (BOD)	mg/L	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	253	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	126	--	--
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	8.4	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	39	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.33	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	21	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.18	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	8.2*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.069*	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	498	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	4.19	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	18*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.15*	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	59	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.50	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	5.0*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.042*	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	119	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	1.00	--	--
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[4]			

[1] The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 1.01 MGD at Discharge Point No. 005, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

[2] Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs). Flow data can be obtained by contacting Mr. Arthur Gotingco (Tel: 626-458-6379; Email: agoting@dwp.lacounty.gov) at LACDPW.

[3] Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

[4] 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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) 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 (Attachment E).

* Effluent limitations for copper (wet-weather) and selenium (dry- and wet-weather) will be effective after the expiration date of TSO No.R4-2013-0022.

F. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 006 (Upper Vickers - II Basin)

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 006

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 006, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-006 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (Attachment E):

Table 6f. Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point No. 006 (Upper Vickers - II Basin)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 deg. C) (BOD)	mg/L	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	150	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	75	--	--
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	5.0	--	--
Cyanide	µg/L	--	8.5	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.043	--	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.00050	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	39*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.20*	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	21*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.11*	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	8.2*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.041*	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	498	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	2.49	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	18*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.090*	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	59	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.30	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	5.0*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.025*	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	119*	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.60*	--	--
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[4]			

1 The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 0.60 MGD at Discharge Point No. 006, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

2 Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs). Flow data can be obtained by contacting Mr. Arthur Gotingco (Tel: 626-458-6379; Email: agoting@dwp.lacounty.gov) at LACDPW.

3 Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

4 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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) 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 (Attachment E).

* Effluent limitations for these metals will be effective after the expiration date of TSO No. R4-2013-0022.

G. Sediment Limitations – Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006

1. Final Sediment Limitations – Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006

a. For the implementation of Ballona Creek Estuary Toxics TMDL, the Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following sediment limitations at Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006, with compliance measured at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 through 006, respectively, as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (Attachment E). The Discharger shall collect sufficient effluent sample to provide an adequate amount of effluent sediments for sediment analyses or other such analytical method approved in advance by the Regional Board that would allow direct comparison of effluent sediment levels with sediment limitations.

Table 6g. Sediment Limitations—Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006

Parameter	Units	Sediment Limitations
		Maximum Daily
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	1.2
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	34
Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	46.7
Silver, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	1.0
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	150
Chlordane	µg/kg	0.5
DDTs[1]	µg/kg	1.58
Total PCBs[2]	µg/kg	22.7

Parameter	Units	Sediment Limitations
		Maximum Daily
Total PAHs[3]	µg/kg	4022

[1] The State Water Board Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality, August 25, 2009, (known as Sediment Quality Plan, Attachment A) listed chemical analytes needed to characterize sediment contamination exposure and effect. According to Sediment Quality Plan, DDTs shall mean the sum of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD and 2,4'DDD.

[2] According to Sediment Quality Plan, total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of the following PCB congeners: 2,4'-dichlorobiphenyl, 2,2',5-trichlorobiphenyl, 2,4,4'-trichlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',5,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl, 2,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',4,5,5'-pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4'-hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5-heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,4',5,5',6-heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,6-octachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6-nonachlorobiphenyl, and decachlorobiphenyl.

[3] According to Sediment Quality Plan, total PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthene, anthracene, biphenyl, naphthalene, 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene, fuorene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 1-methylphenanthrene, phenanthrene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(e)pyrene, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, perylene, and pyrene.

H. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

I. 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 Ballona Creek or its tributary, Centinela Creek.

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. Surface water temperature to rise greater than 5º F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time the temperature be raised above 86ºF as a result of waste discharged.

3. In fresh water designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the waste discharged shall not cause the following bacterial standards to be exceeded in the receiving water:

Geometric Mean Limits

a. E. coli density shall not exceed 126/100 ml based on a minimum of not less than five (5) samples equally spaced over a 30-day period.

Single Sample Maximum (SSM) Limits

a. E. coli density shall not exceed 235/100 ml.

4. Changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases in natural turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits:

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

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

5. 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.

6. Exceed total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Regional Board Resolution No. 2002-011. Resolution No. 2002-011 revised the ammonia water quality objectives for inland surface waters characteristic of freshwater in the 1994 Basin Plan, to be consistent with the *"1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia"*. Adopted on April 28, 2002, Resolution No. 2002-011 was approved by State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and USEPA on April 30, 2003, June 5, 2003, and June 19, 2003, respectively and is now in effect.

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

8. 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.

9. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

10. 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.

11. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.

12. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

13. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD_5 that adversely affect beneficial uses.

14. 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.

15. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.

16. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.

17. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

18. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

19. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

20. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional 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 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:

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

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

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

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

j. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing Facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.

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

l. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or

final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.

m. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.

n. The Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to $5,000 per day, $10,000 per day, or $25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to $10 per gallon per day or $25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

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

o. The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream which may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.

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

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

i. Name and general composition of the chemical,

ii. Frequency of use,

iii. Quantities to be used,

iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and

v. USEPA registration number, if applicable.

r. 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.

s. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, maximum daily effluent limitation, average monthly effluent limitation, instantaneous maximum or instantaneous minimum effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6600 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.

t. 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. (Wat. 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 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 Ballona Creek.

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. Within 60 days of the adoption of this order, Discharger shall submit a workplan for approval by the Executive Officer to physically characterize the discharged sediment from each discharge point, including mass loading and sediment characterization (e.g., sediment grain size).

3. Best Management Practices and Storm Water Pollution Prevention

The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board, within **90 days** of the effective date of this Order:

a. An updated **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State. The SWPPP shall address the following specific areas of concern: petroleum storage tanks, equipment washing, vehicle traffic, and chemical storage. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G.

b. An updated **Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP)** that includes site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material and trash from being discharged to waters of the United States. The updated BMPs shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the USEPA Guidance *Manual for Developing Best Management Practices* (EPA 833-B-93-004). In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material discharge to surface waters.

The 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 points; describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of storm water runoff and the discharge of hazardous waste/material.

c. An updated **Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan** that shall be site-specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility. The SPCC shall

describe the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events.

The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP, BMPs, and SPCC Plan within 10 days of the approval by the Executive Officer or no later than 90 days after submission to the Regional Water Board, which ever comes first. The plans shall be reviewed annually and updated information shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of revision.

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

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

5. **Other Special Provisions –** Not Applicable

6. **Compliance Schedules –** Not Applicable

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation.

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

B. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents.

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as ND or DNQ to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median.

In determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order); and

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

2. If the number of measurements (n) is even, then the median will be calculated as = $[X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1}]$, i.e. the midpoint between the n/2 and n/2+1 data points.

D. Mass-based Effluent Limitations.

In calculating mass emission rates from the monthly average concentrations, use one half of the method detection limit for "Not Detected" (ND) and the estimated concentration for "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) for the calculation of the monthly average concentration. To be consistent with Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Section VII.B, if all pollutants belonging to the same group are reported as ND or DNQ, the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations should be considered as zero for the calculation of the monthly average concentration.

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. 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.

H. 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).

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

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

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

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

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 (σ)
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;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

TCDD Equivalents
In this Order, TCDD Equivalents means the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated Dibenzo-ρ-dioxins and chlorinated dibenzofurans multiplied by their Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF). When calculating TCDD equivalents, the concentration of a congener should be set to zero if the detected concentration is below its minimum level.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD-Equivalents)} = \Sigma(C_x \times TEF_x)$$

where:

C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Minimum levels and TEFs for dioxin congeners are listed in the table below.

Dioxin or Furan Congener	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8-TCDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	50	0.01
OCDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8-TCDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	50	0.01
OCDF	100	0.0001

TEFs
TEFs are estimates of compound-specific toxicity relative to the toxicity of an index chemical (typically, TCDD). TEFs are the result of expert scientific judgment using all of the available data and taking into account uncertainties in the available data.

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

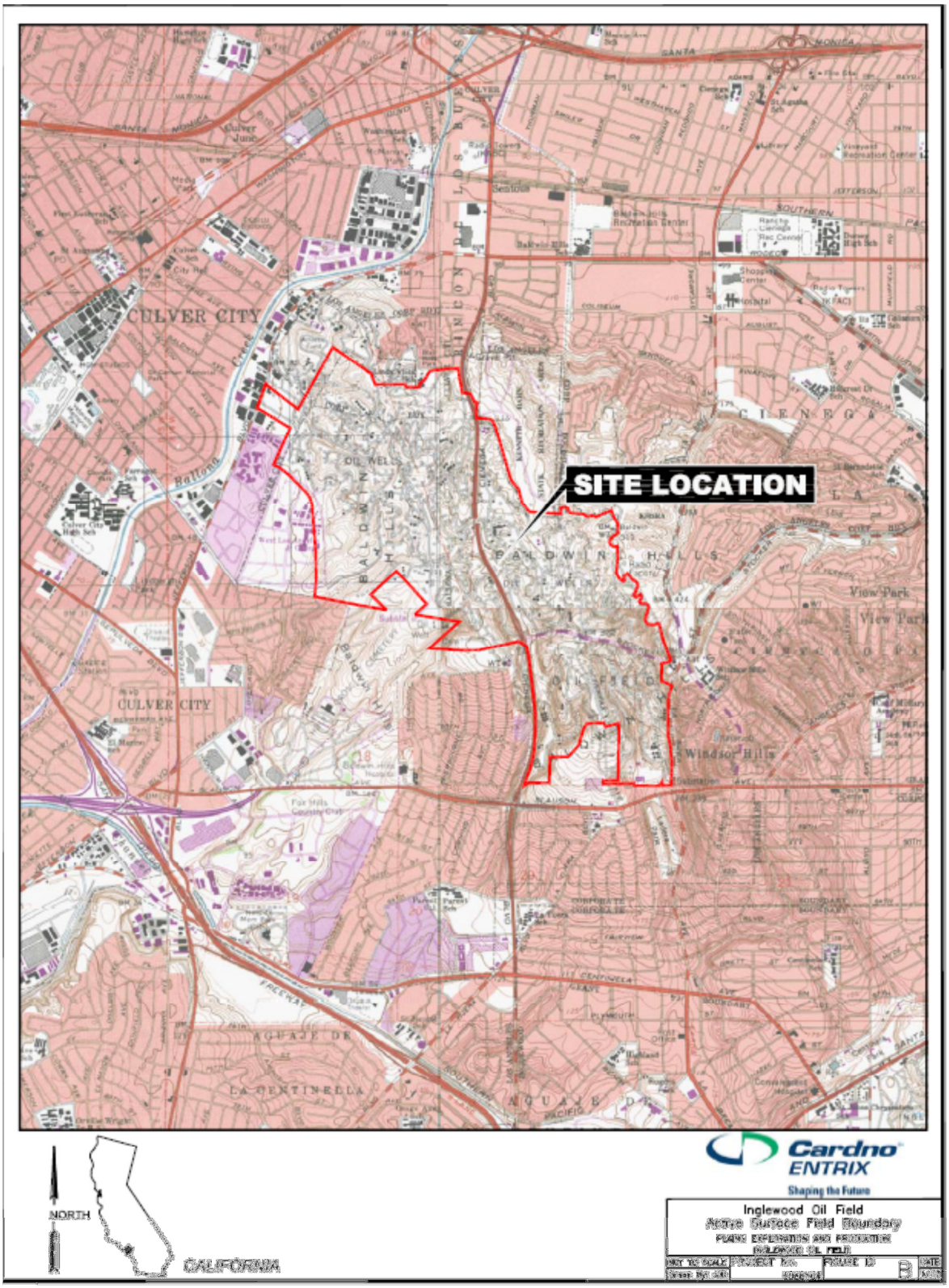
TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

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
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD_5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 ℃
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	Plains Exploration & Production Company
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	Inglewood Oil Field
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

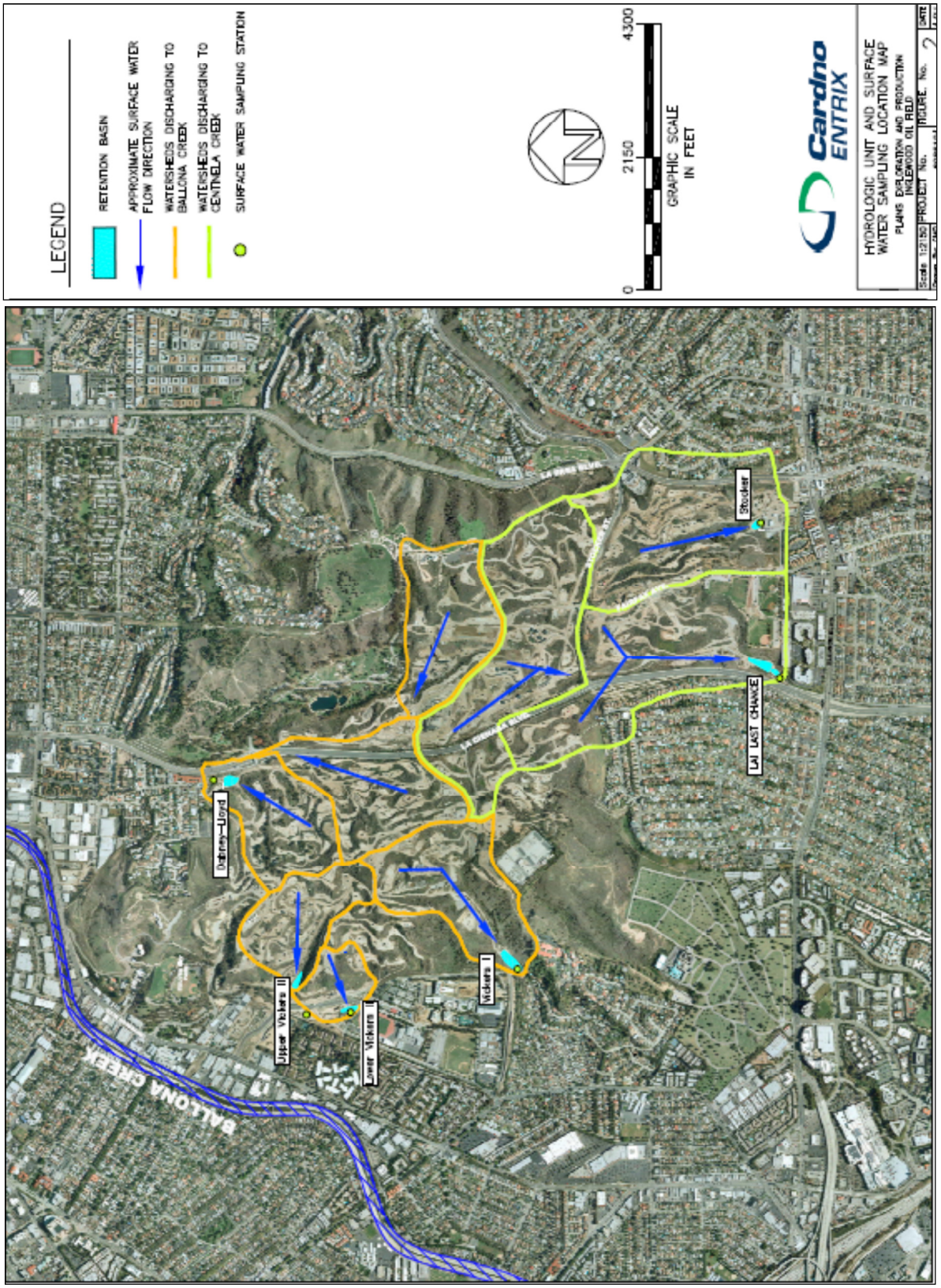
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California*
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SIP	State Implementation Policy (*Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)*
SMR	Self Monitoring Reports
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure
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 – SITE MAP



Location of Inglewood Oil Field

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

a. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment Facility [section 122.41(m)(1)(i)].

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

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, 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

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [section 122.41(j)(2)].

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [section 122.41(j)(3)(i)];

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [section 122.41(j)(3)(ii)];

3. The date(s) analyses were performed [section 122.41(j)(3)(iii)];

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [section 122.41(j)(3)(iv)];

5. The analytical techniques or methods used [section 122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and

6. The results of such analyses [section 122.41(j)(3)(vi)].

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [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

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance

with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [section 122.41(h)] [Water Code section 13267].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [section 122.41(k)].

2. All permit applications shall be signed 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)].

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. 6240)

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) CI. NO. 6240

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

A. Effluent sampling stations shall be established for Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006, respectively, 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 May 18, 2012); 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. For purpose of monitoring pH and temperature, tests may be conducted at the field sampling location provided that all the requirements of the approved analytical methods for NPDES use in 40 CFR 136 are met.

E. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the USEPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that “all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Public Health 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. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported; 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*, February 24, 2005.

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

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

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment 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 May 18, 2012);

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 40 CFR 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. Unless otherwise specified in the analytical method, duplicate samples must be analyzed at a frequency of 5% (1 in 20 samples) with at least one if there is fewer than 20 samples in a batch. A batch is defined as a single analytical run encompassing no more than 24 hours from start to finish. 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 Health Services, 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, sediment limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Effluent and Sediment Monitoring Station		
001	EFF-001	A location where a representative sample of effluent can be obtained from Discharge Point No. 001 at *LAI Last Chance Basin*, prior to discharging into the storm drain.
002	EFF-002	A location where a representative sample of effluent can be obtained from Discharge Point No. 002 at *Dabney-Lloyd Basin*, prior to discharging into the storm drain.
003	EFF-003	A location where a representative sample of effluent can be obtained from Discharge Point No. 003 at *Stocker Basin*, prior to discharging into the storm drain.
004	EFF-004	A location where a representative sample of effluent can be obtained from Discharge Point No. 004 at *Vickers – I Basin*, prior to discharging into the storm drain.
005	EFF-005	A location where a representative sample of effluent can be obtained from Discharge Point No. 005 at *Lower Vickers – II Basin*, prior to discharging into the storm drain.
006	EFF-006	A location where a representative sample of effluent can be obtained from Discharge Point No. 006 at *Upper Vickers – II Basin*, prior to discharging into the storm drain.
Receiving Water Monitoring Station		
--	RSW-001	A location above all Discharge Points in Ballona Creek and below National Boulevard where a representative sample can be obtained.

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	RSW-002	A location above Sawtelle Boulevard and below all Discharge Points in Ballona Creek where a representative sample can be obtained.
--	RSW-003	A location in the vicinity and upstream of Discharge Point No. 003 (Stocker Basin) in Centinela Creek where a representative sample can be obtained.
--	RSW-004	A location in the vicinity of West Jefferson Boulevard in Centinela Creek where a representative sample can be obtained.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Locations EFF-001, EFF-002, EFF-003, EFF-004, EFF-005, and EFF-006

1. The Discharger shall monitor the discharge of storm water from Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006 at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 through EFF-006, respectively, 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-2a. Effluent Monitoring for Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006

Parameter	Units	Sample Type[1]	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gallons/day	Metered	1/Discharge Event	--
pH	s.u.	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Temperature	deg. F	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 ℃) (BOD)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Phenols	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
E. coli	MPN/100ml or CFU/100ml	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type[1]	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as Gasoline (C_4-C_{12})	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	EPA method 503 or 8015b
TPH as Diesel (C_{13}-C_{22})	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	EPA method 503.1, 8015b, or 8270
TPH as Waste Oil (C_{23}+)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	EPA method 524.1, 8015b, or 8270
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[1]	[2]
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	Grab	1/Year[3] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year[3] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Nitrite + Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year[3] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Acute Toxicity	% survival	Grab	1/Year[3] (First discharge of the year)	[6]
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	Grab	1/Year[3] (First discharge of the year)	[6]
TCDD Equivalents[4]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year[3] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Remaining Priority Pollutants[5] (excluding asbestos)	µg/L	Grab	1/Year[3] (First discharge of the year)	[2]

1. During periods of extended discharge, no more than one sample per week (or a 7-day period) is required. Sampling shall be performed 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. If there is no discharge to surface water, then no monitoring is required. In the corresponding monitoring report, the Discharger shall indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.
2. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (Attachment H of this permit package) or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. 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.
3. Monitoring is only required during years in which a discharge occurs. Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year. If there is no discharge to surface waters, then no monitoring is required. In the corresponding monitoring report, the Discharger shall indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.
4. TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (MLs), and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as provided in the table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to **zero**. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD Equivalents) = Σ (C_x x TEF_x)
where:
C_x = concentration of, dioxin or furan congener x
TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Minimum Levels, and Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Congeners	Minimum Levels (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

5. Priority Pollutants as defined by the CTR defined in Finding II.K of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order, and included as Attachment I. All metals shall be reported as total recoverable.
6. Refer to section V., Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.

Table E-2b. Sedment Monitoring for Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006

Parameter	Units	Sample Type[1]	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year[1] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year[1] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year[1] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Silver, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year[1] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year[1] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Chlordane	µg/kg	Grab	1/Year[1] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
DDTs [3]	µg/kg	Grab	1/Year[1] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Total PCBs [4]	µg/kg	Grab	1/Year[1] (First discharge of the year)	[2]
Total PAHs [5]	µg/kg	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type[1]	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
			(First discharge of the year)	

1. Monitoring is only required during years in which a discharge occurs. Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year. Sampling shall be performed 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.
2. Pollutants shall be analyzed in accordance with USEPA or ASTM methodologies where such methods exist. Where no USEPA or ASTM methods exist, the State Board or Regional Water Board shall approve the use of other methods. Analytical tests shall be conducted by laboratories certified by the California Department of Public Health in accordance with Water Code section 13176.
3 The State Water Board Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality, August 25, 2009, (known as Sediment Quality Plan, Attachment A) listed chemical analytes needed to characterize sediment contamination, exposure, and effect. According to the Sediment Quality Plan, DDTs shall mean the sum of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD and 2,4'DDD.
4. According to the Sediment Quality Plan, total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of the following PCB congeners: 2,4'-dichlorobiphenyl, 2,2',5-trichlorobiphenyl, 2,4,4'-trichlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',5,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl, 2,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',4,5,5'-pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4'-hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5-heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,4',5,5',6-heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,6-octachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6-nonachlorobiphenyl, and decachlorobiphenyl.
5. According to the Sediment Quality Plan, total PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthene, anthracene, biphenyl, naphthalene, 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene, fuorene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 1-methylphenanthrene, phenanthrene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(e)pyrene, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, perylene, and pyrene.

2. Within 60 days of the adoption of this order, Discharger shall submit a workplan for approval by the Executive Officer to physically characterize the discharged sediment from each discharge point, including mass loading and sediment characterization (e.g., sediment grain size).

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Sampling requirements.

Toxicity samples may be flow-weighted composite samples, or grab samples. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

B. Sample volume requirement.

The total sample volume shall be determined both by the specific toxicity test method used and the additional volume necessary for TIE studies. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform both the required toxicity tests and TIE studies.

C. Holding Times.

All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. The 36-hour sample holding time for test initiation shall be targeted. However, no more than 72 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

D. Definition of Acute Toxicity.

Acute toxicity is a measure of primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period.

1. The average survival for any three (3) consecutive toxicity tests shall be at least 90%, and

2. The survival for a single toxicity test shall be at least 70%.

E. Definition of Chronic Toxicity.

Chronic toxicity measures a sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent or receiving waters compared to that of the control organisms.

F. Definition of Percent Effect.

Percent Effect is defined as the effect value—denoted as the difference between the mean control response and the mean IWC response, divided by the mean control response—multiplied by 100.

G. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program.

1. Freshwater Test Species and Methods.

For this permit, samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt. The Permittee shall conduct the following acute toxicity tests on undiluted samples in accordance with freshwater species and test methods in *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine* (EPA/821/R-02/012, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR Part 136). In no case shall the following test species and methods be substituted with another organism unless written authorization from the Regional Water Board Executive Officer is received.

a. A 96-hour static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000.0).

b. A 96-hour static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Acute Toxicity Test Method 2002.0).

2. Test Species Sensitivity Screening.

To determine the most sensitive test species, the Permittee shall conduct two toxicity tests, during two consecutive discharge events, with a vertebrate and an invertebrate. After this screening period, subsequent monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive test species. Alternatively, if a sensitive test species has already been determined, or if there is prior knowledge of potential toxicant(s) and a test species is sensitive to such toxicant(s), then monitoring shall be conducted using only that test species. After the screening period, subsequent monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive test species.

3. For this monitoring program, the critical acute instream waste concentration (IWC) is set at 100% effluent. A 100% effluent sample and a control shall be tested. Acute toxicity test biological endpoint data shall be statistically analyzed using the Test of Significant Toxicity t-test approach specified in Appendix A of *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Wastewater Management, Washington, DC. EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010).

H. Chronic Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program.

1. Freshwater Test Species and Methods.

For this permit, samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt. The Permittee shall conduct the following critical life stage chronic toxicity tests on undiluted samples in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR Part 136). In no case shall the following test species and methods be substituted with another organism unless written authorization from the Regional Water Board Executive Officer is received.

a. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1001.0). (Note that daily observations for mortality during the chronic toxicity test make it possible to also calculate acute toxicity for the 96-hour exposure period required by the acute toxicity effluent monitoring program.)

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

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

2. Test Species Sensitivity Screening.

To determine the most sensitive test species, the Permittee shall conduct two toxicity tests, during two consecutive discharge events, with a vertebrate, an invertebrate, and a plant. After this screening period, subsequent monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive test species. Alternatively, if a sensitive test species has already been determined, or if there is prior knowledge of potential toxicant(s) and a test species is sensitive to such toxicant(s), then monitoring shall be conducted using only that test species. After the screening period, subsequent monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive test species.

3. For this monitoring program, the critical chronic instream waste concentration (IWC) is set at 100% effluent. A 100% effluent sample and a control shall be tested. Chronic toxicity test biological endpoint data shall be statistically analyzed using the Test of Significant Toxicity t-test approach specified in Appendix A of *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Wastewater Management, Washington, DC. EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010).

I. Quality Assurance.

1. If the effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the test methods manuals (*Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/012, 2002), *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002), and/or *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995)), then the Permittee must resample and retest at the earliest time possible.

2. Control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manuals.

3. If organisms are not cultured in-house, then concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, then monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.).

J. Additional Toxicity Monitoring and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE).

1. If acute and/or chronic toxicity is detected (i.e., reported as “Fail” for the TST hypothesis test) at an effluent monitoring station during a discharge event, then the Permittee shall continue toxicity testing during discharge events at that monitoring station—but not more frequently than weekly—until the nature and cause(s) of the toxicity is defined and/or eliminated. A toxicity test sample is immediately subject to TIE procedures to identify the toxic chemical(s), if:

a. The acute toxicity test shows a Percent Effect value >50% at the IWC. A TIE shall be performed to identify the causes of acute toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, U.S. EPA manuals: Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996).

b. The chronic toxicity test shows a Percent Effect value >50% at the IWC. A TIE shall be performance to identify the causes of chronic toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, U.S. EPA manuals: Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I (EPA/600/6-91/005F, 1992); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996).

2. The TIE should be conducted on the test species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response at a sampling station. A TIE may be conducted on a different test species demonstrating a toxicity response with the caveat that once the toxicant(s) is identified, the most sensitive test species triggering the TIE shall be further tested to verify that the toxicant has been identified and addressed.

K. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).

1. When a toxicant or class of toxicants is identified, a TRE shall be performed for that toxicant.

2. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity and discuss appropriate BMPs/treatment to eliminate the causes of toxicity. No later than 30 days after the source of toxicity and appropriate BMPs/treatment are identified, the Permittee shall submit a TRE Corrective Action Plan to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer for approval. At a minimum, the plan shall include a discussion of the following:

a. The potential sources of pollutant(s) causing toxicity.

b. Recommended BMPs/treatment to reduce the pollutant(s) causing toxicity.

c. Follow-up monitoring to demonstrate that toxicity has been removed.

L. Toxicity Reporting.

1. Toxicity monitoring results submitted to the Regional Water Board shall be consistent with the requirements identified in Section X of the MRP. The Regional Water Board shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of the analysis for TIEs/TREs.

2. The SMR required by Section X of the MRP shall include:

a. A full laboratory report for each toxicity test prepared according to the appropriate test methods manual chapter on Report Preparation, including:

i. The acute toxicity test results reported as the "Percent Effect", and "Pass" or "Fail" for the TST hypothesis test t-test.

ii. The chronic toxicity test results reported as the "Percent Effect", and "Pass" or "Fail" for the TST hypothesis test t-test.

iii. The dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test.

iv. Test species with biological endpoint values for each concentration tested.

v. Reference toxicant test results.

vi. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).

vii. TRE/TIE testing results.

viii. A printout of CETIS (Comprehensive Environmental Toxicity Information System) program results.

b. All results for effluent and receiving water parameters monitored concurrently with the toxicity test.

c. TIEs (Phases I, II, and III) that have been completed or are being conducted, by monitoring station.

d. The development, implementation, and results for each TRE Corrective Action Plan, beginning quarterly following the identification of each pollutant or pollutant class causing toxicity.

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, RSW-002, RSW-003, and RSW-004

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Ballona Creek and the Centinela Creek at upstream monitoring locations RSW-001 and RSW-003 as follows:

Table E-3a. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-003

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Turbidity	NTU	Grab[1]	1/Year	[2]
Ammonia, (as N)	µg/L	Grab[1]	1/Year	[2]
pH	s.u.	Grab[1]	1/Year	[2]
Temperature	deg. F	Grab[1]	1/Year	[2]
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab[1]	1/Year	[2]
Priority Pollutants[3,4] (excluding asbestos)	µg/L	Grab[1]	1/Year	[2]

[1] Receiving water samples for turbidity, ammonia, pH, temperature and hardness must be collected at the same time the samples are collected for the Priority Pollutants analysis. The receiving water samples shall be collected during the first hour of discharge if a discharge occurs. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the required time period, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.

[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (Attachment H of this permit package), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. 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.

[3] Priority Pollutants as defined by the CTR defined in Finding II.K of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order, and included as Attachment I. All metals shall be reported as total recoverable.

[4.] TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (MLs), and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as provided in the table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD Equivalents)} = \Sigma (C_x \times TEF_x)$$

where:

C_x = concentration of, dioxin or furan congener x

TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Minimum Levels and Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Congeners	Minimum Levels (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1

Congeners	Minimum Levels (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEF)
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

2. The Discharger shall monitor the Ballona Creek and the Centinela Creek at downstream monitoring locations RSW-002 and RSW-004 as follows:

Table E-3b. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements at Monitoring Locations RSW-002 and RSW-004

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Turbidity	NTU	Grab[1]	1/Year	[2]
E. coli	MPN/100ml or CFU/100ml	Grab[1]	1/Year	[2]
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab[1]	1/0Quarterly[3]	[2]

[1] The receiving water samples shall be collected at approximately the same time the samples are collected at RSW-001 and RSW-003 and during the first hour of discharge if a discharge occurs. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the required time period, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.

[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (Attachment H of this permit package), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. 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.

[3] In addition to the annual sample collected at the same time the samples are collected for other pollutants, additional quarterly samples should be obtained at any time during the respective quarter. At least, two samplings shall be conducted in the dry-weather condition.

3. The Discharger must provide maximum daily flow data for Ballona Creek for the days when discharges to Ballona Creek occur. Flow data for Ballona Creek is currently monitored between Sawtelle Boulevard and Sepulveda Boulevard by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) at Stream Gage No. F38C-R. The Discharger shall report the maximum daily flow values in the monitoring reports. Flow data can be obtained by contacting Mr. Arthur Gotingco (Tel: 626-458-6379; Email: agoting@dwp.lacounty.gov) at LACDPW.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Storm Water Monitoring

1. Visual Observation. The Discharger shall make visual observations of all storm water discharge locations on at least one storm event per month that produces a

significant storm water discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor. A "significant storm water discharge" is a continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of storm water for a minimum of 3 hours in a 12-hour period.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

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

3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

4. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

5. The Discharger shall report the results of acute toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section V.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). The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

   Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit SMRs that are less than 10 MB by email to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to disk and mailed to:

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

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/Discharge Event	Permit effective date	All	Submit with quarterly SMR
1/Quarter	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May15 August 15 November 15 February 15
1/Year	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	February 15 of the following year

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.

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 (reporting level, RL) shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

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

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ 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.

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.

5. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and in Attachment A 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 reporting level (RL).

6. 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.

7. 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. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs that will satisfy federal requirements for submittal of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.

2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

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

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated will not be accepted unless they follow the exact same format of EPA Form 3320-1.

D. Other Reports

1. 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 Plan

c. Updated SPCC Plan

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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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	4B192113018
Discharger	Plains Exploration & Production Company
Name of Facility	Inglewood Oil Field
Facility Address	5640 South Fairfax Avenue
	Los Angeles, CA 90056
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Patrick Gorski, Senior EH&S Advisor, (323) 298-2441
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Candace Salway, EH&S Manager, (323) 298-2266
Mailing Address	5640 South Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90056
Billing Address	5640 South Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90056
Type of Facility	Oil Field
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	Category 3
Complexity	Category C
Pretreatment Program	None
Reclamation Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	7.55 million gallons per day (MGD)
Facility Design Flow	Not Applicable
Watershed	Ballona Creek
Receiving Water	Ballona Creek (Reach 2), Centinela Creek
Receiving Water Type	Inland Surface Water

A. Plains Exploration & Production Company (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Inglewood Oil Field (hereinafter Facility or Field) that is an actively producing oil and gas field.

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 storm water runoff to Ballona Creek, a water of the United States, and is currently regulated by Order No. 94-028, which was adopted on April 4, 1994, and expired on March 10, 1999. The permit has been administratively extended as per 40 CFR part 122 and remains in effect until a new permit is adopted.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on November 24, 2008 and March 1, 2012. Site visits were conducted on December 16, 2011, and May 21, 2012.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Field occupies approximately 900 acres and it is partially divided by La Cienega Boulevard and Stocker Street, which are public thoroughfares. It is bordered by residential developments, Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area, and West Los Angeles College. The Field is within an unincorporated portion of Los Angeles County except for a small northwest portion, which lies within Culver City.

Oil and gas exploration and production at the site dates back to the 1920's with over 1,600 wells drilled throughout the historical boundary of the site. Existing operations involve extracting oil and gas from subsurface reservoirs located between 800 and 10,000 feet below ground surface, removal of water from the crude oil and liquids from the gas. The crude oil is shipped through pipelines to Southern California refineries to be processed into gasoline and other products. The gas is shipped by pipeline to the SoCal Gas Company for use by consumers and industry or is shipped to refineries for use in the refining process. Industrial activities that are performed on the site include:

- Onshore oil production with oil dehydration/separation and oil storage/shipping facilities
- Water treatment and injection facilities
- Natural gas separation facilities and storage/handling of natural gas liquids
- Soil bioremediation

The Inglewood Oil Field covers most of the Baldwin Hills with elevations ranging from peaks higher than 500 feet east of La Cienaga Boulevard, to as low as 100 feet at the northwest corner of the site. No perennial or intermittent streams, as defined by the U.S Geological Survey, are present within the Field boundaries. Six surface water retention basins (described below) are located along drainages within the Field boundaries to regulate discharge from the site. The six retention basins are designed to prevent oil spills from reaching the Los Angeles County storm drain system and surface water by allowing oil to accumulate on the surface and discharging clean water from underneath. The names and discharge point locations of the six retention basins are:

Discharge Point	Retention Basin Name
001	LAI Last Chance Basin
002	Dabney-Lloyd Basin
003	Stocker Basin
004	Vickers - I Basin

Discharge Point	Retention Basin Name
005	Lower Vickers - II Basin
006	Upper Vickers - II Basin

Storm water runoff and construction storm water within the oil field are collected in six retention basins. Runoff from these basins is discharged to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works storm drain system. Two of the basins, Stocker and LAI Last Chance, discharge through the storm drain system into Centinela Creek that drains directly to Ballona Creek Estuary just below the boundary with Ballona Creek (Reach 2). The other four basins discharge through the storm drain system to Ballona Creek (Reach 2).

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

The Facility does not employ treatment nor does it provide any chemical addition to the storm water. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are in place to minimize the potential for impact to offsite storm water discharge. Structural BMPs include containment berms, check dams, excelsior rack (Discharge Point Nos. 001, 002, 005 and 006) and numerous temporary BMPs (such as fiber rolls, tarps, etc.). Further protection is provided at Discharge Point Nos. 003, 004 and 006 with discharge intake structures designed for oil-water separation.

The Discharger is required to update the SWPPP that shall include BMPs that will effectively control the transport of contaminants associated with construction activities that will occur periodically in the oil field. These BMPs will reduce pollutant concentrations in the storm water traversing the construction area prior to its entering the downstream retention basins.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Up to 7.55 MGD of storm water runoff is ultimately discharged into Ballona Creek (Reach 2) or Centinela Creek, waters of the United States, through Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006. The locations of the Discharge Points and the permitted maximum runoff are shown below:

Discharge Point	Latitude	Longitude	Maximum Rainfall Runoff Flow (mgd)	Receiving Water
001	34°00'02" N	118°22'10" W	0.666	Centinela Creek
002	34°00'38" N	118°22'23" W	3.06	Ballona Creek to Estuary
003	34°00'02" N	118°21'33" W	0.634	Centinela Creek
004	34°00'26" N	118°22'52" W	1.58	Ballona Creek to Estuary
005	34°00'38" N	118°22'50" W	1.01	Ballona Creek to Estuary
006	34°00'37" N	118°23'11" W	0.60	Ballona Creek to Estuary

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

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order (Order No. 94-028) and available monitoring data from 2006 to 2011 have been summarized below for Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006.

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data - Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006

Pollutant	Units	Effluent Limitations		Range of Reported Values (October 2004 through February 2012)					
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Discharge Point 001	Discharge Point 002	Discharge Point 003	Discharge Point 004	Discharge Point 005	Discharge Point 006
pH	s.u.	--	--	7.0 - 8.5	6.6 – 8.8	7.0 – 8.3	7.0 – 8.9	7.0 – 8.9	6.5 – 8.4
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	50 – 63	49 – 60	51 – 60	54 – 60	52 – 60	49 -60
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	<1.6 – 24.7	<1.4 – 20.2	<1.6 – 7.2	<1.6 – 5.1	<1.6 – 5.6	<1.6 – 7.7
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	<0.03 – 0.088	<0.03 – 0.12	<0.03 – 0.078	<0.03 – 0.072	<0.03 – 0.071	<0.03 – 0.14
Antimony	µg/L	--	--	<5 – 5.4	<5	<5 – 7.6	<5	<5	<5
Arsenic	µg/L	--	--	<10 – 24	<10	<10 – 23	<10 – 11	<10 – 39	<10 – 17
Beryllium	µg/L	--	--	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
Cadmium	µg/L	--		<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
Chromium (total)	µg/L	--	--	<3 – 21	<3 – 20	3.6 – 30	<3 – 10	8.3 – 31	3.4 – 48
Copper	µg/L	--	--	5.5 – 41	5.4 – 30	14 – 29	9.4 – 16	9.5 – 33	17 – 62
Lead	µg/L	--	--	<5 – 26	<5 – 18	7.8 – 23	<5 – 6.4	7.4 – 19	11 – 50
Mercury	µg/L	--	--	<0.2 – 0.1[1]	<0.2 – 0.08[1]	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2 – 0.24
Nickel	µg/L	--	--	<5 – 20	<5 – 13	<5 – 13	6.2 – 16	8.4 – 27	6 – 34
Selenium	µg/L	--	--	<10 – 30	<10	<10 – 48	<10 – 27	<10 – 10	<10 – 24
Silver	µg/L	--	--	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
Thallium	µg/L	--	--	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15
Zinc	µg/L	--	--	11 – 440	18 – 120	13 – 170	12 – 49	35 – 91	18 – 190
Cyanide	µg/L	--	--	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10 – 19
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[2]		90 - 100	90 - 100	90 - 100	90 - 100	80 - 100	80 - 100

Metal concentrations are expressed as total recoverable.

1 Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ). These data are less than the reporting limit of 0.2 ug/L.

2. Average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90% and no single test producing less than 70% survival.

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D. Compliance Summary

The available effluent monitoring data indicate that the Discharger exceeded the maximum daily limitation for oil and grease on December 7, 2007, at Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002. On December 9, 2008, the State Water Board issued an enforcement letter (Order No. SWB-2008-4-0065) to the Discharger. The Discharger accepted the "Offer to Participate in the Expedited Payment Program" and waived the right to a hearing before the Regional Water Board on January 7, 2009. Subsequently, the Discharger submitted the penalty payment ($3000) on August 4, 2009.

E. Planned Changes

The Discharger did not indicate any planned changes at the Facility in the permit renewal application.

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 an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this Facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as 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 Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan Los Angeles Region Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. The Basin Plan does not currently assign beneficial uses specific to the Centinela Creek. Federal regulations that address state water quality standards are contained in 40 CFR 131.2 and 131.10 and constitute a rebuttable presumption that beneficial uses

supporting the *"fishable, swimmable"* goals of the federal CWA are attainable. Therefore, without evidence to disprove attainability, recreation and aquatic life beneficial uses apply to the Centinela Creek. The Basin Plan states that "*waters not specifically listed (general, smaller tributaries), are designated with the same beneficial uses as the streams, lakes, or reservoirs to which they are tributary."* Because the Centinela Creek is a tributary of the Ballona Creek, the Regional Water Board finds that the beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan for the Ballona Creek (Reach 2) are applicable to the Centinela Creek. Furthermore, these beneficial uses support the "*fishable, swimmable"* goals of the CWA. Beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan for Ballona Creek to Estuary (Reach 2) are as follows:

Table F-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Points	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
002, 004, 005 and 006	Ballona Creek to Estuary (Ballona Creek Reach 2) (Hydro Unit 405.13)	Existing: Non-contact recreation (REC-2). Potential: Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), water contact recreation (REC-1)* and wildlife habitat (WILD).
001 and 003	Centinela Creek A tributary to Ballona Creek	Same as above.

* Across prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

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 and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region.* The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. A maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F was determined to be appropriate for protection of aquatic life and is included in this Order.

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 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.

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 Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

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[1] 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.

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 total maximum daily loads

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

(TMDLs) that will specify wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The USEPA approved the State's 2010 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on November 12, 2010. 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 2010 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development. Ballona Creek is listed for cadmium (sediment), coliform bacteria, cyanide, copper (dissolved), lead, selenium, toxicity, trash, virus (enteric) and zinc. The downstream, Ballona Creek Estuary, is listed for cadmium, chlordane (tissue & sediment), coliform bacteria, copper, DDT (tissue &sediment), lead (sediment), PAHs (sediment), PCBs (tissue & sediment), sediment toxicity, shellfish harvesting advisory, silver and zinc (sediment). The Ballona Creek Wetlands are listed for exotic vegetation, habitat alterations, hydromodification, reduced tidal flushing and trash.

Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek: The TMDL for metals in Ballona Creek was approved by the Regional Water Board on July 7, 2005 (Resolution NO. R05-007). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on October 20, 2005; OAL and USEPA approvals were received on December 9, 2005 and December 22, 2005, respectively. A revised metals TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Board on September 6, 2007 (Resolution No. 2007-015). State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA approval occurred on June 17, 2008, October 6, 2008, and October 29, 2009, respectively. This metals TMDL designates WLAs for point sources to Ballona Creek, including those regulated through minor NPDES permits. For minor NPDES permits, the TMDL states, "Permit writers may translate applicable waste load allocations into effluent limits for the minor and general NPDES permits by applying the effluent limitation procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California or other applicable engineering practices authorized under federal regulations."

The discharge from the Inglewood Oil Field has been classified as a major discharge because the permitted discharge flow (7.55 MGD) exceeds the threshold of one (1) MGD. The Ballona Creek Metals TMDL includes specific WLAs for some of the major dischargers, the MS4 permittees and CalTrans. However, no site specific WLA has been designated for the Inglewood Oil Field in the TMDL. In Attachment A to Resolution No. R2007-015, on Page 5 in the section Waste Load Allocations (for point sources), paragraph 1 reads "Waste load allocations (WLA) are assigned to point sources for Ballona Creek and Sepulveda Canyon Channel. A grouped mass-based waste load allocation is developed for the storm water permittees (Los Angeles County MS4, Caltrans, General Construction and General Industrial) by subtracting the load allocation from the total loading capacity. Concentration-based waste load allocations are developed for other point sources in the watershed." Inglewood Oil Field is a point source to Ballona Creek, one of the other point sources in the watershed which is referenced. Hence, the Facility requires an effluent limit developed using the appropriate WLA. The TMDL includes concentration-based dry-weather and wet weather WLA for other permits discharging to Ballona Creek. These concentration-based WLAs have been used to develop effluent limits for discharges from the Inglewood Oil Field.This permit implements the applicable WLAs as required in the

TMDL, by applying the effluent limitation calculations provided in Section 1.4 of the SIP. Concentration-based WLAs were established for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc for Discharge Point No. 002, 004, 005, and 006. This Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek is not applicable to the discharges to Centinela Creek because Centinela Creek is not listed as impaired for the targeted constituents and it flows into Ballona Creek Estuary.

Trash TMDL: The Ballona Creek Trash TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Board on September 9, 2001. The TMDL established a numeric target of zero trash in Ballona Creek. The TMDL was to be implemented via storm water permits in a phased reduction for a period of 10 years. The Ballona Creek Trash TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on February 19, 2002, the OAL on July 18, 2002, and by USEPA on August 1, 2002. The TMDL became effective on August 28, 2002. The Regional Water Board made minor revisions to the TMDL and the Revised Ballona Creek Trash TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Board on March 4, 2004 (Resolution No. 2004-0023). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on September 30, 2004 and OAL approved it on February 8, 2005. The Ballona Creek Trash TMDL became effective on August 11, 2005. This Trash TMDL will be implemented through the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) NPDES Permit Program.

This permit requires an updated SWPPP that shall include best management practices to prevent hazardous waste/material and trash from being discharged to waters of the United States. The appropriate implementation and maintenance of the best management practices will ensure that trash is not discharged from the Facility to Ballona Creek.

Bacteria TMDL: The Ballona Creek Bacteria TMDL was approved by the Regional Water Board on June 8, 2006 (Resolution NO. 2006-011). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on November 15, 2006; OAL and USEPA approvals were received on February 22, 2007, and March 26, 2007, respectively. The TMDL became effective on April 27, 2007. This Bacteria TMDL will be implemented through the MS4 NPDES Permit Program. In addition, this permit requires bacterial monitoring of the effluent to ensure that the discharges do not cause or contribute to exceedances of bacteria loads in the receiving waters.

Toxic Pollutants TMDL for Ballona Creek Estuary: The Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL was approved by the Regional Water Board on July 7, 2005 (Resolution No. R05-008). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on October 20, 2005; OAL and USEPA approvals were received on December 9, 2005, and December 22, 2005, respectively. This TMDL became effective on January 11, 2006. This Toxic Pollutants TMDL assigned concentration-based WLAs for sediments with respect to cadmium, copper, lead, silver, zinc, chlordane, DDTs, total PCBs and total PAHs to the minor NPDES permittees that discharge to Ballona Creek or its tributaries. This permit implements the applicable WLAs as required in this TMDL.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations – Not Applicable

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 (WQBELs) to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

The list of pollutants of concern is based on constituents that are regulated in the Basin Plan, CTR or TMDL as well as pollutants that were detected in the effluent. In this Order, effluent limitations for temperature, BOD, pH, phenols and oil and grease are based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan as well as the typical limitations prescribed in similar permits. For Discharge Point Nos. 002, 004, 005 and 006, effluent limitations for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc are based on WLAs in the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek because Ballona Creek to Estuary, the receiving water of this discharge, is Reach 2 of Ballona Creek. In addition, effluent limitations for mercury at Discharge Point Nos. 002 and 006 and effluent limitation for cyanide at Discharge Point No. 006 are also established based on reasonable potential analyses. For Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 003 discharging into Centinela Creek, the reasonable potential analyses indicated that the discharges have the reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards for copper, lead, and selenium at both Discharge Points and for zinc and mercury at Discharge Point No. 001; therefore, effluent limitations have been established for these metals at the appropriate discharge locations.

Discharges from the Facility are primarily storm water. There are six discharge points and discharges only occur during or after a large storm event when the storage capacity onsite has been exceeded. The methodology used to calculate the numerical limits included for toxics based on the WLAs from the applicable TMDLs is the method outlined in the SIP. Both a monthly average and daily maximum limits were calculated but the daily maximum limit only was included as an effluent limit in the permit. As per 40 CFR section 122.45(d), continuous discharges require both a daily maximum and a monthly average effluent limit. The discharge from the Inglewood Oil Field is not a continuous discharge. Since storm events in Southern California occur infrequently and historically the facility has less than one discharge per month, this permit only includes daily maximum effluent limits. In fact the discharges are infrequent and short term in nature, with an average discharge occurring for approximately 5.5 hours. Chronic effects which are what the average monthly effluent limit is designed to protect are limited based on 4-day exposures after mixing at critical conditions. Since the average discharge duration is much less than the 4-day exposure and they occur only when the storage capacity onsite has been exceeded, only a daily maximum effluent limit is included. This approach is consistent with other similar permits adopted in the Los Angeles Region.

The Facility is an actively producing oil and gas field. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene and other petroleum hydrocarbons are constituents commonly associated with the

storm water runoff from this type of facility. From 2006 to 2012, the annual monitoring data for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene were all non-detects. No monitoring data for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs) were available. Therefore, this Order does not establish effluent limitations for these pollutants. However, monitoring requirements for these pollutants are included in this Order. Since these pollutants may contribute to toxicity in the receiving water, an effluent limitation for acute toxicity is prescribed in the Order. Toxicity is an indicator of the combined effect of pollutants contained in the discharge.

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 limitation 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. Therefore, in compliance with 40 CFR section 122.45(f), mass-based effluent limitations have also been established in the Order for conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

The discharge prohibitions are based on the requirements in the Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, the Water Code, and previous permit provisions. The prohibitions are consistent with the requirements for other discharges to Ballona Creek that are regulated by NPDES permits.

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_5, 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 the 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

Currently, no numeric technology-based ELGs exist for storm water runoff from an oil and gas field. 40 CFR section 435.32, the Onshore Subcategory of the Oil and Gas Extraction Point Source Category, includes requirements that are applicable to facilities engaged in the production, field exploration, drilling, well completion and well treatment in the onshore oil and gas extraction industry. 40 CFR section 435.2 includes effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT). It specifies "Except as provided in §§ 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart shall achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT): there shall be no discharge of waste water pollutants into navigable waters from any source associated with production, field exploration, drilling, well completion, or well treatment (i.e., produced water, drilling muds, drill cuttings, and produced sand)." This Order does not permit the discharge of any waste water from onsite operations. The permitted discharge consists solely of storm water runoff from the site. This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3. The maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) for BOD, oil and grease, and phenols are consistent with technology-based limitations included in other Orders within the State for similar types of discharges.

The current Order (94-028) 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 the SWPPP. The revised SWPPP will reflect current operations, treatment activities, and staff responsible for implementing and supporting the SWPPP. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water 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. This Order requires the SWPPP be consistent with requirements in Attachment G.

This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) which shall be included in the SWPPP. 40 CFR 122.44(k) requires that permits include best management practices when reasonably necessary to achieve the effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purpose and intent of the CWA. Consistent with 40 CFR Part 122.44(k), this Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a BMPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that minimize the potential to discharge hazardous waste/materials and other contaminates including trash to surface waters.

The BMPP shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the USEPA *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (EPA 833-B-93-004). The BMPP shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. Further, the BMPP shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that generate effluent and runoff at the permitted discharge points; describe the activities in each area, the potential for contamination of the effluent and storm water. The BMPP shall also identify the responsible individuals for the implementation of the BMPP by name, job title, job duties, and phone number.

An up-to-date SWPPP shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. The SWPPP shall be reviewed annually and at the same time each year. Revisions of the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of any change.

This Order also requires the Discharger to develop a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. The SPCC Plan is required in order to report on preventive and contingency (cleanup) procedures for controlling accidental discharges and for minimizing the adverse effects of such events.

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

A summary of the numeric technology-based effluent limitations is provided in Table F-4.

Table F-4. Technology-based Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations
BOD_5	mg/L	30
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15
Phenols	mg/L	1.0

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. Hence, in this Order, the Regional Water

Board has used the SIP methodology to evaluate reasonable potential for discharges through Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006.

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 Ballona Creek to Estuary are summarized in section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water.

Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to Ballona Creek as well as Centinela Creek. 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 freshwater 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 Ballona Creek (Reach 2) and Centinela Creek, waters of the United States in the vicinity of the discharge.

Some water quality criteria are hardness dependent. The Discharger was not required to monitor for the hardness of the receiving waters (Ballona Creek and Centinela Creek) in Order No. 94-028. However, an assessment if hardness is required to develop some of the limits for metals required in the permit. The average of six available wet-weather hardness data points (24.3, 32, 21.3, 60.3, 19.9, and 28.6) that were reported by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works for Centinela Creek located at Centinela Avenue during the 2010 – 2011 wet-weather period is 31.1 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$). A dry-weather hardness result of 300 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$) for Centinela Creek was reported by the Discharger in July 2012. In order to ensure adequate protection of the receiving water, the hardness value (as $CaCO_3$) of 166 mg/L that is based on the average of the dry-weather (300 mg/L) and wet-weather (31.1 mg/L) values was used for the evaluation of reasonable potential for discharges to Centinela Creek (Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 003) from the Facility.

Table F-5 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent. These criteria were used to complete the RPA for Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 003.

Table F-5. Applicable Water Quality Criteria – Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 003

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected (Lowest) 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			4,300
2	Arsenic	150	340	150				--
5a	Chromium (III)	313	2630	313				Narrative
6	Copper*	14.4	22.6	14.4				---
7	Lead*	6.07	155.6	6.07				Narrative
8	Mercury	0.051	--	--				0.051
9	Nickel*	80.09	720.35	80.09				4,600
10	Selenium	5	--	5				Narrative
13	Zinc*	184	184.08	184				---
14	Cyanide	5.2	22	5.2				220,000

Metal concentrations are expressed as total recoverable.
"N/A" indicates the receiving water body is not characterized as saltwater, nor are the water quality criteria for the protection of human health for the consumption of water and organisms applicable.
* For these metals, the CTR criteria are based on a hardness value (as $CaCO_3$) of 166 mg/L.

On July 7, 2005, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R05-007 that established metals TMDLs for the Ballona Creek. An amendment to the metals TMDL for Ballona Creek was adopted by the Regional Water Board on September 6, 2007 (Resolution No. 2007-015). State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA approvals occurred on June 17, 2008, October 6, 2008, and October 29, 2009, respectively. This amendment designates WLAs for point sources to Ballona Creek, including those regulated through minor NPDES permits. For minor NPDES permits, the TMDL states, "Permit writers may translate applicable waste load allocations into effluent limits for the minor and general NPDES permits by applying the effluent limitation procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California or other applicable engineering practices authorized under federal regulations."

The amendment establishes concentration-based dry-weather waste load allocations (WLAs) and wet-weather WLAs for the Ballona Creek for copper, lead, selenium and zinc.

Table F-6 summarizes the applicable dry-weather and wet-weather WLAs for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc contained in the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek. These WLAs are applicable to Discharge Point Nos. 002, 004, 005, and 006 discharging to Ballona Creek.

Table F-6. WLAs for Ballona Creek – Discharge Point Nos. 002, 004, 005 and 006

Parameter	Units	WLA	
		Dry-weather	Wet-weather
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	24	18
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13	59
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	5
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	304	119

On July 7, 2005, the Regional Water Board adopted the Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL (Resolution No. R05-008). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on October 20, 2005; OAL and USEPA approvals were received on December 9, 2005, and December 22, 2005, respectively. This TMDL became effective on January 11, 2006. The Toxic Pollutants TMDL assigned concentration-based WLAs for sediments with respect to cadmium, copper, lead, silver, zinc, chlordane, DDTs, total PCBs and total PAHs to the minor NPDES permittees that discharge to Ballona Creek Estuary or its tributaries. This permit implements the applicable WLAs as required in the TMDL.

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.

Due to the nature of the discharge that occurred intermittently, less than nine sets of priority pollutant effluent data were available for each discharge point from 2004 to 2012. Pesticides and PCBs were only reported for the discharges in 2012. Asbestos, 2,3,7,8 TCDD, acrolein and acrylonitrile were not reported by the Discharger. A RPA for the priority pollutants was conducted pursuant to Section 1.3 of the SIP on available monitoring data. Background data for the receiving water were not available since the current permit did not require receiving water monitoring. In Order to ensure sufficient data are available for future permitting efforts, annual monitoring of priority pollutants at each discharge point and for the receiving water is required in this Order.

In addition to the RPA results, the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek (Resolution No. 2007-015) establishes WLAs for point source dischargers to Ballona Creek for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc. Thus, reasonable potential has been established for these constituents. Consistent with the implementation portion of the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek, effluent limitations have been calculated pursuant to Section 1.4 of the SIP based on the specified WLAs. The numeric target portion of the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek specifies when the wet-weather and dry-weather criteria are applicable. Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the flow in Ballona Creek is 40 cubic feet per second (cfs) or greater. Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cfs.

A summary of the reasonable potential analysis results for all parameters that were detected is provided in the following table.

Table F-7. RPA Summary

Parameter	MEC[2] (µg/L)	CTR WQC[3] (µg/L)	WLAs in Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek	Reasonable Potential	Rational
Discharge Point No. 001 (LAI Last Chance Basin)- Discharges to Centinela Creek					
Antimony[1]	5.4	4,300	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Arsenic[1]	24	150	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Chronium (III)[1]	21[6]	313	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Copper[1]	41	14.4	No	Yes	MEC > C[5]
Lead[1]	26	6.07	No	Yes	MEC > C[5]
Mercury[1]	0.1[7]	0.051	No	Yes	MEC > C[5]
Nickel[1]	20	80.09	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Selenium[1]	30	5	No	Yes	MEC > C[5]
Zinc[1]	440	184	No	Yes	MEC > C[5]

Parameter	MEC[2] (µg/L)	CTR WQC[3] (µg/L)	WLAs in Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek	Reasonable Potential	Rational
Discharge Point No. 002 (Dabney Lloyd Basin)- Discharges to Ballona Creek Reach 2					
Antimony[1]	<5	4,300	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Arsenic[1]	<10	150	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Chronium (III)[1]	20[6]	207	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Copper[1]	30	9.3	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5] TMDL
Lead[1]	18	3.2	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5], TMDL
Mercury[1]	0.08[7]	0.051	No	Yes	MEC > C[5]
Nickel[1]	13	52	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Selenium[1]	<10	5	Yes	Yes	TMDL
Zinc[1]	110	120	Yes	Yes	TMDL
Discharge Point No. 003 (Stocker Basin)- Discharges to Centinela Creek					
Antimony[1]	7.6	4,300	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Arsenic[1]	23	150	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Chronium (III)[1]	30[6]	313	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Copper[1]	29	14.4	No	Yes	MEC > C[5],
Lead[1]	23	6.07	No	Yes	MEC > C[5]
Nickel[1]	13	80.09	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Selenium[1]	48	5	No	Yes	MEC > C[5]
Zinc[1]	170	184	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Discharge Point No. 004 (Vickers - I Basin)- Discharges to Ballona Creek Reach 2					
Antimony[1]	<5	4,300	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Arsenic[1]	11	150	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Chronium (III)[1]	10[6]	207	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Copper[1]	16	9.3	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5], TMDL
Lead[1]	6.4	3.2	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5], TMDL
Nickel[1]	16	52	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Selenium[1]	27	5	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5], TMDL
Zinc[1]	49	120	Yes	Yes	TMDL
Discharge Point No. 005 (Lower Vickers - II Basin)- Discharges to Ballona Creek Reach 2					
Antimony[1]	<5	4,300	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Arsenic[1]	39	150	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Chronium (III)[1]	31[6]	207	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Copper[1]	33	9.3	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5] TMDL
Lead[1]	19	3.2	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5] TMDL
Nickel[1]	27	52	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Selenium[1]	10	5	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5], TMDL
Zinc[1]	91	120	Yes	Yes	TMDL
Discharge Point No. 006 (Upper Vickers - II Basin)- Discharges to Ballona Creek Reach 2					
Antimony[1]	<5	4,300	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Arsenic[1]	17	150	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Chronium (III)[1]	48[6]	207	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Copper[1]	62	9.3	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5] TMDL
Lead[1]	50	3.2	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5] TMDL
Mercury[1]	0.24	0.051	No	Yes	MEC > C[5]
Nickel[1]	34	52	No	No	MEC < C[4]
Selenium[1]	24	5	Yes	Yes	MEC > C[5], TMDL
Zinc[1]	190	120	Yes	Yes	TMDL

Parameter	MEC[2] (µg/L)	CTR WQC[3] (µg/L)	WLAs in Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek	Reasonable Potential	Rational
Cyanide	19	5.2	No	Yes	MEC > C[5]

[1] Concentration expressed as total recoverable.
[2] MEC is the maximum effluent concentration observed from October 2004 through December. 2011.
[3] CTR Water Quality Criteria (WQC) is the most stringent applicable WQC contained in the CTR based on a default hardness value of 100 mg/L as $CaCO_3$. The CTR based limits in the permit at Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 003 are based on the CTR criteria that have been adjusted with a hardness value of 166 mg/L as $CaCO_3$ (see Table F-5).
[4] Reasonable potential does not exist because the MEC is less than the applicable water quality criteria.
[5] Reasonable potential does exist because the MEC is greater than or equal to the applicable water quality criteria.
[6] Concentration expressed in total chromium.
[7] Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ). These data are estimated concentrations and are less than the reporting limit (minimum level) of 0.2 µg/L. All other data are reported as less than 0.2 µg/L.

4. WQBEL Calculations

a. 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:

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

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

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

b. Water quality-based effluent limitations for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc through Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006 have been calculated using the WLAs provided in the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek and the procedures specified in Section 1.4 of the SIP.

c. Since many of the streams in the Los Angeles Region have minimal upstream flows, mixing zones and dilution credits are usually not appropriate. Therefore, in this proposed Order, no dilution credit is being allowed. However, in accordance with the reopener provision in section VI.C.1.e of this Order, it 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.

d. WQBELs Calculation Examples

Using copper as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order.

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 objective. 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.
D = The dilution credit, and
B = The ambient background concentration

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

$ECA = C$

Where a WLA has been established through a TMDL for a parameter, the WLA replacing C and is set equal to the ECA.

For total recoverable copper the applicable WLAs are (reference Table F-6):

WLA_{wet}= 18 µg/L= $ECA_{acute\ (copper)}$
WLA_{dry}= 24 µg/L= $ECA_{chronic\ (copper)}$

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. The dry-weather WLAs are based on chronic CTR criteria. The wet-weather WLAs are based on acute CTR criteria. 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.

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

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. Since the data set for copper is less than 10 samples, the CV is set equal to 0.6.

For copper, 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$_{chronic\ 99}$
None	0.6	0.321	0.527

LTA_{wet} = 18 µg/L x 0.321= 5.78 µg/L
LTA_{dry} = 24 µg/L x 0.527 = 12.65 µg/L

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

Since acute criteria will be used to develop the wet-weather effluent limitations and chronic criteria will be used to develop the dry-weather effluent limitations we only have one criterion for each condition, thus both LTAs (wet and dry) will be used.

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as an AMEL and 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 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.

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times AMEL_{multiplier\ 95}$
$MDEL_{acquatic\ life} = LTA \times MDEL_{multiplier\ 99}$

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

For copper, 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 (default)	0.6	3.11	1.55

$AMEL_{wet}$= 5.78 x 1.55 = 9.0 µg/L
$MDEL_{wet}$= 5.78 x 3.11 = 18 µg/L
$AMEL_{dry}$= 12.65 x 1.55 = 20 µg/L
$MDEL_{dry}$= 12.65 x 3.11 = 39 µg/L

Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:

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

This step is not applicable for the permit because none of the criteria for the provided WLAs are based on human health criteria.

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.

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

This step is not applicable for the permit because none of the criteria for the provided WLAs are based on human health criteria.

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 the parameters subject to the Metals TMDL, such as copper, a comparison is not necessary and the effluent limitations are applied directly:

For copper

$AMEL_{wet}$	$MDEL_{wet}$	$AMEL_{dry}$	$MDEL_{dry}$
9.0 µg/L*	18 µg/L	20 µg/L*	39 µg/L

- Since the discharge from the Facility is not continuous, average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs) are not prescribed in the Order.

The wet-weather based effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is 40 cfs or more. The dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cfs.

Effluent limitations for copper, lead, and zinc have been calculated as demonstrated above. For selenium, however, since this Metals TMDL has assigned only one criterion as both chronic and acute criteria, the calculated effluent limitations for selenium will apply to both wet and dry weather conditions. This Order establishes

only MDELs for copper, lead, selenium and zinc based on the Ballona Creek Metals TMDL and the CTR-SIP.

5. WQBELS based on Basin Plan Objectives

The Basin Plan states that the discharge shall not cause the following in the receiving water:

- The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units.

- The concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 mg/L anytime nor shall allow the mean annual concentration of dissolved oxygen fall below 7 mg/L.

Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU (nephelometric turbidity units), increase in turbidity shall not exceed 20%; where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increase shall not exceed 10%.

To meet the water quality objectives in the Basin Plan and to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water, the above requirements are included as effluent or receiving water limitations in the Order. The Basin Plan also contains water quality bacteria objectives for the protection of contact recreation beneficial use. This Order includes receiving water limitations for E. coli in order to protect the contact water recreation (REC-1) beneficial use of the receiving water.

The Basin Plan includes narrative criteria for temperature. It also defines changes in the receiving water temperature that are acceptable as a result of waste discharge. The Basin Plan temperature objectives are consistent with the Thermal Plan. A white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. A survey was completed for several kinds of fish and the 86°F temperature was found to be protective.

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. The existing Order contains acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements in accordance with the Basin Plan, in which the acute toxicity objective for discharges dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test having less than 70% survival. Consistent with Basin Plan requirements, this Order carries over the acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements from the previous Order.

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

In addition, the Order establishes thresholds that when exceeded requires the Discharger to conduct accelerated toxicity testing and/or conduct toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) and toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) studies.

7. Final WQBELs

Table F-8. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Discharge Point Nos. 001, 002, 003, 004, 005 and 006					
pH	pH unit	--	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[1]			
Discharge Point Nos. 002, 004, 005 and 006 - *Discharges to Ballona Creek Reach 2*					
Copper , Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	39	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	21	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[2]	µg/L	--	498	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	18	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	59	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	5.0	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	119	--	--
Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 003 - *Discharges to Centinela Creek*					
Copper , Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	23	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	9.9	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--
Zinc [4], Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	184	--	--
Discharge Point Nos. 001, 002 and 006					
Mercury , Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--
Discharge Point No. 006					
Cyanide (All-weather)	µg/L	--	8.5	--	--

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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

2 Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs).

3 Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

4 The limitation for zinc is not applicable to Discharge Point No. 003 due to no reasonable potential.

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. All the effluent limitations and conditions contained within the permit are as stringent or more stringent than those contained within Order No. 94-028 for the permitted discharges.

1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

The effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order (Order No. 94-028). As such, the effluent limitations and conditions of this Order are consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of 40 CFR 122.44(l).

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 Order does not permit an increase in the discharge flow. The effluent limits are developed to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. The inclusion of the effluent limitations coupled with requirements to update and implement the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCCP Plan ensure that the discharge will not degrade the receiving water.

The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

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, oil and grease, and phenols. Restrictions on BOD, oil and grease, and phenols are discussed in section IV.B.2 of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

In addition to the technology-based effluent limitations, the SWPPP, BMPs, and the SPCC Plan will also 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.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant 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. 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.

4. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Mass-based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:

Mass (lbs/day) = flow rate (MGD) x 8.34 x effluent limitation (mg/L)
where: Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (lbs/day)
Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)
Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

5. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Table F-9a. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86	BP, TP, WP
BOD_5	mg/L	--	30	--	--	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	167	--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	83	--	--	
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	5.6	--	--	
Mercury, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.00056	--	--	
Copper , Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	23	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.13	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	9.9	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.055	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.046	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	184	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	1.02	--	--	
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[3]				E, BP

[1] BP = Basin Plan; E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; CTR = California Toxics Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load; TP = Thermal Plan; WP = White Paper

[2] The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 0.666 MGD at Discharge Point No. 001, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

[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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

Table F-9b. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86	BP, TP, WP
BOD_5	mg/L	--	30	--	--	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	766	--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	383	--	--	
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	26	--	--	
Mercury , Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.0026	--	--	
Copper , Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	39	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	1.0	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	21	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.54	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.21	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	498	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	12.7	--	--	
Copper , Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	18	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.46	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	59	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	1.5	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	5.0	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.13	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	119	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	3.04	--	--	
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[5]				E, BP

[1] BP = Basin Plan; E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; CTR = California Toxics Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load; TP = Thermal Plan; WP = White Paper

[2] The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 3.06 MGD at Discharge Point No. 002, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

[3] Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs).

[4] Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

[5] 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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

Table F-9c. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 003

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86	BP, TP, WP
BOD_5	mg/L	--	30	--	--	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	159	--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	79	--	--	
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	5.3	--	--	
Copper , Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	23	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.12	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	9.9	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.052	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.043	--	--	
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[3]				E, BP

[1] BP = Basin Plan; E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; CTR = California Toxics Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load; TP = Thermal Plan; WP = White Paper

[2] The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 0.634 MGD at Discharge Point No. 003, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

[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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

Table F-9d. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 004

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86	BP, TP, WP
BOD_5	mg/L	--	30	--	--	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	395	--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	198			
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	13			
Copper , Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	39	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.51	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	21	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.28	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.11	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	498	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	6.56	--	--	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Copper , Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	18	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.24	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	59	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.78	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	5.0	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.066	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	119	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	1.57	--	--	
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[5]				E, BP

[1] BP = Basin Plan; E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load; TP = Thermal Plan; WP = White Paper

[2] The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 1.58 MGD at Discharge Point No. 004, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

[3] Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs).

[4] Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

[5] 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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

Table F-9e. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 005

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86	BP, TP, WP
BOD_5	mg/L	--	30	--	--	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	253	--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	126	--	--	
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	8.4	--	--	
Copper , Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	39	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.33	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	21	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.18	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.069	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	498	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	4.19	--	--	
Copper , Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	18	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.15	--	--	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	59	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.50	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	5.0	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.042	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	119	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	1.00	--	--	
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[5]				E, BP

[1] BP = Basin Plan; E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load; TP = Thermal Plan; WP = White Paper

[2] The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 1.01 MGD at Discharge Point No. 005, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

[3] Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs).

[4] Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

[5] 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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

Table F-9f. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 006

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86	BP, TP, WP
BOD_5	mg/L	--	30	--	--	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	150	--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	75			
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	5.0			
Cyanide (All-weather)	µg/L	--	8.5	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.043	--	--	
Mercury , Total Recoverable (All-weather)	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.00050	--	--	
Copper , Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	39	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.20	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	21	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.11	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.041	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry-weather)[3]	µg/L	--	498	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	2.49	--	--	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Copper , Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	18	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.090	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	59	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.30	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	5.0	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.025	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet-weather)[4]	µg/L	--	119	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.60	--	--	
Acute Toxicity	% survival	[5]				E, BP

1 BP = Basin Plan; E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; CTR = California Toxics Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load; TP = Thermal Plan; WP = White Paper

2 The mass emission rates are based on the maximum permitted flow rate of 0.60 MGD at Discharge Point No. 006, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day may be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day.

3 Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs).

4 Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

5 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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

Table F-9g. Summary of Final Sediment Limitations for Discharge Point Nos. 001 through 006

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	Basis [1]
		Maximum Daily	
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	1.2	TMDL
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	34	TMDL
Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	46.7	TMDL
Silver, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	1.0	TMDL
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	150	TMDL
Chlordane	µg/kg	0.5	TMDL
DDTs[2]	µg/kg	1.58	TMDL
Total PCBs[3]	µg/kg	22.7	TMDL
Total PAHs[4]	µg/kg	4022	TMDL

1 TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load for Toxic Pollutants in Ballona Creek Estuary.

2 The State Water Board Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality, August 25, 2009, (known as Sediment Quality Plan, Attachment A) listed chemical analytes needed to characterize sediment contamination exposure and effect. According to the Sediment Quality Plan, DDTs shall mean the sum of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD and 2,4'DDD.

3 According to the Sediment Quality Plan, total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of the following PCB congeners: 2,4'-dichlorobiphenyl, 2,2',5-trichlorobiphenyl, 2,4,4'-trichlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',5,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl, 2,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',4,5,5'-pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4'-hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5-heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,4',5,5',6-heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,6-octachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6-nonachlorobiphenyl, and decachlorobiphenyl.

[4.] According to the Sediment Quality Plan, total PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthene, anthracene, biphenyl, naphthalene, 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene, fuorene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 1-methylphenanthrene, phenanthrene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(e)pyrene, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, perylene, and pyrene.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

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 the beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. The receiving water limitations for this Order have been modified to reflect current Basin Plan Objectives.

B. Groundwater – Not Applicable

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. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the Monitoring Location EFF-001 through EFF-006 are required as shown in the MRP. To determine compliance with effluent limitations, the monitoring plan carries forward monitoring requirements from Order No. 94-028 with some modifications. In this Order, monitoring requirements for those pollutants with effluent limitations are once per discharge event, but no more than once per week. These parameters include total flow, pH, temperature, BOD, oil and grease, phenols, mercury, copper, lead, selenium, zinc and cyanide. E. coli is added in the monitoring program in order to demonstrate compliance with the receiving water bacteria limitations. Total suspended solids, settable solids and turbidity are monitored once per discharge event because these are typical pollutants in the storm water. In addition, total petroleum hydrocarbons (as gasoline, diesel and waste oil) are

also required to be monitored once per discharge event because these constituents are commonly associated with the storm water runoff from facilities handling petroleum products. Furthermore, this Order requires annual monitoring for ammonia, nitrate and nitrite, MTBE, the CTR priority pollutants, chronic toxicity and acute toxicity at each discharge point if any storm water runoff is discharged during that year.

To implement the requirements in the Toxic Pollutants TMDL for Ballona Creek Estuary, this Order requires annual sediment monitoring at each discharge point if any storm water runoff is discharged during that year.

B. 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.

This requirement establishes conditions and protocol by which compliance with the Basin Plan narrative water quality objective for toxicity will be demonstrated and in accordance with Section 4.0 of the SIP. Conditions include required monitoring and evaluation of the effluent for acute and chronic toxicity and requirements for additional monitoring and toxicity reduction evaluation(s).

C. Receiving Water Monitoring

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the upstream receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct annual, upstream receiving water monitoring for the CTR priority pollutants at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-003. The Discharger must analyze turbidity, temperature, pH, hardness, and ammonia of the upstream receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analyses. In addition, this permit requires that the Discharger conduct annual, downstream receiving water monitoring at RSW-002 and RSW-004 for turbidity, and E. coli and quarterly monitoring for hardness. The turbidity monitoring will demonstrate if the effluents cause any adverse effects on the receiving water with respect to turbidity.

The Discharger must provide maximum daily flow data for Ballona Creek with the quarterly monitoring reports for the days when discharges occur at the Facility. Flow data for Ballona Creek is currently monitored between Sawtelle Boulevard and Sepulveda Boulevard by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works at Stream Gage No. F38C-R. The Discharger shall report the maximum daily flow values from data collected by Los Angeles County at Stream Gage No. F38C-R. This information is necessary to determine the wet-weather and dry-weather conditions of the creek, as defined in the Ballona Creek Metals TMDL.

D. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Storm Water Monitoring

Because the discharge is comprised of storm water runoff, the Discharger is required to conduct visual observations of all storm water discharges in the vicinity of the discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. 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).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

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

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

In an effort to more thoroughly quantify the sediment discharged from Inglewood Oil field, this Order requires the Discharger to develop a Work Plan to quantify the sediment discharged from the oil field.

3. Best Management Practices and Storm Water Pollution Prevention

The objective of this Order is to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters. To meet this objective, this Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to

implement an updated SWPPP and address storm water runoff to the storm drain that discharges to the Ballona Creek. A SWPPP outlines site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into surface waters. Storm water discharges do occur at the Facility, and best management practices are identified as one method to reduce contamination of storm water.

The Discharger is also required to develop and implement a BMPP. 40 CFR 122.44(k) requires that permits include best management practices when reasonably necessary to achieve the effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purpose and intent of the CWA. Consistent with 40 CFR Part 122.44(k), this Order requires the Discharger to update and implement a BMPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that minimize the potential of hazardous waste/materials and other contaminates to discharge to surface waters.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

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

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 Plains Exploration & Production Company. 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. Notification was provided to all interested parties.

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. **January 7, 2013.**

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: February 7, 2013
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North 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 January 7, 2013. Comments or evidence

received after that date will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Board for consideration, but only included in administrative record with express approval of the Chair during the hearing. Additionally, if the Board receives only supportive comments, the permit may be placed on the Board's consent calendar, and approved without an oral testimony.

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 three (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.

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 (ROWD), 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 (213) 576–6600.

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, email address and phone number.

K. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Jau Ren Chen at (213) 576-6656.

ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

I. 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).

II. 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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
Review other plans

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

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE
Non-structural BMPs
Structural BMPs
Select activity and site-specific BMPs

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE
Train employees Implement BMPs Conduct recordkeeping and reporting

EVALUATION / MONITORING
Conduct annual site evaluation Review monitoring information Evaluate BMPs 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.

V. 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.

VI. 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:

1. **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.

2. **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.

3. **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.

4. **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 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.

5. **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.

6. **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.

VII. 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:

1. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and

2. 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 VIII below.

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

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or

prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

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

A. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see Section A.8.b. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Good Housekeeping.** Good housekeeping generally consists of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

2. **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.

3. **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.

4. **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.

5. **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.

6. **Waste Handling/Recycling.** This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

7. **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.

8. **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.

9. **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.

10. **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:

1. **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.

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

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

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

5. **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.

IX. 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.

X. 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

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		

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
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		
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		

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
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

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
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 – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods*
1	Antimony	7440360	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
2	Arsenic	7440382	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
3	Beryllium	7440417	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
4	Cadmium	7440439	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
6	Copper	7440508	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
7	Lead	7439921	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
8	Mercury	7439976	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
9	Nickel	7440020	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
10	Selenium	7782492	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
11	Silver	7440224	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
12	Thallium	7440280	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
13	Zinc	7440666	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
14	Cyanide	57125	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
15	Asbestos	1332214	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
17	Acrolein	107028	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
19	Benzene	71432	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
20	Bromoform	75252	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
22	Chlorobenzene	108907	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
24	Chloroethane	75003	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
26	Chloroform	67663	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
39	Toluene	108883	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
42	1,12-Trichloroethane	79005	Methods in 40 CFR part 136

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods*
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
54	Phenol	108952	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
56	Acenaphthene	83329	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
58	Anthracene	120127	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
59	Benzidine	92875	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	108601	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
73	Chrysene	218019	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
86	Fluoranthene	206440	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
87	Fluorene	86737	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	Methods in 40 CFR part 136

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods*
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193395	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
93	Isophorone	78591	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
94	Naphthalene	91203	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
99	Phenanthrene	85018	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
100	Pyrene	129000	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
102	Aldrin	309002	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
103	alpha-BHC	319846	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
104	beta-BHC	319857	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
105	gamma-BHC	58899	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
106	delta-BHC	319868	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
107	Chlordane	57749	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
111	Dieldrin	60571	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
115	Endrin	72208	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
117	Heptachlor	76448	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
119	PCB-1016	12674112	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
120	PCB-1221	11104282	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
121	PCB-1232	11141165	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
122	PCB-1242	53469219	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
123	PCB-1248	12672296	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
124	PCB-1254	11097691	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
125	PCB-1260	11096825	Methods in 40 CFR part 136
126	Toxaphene	8001352	Methods in 40 CFR part 136

* Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 18, 2012); for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (Attachment H of this permit package) or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. 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.

ATTACHMENT J – RPA ANALYSIS FOR CTR CONSTITUENTS

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 001: LAI Last Chance Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

															CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)									
															Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL (Not applicable)			
	Constituent name	Unit	3/26/2012	11/21/2011	12/20/2010	12/13/2009	12/15/2008	12/7/2007	1/3/2006	10/20/2004	All data ND (Y/N)	Min. MDL	Max. Eff. Conc.	Lowest (most stringent) Criteria(C)	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?
1	Antimony	ug/L	<10	<10	<5	<5	<5	<5	5.4	<5	N		5.4	4300						4300			N	N
2	Arsenic	ug/L	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	24	<10	N		24	150	340	150							N	N
3	Beryllium	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		No Criteria						Narrative			N	N
4	Cadmium*	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		3.67	8.00	3.67				Narrative			N	N
5a	Chromium (III)* (using Total Cr)	ug/L	20	20	13	21	7.8	<3	7.4	4.7	N		21	313.47	2629.94	313.47				Narrative			N	N
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	20	20	13	21	7.8	<3	7.4	4.7			No data	11.43	16.29	11.43				Narrative			No data	N
6	Copper (all-weather)	ug/L	30	30	19	35	41	5.5	17	12	N		41	14.39	22.57	14.39							Y	N
7	Lead * (all-weather)	ug/L	20	20	12	26	23	<5	13	<5	N		26	6.07	155.64	6.07				Narrative			Y	N
8	Mercury (all-weather)	ug/L	<0.2	0.1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	Y	0.2	0.1	0.051	Reserved	Reserved				0.051			Y	N
9	Nickel *	ug/L	20	10	12	16	10	<5	7.2	6.9	N		20	80.09	720.35	80.09				4600			N	N
10	Selenium (all-weather)	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	30	<10	N		30	5		5				Narrative			Y	N
11	Silver *	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		9.70	9.70								N	N
12	Thallium	ug/L	<20	<20	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	Y	15		6.3						6.3			N	N
13	Zinc * (all-weather)	ug/L	150	90	60	91	130	11	440	110	N		440	184.00	184.08	184.00							Y	N
14	Cyanide	ug/L	--	<6	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	6		5.2	22	5.2				220000			N	N
15	Asbestos	ug/L											No data	No Criteria									No data	N
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L											No data	1.4E-08						1.4E-08			No data	N
17	Acrolein	ug/L											No data	780						780			No data	N
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L											No data	0.66						0.66			No data	N
19	Benzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		71						71			N	N
20	Bromoform	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		360						360			N	N
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		4.4						4.4			N	N
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		21000						21000			N	N
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		34						34			N	N
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	--	<5	<5	<5	--	--	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N
26	Chloroform	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		46						46			N	N
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		99						99			N	N
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		3.2						3.2			N	N
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		39						39			N	N
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		1700						1700			N	N
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		29000						29000			N	N
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		4000						4000			N	N
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		1600						1600			N	N
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		11						11			N	N
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		8.85						8.85			N	N
39	Toluene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		200000						200000			N	N
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		140000						140000			N	N
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		42						42			N	N
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		81						81			N	N
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		525						525			N	N
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		400						400			N	N
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		790						790			N	N
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		2300						2300			N	N
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	Y	50		765						765			N	N
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	Y	50		14000						14000			N	N
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	Y	50		No Criteria									N	N
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	Y	50		No Criteria									N	N
53	Pentachlorophenol ***	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	Y	50		8.2	19.49	14.95				8.2			N	N
54	Phenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		4600000						4600000			N	N
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		6.5						6.5			N	N
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		2700						2700			N	N
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
58	Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		110000						110000			N	N
59	Benzidine	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	Y	50		0.00054						0.00054			N	N
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		1.4						1.4			N	N
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		170000						170000			N	N
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		5.9						5.9			N	N

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 001: LAI Last Chance Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

									Human Health Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations									
									Organisms only			Freshwater									
	Constituent name	Other information?	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (If No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)
1	Antimony		N																		
2	Arsenic		N																		
3	Beryllium		N																		
4	Cadmium*		N																		
5a	Chromium (III)* (using Total Cr)		N																		
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)		N																		
6	Copper* (all-weather)		Y	MEC > C	22.57	14.39		0.6				22.57	0.321	7.24	14.39	0.527	7.58353	7.24	1.55	11.229704	3.11
7	Lead * (all-weather)		Y	MEC > C	155.64	6.07		0.6				155.64	0.321	49.96	6.07	0.527	3.19889	3.20	1.55	4.96	3.11
8	Mercury (all-weather)		Y	MEC > C			0.051	0.6	0.051	2.01	0.10251										
9	Nickel *		N																		
10	Selenium (all-weather)		Y	MEC > C		5		0.6						none	5	0.527	2.635	2.635	1.55	4.08425	3.11
11	Silver *		N																		
12	Thallium		N																		
13	Zinc * (all-weather)		Y	MEC > C	184.08	184.00		0.6				184.08	0.321	59.09	184	0.527	96.968	59.09	1.55	91.589004	3.11
14	Cyanide		N																		
15	Asbestos		N																		
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD		N																		
17	Acrolein		N																		
18	Acrylonitrile		N																		
19	Benzene		N																		
20	Bromoform		N																		
21	Carbon Tetrachloride		N																		
22	Chlorobenzene		N																		
23	Chlorodibromomethane		N																		
24	Chloroethane		N																		
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether		N																		
26	Chloroform		N																		
27	Dichlorobromomethane		N																		
28	1,1-Dichloroethane		N																		
29	1,2-Dichloroethane		N																		
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene		N																		
31	1,2-Dichloropropane		N																		
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene		N																		
33	Ethylbenzene		N																		
34	Methyl Bromide		N																		
35	Methyl Chloride		N																		
36	Methylene Chloride		N																		
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane		N																		
38	Tetrachloroethylene		N																		
39	Toluene		N																		
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene		N																		
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane		N																		
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane		N																		
43	Trichloroethylene		N																		
44	Vinyl Chloride		N																		
45	2-Chlorophenol		N																		
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol		N																		
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol		N																		
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol		N																		
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol		N																		
50	2-Nitrophenol		N																		
51	4-Nitrophenol		N																		
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol		N																		
53	Pentachlorophenol ***		N																		
54	Phenol		N																		
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol		N																		
56	Acenaphthene		N																		
57	Acenaphthylene		N																		
58	Anthracene		N																		
59	Benzidine		N																		
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene		N																		
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene		N																		
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene		N																		
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene		N																		
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene		N																		
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane		N																		
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether		N																		
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether		N																		
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate		N																		

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 001: LAI Last Chance Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

			Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
1	Antimony				
2	Arsenic				
3	Beryllium				
4	Cadmium*				
5a	Chromium (III)* (using Total Cr)				
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)				
6	Copper * (all-weather)	22.5	**Not applicable**	23	**All-weather**
7	Lead * (all-weather)	9.9	**Not applicable**	9.9	**All-weather**
8	Mercury (all-weather)		**Not applicable**	**0.1**	**All-weather**
9	Nickel *				
10	Selenium (all-weather)	8.19485	**Not applicable**	8.2	**All-weather**
11	Silver *				
12	Thallium				
13	Zinc * (all-weather)	183.7689	**Not applicable**	184	**All-weather**
14	Cyanide				
15	Asbestos				
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD				
17	Acrolein				
18	Acrylonitrile				
19	Benzene				
20	Bromoform				
21	Carbon Tetrachloride				
22	Chlorobenzene				
23	Chlorodibromomethane				
24	Chloroethane				
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether				
26	Chloroform				
27	Dichlorobromomethane				
28	1,1-Dichloroethane				
29	1,2-Dichloroethane				
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene				
31	1,2-Dichloropropane				
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene				
33	Ethylbenzene				
34	Methyl Bromide				
35	Methyl Chloride				
36	Methylene Chloride				
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				
38	Tetrachloroethylene				
39	Toluene				
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene				
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane				
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane				
43	Trichloroethylene				
44	Vinyl Chloride				
45	2-Chlorophenol				
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol				
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol				
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol				
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol				
50	2-Nitrophenol				
51	4-Nitrophenol				
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol				
53	Pentachlorophenol ***				
54	Phenol				
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol				
56	Acenaphthene				
57	Acenaphthylene				
58	Anthracene				
59	Benzidine				
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene				
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene				
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene				
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene				
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene				
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane				
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether				
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether				
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate				

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 001: LAI Last Chance Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

															CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)									
															Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL (Not applicable)			
	Constituent name	*Unit*	*3/26/2012*	*11/21/2011*	*12/20/2010*	*12/13/2009*	*12/15/2008*	*12/7/2007*	*1/3/2006*	*10/20/2004*	*All data ND (Y/N)*	*Min. MDL*	*Max. Eff. Conc.*	*Lowest (most stringent) Criteria(C)*	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		5200						5200			N	N
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		4300						4300			N	N
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
73	Chrysene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		17000						17000			N	N
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		2600						2600			N	N
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		2600						2600			N	N
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	Y	20		0.077						0.077			N	N
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		120000						120000			N	N
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		2900000						2900000			N	N
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		12000						12000			N	N
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		9.1						9.1			N	N
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	--	--	Y	10		0.54						0.54			N	N
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		370						370			N	N
87	Fluorene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		14000						14000			N	N
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.00077						0.00077			N	N
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	Y	20		50						50			N	N
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		17000						17000			N	N
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		8.9						8.9			N	N
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N
93	Isophorone	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		600						600			N	N
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		1900						1900			N	N
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	--	<50	<50	<50	<50	--	--	--	Y	50		8.1						8.1			N	N
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		1.4						1.4			N	N
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		16						16			N	N
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
100	Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		11000						11000			N	N
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N
102	Aldrin	ug/L	<0.02								Y	0.02		0.00014	3					0.00014			N	N
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L	<0.02								Y	0.02		0.013						0.013			N	N
104	beta-BHC	ug/L	<0.02								Y	0.02		0.046						0.046			N	N
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L	<0.02								Y	0.02		0.063	0.95					0.063			N	N
106	delta-BHC	ug/L	<0.02								Y	0.02		No Criteria									N	N
107	Chlordane	ug/L	<0.25								Y	0.25		0.00059	2.4	0.0043				0.00059			N	N
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L	<0.05								Y	0.05		0.00059	1.1	0.001				0.00059			N	N
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L	<0.05								Y	0.05		0.00059						0.00059			N	N
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L	<0.05								Y	0.05		0.00084						0.00084			N	N
111	Dieldrin	ug/L	<0.05								Y	0.05		0.00014	0.24	0.056				0.00014			N	N
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	<0.02								Y	0.02		0.056	0.22	0.056				240			N	N
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L	<0.05								Y	0.05		0.056	0.22	0.056				240			N	N
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L	<0.05								Y	0.05		240						240			N	N
115	Endrin	ug/L	<0.05								Y	0.05		0.036	0.086	0.036				0.81			N	N
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L	<0.05								Y	0.05		0.81						0.81			N	N
117	Heptachlor	ug/L	<0.02								Y	0.02		0.00021	0.52	0.0038				0.00021			N	N
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L	<0.02								Y	0.02		0.00011	0.52	0.0038				0.00011			N	N
119-125	PCBs sum ***	ug/L	<1								Y	1		0.00017		0.014				0.00017			N	N
126	Toxaphene	ug/L	<2.5								Y	2.5		0.0002	0.73	0.0002				0.00075			N	N

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, CCC: Criterion Continuous Concentration, WLA: Waste Load Allocation, ECM: Effluent Concentration Allowance, LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average Monthly Effluent Limitation, MDEL: Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation

* The freshwater criteria are expressed in terms of the total recoverable metal concentration and are based on a hardness value of 166 mg/L.

** Pentachlorophenol value is based on a pH of 7.8.

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 001: LAI Last Chance Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

									Human Health Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations									
									Organisms only			Freshwater									
	Constituent name	Other information?	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (If No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether		N																		
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate		N																		
71	2-Chloronaphthalene		N																		
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether		N																		
73	Chrysene		N																		
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene		N																		
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene		N																		
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene		N																		
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene		N																		
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine		N																		
79	Diethyl Phthalate		N																		
80	Dimethyl Phthalate		N																		
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate		N																		
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene		N																		
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene		N																		
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate		N																		
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine		N																		
86	Fluoranthene		N																		
87	Fluorene		N																		
88	Hexachlorobenzene		N																		
89	Hexachlorobutadiene		N																		
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene		N																		
91	Hexachloroethane		N																		
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene		N																		
93	Isophorone		N																		
94	Naphthalene		N																		
95	Nitrobenzene		N																		
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine		N																		
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine		N																		
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine		N																		
99	Phenanthrene		N																		
100	Pyrene		N																		
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		N																		
102	Aldrin		N																		
103	alpha-BHC		N																		
104	beta-BHC		N																		
105	gamma-BHC		N																		
106	delta-BHC		N																		
107	Chlordane		N																		
108	4,4'-DDT		N																		
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)		N																		
110	4,4'-DDD		N																		
111	Dieldrin		N																		
112	alpha-Endosulfan		N																		
113	beta-Endosulfan		N																		
114	Endosulfan Sulfate		N																		
115	Endrin		N																		
116	Endrin Aldehyde		N																		
117	Heptachlor		N																		
118	Heptachlor Epoxide		N																		
119-125	PCBs sum ***		N																		
126	Toxaphene		N																		

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, C(
AMEL:Average Monthly Effluent Limitation,

* The freshwater criteria are expres

** Pentachlorophenol value is based

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB

			Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether				
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate				
71	2-Chloronaphthalene				
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether				
73	Chrysene				
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene				
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene				
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene				
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine				
79	Diethyl Phthalate				
80	Dimethyl Phthalate				
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene				
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene				
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate				
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine				
86	Fluoranthene				
87	Fluorene				
88	Hexachlorobenzene				
89	Hexachlorobutadiene				
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene				
91	Hexachloroethane				
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene				
93	Isophorone				
94	Naphthalene				
95	Nitrobenzene				
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine				
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine				
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine				
99	Phenanthrene				
100	Pyrene				
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				
102	Aldrin				
103	alpha-BHC				
104	beta-BHC				
105	gamma-BHC				
106	delta-BHC				
107	Chlordane				
108	4,4'-DDT				
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)				
110	4,4'-DDD				
111	Dieldrin				
112	alpha-Endosulfan				
113	beta-Endosulfan				
114	Endosulfan Sulfate				
115	Endrin				
116	Endrin Aldehyde				
117	Heptachlor				
118	Heptachlor Epoxide				
119-125	PCBs sum ***				
126	Toxaphene				

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, C(
AMEL:Average Monthly Effluent Limitation,

* The freshwater criteria are expres

** Pentachlorophenol value is based

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 002: Dabney Lloyd Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

																CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)								
																	Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL	
	Constituent name	*Unit*	*3/26/2012*	*11/21/2011*	*12/20/2010*	*12/13/2009*	*12/15/2008*	*12/7/2007*	*2/26/2007*	*2/28/2006*	*10/18/2005*	*10/20/2004*	*All data ND (Y/N)*	*Min. MDL*	*Max. Eff. Conc.*	*Lowest (most stringent) Criteria (C)*	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs
1	Antimony	ug/L	<10	<10	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	<5	Y	5		4300						4300		
2	Arsenic	ug/L	<10	<10	11	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	<10	Y	10		150	340	150						
3	Beryllium	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	--	<3	<3	Y	3		No Criteria						Narrative		
4	Cadmium	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	--	<3	<3	Y	3		2.46	4.52	2.46				Narrative		
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	20	10	3.2	19	4.8	<3	<3	--	7.1	14	N		20	206.98	1736.51	206.98				Narrative		
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	20	10	3.2	19	4.8	<3	<3	--	7.1	14	N		No data	11.43	16.29	11.43				Narrative		
6	Copper * (dry wether)	ug/L	30	20	10	24	28	5.4	17	--	15	16	N		30	9.33	14.00	9.33					24	
6	Copper * (wet wether)	ug/L	30	20	10	24	28	5.4	17	--	15	16	N		30	9.33	14.00	9.33						18
7	Lead * (dry weather)	ug/L	10	10	5.4	16	18	<5	<5	--	5.7	<5	N		18	3.18	81.65	3.18				Narrative	13	
7	Lead * (wet weather)	ug/L	10	10	5.4	16	18	<5	<5	--	5.7	<5	N		18	3.18	81.65	3.18				Narrative		59
8	Mercury (all-weather)	ug/L	<0.2	0.08	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	--	<0.2	<0.2	Y	0.2	0.08	0.051	Reserved	Reserved				0.051		
9	Nickel *	ug/L	10	10	5.9	13	11	<5	<5	--	5.9	11	N		13	52.16	469.17	52.16				4600		
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	<10	N	10		5		5				Narrative	5	
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	<10	N	10		5		5				Narrative		5
11	Silver *	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	--	<3	<3	Y	3		4.06	4.06							
12	Thallium	ug/L	<20	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	--	<15	<15	Y	15		6.3						6.3		
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	ug/L	120	60	31	67	110	23	18	--	57	99	N		120	119.82	119.82	119.82					304	
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	ug/L	120	60	31	67	110	23	18	--	57	99	N		120	119.82	119.82	119.82						119
14	Cyanide	ug/L	--	<6	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	6		5.2	22	5.2				220000		
15	Asbestos	ug/L													No data	No Criteria								
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L													No data	1.4E-08						1.4E-08		
17	Acrolein	ug/L													No data	780						780		
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L													No data	0.66						0.66		
19	Benzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		71						71		
20	Bromoform	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		360						360		
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		4.4						4.4		
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		21000						21000		
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		34						34		
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria								
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	--	<5	<5	<5	--	--	--	<5	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria								
26	Chloroform	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria								
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		46						46		
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria								
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		99						99		
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	--	<5	Y	5		3.2						3.2		
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		39						39		
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		1700						1700		
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		29000						29000		
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		4000						4000		
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria								
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		1600						1600		
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	--	<5	Y	5		11						11		
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		8.85						8.85		
39	Toluene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		200000						200000		
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		140000						140000		
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria								
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	--	<5	Y	5		42						42		
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		81						81		
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		525						525		
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		400						400		
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		790						790		
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		2300						2300		
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		765						765		
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		14000						14000		
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		No Criteria								
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		No Criteria								
53	Pentachlorophenol **	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		8.2	19.49	14.95				8.2		
54	Phenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		4600000						4600000		
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		6.5						6.5		
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		2700						2700		
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								
58	Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		110000						110000		
59	Benzidine	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		0.00054						0.00054		
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049		
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049		
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049		
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 002: Dabney Lloyd Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

											Human Health (hh) Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations						
											Organisms only			Freshwater						
	Constituent name	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?	Other information?	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (if No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA
1	Antimony	N	N		N															
2	Arsenic	N	N		N															
3	Beryllium	N	N		N															
4	Cadmium	N	N		N															
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)	N	N		N															
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)	No data	N		N															
6	Copper * (dry wether)	Y	N	**TMDL**	Y	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL		24		0.6						none	24	0.527	12.648	12.648
6	Copper * (wet wether)	Y	N	**TMDL**	Y	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL	18			0.6				18	0.321	5.778			none	5.778
7	Lead * (dry weather)	Y	N	**TMDL**	Y	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL		13		0.6						none	13	0.527	6.851	6.851
7	Lead * (wet weather)	Y	N	**TMDL**	Y	Ballona Creek metals TMDL	59			0.6				59	0.321	18.939			none	18.939
8	Mercury (all-weather)	Y	N		N	MEC > C			0.051	0.6	0.051	2.01	0.10251							
9	Nickel *	N	N		N															
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	N	N	**TMDL**	Y	Ballona Creek metals TMDL		5		0.6						none	5	0.527	2.635	2.635
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	N	N	**TMDL**	Y	Ballona Creek metals TMDL	5			0.6				5	0.321	1.605			none	1.605
11	Silver *	N	N		N															
12	Thallium	N	N		N															
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	Y	N	**TMDL**	Y	Ballona Creek metals TMDL		304		0.6						none	304	0.527	160.208	160.208
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	Y	N	**TMDL**	Y	MEC> C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL	119			0.6				119	0.321	38.199			none	38.199
14	Cyanide	N	N		N															
15	Asbestos	No data	N		N															
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	No data	N		N															
17	Acrolein	No data	N		N															
18	Acrylonitrile	No data	N		N															
19	Benzene	N	N		N															
20	Bromoform	N	N		N															
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	N	N		N															
22	Chlorobenzene	N	N		N															
23	Chlorodibromomethane	N	N		N															
24	Chloroethane	N	N		N															
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	N	N		N															
26	Chloroform	N	N		N															
27	Dichlorobromomethane	N	N		N															
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	N	N		N															
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	N	N		N															
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	N	N		N															
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	N	N		N															
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	N	N		N															
33	Ethylbenzene	N	N		N															
34	Methyl Bromide	N	N		N															
35	Methyl Chloride	N	N		N															
36	Methylene Chloride	N	N		N															
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N	N		N															
38	Tetrachloroethylene	N	N		N															
39	Toluene	N	N		N															
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	N	N		N															
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	N		N															
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N	N		N															
43	Trichloroethylene	N	N		N															
44	Vinyl Chloride	N	N		N															
45	2-Chlorophenol	N	N		N															
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	N	N		N															
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	N	N		N															
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	N	N		N															
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	N	N		N															
50	2-Nitrophenol	N	N		N															
51	4-Nitrophenol	N	N		N															
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	N	N		N															
53	Pentachlorophenol **	N	N		N															
54	Phenol	N	N		N															
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	N	N		N															
56	Acenaphthene	N	N		N															
57	Acenaphthylene	N	N		N															
58	Anthracene	N	N		N															
59	Benzidine	N	N		N															
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	N	N		N															
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	N	N		N															
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	N	N		N															
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	N	N		N															

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 002: Dabney Lloyd Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

						Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
1	Antimony							
2	Arsenic							
3	Beryllium							
4	Cadmium							
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)							
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)							
6	Copper * (dry wether)	1.55	19.6044	3.11	39.33528	**Not applicable**	39	**Dry-weather**
6	Copper * (wet wether)	1.55	8.9559	3.11	17.96958	**Not applicable**	18	**Wet-weather**
7	Lead * (dry weather)	1.55	10.6191	3.11	21.30661	**Not applicable**	21	**Dry-weather**
7	Lead * (wet weather)	1.55	29.3555	3.11	58.90029	**Not applicable**	59	**Wet-weather**
8	Mercury (all-weather)					**Not applicable**	**0.1**	**All-weather**
9	Nickel *							
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	1.55	4.08425	3.11	8.19485	**Not applicable**	8.2	**Dry-weather**
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	1.55	2.48775	3.11	4.99155	**Not applicable**	5.0	**Wet-weather**
11	Silver *							
12	Thallium							
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	1.55	248.322	3.11	498.24688	**Not applicable**	498	**Dry-weather**
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	1.55	59.2085	3.11	118.79889	**Not applicable**	119	**Wet-weather**
14	Cyanide							
15	Asbestos							
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD							
17	Acrolein							
18	Acrylonitrile							
19	Benzene							
20	Bromoform							
21	Carbon Tetrachloride							
22	Chlorobenzene							
23	Chlorodibromomethane							
24	Chloroethane							
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether							
26	Chloroform							
27	Dichlorobromomethane							
28	1,1-Dichloroethane							
29	1,2-Dichloroethane							
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene							
31	1,2-Dichloropropane							
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene							
33	Ethylbenzene							
34	Methyl Bromide							
35	Methyl Chloride							
36	Methylene Chloride							
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane							
38	Tetrachloroethylene							
39	Toluene							
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene							
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane							
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane							
43	Trichloroethylene							
44	Vinyl Chloride							
45	2-Chlorophenol							
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol							
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol							
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol							
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol							
50	2-Nitrophenol							
51	4-Nitrophenol							
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol							
53	Pentachlorophenol **							
54	Phenol							
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol							
56	Acenaphthene							
57	Acenaphthylene							
58	Anthracene							
59	Benzidine							
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene							
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene							
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene							
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene							

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 002: Dabney Lloyd Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

																CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)							
																	Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL	
	Constituent name	Unit	3/26/2012	11/21/2011	12/20/2010	12/13/2009	12/15/2008	12/7/2007	2/26/2007	2/28/2006	10/18/2005	10/20/2004	All data ND (Y/N)	Min. MDL	Max. Eff. Conc.	Lowest (most stringent) Criteria (C)	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049		
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		1.4						1.4		
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		170000						170000		
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		5.9						5.9		
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		5200						5200		
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		4300						4300		
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								
73	Chrysene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049		
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049		
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		17000						17000		
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		2600						2600		
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		2600						2600		
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	--	<20	Y	20		0.077						0.077		
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		120000						120000		
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		2900000						2900000		
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		12000						12000		
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		9.1						9.1		
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	--	--	--	--	--	Y	10		0.54						0.54		
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		370						370		
87	Fluorene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		14000						14000		
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.00077						0.00077		
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	--	<20	Y	20		50						50		
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		17000						17000		
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		8.9						8.9		
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049		
93	Isophorone	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		600						600		
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		1900						1900		
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	--	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		8.1						8.1		
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		1.4						1.4		
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		16						16		
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								
100	Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		11000						11000		
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria								
102	Aldrin	ug/L	<0.02										Y	0.02		0.00014	3					0.00014		
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L	<0.02										Y	0.02		0.013						0.013		
104	beta-BHC	ug/L	<0.02										Y	0.02		0.046						0.046		
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L	<0.02										Y	0.02		0.063	0.95					0.063		
106	delta-BHC	ug/L	<0.02										Y	0.02		No Criteria								
107	Chlordane	ug/L	<0.25										Y	0.25		0.00059	2.4	0.0043				0.00059		
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L	<0.05										Y	0.05		0.00059	1.1	0.001				0.00059		
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L	<0.05										Y	0.05		0.00059						0.00059		
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L	<0.05										Y	0.05		0.00084						0.00084		
111	Dieldrin	ug/L	<0.05										Y	0.05		0.00014	0.24	0.056				0.00014		
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	<0.02										Y	0.02		0.056	0.22	0.056				240		
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L	<0.05										Y	0.05		0.056	0.22	0.056				240		
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L	<0.05										Y	0.05		240						240		
115	Endrin	ug/L	<0.05										Y	0.05		0.036	0.086	0.036				0.81		
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L	<0.05										Y	0.05		0.81						0.81		
117	Heptachlor	ug/L	<0.02										Y	0.02		0.00021	0.52	0.0038				0.00021		
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L	<0.02										Y	0.02		0.00011	0.52	0.0038				0.00011		
119-125	PCBs sum ***	ug/L	<1										Y	1		0.00017		0.014				0.00017		
126	Toxaphene	ug/L	<2.5										Y	2.5		0.0002	0.73	0.0002				0.00075		

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, CCC: Criterion Continuous Concentration, WLA: Waste Load Allocation, ECM: Effluent Concentration Allowance, LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average Monthly Effluent Limitation, MDEL: Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation

* The freshwater criteria are expressed in terms of the total recoverable metal concentration and are based on the default hardness value of 100 mg/L.

** Pentachlorophenol value is based on a pH of 7.8.

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 002: Dabney Lloyd Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

											Human Health (hh) Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations							
											Organisms only			Freshwater							
	Constituent name	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?	Other information?	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (if No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	N	N		**N**															
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	N	N		**N**															
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	N	N		**N**															
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	N	N		**N**															
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	N	N		**N**															
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	N	N		**N**															
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	N	N		**N**															
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	N	N		**N**															
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	N	N		**N**															
73	Chrysene	N	N		**N**															
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	N	N		**N**															
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	N	N		**N**															
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	N	N		**N**															
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	N	N		**N**															
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	N	N		**N**															
79	Diethyl Phthalate	N	N		**N**															
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	N	N		**N**															
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	N	N		**N**															
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	N	N		**N**															
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	N	N		**N**															
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	N	N		**N**															
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	N	N		**N**															
86	Fluoranthene	N	N		**N**															
87	Fluorene	N	N		**N**															
88	Hexachlorobenzene	N	N		**N**															
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	N	N		**N**															
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N	N		**N**															
91	Hexachloroethane	N	N		**N**															
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	N	N		**N**															
93	Isophorone	N	N		**N**															
94	Naphthalene	N	N		**N**															
95	Nitrobenzene	N	N		**N**															
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	N	N		**N**															
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	N	N		**N**															
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	N	N		**N**															
99	Phenanthrene	N	N		**N**															
100	Pyrene	N	N		**N**															
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N	N		**N**															
102	Aldrin	N	N		**N**															
103	alpha-BHC	N	N		**N**															
104	beta-BHC	N	N		**N**															
105	gamma-BHC	N	N		**N**															
106	delta-BHC	N	N		**N**															
107	Chlordane	N	N		**N**															
108	4,4'-DDT	N	N		**N**															
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	N	N		**N**															
110	4,4'-DDD	N	N		**N**															
111	Dieldrin	N	N		**N**															
112	alpha-Endosulfan	N	N		**N**															
113	beta-Endosulfan	N	N		**N**															
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	N	N		**N**															
115	Endrin	N	N		**N**															
116	Endrin Aldehyde	N	N		**N**															
117	Heptachlor	N	N		**N**															
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	N	N		**N**															
119-125	PCBs sum ***	N	N		**N**															
126	Toxaphene	N	N		**N**															

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, CCC
AMEL:Average Monthly Effluent Limitation, M

* The freshwater criteria are expresse

** Pentachlorophenol value is based or

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 10

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 002: Dabney Lloyd Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

						Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene							
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane							
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether							
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether							
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate							
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether							
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate							
71	2-Chloronaphthalene							
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether							
73	Chrysene							
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene							
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene							
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene							
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene							
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine							
79	Diethyl Phthalate							
80	Dimethyl Phthalate							
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate							
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene							
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene							
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate							
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine							
86	Fluoranthene							
87	Fluorene							
88	Hexachlorobenzene							
89	Hexachlorobutadiene							
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene							
91	Hexachloroethane							
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene							
93	Isophorone							
94	Naphthalene							
95	Nitrobenzene							
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine							
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine							
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine							
99	Phenanthrene							
100	Pyrene							
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene							
102	Aldrin							
103	alpha-BHC							
104	beta-BHC							
105	gamma-BHC							
106	delta-BHC							
107	Chlordane							
108	4,4'-DDT							
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)							
110	4,4'-DDD							
111	Dieldrin							
112	alpha-Endosulfan							
113	beta-Endosulfan							
114	Endosulfan Sulfate							
115	Endrin							
116	Endrin Aldehyde							
117	Heptachlor							
118	Heptachlor Epoxide							
119-125	PCBs sum ***							
126	Toxaphene							

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, CCC
AMEL:Average Monthly Effluent Limitation, M

* The freshwater criteria are expresse

** Pentachlorophenol value is based or

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 10

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 003: Stocker Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

													CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)									
													Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL (Not applicable)			
	Constituent name	Unit	3/26/2012	12/20/2010	1/20/2010	2/17/2009	1/25/2008	1/3/2006	10/27/2004	All data ND (Y/N)	Min. MDL	Max. Eff. Conc.	Lowest (most stringent) Criteria (C)	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?	Other information?
1	Antimony	ug/L	<10	<5	<5	<5	<5	7.6	<5	N		7.6	4300						4300			N	N	
2	Arsenic	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	23	11	N		23	150	340	150							N	N	
3	Beryllium	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		No Criteria						Narrative			N	N	
4	Cadmium	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		3.67	8.00	3.67				Narrative			N	N	
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	30	12	7.4	6.8	14	3.6	13	N		30	313.47	2629.94	313.47				Narrative			N	N	
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	30	12	7.4	6.8	14	3.6	13	N		No data	11.43	16.29	11.43				Narrative			No data	N	
6	Copper * (all weather)	ug/L	30	18	29	25	29	14	19	N		30	14.39	22.57	14.39							Y	N	
7	Lead * (all weather)	ug/L	20	11	23	15	15	9.5	7.8	N		23	6.07	155.64	6.07				Narrative			Y	N	
8	Mercury	ug/L	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	Y	0.2		0.051	Reserved	Reserved				0.051			N	N	
9	Nickel *	ug/L	20	10	10	10	13	<5	11	N		13	80.09	720.35	80.09				4600			N	N	
10	Selenium (all-weather)	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	48	<10	N		48	5		5				Narrative			Y	N	
11	Silver *	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		9.70	9.70								N	N	
12	Thallium	ug/L	<20	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	Y	15		6.3						6.3			N	N	
13	Zinc * (all weather)	ug/L	170	13	100	120	100	68	82	N		170	184.00	184.08	184.00							N	N	
14	Cyanide	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		5.2	22	5.2				220000			N	N	
15	Asbestos	ug/L										No data	No Criteria									No data	N	
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L										No data	0.000000014						1.4E-08			No data	N	
17	Acrolein	ug/L										No data	780						780			No data	N	
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L										No data	0.66						0.66			No data	N	
19	Benzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		71						71			N	N	
20	Bromoform	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		360						360			N	N	
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		4.4						4.4			N	N	
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		21000						21000			N	N	
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		34						34			N	N	
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	--	<5	<5		--	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
26	Chloroform	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		46						46			N	N	
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		99						99			N	N	
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		3.2						3.2			N	N	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		39						39			N	N	
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		1700						1700			N	N	
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		29000						29000			N	N	
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		4000						4000			N	N	
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		1600						1600			N	N	
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		11						11			N	N	
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		8.85						8.85			N	N	
39	Toluene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		200000						200000			N	N	
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		140000						140000			N	N	
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		42						42			N	N	
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		81						81			N	N	
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		525						525			N	N	
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		400						400			N	N	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		790						790			N	N	
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		2300						2300			N	N	
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50		<50	<50	<56	Y	50		765						765			N	N	
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50		<50	<50	<56	Y	50		14000						14000			N	N	
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50		<50	<50	<56	Y	50		No Criteria									N	N	
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50		<50	<50	<56	Y	50		No Criteria									N	N	
53	Pentachlorophenol **	ug/L	<50	<50	<50		<50	<50	<56	Y	50		8.2	19.49	14.95				8.2			N	N	
54	Phenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		4600000						4600000			N	N	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		6.5						6.5			N	N	
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		2700						2700			N	N	
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
58	Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		110000						110000			N	N	
59	Benzidine	ug/L	<50	<50	<50		<50	<50	<56	Y	50		0.00054						0.00054			N	N	
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		1.4						1.4			N	N	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		170000						170000			N	N	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		5.9						5.9			N	N	

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 003: Stocker Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

								Human Health Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations										
								Organisms only			Freshwater										
	Constituent name	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (if No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)	MDEL aq life
1	Antimony	N																			
2	Arsenic	N																			
3	Beryllium	N																			
4	Cadmium	N																			
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)	N																			
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)	N																			
6	Copper * (all weather)	Y	MEC > C	22.57	14.39		0.6				22.57	0.321	7.24	14.39	0.527	7.58353	7.24	1.55	11.2297	3.11	22.5
7	Lead * (all weather)	Y	MEC > C	155.64	6.07		0.6				155.64	0.321	49.96	6.07	0.527	3.19889	3.20	1.55	4.96	3.11	9.9
8	Mercury	N																			
9	Nickel *	N																			
10	Selenium (all-weather)	Y	MEC > C		5		0.6						none	5	0.527	2.635	2.635	1.55	4.08425	3.11	8.19485
11	Silver *	N																			
12	Thallium	N																			
13	Zinc * (all weather)	N																			
14	Cyanide	N																			
15	Asbestos	N																			
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	N																			
17	Acrolein	N																			
18	Acrylonitrile	N																			
19	Benzene	N																			
20	Bromoform	N																			
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	N																			
22	Chlorobenzene	N																			
23	Chlorodibromomethane	N																			
24	Chloroethane	N																			
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	N																			
26	Chloroform	N																			
27	Dichlorobromomethane	N																			
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	N																			
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	N																			
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	N																			
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	N																			
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	N																			
33	Ethylbenzene	N																			
34	Methyl Bromide	N																			
35	Methyl Chloride	N																			
36	Methylene Chloride	N																			
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N																			
38	Tetrachloroethylene	N																			
39	Toluene	N																			
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	N																			
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N																			
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N																			
43	Trichloroethylene	N																			
44	Vinyl Chloride	N																			
45	2-Chlorophenol	N																			
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	N																			
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	N																			
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	N																			
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	N																			
50	2-Nitrophenol	N																			
51	4-Nitrophenol	N																			
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	N																			
53	Pentachlorophenol **	N																			
54	Phenol	N																			
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	N																			
56	Acenaphthene	N																			
57	Acenaphthylene	N																			
58	Anthracene	N																			
59	Benzidine	N																			
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	N																			
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	N																			
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	N																			
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	N																			
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	N																			
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	N																			
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	N																			
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	N																			
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	N																			

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 003: Stocker Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

		Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
1	Antimony			
2	Arsenic			
3	Beryllium			
4	Cadmium			
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)			
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)			
6	Copper * (all weather)	**Not applicable**	23	**All-weather**
7	Lead * (all weather)	**Not applicable**	9.9	**All-weather**
8	Mercury			
9	Nickel *			
10	Selenium (all-weather)	**Not applicable**	8.2	**All-weather**
11	Silver *			
12	Thallium			
13	Zinc * (all weather)			
14	Cyanide			
15	Asbestos			
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD			
17	Acrolein			
18	Acrylonitrile			
19	Benzene			
20	Bromoform			
21	Carbon Tetrachloride			
22	Chlorobenzene			
23	Chlorodibromomethane			
24	Chloroethane			
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether			
26	Chloroform			
27	Dichlorobromomethane			
28	1,1-Dichloroethane			
29	1,2-Dichloroethane			
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene			
31	1,2-Dichloropropane			
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene			
33	Ethylbenzene			
34	Methyl Bromide			
35	Methyl Chloride			
36	Methylene Chloride			
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane			
38	Tetrachloroethylene			
39	Toluene			
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene			
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane			
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane			
43	Trichloroethylene			
44	Vinyl Chloride			
45	2-Chlorophenol			
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol			
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol			
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol			
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol			
50	2-Nitrophenol			
51	4-Nitrophenol			
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol			
53	Pentachlorophenol **			
54	Phenol			
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol			
56	Acenaphthene			
57	Acenaphthylene			
58	Anthracene			
59	Benzidine			
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene			
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene			
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene			
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene			
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene			
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane			
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether			
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether			
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate			

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 003: Stocker Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

														CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)										
														Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL (Not applicable)				
	Constituent name	*Unit*	*3/26/2012*	*12/20/2010*	*1/20/2010*	*2/17/2009*	*1/25/2008*	*1/3/2006*	*10/27/2004*	*All data ND (Y/N)*	*Min. MDL*	*Max. Eff. Conc.*	*Lowest (most stringent) Criteria (C)*	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?	Other information?
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		5200						5200			N	N	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		4300						4300			N	N	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
73	Chrysene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		17000						17000			N	N	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		2600						2600			N	N	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		2600						2600			N	N	
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	<20	<20	<20		<20	<20	<22	Y	20		0.077						0.077			N	N	
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		120000						120000			N	N	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		2900000						2900000			N	N	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		12000						12000			N	N	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		9.1						9.1			N	N	
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		--	--	--	Y	10		0.54						0.54			N	N	
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		370						370			N	N	
87	Fluorene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		14000						14000			N	N	
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		0.00077						0.00077			N	N	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	<20	<20	<20		<20	<20	<22	Y	20		50						50			N	N	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		17000						17000			N	N	
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		8.9						8.9			N	N	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
93	Isophorone	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		600						600			N	N	
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10	25		<10	<10	<11	N		25	No Criteria									N	N	
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		1900						1900			N	N	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	--	<50	<50		--	--	--	Y	50		8.1						8.1			N	N	
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		1.4						1.4			N	N	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		16						16			N	N	
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
100	Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		11000						11000			N	N	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<11	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
102	Aldrin	ug/L	<0.02							Y	0.02		0.00014	3					0.00014			N	N	
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L	<0.02							Y	0.02		0.013						0.013			N	N	
104	beta-BHC	ug/L	<0.02							Y	0.02		0.046						0.046			N	N	
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L	<0.02							Y	0.02		0.063	0.95					0.063			N	N	
106	delta-BHC	ug/L	<0.02							Y	0.02		No Criteria									N	N	
107	Chlordane	ug/L	<0.25							Y	0.25		0.00059	2.4	0.0043				0.00059			N	N	
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L	<0.05							Y	0.05		0.00059	1.1	0.001				0.00059			N	N	
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L	<0.05							Y	0.05		0.00059						0.00059			N	N	
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L	<0.05							Y	0.05		0.00084						0.00084			N	N	
111	Dieldrin	ug/L	<0.05							Y	0.05		0.00014	0.24	0.056				0.00014			N	N	
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	<0.02							Y	0.02		0.056	0.22	0.056				240			N	N	
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L	<0.05							Y	0.05		0.056	0.22	0.056				240			N	N	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L	<0.05							Y	0.05		240						240			N	N	
115	Endrin	ug/L	<0.05							Y	0.05		0.036	0.086	0.036				0.81			N	N	
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L	<0.05							Y	0.05		0.81						0.81			N	N	
117	Heptachlor	ug/L	<0.02							Y	0.02		0.00021	0.52	0.0038				0.00021			N	N	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L	<0.02							Y	0.02		0.00011	0.52	0.0038				0.00011			N	N	
119-125	PCBs sum***	ug/L	<1							Y	1		0.00017		0.014				0.00017			N	N	
126	Toxaphene	ug/L	<2.5							Y	2.5		0.0002	0.73	0.0002				0.00075			N	N	

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, CCC: Criterion Continuous Concentration, WLA: Waste Load Allocation, ECM: Effluent Concentration Allowance,
LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average Monthly Effluent Limitation, MDEL: Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation

* The freshwater criteria are expressed in terms of the total recoverable metal concentration and are based on a hardness value of 166 mg/L.

** Pentachlorophenol value is based on a pH of 7.8.

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 003: Stocker Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

								Human Health Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations										
								Organisms only			Freshwater										
	Constituent name	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (if No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)	MDEL aq life
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	N																			
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	N																			
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	N																			
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	N																			
73	Chrysene	N																			
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	N																			
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	N																			
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	N																			
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	N																			
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	N																			
79	Diethyl Phthalate	N																			
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	N																			
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	N																			
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	N																			
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	N																			
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	N																			
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	N																			
86	Fluoranthene	N																			
87	Fluorene	N																			
88	Hexachlorobenzene	N																			
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	N																			
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N																			
91	Hexachloroethane	N																			
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	N																			
93	Isophorone	N																			
94	Naphthalene	N																			
95	Nitrobenzene	N																			
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	N																			
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	N																			
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	N																			
99	Phenanthrene	N																			
100	Pyrene	N																			
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N																			
102	Aldrin	N																			
103	alpha-BHC	N																			
104	beta-BHC	N																			
105	gamma-BHC	N																			
106	delta-BHC	N																			
107	Chlordane	N																			
108	4,4'-DDT	N																			
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	N																			
110	4,4'-DDD	N																			
111	Dieldrin	N																			
112	alpha-Endosulfan	N																			
113	beta-Endosulfan	N																			
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	N																			
115	Endrin	N																			
116	Endrin Aldehyde	N																			
117	Heptachlor	N																			
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	N																			
119-125	PCBs sum***	N																			
126	Toxaphene	N																			

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, C
LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average M

* The freshwater criteria are expres

** Pentachlorophenol value is based

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 003: Stocker Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

		Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether			
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate			
71	2-Chloronaphthalene			
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether			
73	Chrysene			
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene			
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene			
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene			
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene			
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine			
79	Diethyl Phthalate			
80	Dimethyl Phthalate			
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate			
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene			
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene			
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate			
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine			
86	Fluoranthene			
87	Fluorene			
88	Hexachlorobenzene			
89	Hexachlorobutadiene			
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene			
91	Hexachloroethane			
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene			
93	Isophorone			
94	Naphthalene			
95	Nitrobenzene			
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine			
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine			
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine			
99	Phenanthrene			
100	Pyrene			
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene			
102	Aldrin			
103	alpha-BHC			
104	beta-BHC			
105	gamma-BHC			
106	delta-BHC			
107	Chlordane			
108	4,4'-DDT			
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)			
110	4,4'-DDD			
111	Dieldrin			
112	alpha-Endosulfan			
113	beta-Endosulfan			
114	Endosulfan Sulfate			
115	Endrin			
116	Endrin Aldehyde			
117	Heptachlor			
118	Heptachlor Epoxide			
119-125	PCBs sum***			
126	Toxaphene			

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, C
LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average M

* The freshwater criteria are expres

** Pentachlorophenol value is based

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 004: Vickers - I Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

												CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)										
												Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL				
	Constituent name	Unit	12/20/2010	1/22/2010	1/28/2008	2/28/2006	12/28/2004	All data ND (Y/N)	Min. MDL	Max. Eff. Conc.	Lowest (most stringent) Criteria (C)	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?	Other information?	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)
1	Antimony	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		4300						4300			N	N		N
2	Arsenic	ug/L	10	<10	<10	11	<10	N		11	150	340	150							N	N		N
3	Beryllium	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		No Criteria						Narrative			N	N		N
4	Cadmium	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		2.46	4.52	2.46				Narrative			N	N		N
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	10	<3	<3	8.8	6	N		10	206.98	1736.51	206.98				Narrative			N	N		N
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	10	<3	<3	8.8	6	N		10	11.43	16.29	11.43				Narrative			N	N		N
6	Copper * (dry weather)	ug/L	15	11	9.4	16	16	N		16	9.33	14.00	9.33					24		Y	N	TMDL	Y
6	Copper * (wet weather)	ug/L	15	11	9.4	16	16	N		16	9.33	14.00	9.33						18	Y	N	TMDL	Y
7	Lead * (dry weather)	ug/L	6.4	<5	<5	6.2	<5	N		6.4	3.18	81.65	3.18				Narrative	13		Y	N	TMDL	Y
7	Lead * (wet weather)	ug/L	6.4	<5	<5	6.2	<5	N		6.4	3.18	81.65	3.18				Narrative		59	Y	N	TMDL	Y
8	Mercury	ug/L	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	Y	0.2		0.051	Reserved	Reserved				0.051			N	N		N
9	Nickel *	ug/L	16	6.2	8.8	8.1	9.5	N		16	52.16	469.17	52.16				4600			N	N		N
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	11	27	N		27	5		5				Narrative	5		Y	N	TMDL	Y
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	11	27	N		27	5		5				Narrative		5	Y	N	TMDL	Y
11	Silver *	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		4.06	4.06								N	N		N
12	Thallium	ug/L	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	Y	15		6.3						6.3			N	N		N
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	ug/L	49	12	16	47	14	N		49	119.82	119.82	119.82					304		N	N	TMDL	Y
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	ug/L	49	12	16	47	14	N		49	119.82	119.82	119.82						119	N	N	TMDL	Y
14	Cyanide	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	Y	10		5.2	22	5.2				220000			N	N		N
15	Asbestos	ug/L									No Criteria									N	N		N
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L									0.000000014						1.4E-08			N	N		N
17	Acrolein	ug/L									780						780			N	N		N
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L									0.66						0.66			N	N		N
19	Benzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		71						71			N	N		N
20	Bromoform	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		360						360			N	N		N
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		4.4						4.4			N	N		N
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		21000						21000			N	N		N
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		34						34			N	N		N
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
26	Chloroform	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		46						46			N	N		N
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		99						99			N	N		N
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		3.2						3.2			N	N		N
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		39						39			N	N		N
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		1700						1700			N	N		N
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		29000						29000			N	N		N
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		4000						4000			N	N		N
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		1600						1600			N	N		N
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		11						11			N	N		N
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		8.85						8.85			N	N		N
39	Toluene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		200000						200000			N	N		N
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		140000						140000			N	N		N
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		42						42			N	N		N
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		81						81			N	N		N
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		525						525			N	N		N
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		400						400			N	N		N
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		790						790			N	N		N
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		2300						2300			N	N		N
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<250	Y	50		765						765			N	N		N
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<250	Y	50		14000						14000			N	N		N
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<250	Y	50		No Criteria									N	N		N
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<250	Y	50		No Criteria									N	N		N
53	Pentachlorophenol **	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<250	Y	50		8.2	19.49	14.95				8.2			N	N		N
54	Phenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		4600000						4600000			N	N		N
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		6.5						6.5			N	N		N
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		2700						2700			N	N		N
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
58	Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		110000						110000			N	N		N
59	Benzidine	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<250	Y	50		0.00054						0.00054			N	N		N
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 004: Vickers - I Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

							Human Health Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations									
							Organisms only			Freshwater									
	Constituent name	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (if No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)
1	Antimony																		
2	Arsenic																		
3	Beryllium																		
4	Cadmium																		
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)																		
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)																		
6	Copper * (dry weather)	Ballona Creek metals TMDL		24		0.6						none	24	0.527	12.648	12.648	1.55	19.6044	3.11
6	Copper * (wet weather)	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL	18			0.6				18	0.321	5.778			none	5.778	1.55	8.9559	3.11
7	Lead * (dry weather)	Ballona Creek metals TMDL		13		0.6						none	13	0.527	6.851	6.851	1.55	10.61905	3.11
7	Lead * (wet weather)	Ballona Creek metals TMDL	59			0.6				59	0.321	18.939			none	18.939	1.55	29.35545	3.11
8	Mercury																		
9	Nickel *																		
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL		5		0.6						none	5	0.527	2.635	2.635	1.55	4.08425	3.11
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	Ballona Creek metals TMDL	5			0.6				5	0.321	1.605			none	1.605	1.55	2.48775	3.11
11	Silver *																		
12	Thallium																		
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	Ballona Creek metals TMDL		304		0.6						none	304	0.527	160.208	160.208	1.55	248.3224	3.11
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	Ballona Creek metals TMDL	119			0.6				119	0.321	38.199			none	38.199	1.55	59.20845	3.11
14	Cyanide																		
15	Asbestos																		
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD																		
17	Acrolein																		
18	Acrylonitrile																		
19	Benzene																		
20	Bromoform																		
21	Carbon Tetrachloride																		
22	Chlorobenzene																		
23	Chlorodibromomethane																		
24	Chloroethane																		
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether																		
26	Chloroform																		
27	Dichlorobromomethane																		
28	1,1-Dichloroethane																		
29	1,2-Dichloroethane																		
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene																		
31	1,2-Dichloropropane																		
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene																		
33	Ethylbenzene																		
34	Methyl Bromide																		
35	Methyl Chloride																		
36	Methylene Chloride																		
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane																		
38	Tetrachloroethylene																		
39	Toluene																		
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene																		
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane																		
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane																		
43	Trichloroethylene																		
44	Vinyl Chloride																		
45	2-Chlorophenol																		
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol																		
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol																		
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol																		
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol																		
50	2-Nitrophenol																		
51	4-Nitrophenol																		
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol																		
53	Pentachlorophenol **																		
54	Phenol																		
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol																		
56	Acenaphthene																		
57	Acenaphthylene																		
58	Anthracene																		
59	Benzidine																		
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene																		
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene																		
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene																		
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene																		
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene																		

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 004: Vickers - I Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

			Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
1	Antimony				
2	Arsenic				
3	Beryllium				
4	Cadmium				
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)				
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)				
6	Copper * (dry weather)	39.33528	**Not applicable**	39	**Dry-weather**
6	Copper * (wet weather)	17.96958	**Not applicable**	18	**Wet-weather**
7	Lead * (dry weather)	21.30661	**Not applicable**	21	**Dry-weather**
7	Lead * (wet weather)	58.90029	**Not applicable**	59	**Wet-weather**
8	Mercury				
9	Nickel *				
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	8.19485	**Not applicable**	8.2	**Dry-weather**
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	4.99155	**Not applicable**	5.0	**Wet-weather**
11	Silver *				
12	Thallium				
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	498.24688	**Not applicable**	498	**Dry-weather**
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	118.79889	**Not applicable**	119	**Wet-weather**
14	Cyanide				
15	Asbestos				
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD				
17	Acrolein				
18	Acrylonitrile				
19	Benzene				
20	Bromoform				
21	Carbon Tetrachloride				
22	Chlorobenzene				
23	Chlorodibromomethane				
24	Chloroethane				
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether				
26	Chloroform				
27	Dichlorobromomethane				
28	1,1-Dichloroethane				
29	1,2-Dichloroethane				
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene				
31	1,2-Dichloropropane				
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene				
33	Ethylbenzene				
34	Methyl Bromide				
35	Methyl Chloride				
36	Methylene Chloride				
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				
38	Tetrachloroethylene				
39	Toluene				
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene				
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane				
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane				
43	Trichloroethylene				
44	Vinyl Chloride				
45	2-Chlorophenol				
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol				
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol				
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol				
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol				
50	2-Nitrophenol				
51	4-Nitrophenol				
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol				
53	Pentachlorophenol **				
54	Phenol				
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol				
56	Acenaphthene				
57	Acenaphthylene				
58	Anthracene				
59	Benzidine				
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene				
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene				
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene				
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene				
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene				

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 004: Vickers - I Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

												CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)											
												Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL					
	Constituent name	Unit	12/20/2010	1/22/2010	1/28/2008	2/28/2006	12/28/2004	All data ND (Y/N)	Min. MDL	Max. Eff. Conc.	Lowest (most stringent) Criteria (C)	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?	Other information?	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		1.4						1.4			N	N		N
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		170000						170000			N	N		N
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		5.9						5.9			N	N		N
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		5200						5200			N	N		N
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		4300						4300			N	N		N
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
73	Chrysene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		17000						17000			N	N		N
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		2600						2600			N	N		N
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		2600						2600			N	N		N
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	<20	<20	<20	<20	<100	Y	20		0.077						0.077			N	N		N
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		120000						120000			N	N		N
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		2900000						2900000			N	N		N
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		12000						12000			N	N		N
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		9.1						9.1			N	N		N
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	<10	<10	--	<10	<50	Y	10		0.54						0.54			N	N		N
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		370						370			N	N		N
87	Fluorene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		14000						14000			N	N		N
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		0.00077						0.00077			N	N		N
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	<20	<20	<20	<20	<100	Y	20		50						50			N	N		N
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		17000						17000			N	N		N
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		8.9						8.9			N	N		N
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
93	Isophorone	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		600						600			N	N		N
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		1900						1900			N	N		N
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	<50	<50	--	<50	<250	Y	50		8.1						8.1			N	N		N
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		1.4						1.4			N	N		N
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		16						16			N	N		N
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
100	Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		11000						11000			N	N		N
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<50	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
102	Aldrin	ug/L									0.00014	3					0.00014			N	N		N
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L									0.013						0.013			N	N		N
104	beta-BHC	ug/L									0.046						0.046			N	N		N
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L									0.063	0.95					0.063			N	N		N
106	delta-BHC	ug/L									No Criteria									N	N		N
107	Chlordane	ug/L									0.00059	2.4	0.0043				0.00059			N	N		N
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L									0.00059	1.1	0.001				0.00059			N	N		N
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L									0.00059						0.00059			N	N		N
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L									0.00084						0.00084			N	N		N
111	Dieldrin	ug/L									0.00014	0.24	0.056				0.00014			N	N		N
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L									0.056	0.22	0.056				240			N	N		N
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L									0.056	0.22	0.056				240			N	N		N
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L									240						240			N	N		N
115	Endrin	ug/L									0.036	0.086	0.036				0.81			N	N		N
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L									0.81						0.81			N	N		N
117	Heptachlor	ug/L									0.00021	0.52	0.0038				0.00021			N	N		N
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L									0.00011	0.52	0.0038				0.00011			N	N		N
119-125	PCBs sum***	ug/L									0.00017		0.014				0.00017			N	N		N
126	Toxaphene	ug/L									0.0002	0.73	0.0002				0.00075			N	N		N

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, CCC: Criterion Continuous Concentration, WLA: Waste Load Allocation, ECM: Effluent Concentration Allowance, LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average Monthly Effluent Limitation, MDEL: Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation

* The freshwater criteria are expressed in terms of the total recoverable metal concentration and are based on the default hardness value of 100 mg/L.

** Pentachlorophenol value is based on a pH of 7.8.

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 004: Vickers - I Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

							Human Health Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations									
							Organisms only			Freshwater									
	Constituent name	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (if No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane																		
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether																		
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether																		
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate																		
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether																		
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate																		
71	2-Chloronaphthalene																		
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether																		
73	Chrysene																		
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene																		
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene																		
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene																		
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene																		
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine																		
79	Diethyl Phthalate																		
80	Dimethyl Phthalate																		
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate																		
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene																		
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene																		
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate																		
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine																		
86	Fluoranthene																		
87	Fluorene																		
88	Hexachlorobenzene																		
89	Hexachlorobutadiene																		
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene																		
91	Hexachloroethane																		
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene																		
93	Isophorone																		
94	Naphthalene																		
95	Nitrobenzene																		
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine																		
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine																		
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine																		
99	Phenanthrene																		
100	Pyrene																		
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene																		
102	Aldrin																		
103	alpha-BHC																		
104	beta-BHC																		
105	gamma-BHC																		
106	delta-BHC																		
107	Chlordane																		
108	4,4'-DDT																		
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)																		
110	4,4'-DDD																		
111	Dieldrin																		
112	alpha-Endosulfan																		
113	beta-Endosulfan																		
114	Endosulfan Sulfate																		
115	Endrin																		
116	Endrin Aldehyde																		
117	Heptachlor																		
118	Heptachlor Epoxide																		
119-125	PCBs sum***																		
126	Toxaphene																		

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, CC
LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average M

* The freshwater criteria are express

** Pentachlorophenol value is based

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 004: Vickers - I Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

			Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane				
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether				
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether				
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate				
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether				
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate				
71	2-Chloronaphthalene				
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether				
73	Chrysene				
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene				
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene				
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene				
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine				
79	Diethyl Phthalate				
80	Dimethyl Phthalate				
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene				
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene				
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate				
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine				
86	Fluoranthene				
87	Fluorene				
88	Hexachlorobenzene				
89	Hexachlorobutadiene				
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene				
91	Hexachloroethane				
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene				
93	Isophorone				
94	Naphthalene				
95	Nitrobenzene				
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine				
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine				
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine				
99	Phenanthrene				
100	Pyrene				
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				
102	Aldrin				
103	alpha-BHC				
104	beta-BHC				
105	gamma-BHC				
106	delta-BHC				
107	Chlordane				
108	4,4'-DDT				
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)				
110	4,4'-DDD				
111	Dieldrin				
112	alpha-Endosulfan				
113	beta-Endosulfan				
114	Endosulfan Sulfate				
115	Endrin				
116	Endrin Aldehyde				
117	Heptachlor				
118	Heptachlor Epoxide				
119-125	PCBs sum***				
126	Toxaphene				

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, CC
LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average M

* The freshwater criteria are express

** Pentachlorophenol value is based

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 005: Lower Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

													CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)											
													Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL					
	Constituent name	Unit	12/20/2010	1/20/2010	2/17/2009	1/25/2008	2/28/2006	10/27/2004	All data ND (Y/N)	Min. MDL	Max. Eff. Conc.	Lowest (most stringent) Criteria (C)	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?	Other information?	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)
1	Antimony	ug/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	Y	5		4300						4300			N	N		N
2	Arsenic	ug/L	<10	39	<10	12	10	18	N		39	150	340	150							N	N		N
3	Beryllium	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		No Criteria						Narrative			N	N		N
4	Cadmium	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		2.46	4.52	2.46				Narrative			N	N		N
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	27	12	3.6	39	8.3	31	N		31	206.98	1736.51	206.98				Narrative			N	N		N
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	27	12	3.6	39	8.3	31	N		31	11.43	16.29	11.43				Narrative			Y	N		N
6	Copper * (dry weather)	ug/L	16	32	13	33	9.5	22	N		33	9.33	14.00	9.33					24		Y	N	TMDL	Y
6	Copper * (wet weather)	ug/L	16	32	13	33	9.5	22	N		33	9.33	14.00	9.33						18	Y	N	TMDL	Y
7	Lead * (dry weather)	ug/L	13	13	8.2	19	7.4	15	N		19	3.18	81.65	3.18				Narrative	13		Y	N	TMDL	Y
7	Lead * (wet weather)	ug/L	13	13	8.2	19	7.4	15	N		19	3.18	81.65	3.18				Narrative		59	Y	N	TMDL	Y
8	Mercury	ug/L	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	Y	0.2		0.051	Reserved	Reserved				0.051			N	N		N
9	Nickel *	ug/L	18	23	8.4	27	11	20	N		27	52.16	469.17	52.16				4600			N	N		N
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	10	N		10	5		5				Narrative	5		Y	N	TMDL	Y
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	10	N		10	5		5				Narrative		5	Y	N	TMDL	Y
11	Silver *	ug/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	Y	3		4.06	4.06								N	N		N
12	Thallium	ug/L	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	Y	15		6.3						6.3			N	N		N
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	ug/L	66	47	41	91	35	71	N		91	119.82	119.82	119.82					304		N	N	TMDL	Y
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	ug/L	66	47	41	91	35	71	N		91	119.82	119.82	119.82						119	N	N	TMDL	Y
14	Cyanide	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		5.2	22	5.2				220000			N	N		N
15	Asbestos	ug/L										No Criteria									N	N		N
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L										0.000000014						1.4E-08			N	N		N
17	Acrolein	ug/L										780						780			N	N		N
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L										0.66						0.66			N	N		N
19	Benzene	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		71						71			N	N		N
20	Bromoform	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		360						360			N	N		N
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		4.4						4.4			N	N		N
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		21000						21000			N	N		N
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		34						34			N	N		N
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
26	Chloroform	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		46						46			N	N		N
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		99						99			N	N		N
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		3.2						3.2			N	N		N
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		39						39			N	N		N
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		1700						1700			N	N		N
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		29000						29000			N	N		N
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		4000						4000			N	N		N
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		1600						1600			N	N		N
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		11						11			N	N		N
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		8.85						8.85			N	N		N
39	Toluene	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		200000						200000			N	N		N
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		140000						140000			N	N		N
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N		N
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		42						42			N	N		N
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		81						81			N	N		N
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5	Y	5		525						525			N	N		N
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		400						400			N	N		N
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		790						790			N	N		N
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		2300						2300			N	N		N
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50		<50	<50	<50	Y	50		765						765			N	N		N
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50		<50	<50	<50	Y	50		14000						14000			N	N		N
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50		<50	<50	<50	Y	50		No Criteria									N	N		N
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<50	<50		<50	<50	<50	Y	50		No Criteria									N	N		N
53	Pentachlorophenol **	ug/L	<50	<50		<50	<50	<50	Y	50		8.2	19.49	14.95				8.2			N	N		N
54	Phenol	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		4600000						4600000			N	N		N
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		6.5						6.5			N	N		N
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		2700						2700			N	N		N
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
58	Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		110000						110000			N	N		N
59	Benzidine	ug/L	<50	<50		<50	<50	<50	Y	50		0.00054						0.00054			N	N		N
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 005: Lower Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

							Human Health Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations									
							Organisms only			Freshwater									
	Constituent name	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (if No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)
1	Antimony																		
2	Arsenic																		
3	Beryllium																		
4	Cadmium																		
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)																		
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)																		
6	Copper * (dry weather)	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL		24		0.6						none	24	0.527	12.648	12.648	1.55	19.6044	3.11
6	Copper * (wet weather)	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL	18			0.6				18	0.321	5.778			none	5.778	1.55	8.9559	3.11
7	Lead * (dry weather)	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL		13		0.6						none	13	0.527	6.851	6.851	1.55	10.61905	3.11
7	Lead * (wet weather)	Ballona Creek metals TMDL	59			0.6				59	0.321	18.939			none	18.939	1.55	29.35545	3.11
8	Mercury																		
9	Nickel *																		
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL		5		0.6						none	5	0.527	2.635	2.635	1.55	4.08425	3.11
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	Ballona Creek metals TMDL	5			0.6				5	0.321	1.605			none	1.605	1.55	2.48775	3.11
11	Silver *																		
12	Thallium																		
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	Ballona Creek metals TMDL		304		0.6						none	304	0.527	160.208	160.208	1.55	248.3224	3.11
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	Ballona Creek metals TMDL	119			0.6				119	0.321	38.199			none	38.199	1.55	59.20845	3.11
14	Cyanide																		
15	Asbestos																		
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD																		
17	Acrolein																		
18	Acrylonitrile																		
19	Benzene																		
20	Bromoform																		
21	Carbon Tetrachloride																		
22	Chlorobenzene																		
23	Chlorodibromomethane																		
24	Chloroethane																		
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether																		
26	Chloroform																		
27	Dichlorobromomethane																		
28	1,1-Dichloroethane																		
29	1,2-Dichloroethane																		
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene																		
31	1,2-Dichloropropane																		
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene																		
33	Ethylbenzene																		
34	Methyl Bromide																		
35	Methyl Chloride																		
36	Methylene Chloride																		
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane																		
38	Tetrachloroethylene																		
39	Toluene																		
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene																		
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane																		
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane																		
43	Trichloroethylene																		
44	Vinyl Chloride																		
45	2-Chlorophenol																		
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol																		
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol																		
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol																		
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol																		
50	2-Nitrophenol																		
51	4-Nitrophenol																		
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol																		
53	Pentachlorophenol **																		
54	Phenol																		
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol																		
56	Acenaphthene																		
57	Acenaphthylene																		
58	Anthracene																		
59	Benzidine																		
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene																		
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene																		
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene																		
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene																		
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene																		

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 005: Lower Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

			Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
1	Antimony				
2	Arsenic				
3	Beryllium				
4	Cadmium				
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)				
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)				
6	Copper * (dry weather)	39.33528	**Not applicable**	39	**Dry-weather**
6	Copper * (wet weather)	17.96958	**Not applicable**	18	**Wet-weather**
7	Lead * (dry weather)	21.30661	**Not applicable**	21	**Dry-weather**
7	Lead * (wet weather)	58.90029	**Not applicable**	59	**Wet-weather**
8	Mercury				
9	Nickel *				
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	8.19485	**Not applicable**	8.2	**Dry-weather**
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	4.99155	**Not applicable**	5.0	**Wet-weather**
11	Silver *				
12	Thallium				
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	498.24688	**Not applicable**	498	**Dry-weather**
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	118.79889	**Not applicable**	119	**Wet-weather**
14	Cyanide				
15	Asbestos				
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD				
17	Acrolein				
18	Acrylonitrile				
19	Benzene				
20	Bromoform				
21	Carbon Tetrachloride				
22	Chlorobenzene				
23	Chlorodibromomethane				
24	Chloroethane				
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether				
26	Chloroform				
27	Dichlorobromomethane				
28	1,1-Dichloroethane				
29	1,2-Dichloroethane				
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene				
31	1,2-Dichloropropane				
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene				
33	Ethylbenzene				
34	Methyl Bromide				
35	Methyl Chloride				
36	Methylene Chloride				
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane				
38	Tetrachloroethylene				
39	Toluene				
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene				
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane				
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane				
43	Trichloroethylene				
44	Vinyl Chloride				
45	2-Chlorophenol				
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol				
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol				
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol				
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol				
50	2-Nitrophenol				
51	4-Nitrophenol				
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol				
53	Pentachlorophenol **				
54	Phenol				
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol				
56	Acenaphthene				
57	Acenaphthylene				
58	Anthracene				
59	Benzidine				
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene				
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene				
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene				
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene				
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene				

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 005: Lower Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

													CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)										
													Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL				
	Constituent name	Unit	12/20/2010	1/20/2010	2/17/2009	1/25/2008	2/28/2006	10/27/2004	All data ND (Y/N)	Min. MDL	Max. Eff. Conc.	Lowest (most stringent) Criteria (C)	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?	Other information?	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		1.4						1.4			N	N		N
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		170000						170000			N	N		N
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		5.9						5.9			N	N		N
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		5200						5200			N	N		N
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		4300						4300			N	N		N
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
73	Chrysene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		17000						17000			N	N		N
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		2600						2600			N	N		N
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		2600						2600			N	N		N
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	<20	<20		<20	<20	<20	Y	20		0.077						0.077			N	N		N
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		120000						120000			N	N		N
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		2900000						2900000			N	N		N
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		12000						12000			N	N		N
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		9.1						9.1			N	N		N
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	<10	<10		--	<10	--	Y	10		0.54						0.54			N	N		N
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		370						370			N	N		N
87	Fluorene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		14000						14000			N	N		N
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.00077						0.00077			N	N		N
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	<20	<20		<20	<20	<20	Y	20		50						50			N	N		N
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		17000						17000			N	N		N
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		8.9						8.9			N	N		N
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N		N
93	Isophorone	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		600						600			N	N		N
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		1900						1900			N	N		N
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	<50	<50		--	<50	--	Y	50		8.1						8.1			N	N		N
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		1.4						1.4			N	N		N
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		16						16			N	N		N
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
100	Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		11000						11000			N	N		N
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N		N
102	Aldrin	ug/L										0.00014	3					0.00014			N	N		N
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L										0.013						0.013			N	N		N
104	beta-BHC	ug/L										0.046						0.046			N	N		N
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L										0.063	0.95					0.063			N	N		N
106	delta-BHC	ug/L										No Criteria									N	N		N
107	Chlordane	ug/L										0.00059	2.4	0.0043				0.00059			N	N		N
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L										0.00059	1.1	0.001				0.00059			N	N		N
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L										0.00059						0.00059			N	N		N
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L										0.00084						0.00084			N	N		N
111	Dieldrin	ug/L										0.00014	0.24	0.056				0.00014			N	N		N
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L										0.056	0.22	0.056				240			N	N		N
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L										0.056	0.22	0.056				240			N	N		N
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L										240						240			N	N		N
115	Endrin	ug/L										0.036	0.086	0.036				0.81			N	N		N
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L										0.81						0.81			N	N		N
117	Heptachlor	ug/L										0.00021	0.52	0.0038				0.00021			N	N		N
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L										0.00011	0.52	0.0038				0.00011			N	N		N
119-125	PCBs sum***	ug/L										0.00017		0.014				0.00017			N	N		N
126	Toxaphene	ug/L										0.0002	0.73	0.0002				0.00075			N	N		N

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, CCC: Criterion Continuous Concentration, WLA: Waste Load Allocation, ECM: Effluent Concentration Allowance, LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average Monthly Effluent Limitation, MDEL: Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation

* The freshwater criteria are expressed in terms of the total recoverable metal concentration and are based on the default hardness value of 100 mg/L.

** Pentachlorophenol value is based on a pH of 7.8.

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 005: Lower Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

							Human Health Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations									
							Organisms only			Freshwater									
	Constituent name	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (if No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane																		
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether																		
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether																		
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate																		
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether																		
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate																		
71	2-Chloronaphthalene																		
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether																		
73	Chrysene																		
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene																		
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene																		
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene																		
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene																		
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine																		
79	Diethyl Phthalate																		
80	Dimethyl Phthalate																		
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate																		
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene																		
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene																		
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate																		
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine																		
86	Fluoranthene																		
87	Fluorene																		
88	Hexachlorobenzene																		
89	Hexachlorobutadiene																		
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene																		
91	Hexachloroethane																		
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene																		
93	Isophorone																		
94	Naphthalene																		
95	Nitrobenzene																		
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine																		
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine																		
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine																		
99	Phenanthrene																		
100	Pyrene																		
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene																		
102	Aldrin																		
103	alpha-BHC																		
104	beta-BHC																		
105	gamma-BHC																		
106	delta-BHC																		
107	Chlordane																		
108	4,4'-DDT																		
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)																		
110	4,4'-DDD																		
111	Dieldrin																		
112	alpha-Endosulfan																		
113	beta-Endosulfan																		
114	Endosulfan Sulfate																		
115	Endrin																		
116	Endrin Aldehyde																		
117	Heptachlor																		
118	Heptachlor Epoxide																		
119-125	PCBs sum***																		
126	Toxaphene																		

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, C
LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average

* The freshwater criteria are express

** Pentachlorophenol value is based

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 005: Lower Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

			Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	**MDEL aq life**	**Lowest AMEL**	**Lowest MDEL**	**Comment**
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane				
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether				
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether				
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate				
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether				
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate				
71	2-Chloronaphthalene				
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether				
73	Chrysene				
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene				
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene				
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene				
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine				
79	Diethyl Phthalate				
80	Dimethyl Phthalate				
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene				
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene				
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate				
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine				
86	Fluoranthene				
87	Fluorene				
88	Hexachlorobenzene				
89	Hexachlorobutadiene				
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene				
91	Hexachloroethane				
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene				
93	Isophorone				
94	Naphthalene				
95	Nitrobenzene				
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine				
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine				
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine				
99	Phenanthrene				
100	Pyrene				
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene				
102	Aldrin				
103	alpha-BHC				
104	beta-BHC				
105	gamma-BHC				
106	delta-BHC				
107	Chlordane				
108	4,4'-DDT				
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)				
110	4,4'-DDD				
111	Dieldrin				
112	alpha-Endosulfan				
113	beta-Endosulfan				
114	Endosulfan Sulfate				
115	Endrin				
116	Endrin Aldehyde				
117	Heptachlor				
118	Heptachlor Epoxide				
119-125	PCBs sum***				
126	Toxaphene				

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, C
LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average

* The freshwater criteria are express

** Pentachlorophenol value is based

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 006: Upper Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

														CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)										
														Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL				
	Constituent name	*Unit*	*12/20/2010*	*1/19/2010*	*12/15/2008*	*12/19/2007*	*2/28/2006*	*10/18/2005*	*10/20/2004*	*All data ND (Y/N)*	*Min. MDL*	*Max. Eff. Conc. (MEC)*	*Lowest (most stringent) Criteria (C)*	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?	Other information?
1	Antimony	ug/L	<5	<25	<5	<5	--	<5	<5	Y	5		4300						4300			N	N	
2	Arsenic	ug/L	<10	<50	<10	17	--	15	<10	N		17	150	340	150							N	N	
3	Beryllium	ug/L	<3	<15	<3	<3	--	<3	<3	Y	3		No Criteria						Narrative			N	N	
4	Cadmium	ug/L	<3	<15	<3	<3	--	<3	<3	Y	3		2.46	4.52	2.46				Narrative			N	N	
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	19	36	7.1	3.4	--	48	43	N		48	206.98	1736.51	206.98				Narrative			N	N	
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)	ug/L	19	36	7.1	3.4	--	48	43	N		No data	11.43	16.29	11.43				Narrative			No data	N	
6	Copper * (dry weather)	ug/L	19	45	33	17	--	62	34	N		62	9.33	14.00	9.33					24		Y	N	**TMDL**
6	Copper * (wet weather)	ug/L	19	45	33	17	--	62	34	N		62	9.33	14.00	9.33						18	Y	N	**TMDL**
7	Lead * (dry weather)	ug/L	17	50	27	11	--	36	31	N		50	3.18	81.65	3.18				Narrative	13		Y	N	**TMDL**
7	Lead * (wet weather)	ug/L	17	50	27	11	--	36	31	N		50	3.18	81.65	3.18				Narrative		59	Y	N	**TMDL**
8	Mercury	ug/L	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	--	0.24	<0.2	N		0.24	0.051	Reserved	Reserved				0.051			Y	N	
9	Nickel *	ug/L	16	31	15	6	--	34	28	N		34	52.16	469.17	52.16				4600			N	N	
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	ug/L	<10	<50	<10	24	--	<10	<10	N		24	5		5				Narrative	5	5	Y	N	**TMDL**
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	ug/L	<10	<50	<10	24	--	<10	<10	N		24	5		5				Narrative	5	5	Y	N	**TMDL**
11	Silver *	ug/L	<3	<15	<3	<3	--	<3	<3	Y	3		4.06	4.06								N	N	
12	Thallium	ug/L	<15	<75	<15	<15	--	<15	<15	Y	15		6.3						6.3			N	N	
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	ug/L	75	120	110	18	--	180	190	N		190	119.82	119.82	119.82					304		Y	N	**TMDL**
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	ug/L	75	120	110	18	--	180	190	N		190	119.82	119.82	119.82						119	Y	N	**TMDL**
14	Cyanide	ug/L	<10	<10	<10	19	<10	--	<10	N		19	5.2	22	5.2				220000			Y	N	
15	Asbestos	ug/L											No Criteria									N	N	
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L											0.000000014						1.4E-08			N	N	
17	Acrolein	ug/L											780						780			N	N	
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L											0.66						0.66			N	N	
19	Benzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		71						71			N	N	
20	Bromoform	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		360						360			N	N	
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		4.4						4.4			N	N	
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		21000						21000			N	N	
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		34						34			N	N	
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	<5	<5	--	--	<5	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
26	Chloroform	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		46						46			N	N	
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		99						99			N	N	
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		3.2						3.2			N	N	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		39						39			N	N	
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		1700						1700			N	N	
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		29000						29000			N	N	
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		4000						4000			N	N	
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		1600						1600			N	N	
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		11						11			N	N	
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		8.85						8.85			N	N	
39	Toluene	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		200000						200000			N	N	
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		140000						140000			N	N	
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		No Criteria									N	N	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		42						42			N	N	
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		81						81			N	N	
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	<5	<5	<100	<5	<5	--	<5	Y	5		525						525			N	N	
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		400						400			N	N	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		790						790			N	N	
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		2300						2300			N	N	
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<56	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		765						765			N	N	
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<56	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		14000						14000			N	N	
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<56	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		No Criteria									N	N	
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	ug/L	<50	<50	<56	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		No Criteria									N	N	
53	Pentachlorophenol **	ug/L	<50	<50	<56	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		8.2	19.49	14.95				8.2			N	N	
54	Phenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		4600000						4600000			N	N	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		6.5						6.5			N	N	
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		2700						2700			N	N	
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
58	Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		110000						110000			N	N	
59	Benzidine	ug/L	<50	<50	<56	<50	<50	--	<50	Y	50		0.00054						0.00054			N	N	
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 006: Upper Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

								Human Health Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations						
								Organisms only			Freshwater						
	Constituent name	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (if No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA
1	Antimony	N															
2	Arsenic	N															
3	Beryllium	N															
4	Cadmium	N															
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)	N															
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)	N															
6	Copper * (dry weather)	Y	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL		24		0.6						none	24	0.527	12.648	12.648
6	Copper * (wet weather)	Y	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL	18			0.6				18	0.321	5.778			none	5.778
7	Lead * (dry weather)	Y	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL		13		0.6						none	13	0.527	6.851	6.851
7	Lead * (wet weather)	Y	Ballona Creek metals TMDL	59			0.6				59	0.321	18.939			none	18.939
8	Mercury	Y	MEC > C					0.051	2.01	0.10251							
9	Nickel *	N															
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	Y	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL		5		0.6						none	5	0.527	2.635	2.635
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	Y	Ballona Creek metals TMDL	5			0.6				5	0.321	1.605			none	1.605
11	Silver *	N															
12	Thallium	N															
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	Y	Ballona Creek metals TMDL		304		0.6						none	304	0.527	160.208	160.208
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	Y	MEC > C; Ballona Creek metals TMDL	119			0.6				119	0.321	38.199			none	38.199
14	Cyanide	Y	MEC > C	22	5.2	220000	0.6	220000	2.01	442200	22	0.321	7.062	5.2	0.527	2.7404	2.7404
15	Asbestos	N															
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	N															
17	Acrolein	N															
18	Acrylonitrile	N															
19	Benzene	N															
20	Bromoform	N															
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	N															
22	Chlorobenzene	N															
23	Chlorodibromomethane	N															
24	Chloroethane	N															
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	N															
26	Chloroform	N															
27	Dichlorobromomethane	N															
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	N															
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	N															
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	N															
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	N															
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	N															
33	Ethylbenzene	N															
34	Methyl Bromide	N															
35	Methyl Chloride	N															
36	Methylene Chloride	N															
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N															
38	Tetrachloroethylene	N															
39	Toluene	N															
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	N															
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N															
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N															
43	Trichloroethylene	N															
44	Vinyl Chloride	N															
45	2-Chlorophenol	N															
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	N															
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	N															
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	N															
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	N															
50	2-Nitrophenol	N															
51	4-Nitrophenol	N															
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	N															
53	Pentachlorophenol **	N															
54	Phenol	N															
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	N															
56	Acenaphthene	N															
57	Acenaphthylene	N															
58	Anthracene	N															
59	Benzidine	N															
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	N															
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	N															
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	N															
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	N															

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 006: Upper Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

						Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
1	Antimony							
2	Arsenic							
3	Beryllium							
4	Cadmium							
5a	Chromium (III) (using Total Cr)							
5b	Chromium (VI) (using Total Cr)							
6	Copper * (dry weather)	1.55	19.6044	3.11	39.33528	**Not applicable**	39	**Dry-weather**
6	Copper * (wet weather)	1.55	8.9559	3.11	17.96958	**Not applicable**	18	**Wet-weather**
7	Lead * (dry weather)	1.55	10.61905	3.11	21.30661	**Not applicable**	21	**Dry-weather**
7	Lead * (wet weather)	1.55	29.35545	3.11	58.90029	**Not applicable**	59	**Wet-weather**
8	Mercury					**Not applicable**	0.10	**All-weather**
9	Nickel *							
10	Selenium (dry-weather)	1.55	4.08425	3.11	8.19485	**Not applicable**	8.2	**Dry-weather**
10	Selenium (wet-weather)	1.55	2.48775	3.11	4.99155	**Not applicable**	5.0	**Wet-weather**
11	Silver *							
12	Thallium							
13	Zinc * (dry weather)	1.55	248.3224	3.11	498.24688	**Not applicable**	498	**Dry-weather**
13	Zinc * (wet weather)	1.55	59.20845	3.11	118.79889	**Not applicable**	119	**Wet-weather**
14	Cyanide	1.55	4.24762	3.11	8.522644	**Not applicable**	8.5	**All-weahter**
15	Asbestos							
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD							
17	Acrolein							
18	Acrylonitrile							
19	Benzene							
20	Bromoform							
21	Carbon Tetrachloride							
22	Chlorobenzene							
23	Chlorodibromomethane							
24	Chloroethane							
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether							
26	Chloroform							
27	Dichlorobromomethane							
28	1,1-Dichloroethane							
29	1,2-Dichloroethane							
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene							
31	1,2-Dichloropropane							
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene							
33	Ethylbenzene							
34	Methyl Bromide							
35	Methyl Chloride							
36	Methylene Chloride							
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane							
38	Tetrachloroethylene							
39	Toluene							
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene							
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane							
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane							
43	Trichloroethylene							
44	Vinyl Chloride							
45	2-Chlorophenol							
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol							
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol							
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol							
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol							
50	2-Nitrophenol							
51	4-Nitrophenol							
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol							
53	Pentachlorophenol **							
54	Phenol							
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol							
56	Acenaphthene							
57	Acenaphthylene							
58	Anthracene							
59	Benzidine							
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene							
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene							
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene							
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene							

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 006: Upper Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

														CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)										
														Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL				
	Constituent name	Unit	12/20/2010	1/19/2010	12/15/2008	12/19/2007	2/28/2006	10/18/2005	10/20/2004	All data ND (Y/N)	Min. MDL	Max. Eff. Conc. (MEC)	Lowest (most stringent) Criteria (C)	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry-weather WLAs	Wet-weather WLAs	Is MEC > lowest C?	Is receiving water info available?	Other information?
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		1.4						1.4			N	N	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		170000						170000			N	N	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		5.9						5.9			N	N	
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		5200						5200			N	N	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		4300						4300			N	N	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
73	Chrysene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		17000						17000			N	N	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		2600						2600			N	N	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		2600						2600			N	N	
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	<20	<20	<22	<20	<20	--	<20	Y	20		0.077						0.077			N	N	
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		120000						120000			N	N	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		2900000						2900000			N	N	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		12000						12000			N	N	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		9.1						9.1			N	N	
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	<10	<10	--	--	<10	--	--	Y	10		0.54						0.54			N	N	
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		370						370			N	N	
87	Fluorene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		14000						14000			N	N	
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.00077						0.00077			N	N	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	<20	<20	<22	<20	<20	--	<20	Y	20		50						50			N	N	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		17000						17000			N	N	
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		8.9						8.9			N	N	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		0.049						0.049			N	N	
93	Isophorone	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		600						600			N	N	
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		1900						1900			N	N	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	<50	<50	--	--	<50	--	--	Y	50		8.1						8.1			N	N	
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		1.4						1.4			N	N	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		16						16			N	N	
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
100	Pyrene	ug/L	<10	<10	<11	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		11000						11000			N	N	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10	--	<10	Y	10		No Criteria									N	N	
102	Aldrin	ug/L										No data	0.00014	3					0.00014			No data	N	
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L										No data	0.013						0.013			No data	N	
104	beta-BHC	ug/L										No data	0.046						0.046			No data	N	
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L										No data	0.063	0.95					0.063			No data	N	
106	delta-BHC	ug/L										No data	No Criteria									No data	N	
107	Chlordane	ug/L										No data	0.00059	2.4	0.0043				0.00059			No data	N	
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L										No data	0.00059	1.1	0.001				0.00059			No data	N	
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L										No data	0.00059						0.00059			No data	N	
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L										No data	0.00084						0.00084			No data	N	
111	Dieldrin	ug/L										No data	0.00014	0.24	0.056				0.00014			No data	N	
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L										No data	0.056	0.22	0.056				240			No data	N	
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L										No data	0.056	0.22	0.056				240			No data	N	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L										No data	240						240			No data	N	
115	Endrin	ug/L										No data	0.036	0.086	0.036				0.81			No data	N	
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L										No data	0.81						0.81			No data	N	
117	Heptachlor	ug/L										No data	0.00021	0.52	0.0038				0.00021			No data	N	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L										No data	0.00011	0.52	0.0038				0.00011			No data	N	
119-124	PCBs sum***	ug/L										No data	0.00017		0.014				0.00017			No data	N	
126	Toxaphene	ug/L										No data	0.0002	0.73	0.0002				0.00075			No data	N	

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, CCC: Criterion Continuous Concentration, WLA: Waste Load Allocation, ECM: Effluent Concentration Allowance, LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average Monthly Effluent Limitation, MDEL: Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation

* The freshwater criteria are expressed in terms of the total recoverable metal concentration and are based on the default hardness value of 100 mg/L.

** Pentachlorophenol value is based on a pH of 7.8.

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 006: Upper Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

								Human Health Calculations			Aquatic Life Calculations						
								Organisms only			Freshwater						
	Constituent name	Reasonable Potential? (need limits)	Reason	Applicable Acute WQO or Wet-weather TMDL	Applicable Chronic WQO or Dry-weather TMDL	Human Health criteria	Coefficient of Variation (CV), (if No. of data points <10, CV=0.6)	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh organisms only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA Acute	ECA acute multiplier (p.9 of SIP)	LTA acute	ECA chronic	ECA chronic multiplier (p.9)	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	N															
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	N															
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	N															
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	N															
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	N															
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	N															
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	N															
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	N															
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	N															
73	Chrysene	N															
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	N															
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	N															
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	N															
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	N															
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	N															
79	Diethyl Phthalate	N															
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	N															
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	N															
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	N															
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	N															
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	N															
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	N															
86	Fluoranthene	N															
87	Fluorene	N															
88	Hexachlorobenzene	N															
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	N															
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N															
91	Hexachloroethane	N															
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	N															
93	Isophorone	N															
94	Naphthalene	N															
95	Nitrobenzene	N															
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	N															
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	N															
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	N															
99	Phenanthrene	N															
100	Pyrene	N															
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N															
102	Aldrin	N															
103	alpha-BHC	N															
104	beta-BHC	N															
105	gamma-BHC	N															
106	delta-BHC	N															
107	Chlordane	N															
108	4,4'-DDT	N															
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	N															
110	4,4'-DDD	N															
111	Dieldrin	N															
112	alpha-Endosulfan	N															
113	beta-Endosulfan	N															
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	N															
115	Endrin	N															
116	Endrin Aldehyde	N															
117	Heptachlor	N															
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	N															
119-124	PCBs sum***	N															
126	Toxaphene	N															

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, C
LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average

* The freshwater criteria are express

** Pentachlorophenol value is based

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1

Plains Exploration Production Company - Inglewood Oil Field, Baldwin Hills
Discharge Point 006: Upper Vickers - II Retention Basin (RPA and Effluent Limitations)

						Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations		
	Constituent name	AMEL multiplier 95, p.11 (n=4)	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99, p.11 (n=4)	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Comment
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene							
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane							
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether							
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether							
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate							
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether							
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate							
71	2-Chloronaphthalene							
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether							
73	Chrysene							
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene							
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene							
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene							
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene							
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine							
79	Diethyl Phthalate							
80	Dimethyl Phthalate							
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate							
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene							
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene							
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate							
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine							
86	Fluoranthene							
87	Fluorene							
88	Hexachlorobenzene							
89	Hexachlorobutadiene							
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene							
91	Hexachloroethane							
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene							
93	Isophorone							
94	Naphthalene							
95	Nitrobenzene							
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine							
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine							
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine							
99	Phenanthrene							
100	Pyrene							
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene							
102	Aldrin							
103	alpha-BHC							
104	beta-BHC							
105	gamma-BHC							
106	delta-BHC							
107	Chlordane							
108	4,4'-DDT							
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)							
110	4,4'-DDD							
111	Dieldrin							
112	alpha-Endosulfan							
113	beta-Endosulfan							
114	Endosulfan Sulfate							
115	Endrin							
116	Endrin Aldehyde							
117	Heptachlor							
118	Heptachlor Epoxide							
119-125	PCBs sum***							
126	Toxaphene							

CMC: Criterion Maximum Concentration, C
LTA: Long-term Average, AMEL:Average

* The freshwater criteria are express

** Pentachlorophenol value is based

*** PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB 1