

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

ORDER NO. R4-2002-0177
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0060496

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
AND
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
UNITED STATES DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
(Defense Fuel Supply Center, Pier 12, Long Beach)

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

Background

1. United States Defense Logistics Agency (USDLA or Discharger) discharges waste under waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit contained in Order No. 94-125 adopted by this Regional Board on December 5, 1994 (NPDES Permit No. CA0060496).
2. USDLA has filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit for discharge of wastes to surface waters.

Purpose of Order

3. The purpose of this Order is to renew the WDRs for the USDLA facility. This NPDES permit regulates the discharge of up to 820,000 gallons per day (gpd) of washdown water, unreclaimable petroleum products, slop jet fuel from spill drains, and storm water from drains, catch basins, and fuel storage tank containment areas from Outfall 001 located east of the Fuel Pier to the West Basin, Long Beach Inner Harbor, a water of the United States. Outfall 001 is located at Latitude 33° 44' 32" North, Longitude 118° 14' 5" West.

Facility Description

4. USDLA operates a military fuel pier and tank farm facility at the Defense Fuel Supply Center, Naval Station, Pier 12, Long Beach, California. Fuel Pier 12 and the associated tank farm, located on the Long Beach former U.S. Navy Mole site, are used to receive, store, distribute, and maintain inventory control of refined bulk petroleum products required for the support of Defense Logistics Agency wholesale units and shore activities. The petroleum products managed are JP-5 and JP-8 (kerosene-based jet propellant fuels). Prior to 1999 the facility also managed Diesel Fuel Marine (DFM), but it is no longer stored onsite.
5. Fuel Pier 12, located at 3500 Nimitz Road, Long Beach, California on Terminal Island, is part of the combined facilities operated by USDLA that also includes the Main Terminal

located at 3171 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro, approximately 5.5 miles away. The Fuel Pier is a 65-foot wide by 1,065-foot long pile-supported pier. Three 18-inch diameter pipelines connect the fuel pier and main terminal. The fuel pier is designed to accommodate multi-vessel berthing and simultaneous loading or offloading of fuels. A tank farm area is located directly across the street (Navy Way) from Fuel Pier 12. The tank farm contains thirteen (13) aboveground storage tanks that support the fuel pier and related facilities.

6. Fuel Pier 12 receives and transports the following fuels: JP-5, JP-8, and DFM.
 - JP-5 is an organic fuel consisting of petroleum, kerosene, and other additives.
 - JP-8 is an antioxidant, anti-static, corrosive inhibitor, and metal deactivator consisting of hydrotreated petroleum and light hydrocarbon components.

The chemicals of concern for these fuels typically used at Fuel Pier 12 include benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The facility also stores System Inhibitor High (SIH) (glycol ether), which is an additive for jet fuel used for anti-icing. SIH is stored in one above ground storage tank at the end of the Fuel Pier 12 Fuel Farm.

Residue of DFM, which was stored at the site prior to 1999, may also be present on the site. DFM is a diesel fuel composed of kerosene and distillates.

7. Fuel pier loading stations can deliver contaminated product from a vessel at rates up to 1,500 barrels/hour (bbls/hr) through a 6-inch contaminated oil line. Contaminated product passes through the reclamation manifold as it flows to the tank farm for decontamination.
8. Washdown wastewater and storm water is received from the east or west tanker loading stations, and valve pits at Pier 12. The collected water is pumped into two 20,800-bbls storage tanks for settlement and/or storage. After primary settlement in tankage, washdown water and storm water is directed by gravity flow through either primary or both primary and secondary oil-water corrugated plate separator (CPS) units. The treated washdown water and storm water is directed to tanks 2002 and 2003, located at the DOD Fuel Facility across the street from Pier 12, where it is stored. Periodically the stored wastewater is shipped offsite for disposal or discharged through Outfall 001.
9. Once a year the oil-water separator is steam-cleaned to remove residues and impurities. The water from the CPS cleaning operation is trucked to the main terminal where it is collected in Tank 51. The waste from Tank 51 is periodically trucked offsite for disposal.

Discharge Description

10. Discharges from the USDLA facility consists of slop jet fuel, storm water from drains, catch basins, and fuel storage tank containment areas, and washdown water from the facility.
11. Washdown water and storm water are treated through a primary or both a primary and secondary oil-water CPS unit before being discharged to the West Basin, Long Beach Inner Harbor. After treatment by the CPS, effluent is visually inspected for oil sheens. If the treated effluent has no sheens it is discharged by gravity outfall from the secondary CPS to the West Basin, Long Beach Inner Harbor. The treated effluent may also be pumped to

storage tanks or to the wastewater surge tank for re-treatment if the visual inspection indicates additional treatment is required.

12. The facility has discharged washdown water and storm water to the Long Beach Inner Harbor once over the past five (5) years. Routinely, all washdown water and storm water is transported off-site via a vacuum truck for disposal; this practice started 5 years ago. In the event that USDLA cannot transport the washdown water and storm water off-site, USDLA proposes to discharge up to 820,000 gpd flow from the Defense Fuel Supply Center, Naval Station, Pier 12 via Outfall 001 east of Pier 12 (Latitude 33° 44' 32" North, Longitude 118° 14' 5" West) to the West Basin, Long Beach Inner Harbor. Figure 1 shows the location of the facility and Figure 2 shows the discharge point and the adjacent Tank Farm.

Storm Water Management

13. The previous permit required USDLA develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This permit also requires that USDLA update the SWPPP and implement the monitoring and reporting program outlined in State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit No. CAS000001, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities*. (Attachment A)

Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

14. On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) as amended on January 27, 1997 by Regional Board Resolution No. 97-02. The Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwaters, (ii) sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the state antidegradation policy (*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*, State Board Resolution No. 68-16, October 28, 1968), and (iii) describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the Region. In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates (by reference) applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. The Regional Board prepared the 1994 update of the Basin Plan to be consistent with all previously adopted State and Regional Board plans and policies. This Order implements the plans, policies and provisions of the Regional Board's Basin Plan.
15. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives and beneficial uses for inland surface waters and for the Pacific Ocean. Inland surface waters consist of rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, and inland wetlands.
16. The receiving water for the permitted discharge covered by this permit is the Long Beach Inner Harbor. The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for Long Beach Inner Harbor:

Existing: industrial service supply, navigation, non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, and preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Potential: contact water recreation and shellfish harvesting.

17. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for Long Beach Inner Harbor.
18. On May 18, 2000, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated numeric criteria for priority pollutants for the State of California [known as the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) and codified as 40 CFR §131.38]. In the CTR, USEPA promulgated criteria that protect the general population at an incremental cancer risk level of one in a million (10^{-6}), for all priority toxic pollutants regulated as carcinogens. The CTR also provides a schedule of compliance not to exceed 5 years from the date of permit issuance for a point source discharge if the Discharger demonstrates that it is infeasible to promptly comply with the CTR criteria.
19. On March 2, 2000, State 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 was effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through National Toxics Rule (NTR) and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Boards in their basin plans, with the exception of the provision on alternate test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by the USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternate test procedures provision was effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP was effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The SIP requires the dischargers' submittal of data sufficient to conduct the determination of priority pollutants requiring WQBELs and to calculate the effluent limitations. The CTR criteria for saltwater or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to develop the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of Long Beach Inner Harbor.
20. Under 40 CFR 122.44(d), Water Quality Standards and State Requirements, "Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, non-conventional, or toxic pollutants), which the Director [permitting authority] determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality." Where numeric effluent limitations for a pollutant or pollutant parameter have not been established in the applicable state water quality control plan, 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi) specifies that WQBELs may be set based on USEPA criteria, and may be supplemented where necessary by other relevant information to attain and maintain narrative water quality criteria, and to fully protect designated beneficial uses.
21. Effluent limitation guidelines requiring the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT), best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT), and best available technology economically achievable (BAT), were promulgated by the USEPA for some pollutants in this discharge. Effluent limitations for pollutants not subject to the USEPA effluent limitation guidelines are based on one of the following: best professional judgment (BPJ) of BPT, BCT or BAT; current plant performance; or WQBELs. The WQBELs

are based on the Basin Plan, other State plans and policies, or USEPA water quality criteria which are taken from the California Toxics Rule (CTR). These requirements, as they are met, will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water. The attached fact sheet for this Order includes specific bases for the effluent limitations.

22. 40 CFR section 122.45(f)(1) requires that except under certain conditions, all permit limits, standards, or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units. 40 CFR section 122.45(f)(2) allows the permit writer, at his its discretion, to express limits in additional units (e.g., concentration units). The regulations mandate that, where limits are expressed in more than one unit, the permittee must comply with both.

Generally, mass-based limits ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limits. Concentration-based effluent limits, on the other hand, discourage the reduction in treatment efficiency during low-flow periods and require proper operation of the treatment units at all times. In the absence of concentration-based effluent limits, a permittee would be able to increase its effluent concentration (i.e., reduce its level of treatment) during low-flow periods and still meet its mass-based limits. To account for this, this permit includes mass and concentration limits for some constituents.

23. State and Federal antibacksliding and antidegradation policies require that Regional Board actions to protect the water quality of a water body and to ensure that the waterbody will not be further degraded. The antibacksliding provisions are specified in section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and in the Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), section 122.44(l). Those provisions require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed.
24. Effluent limitations are established in accordance with sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the federal CWA, and amendments thereto. These requirements, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of Long Beach Inner Harbor.
25. Existing waste discharge requirements contained in Board Order No. 94-125, adopted by the Regional Board on December 5, 1994. In some cases, permit conditions (effluent limits and other special conditions) established in the existing waste discharge requirements have been carried over to this permit.

Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

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

TMDLs will establish waste load allocation (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

27. Long Beach Inner Harbor is located in the southern portion of the Los Angeles Basin. The Long Beach and Los Angeles Harbors are considered to be one oceanographic unit. Despite its industrial nature, contaminant sources, and low flushing ability, the inner harbor area supports fairly diverse fish and benthic populations and provides a protected nursery area for juvenile fish. The California least tern, and endangered species, nests in one part of the harbor complex.

Historic contamination in the Long Beach Inner Harbor is known to be sporadic. The 1986 study of harbors revealed low levels of PCBs in mussel tissue in the Southeast Basin and elevated DDT levels. The 1998 State Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Long Beach Inner Harbor, including the West Basin as impaired. The pollutants of concern detected in the water column, in the sediment, and in the fish tissue, include elevated levels of PAHs, DDT, PCBs, sediment toxicity, and benthic community effects.

Data Availability and Reasonable Potential Monitoring

28. 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (ii) requires that each toxic pollutant be analyzed with respect to its reasonable potential to (1) cause; (2) have the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contribute to the exceedance of a receiving water quality objective. This is done by performing a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each pollutant.
29. Section 1.3 of the SIP requires that a limit be imposed for a toxic pollutant if (1) the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) is greater than the most stringent CTR criteria, or (2) the background concentration is greater than the CTR criteria, or (3) other information is available. For the pollutants on the 303(d) list, no background concentration data is necessary for RPA. Sufficient effluent data are needed for this analysis.
30. A reasonable potential analysis (RPA) was performed for certain toxic pollutants. Based on the RPA, none of the toxic pollutants for which there were data had reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards. However, there were a number of other toxic pollutants for which effluent data did not exist. In addition, background data was not available for any pollutant. This permit requires USDLA to monitor to provide data to enable future determination of reasonable potential. Existing permit limitations for conventional pollutants and nonconventional pollutants were carried over from the previous permit. Effluent limitations for certain toxic pollutants were also carried over from the previous permit.
31. The existing permit contains acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements. This Order will require USDLA to continue to monitor the discharge for acute toxicity.

CEQA and Notifications

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

33. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.
34. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator, USEPA has no objections.
35. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, P. O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812, within 30 days of adoption of this Order.
36. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (CEQA) in accordance with the California Water Code, Section 13389.

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

I. DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

A. Discharge Prohibition

1. Wastes discharged from the Outfall 001 located east of the Fuel Pier 12 (Latitude 33° 44' 32" North, Longitude 118° 14' 5" West) shall be limited to storm water (consisting of slop jet fuel from spill drains along with storm water from drains and catch basins and fuel storage tank containment areas) and washdown water from the facility, as proposed.
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, tributaries to Long Beach Inner Harbor, or waters of the State are prohibited.

B. Effluent Limitations

The discharge of an effluent from Outfall 001 containing constituents violating or in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

1. A pH value less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5.
2. A flow rate of 0.82 million gallons per day (MGD).
3. Temperature:
 - a) A temperature greater than 100° F; and

- b) The maximum temperature of the discharge shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.

4. Toxicity limitations:

a) Acute Toxicity Limitation and Requirements

1. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.
 2. If any acute toxicity bioassay test result is less than 90% survival, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests over a six-week period. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing acute toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of the receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with acute toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing. However if the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source(s) of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce the toxicity to meet the objective.
 3. If any two out of the initial test and the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests result in less than 70% survival, including the initial test, the Discharger shall immediately begin a TIE.
 4. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 6877.
5. In addition to the Requirements I.B.1 through I.B.4, the discharge from Outfall 001 containing constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

Constituent (units)	Maximum Daily Discharge Limitations	
	Concentration	Mass [†] (lbs/day)
pH	Between 6.5 – 8.5 S.U.	--
Temperature	100 (°F)	--
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L	103
Phenolic Compounds	1.0 mg/L	6.84
BOD ₅ @ 20°C	30 mg/L	205
Total Suspended Solids	75 mg/L	513

Constituent (units)	Maximum Daily Discharge Limitations	
	Concentration	Mass [†] (lbs/day)
Settleable Solids	0.2 ml/L	--
Sulfides	0.1 mg/L	0.68
Benzene	1.0 µg/L	0.0068
Total Xylene	10.0 µg/L	0.068
Toluene	10.0 µg/L	0.068
Ethylbenzene	680 µg/L	4.65

[†]The mass-based effluent limitations are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 820,000 gpd, carried over from the existing permit.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The discharge shall not cause the following conditions to exist in the receiving waters:
 - a) Floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;
 - b) Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
 - c) Visible, floating, suspended or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin;
 - d) Bottom deposits or aquatic growths; or,
 - e) Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
2. The discharge shall not cause nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
3. No discharge shall cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
4. The discharge shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in the receiving waters at any place within the waterbody of the receiving waters:
 - a) The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5, nor caused to vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units;

- b) Dissolved oxygen shall not be less than 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation;
- c) Dissolved sulfide shall not be greater than 0.1 mg/L;
- d) The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or State Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

II. REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Discharger shall submit within 90 days of the effective date of this Order:
 - 1. An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing storm water runoff from being contaminated, and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State. The SWPPP shall contain BMPs that control the pollutants discharged from outfall. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements contained in the attached State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit No. CAS000001, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities*.
 - 2. A Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) that entails site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material from being discharged to waters of the State. The BMPP shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the EPA *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (EPA 833-B-93-004). In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential of hazardous or toxic waste/material discharge to surface waters.
- B. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR § 122.42(a), the Discharger must notify the Board as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe (1) that it has begun or expected to begin, to use or manufacture a toxic pollutant not reported in the permit application, or (2) a discharge of toxic pollutant not limited by this Order has occurred, or will occur, in concentrations that exceed the specified limits in 40 CFR § 122.42(a).

III. PROVISIONS

- A. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements* (Standard Provisions, Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached Standard Provisions, those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.
- B. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
- C. This Order includes the provisions and requirements as outlined in State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit No. CAS000001, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities* (Attachment A).
- D. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR § 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62 and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to: failure to comply with any condition of this Order; endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly-obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.
- E. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
- F. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 403, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.
- G. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to their storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Board to local agencies.

IV. REOPENERS

- A. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with SIP Section 2.2.2.A, to incorporate new limits based on future reasonable potential analysis to be conducted, upon completion of the collection of additional data by the discharger.

- B.** 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.
- C.** This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, 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.
- E.** This Order may be reopened upon the submission by the discharger, of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.
- F.** This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise the toxicity language once that language becomes standardized.
- G.** This Order may also be reopened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this order and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

IV. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on October 10, 2007.

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

V. RESCISSION

Order No. 94-125, adopted by this Regional Board on December 5, 1994, is hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

I, Dennis Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on November 14, 2002.

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer