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

ORDER NO. R4-2002-0126
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0060798

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
AND
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
PLASKOLITE WEST, INC.

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

Background

1. Plaskolite West, Inc. (Plaskolite) discharges waste under waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit contained in Order No. 95-026 adopted by this Regional Board on February 27, 1995 (NPDES Permit No. CA0060798). Order No. 95-026 expired on January 10, 2000.

2. On July 5, 2000, Plaskolite filed a Change of Ownership Notification (Form 200) to change the ownership of the facility from Continental Acrylics, Inc. to Plaskolite West, Inc.

3. Plaskolite 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

4. The purpose of this Order is to renew the WDRs for the Plaskolite facility. This NPDES permit regulates the discharge of water softener backwash, pellet cooling water, condensate receiver blowdown, and cooling tower blowdown from Outfall No. 001 to the Dominguez Channel estuary at 223rd Street, a water of the United States, within the tidal prism. The point of discharge of process wastewater is located at Latitude 33° 50' 15" North; Longitude 118° 13' 36" West. The Plaskolite facility has two storm water outfalls; Outfall No. 002 is located in the East Parking Lot and Outfall No. 003 is located in the West Parking Lot. The storm water requirements contained in the general NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity [State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000001] are incorporated in this Order.

Facility Description

5. Plaskolite operates an acrylic plastic polymerization facility at 2225 East Del Amo Boulevard, Compton, California. Plaskolite manufactures acrylic polymer from liquid methyl methacrylate and ethyl acrylate monomers. Liquid monomers are combined with a catalyst,

laurel peroxide, and are polymerized in steam-heated reaction ovens. The polymer is cooled down, ground into a malleable product, and directed to an extruder to be shaped into long strands. The strands are cooled in a rain bath, fed to a pelletizer and then chopped into pellets. The pellets are packaged in bags, drums, or boxes and then shipped to customers.

Discharge Description

6. Plaskolite discharges up to 1,700 gallons per day (0.0017 million gallons per day, MGD) of wastewater to a ditch, thence to a storm drain in Del Amo Boulevard. The wastewater flows into Dominguez Channel estuary at 223rd Street, a water of the United States, within the tidal prism. The wastewater consists of water softener backwash, pellet cooling water, condensate receiver blowdown, and cooling tower blowdown. Figure 1 shows the location of the facility. Figure 2 is a map of the facility, which shows the location of the NPDES sampling point. Figure 3 is the schematic of wastewater flow.

7. Connection of the discharges covered under this permit to the sanitary sewer is not a feasible option because installing new sewer lines would require major construction activity and disruption of the facility's operations.

8. The NPDES Permit Application, Form 2E, specifies the use of sodium hydroxide and organo-phosphate compounds additives in the cooling water to control alkalinity.

Storm Water Management

9. Plaskolite has implemented a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the general NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity [State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000001]. The storm water requirements contained in the general storm water permit are incorporated in this Order.

Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

10. 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.

11. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives and beneficial uses for inland surface waters and for the Pacific Ocean. Inland surface waters consist of rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, and inland wetlands. Beneficial uses for a surface water can be designated, whether or not

they have been attained on a waterbody, in order to implement either federal or state mandates and goals (such as fishable and swimmable for regional waters).

12. The receiving water for the permitted discharge covered by this permit is the Dominguez Channel Estuary. The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Dominguez Channel Estuary:

    Existing: water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, preservation of rare and endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, and spawning, reproduction, or early development.

    Potential: navigation.

    There is public contact in the receiving water downstream of the discharge; therefore, the quality of wastewater discharge to the Dominguez Channel estuary must be such that no public health hazard is created.

13. 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 Dominguez Channel Estuary.

14. 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.

15. 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 water quality-based effluent limitations (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 the Dominguez Channel Estuary.

16. 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.

17. 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 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.

18. 40 CFR Part 414 established effluent limitations and requirements for the Organic Chemicals and Plastics and Synthetic Fibers (OCPSF) point source category. The category regulation applies to plastics molding and forming processes when plastic resin manufacturers mold or form (e.g., extrude and pelletize) crude intermediate plastic material for shipment off-site. Process wastewater discharge is defined in 40 CFR § 401.11 to include wastewaters resulting from the manufacture of OCPSF products that come in direct contact with raw materials, intermediate products, or final products. The discharges covered under this permit are considered process wastewater as they come in contact with raw and manufactured materials.

19. 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. Existing waste discharge requirements contained in Board Order NO. 95-026, adopted by the Regional Board on February 27, 1995, serve as the basis for some conditions (effluent limits and other special conditions) in this Order. The effluent limitations established in this Order are at least as stringent as the prior permit.

20. Effluent limitations are established in accordance with sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the federal CWA, and amendments thereto. These requirements, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel estuary.

Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

21. 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.

22. Dominguez Channel begins at the border of El Segundo and Los Angeles Airport and flows through portions of Hawthorne, Torrance, Gardena, Carson, and Wilmington to the East Basin of the Los Angeles Harbor. The channel is concrete-lined above the estuary (Vermont Avenue). Dominguez Channel receives discharges from highly developed and industrialized areas. The 1998 State Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Dominguez Channel Estuary as impaired. The pollutants of concern, detected in the water column, in the sediment, and in the fish tissue, include chromium, lead, zinc, DDT, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), benthic community effects, ChemA (refers to the sum of aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hydrochlorocyclohexane (HCH), endosulfan, and toxaphene), polychlorinated byphenyls (PCBs), copper, ammonia, and coliform.

23. Known and/or suspected sources of pollution include historical deposits of DDT and PCBs in sediment, discharges and/or spills from industrial facilities, leaching of contaminated groundwater, and urban runoff.

Data Availability and Reasonable Potential Monitoring

24. 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(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.

25. 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.

26. 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. As described further in Section V.3.(a) of the Fact Sheet accompanying this Order, Plaskolite is currently being required by the Regional Board to monitor to provide data to enable future determination of reasonable potential. This approach is consistent with Section 2.2.2 of the SIP to allow for additional data collection sufficient to conduct a reasonable potential analysis. Existing permit limitations for conventional pollutants and methyl methacrylate were carried over from the previous permit. Effluent limitations for certain toxic pollutants were established using the OCPSF Effluent Guidelines reflecting best available technology economically achievable, established in 40 CFR Part 414.

27. The existing permit does not contain toxicity limitations or monitoring requirements. This Order will require Plaskolite to monitor the discharge for acute and chronic toxicity.

28. Staff for the Regional Board prepared a Fact Sheet that accompanies this Order. The Fact Sheet contains the specific rationale for the imposition and calculation of the effluent limitations for constituents regulated by this Order. The Regional Board has reviewed the Fact Sheet, which is incorporated by reference into these findings and which serves an integral part of the Regional Board's determination of the conditions established by this Order.

CEQA and Notifications

29. 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.

30. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

31. 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 120 days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator, USEPA has no objections.

32. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Counsel, ATTN: Elizabeth Miller Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel, 1001 I Street, 22nd Floor, Sacramento, California, 95812, within 30 days of adoption of this Order.

33. 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 Plaskolite, 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

B. Discharge Prohibition

1. Wastes discharged from Outfall No. 001 shall be limited to water softener backwash, pellet cooling water, condensate receiver blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, and storm water as proposed. Discharges from Outfall Nos. 002 and 003 shall be limited to storm water runoff only, 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 the Dominguez Channel Estuary, or waters of the State are prohibited.

C. Effluent Limitations

The discharge of an effluent from Discharge No. 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. 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^{o}F.

3. 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. 6895.

a) Chronic Toxicity Limitation and Requirements:

1. This Order includes a chronic testing toxicity trigger defined as an exceedance of 1.0 TUc in a critical life stage test for 100% effluent. (The monthly median for chronic toxicity of 100% effluent shall not exceed TUc in a critical life stage test.)

2. If the chronic toxicity of the effluent exceeds 1.0 TU_c, the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated chronic toxicity testing according to Monitoring and Reporting Program 6895, item IV.D.1. If the results of two of the six accelerated tests exceed 1.0 TU_c, the Discharger shall initiate a TIE and implement the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan (refer to Section I.B.4.b.5.).

3. The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity monitoring as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 6895.

4. The chronic toxicity of the effluent shall be expressed and reported in toxic units, where:

$$TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on test organisms, as determined by the results of a critical life stage toxicity test.

5. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan

i. The Discharger shall submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Regional Board Executive Officer does not disapprove the workplan within 60 days, the workplan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use EPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. This workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include, at a minimum:

ii. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;

iii. A description of the facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility; and,

iv. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor) (See MRP Section IV.E.3. for guidance manuals.)

4. In addition to the Requirements I.B.1 through I.B.5, the discharge from Discharge No. 001 containing constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

Constituent (units)	**Maximum Daily Discharge Limitations**		**Average Monthly Discharge Limitations**	
	Concentration	**Mass**[1] (lbs/day)	**Concentration**	**Mass**[1] (lbs/day)
pH	Between 6.5 – 8.5 S.U.	--	Between 6.5 – 8.5 S.U.	--
Temperature	100 (°F)	--	--	--
BOD_5 @ 20°C	30 mg/L	0.43	20 mg/L	0.28
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L	0.21	10 mg/L	0.14
Total Suspended Solids	75 mg/L	1.06	50 mg/L	0.71
Settleable Solids	0.3 ml/L	--	0.1 ml/L	--
Methyl Methacrylate	35 µg/L	0.0005	--	--
Acrylonitrile	232 µg/L	0.0033	94 µg/L	0.00133
Benzene	134 µg/L	0.0019	57 µg/L	0.00081
Carbon Tetrachloride	380 µg/L	0.0054	142 µg/L	0.00201
Chlorobenzene	380 µg/L	0.0054	142 µg/L	0.00201
Chloroethane	295 µg/L	0.0042	110 µg/L	0.00156
Chloroform	325 µg/L	0.0046	111 µg/L	0.00157
1,1-Dichloroethane	59 µg/L	0.0008	22 µg/L	0.00031
1,2-Dichloroethane	574 µg/L	0.0081	180 µg/L	0.00255
1,1-Dichloroethylene	60 µg/L	0.0009	22 µg/L	0.00031
1,2-Dichloropropane	794 µg/L	0.0113	196 µg/L	0.00278

Constituent (units)	Maximum Daily Discharge Limitations		Average Monthly Discharge Limitations	
	Concentration	Mass[1] (lbs/day)	Concentration	Mass[1] (lbs/day)
1,3-Dichloropropylene	794 µg/L	0.0113	196 µg/L	0.00278
Ethylbenzene	380 µg/L	0.0054	142 µg/L	0.00201
Methyl Chloride	295 µg/L	0.0042	110 µg/L	0.00156
Methylene Chloride	170 µg/L	0.0024	36 µg/L	0.00051
Tetrachloroethylene	164 µg/L	0.0023	52 µg/L	0.00074
Toluene	74 µg/L	0.0010	28 µg/L	0.00040
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	66 µg/L	0.0009	25 µg/L	0.00035
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	59 µg/L	0.0008	22 µg/L	0.00031
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	127 µg/L	0.0018	32 µg/L	0.00045
Trichloroethylene	69 µg/L	0.0010	26 µg/L	0.00037
Vinyl Chloride	172 µg/L	0.0024	97 µg/L	0.00138
2,4-Dimethylphenol	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
2,4-Dinitrophenol	4,291 µg/L	0.0608	1,207 µg/L	0.01711
2-Nitrophenol	231 µg/L	0.0033	65 µg/L	0.00092
4-Nitrophenol	576 µg/L	0.0082	162 µg/L	0.00230
Phenol	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
Acenaphthene	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
Acenaphthylene	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
Anthracene	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
Benzo (a) Anthracene	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
Benzo (a) Pyrene	48 µg/L	0.0007	20 µg/L	0.00028
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	258 µg/L	0.0037	95 µg/L	0.00135
Chrysene	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	794 µg/L	0.0113	196 µg/L	0.00278
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	380 µg/L	0.0054	142 µg/L	0.00201
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	380 µg/L	0.0054	142 µg/L	0.00201

Constituent (units)	Maximum Daily Discharge Limitations		Average Monthly Discharge Limitations	
	Concentration	Mass[1] (lbs/day)	Concentration	Mass[1] (lbs/day)
Diethyl Phthalate	113 µg/L	0.0016	46 µg/L	0.00065
Dimethyl Phthalate	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	43 µg/L	0.0006	20 µg/L	0.00028
Fluoranthene	54 µg/L	0.0008	22 µg/L	0.00031
Fluorene	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
Hexachlorobenzene	794 µg/L	0.0113	196 µg/L	0.00278
Hexachlorobutadiene	380 µg/L	0.0054	142 µg/L	0.00201
Hexachloroethane	794 µg/L	0.0113	196 µg/L	0.00278
Naphthalene	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
Nitrobenzene	6,402 µg/L	0.0908	2,237 µg/L	0.03172
Phenanthrene	47 µg/L	0.0007	19 µg/L	0.00027
Pyrene	48 µg/L	0.0007	20 µg/L	0.00028
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	794 µg/L	0.0113	196 µg/L	0.00278
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	48 µg/L	0.0007	20 µg/L	0.00028
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	277 µg/L	0.0039	78 µg/L	0.00111

[1] The mass-based effluent limitations for conventional pollutants are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 1,700 gpd, which was carried over from the previous permit.

D. 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 $5^{o}F$ 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 storm water outfalls (Discharge Nos. 002 and 003), and shall include provisions for spill prevention and secondary containment for storage containers. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements contained in Attachment A.

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

B. 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.

C. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program. 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.

D. This Order includes the attached *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements* (Attachment A).

E. 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.

F. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.

G. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic, 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.

H. 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.

I. 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.

J. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include new Minimum Levels (MLs).

K. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments.

L. 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.

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. 95-026, adopted by this Regional Board on February 27, 1995, 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 July 11, 2002.

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer