



California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region



Gray Davis
Governor

Winston H. Hickox
Secretary for
Environmental
Protection

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
Phone (213) 576-6600 FAX (213) 576-6640
Internet Address: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/~rwqcb4>

R.P.W.

July 31, 2000

Ms. Carolyn A. Shepherd
Head, Environmental Project Office
Department of Navy
NAS-China Lake
Code 8G0000D, Building 00982
China Lake, CA 93555

DMR

Dear Ms. Shepherd:

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS – DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
(DISCHARGE OF REVERSE OSMOSIS REJECT BRINE AND FILTER BACKWASH WATER
FROM SAN NICOLAS ISLAND DESALINATION PLANT)
(NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0061794, CI-6971)**

Our letter dated May 30, 2000, transmitted tentative requirements for your discharge of reverse osmosis reject brine and filter backwash water to the waters of the United States.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board, at a public hearing held on June 29, 2000, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. 00-074 (copy¹ attached) relative to the waste discharge. This Order serves as permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and expires on July 10, 2005. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application for a new permit must be filed at least 180 days before the expiration date.

You are required to implement the *Monitoring and Reporting Program (M&RP)* on the effective date of Order No. 00-074. The due dates for submittal of the monitoring and annual reports are provided in the *M&RP*. These due dates are the dates that reports must be received at the Regional Board office. Your first monitoring report under this Order is due on October 15, 2000. Submit all monitoring reports and annual reports to this Regional Board, Attn: Information Technology Unit. When submitting monitoring, technical reports, or any correspondence regarding the discharge under Order No. 00-074 to this Regional Board, please include a reference to *Compliance File No. CI 6971* to assure that the reports are directed to the appropriate staff and file. Do not combine other reports with your monitoring reports. Submit each type of report as a separate document.

¹ The Standard Provisions (Attachment N) and the State Board General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities have been routinely sent to all persons on the mailing list. To save printing and postage cost, these documents are now sent only to the addressee; however, anyone may obtain copies by contacting the Board staff listed below.

California Environmental Protection Agency



Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Ms. Carolyn A. Shepherd
U.S. Navy

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July 31, 2000

If you have any questions, please contact Arman Toumari at (213) 576-6758.

Sincerely,

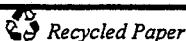


WINNIE D. JESENA, P.E.
Chief, Los Angeles Coastal
Watershed Unit

Enclosures

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permit Section (WTR-5)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Ecological Services
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Mr. Jorge Leon, Office of Chief Counsel, State Water Resources Control Board
Mr. John Youngerman, Division of Water Quality, State Water Resources Control Board
California Coastal Commission
California Department of Fish and Game, Marine Resources, Region 5
California Department of Health Services, Environmental Branch
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services
City of Los Angeles, Stormwater Management Division
City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation,
Industrial Waste Management
Dr. Mark Gold, Heal the Bay
Mr. Steve Fleischli, Santa Monica BayKeeper
Mr. David Beckman, Natural Resources Defense Council
Mr. Terry Tamminen, Environment Now

California Environmental Protection Agency



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**State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOB ANGELES REGION**

**ORDER NO. 00-074
NPDES NO. CA0061794**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
UNITED STATES NAVY
(SAN NICOLAS ISLAND DESALINATION SYSTEM)**

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

1. The United States Navy (the Navy) discharges waste brine from its saltwater desalination plant at its naval base on San Nicolas Island (also referred to as Outlying Landing Field), Ventura County under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 90-107 adopted by this Board on August 20, 1990. This Order serves as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (CA0061794).
2. The Navy has filed a report of waste discharge and applied to renew its WDRs and NPDES permit for discharge of wastes to surface waters.
3. The Navy owns and operates a saltwater desalination plant for potable water production. The plant is located on the east-southeast coast of the Island and consists of two parallel treatment trains using reverse osmosis (RO), each with a design production capacity of 0.0125 million gallons per day (mgd) of potable water. See Figure 1 for plant location.
4. The Navy discharges from its desalination plant up to 0.067 mgd of RO reject brine and filter backwash from intake water filters. The wastes flow into a brine well about 250 feet from the shore-line, disperse through the sand and enter San Nicolas Island Harbor, Pacific Ocean, a water of the United States, at latitude 33° 16' 30", longitude 119° 33' 15". See Figure 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 for details of the discharge location.
5. The desalination plant influent is supplied from two seawater wells at a total rate of about 0.092 mgd. The seawater is passed through multi-media filters before introduction to the RO units. Each RO unit produces about 0.0335 mgd of waste brine (containing about 49,000 mg/l of dissolved solids) and about 0.0125 mgd of potable water. The multi-media filters are backwashed weekly with seawater. The backwash waste is allowed to settle in storage tanks before being discharged into the brine well.
6. About once a month, each RO unit is flushed with a dilute cleaning solution (40-gallon solution containing 1% citric acid, 1% borax, and 1% ethylene-diamine-tetraacetate). This solution is not discharged into the brine well, but is pumped back into tanks and discharged into the San Nicolas Island sanitary sewer system.
7. The Navy constructed the desalination system to mitigate the effect of the apparently drought in the Southern California area that has greatly diminished the available freshwater supplies on San Nicolas Island. Prior to operation of the desalination plant, the Navy was in late 80's and 90's barging in fresh water from the mainland, but the associated costs were very high.

June 29, 2000

8. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted Resolution No. 74-28 (July 1976) designating Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS). The waters surrounding San Nicolas Island to a distance of one nautical mile offshore or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever is at a greater distance from shore, are designated as an ASBS.
9. The State Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan) on July 23, 1997. The Ocean Plan contains water quality objectives for the coastal waters of California. The Ocean Plan also provides that waste shall not be discharged to areas designated as being of special biological significance. Discharges shall be located a sufficient distance from such designated areas to assure maintenance of natural water quality conditions in these areas.
10. The Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994. The Basin Plan incorporates by reference the State Board's water quality control plans for ocean waters and control of temperature and antidegradation policy. The Basin Plan also contains water quality objectives for the Pacific Ocean.
11. The beneficial uses of the receiving waters are: contact and non-contact water recreation, preservation and enhancement of rare and endangered species, navigation, marine habitat, fish spawning and migration, ocean commercial and sports fishing, shellfish harvesting, and preservation and enhancement of the Area of Special Biological Significance.
12. The Navy conducted a simulation study of the worst case scenario of the possible adverse impact of the waste discharge to San Nicolas Island Harbor. The study modeled the brine plume in a worst case scenario and determined that the brine plume will essentially disappear within 200 feet from the shoreline. The closest kelp bed, in comparison, is about 350 feet from the shoreline. The actual plume is expected to disappear within a much shorter distance, therefore the waste discharge would not adversely impact beneficial uses.
13. On June 25, 1990, this Regional Board, through Resolution of Recommendation No. 90-010, requested the State Board grant an exception to the Ocean Plan prohibition for waste discharges to an ASBS.
14. On October 3, 1990, the State Board, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality act, subsequent to a public hearing, and with the concurrence of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), approved the Regional Board's request and adopted Resolution 90-105 granting the Navy an exception to the Ocean Plan for the purpose of discharging brine waste from the San Nicolas desalination plant. This exception was conditional on compliance with the waste discharge requirements from this Regional Board.
15. The requirements contained in this Order, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the Basin Plan, the ASBS, and the Ocean Plan, and will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
16. 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 in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.

17. The Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to reissue waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
18. 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, 901 P Street, Sacramento 95812, within 30 days of adoption.

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

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, Region 9 has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Navy, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

Effluent Limitations

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to reject brine water and filter backwash water, only as proposed.
2. The discharge of an effluent in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
BOD ₅ 20 °C	mg/L	20	60
	lbs/day ¹	11.2	33.5
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	15
	lbs/day	5.6	8.4

Toxic Materials Limitations
Limiting Concentrations

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Instantaneous Maximum</u>
Arsenic	µg/L	8	32	80
Cadmium	µg/L	1	4	10
Chromium VI ²	µg/L	2	8	20

Toxic Materials Limitations (continued)
Limiting Concentrations

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Instantaneous Maximum</u>
Copper	µg/L	3	12	30
Lead	µg/L	2	8	20
Mercury	µg/L	0.04	0.16	0.4
Nickel	µg/L	5	20	50
Selenium	µg/L	15	60	150
Silver	µg/L	0.7	2.8	7
Zinc	µg/L	20	80	200
Cyanide ³	µg/L	1	4	10
Ammonia nitrogen	µg/L	600	2400	6000
Nonchlorinated				
Phenolics	µg/L	30	120	300
Chlorinated				
Phenolics	µg/L	1	4	10
Endosulfan	ng/L	9	18	27
Endrin	ng/L	2	4	6
HCH ⁴	ng/L	4	8	12

Protection of Human Health – Noncarcinogens
Limiting Concentrations

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>
Acrolein	µg/L	220
Antimony	mg/L	1.2
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	4.4
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	mg/L	1.2
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	570

¹ Based on a maximum flow of 67,000 gallons per day.

² Discharger may, at its option, meet this limitation as a total chromium limitation.

³ If the Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Regional Board (subject to EPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metal cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by Standard Methods 412 FG, and H.

⁴ Sum of α , β , Γ (lindane), and δ isomers of hexachlorocyclo-hexane.

Protection of Human Health – Noncarcinogens (continued)

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Limiting Concentrations</u> <u>Monthly Average</u>
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	220
2, 4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	4.0
Fluoranthene	µg/L	15
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	µg/L	58
Isophorone	mg/L	150
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	4.9
Thallium	µg/L	14
Toluene	mg/L	85
1,1,2, 2-tetrachloroethane	mg/L	1.2
Tributyltin	ng/L	1.4
1,1,1—trichloroethane	mg/L	540
1,1, 2—trichloroethane	mg/L	43

Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Limiting Concentrations</u> <u>Monthly Average</u>
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.10
Aldrin	ng/L	0.022
Benzene	µg/L	5.9
Benzidine	ng/L	0.069
Beryllium	ng/L	33
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	µg/L	0.045
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	3.5
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.90
chlordane ⁵	ng/L	0.023
chloroform	µg/L	130
DDT ⁶	ng/L	0.17
1, 4—dichlorobenzene	µg/l	18
3, 3'—dichlorobenzidine	ng/l	8.1
1, 2—dichloroethane	µg/L	130
Dichloromethane	µg/L	450
1, 3—dichloropropene	µg/L	8.9
Dieldrin	ng/L	0.040
2,4—dinitrotoluene	µg/L	2.6
1, 2—diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.16

⁵ Sum of chlordane-α, chlordane-δ, chlordene-α, chlordene-δ, nonachlor-α, nonachlor-δ, and oxychlordane.

⁶ Sum of 4, 4'—DDT, 2,4'—DDT, 4,4'—DDE, 2,4'—DDE, 4,4'—DDD, and 2,4'—DDD.

Protection of Human Health – Carcinogens (continued)
Limiting Concentrations

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>30-Day Average</u>
Halomethanes ⁷	µg/L	130
Heptachlor ⁸	ng/L	0.72
Hexachlorobenzene	ng/L	0.21
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	14
Hexachlorethane	µg/L	2.5
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	7.3
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	2.5
PAHs ⁹	ng/L	8.8
PCBs ¹⁰	ng/L	0.019
TCDD equivalents ¹¹	pg/L	0.0039
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.21
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	27
2,4, 6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	0.29
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	36

-
- 7 Sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), chloromethane (methyl chloride), chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.
- 8 Sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide.
- 9 Sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1, 2—benzanthracene, 3, 4—benzofluoranthene, benzo[k] fluoranthene, 1, 12—benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthraene, fluorene, indeno[1,2, 3—cd] pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.
- 10 Sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor—1016, —1221, —1232, —1242,—1248,—1254, and —1260.
- 12 Sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8—CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2, 3, 7, 8—CDFs) multiplied by their following respective toxicity equivalence factors (tef):
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2, 3, 7, 8—tetra CDD tef=1.0 | 2, 3, 7, 8—penta CDD tef=0.5 |
| 2, 3, 7, 8—hexa CDDs tef=0.1 | 2, 3, 7, 8—hepta CDD tef=0.01 |
| octa CDD tef=0.001 | 2, 3, 7, 8—tetra CDF tef=0.1 |
| 1, 2, 3, 7, 8—penta CDF tef=0.05 | 2, 3, 4, 7, 8—penta CDF tef=0.5 |
| 2, 3, 7, 8—hexa CDFs tef=0.1 | 2, 3, 7, 8—hepta CDFs tef=0.01 |
| and octa CDF tef=0.001 | |

3. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 pH units.
4. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not differ from that of the receiving waters by more than 20°F.
5. Radioactivity in the effluent shall not exceed limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 4, Section 64443 of the California Code of Regulations.

B. Receiving Water Limits

Physical Characteristics

1. Floating particulates and grease shall not be visible as a result of the discharge.
2. The discharge of waste shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
3. Natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the initial dilution zone as a result of the discharge of waste.
4. The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded as a result of the discharge.
5. The discharge of elevated temperature wastes shall not result in increases in the natural water temperature exceeding 4°F at a) the shoreline, b) the surface at any ocean substrate, or c) the ocean surface beyond 1,000 feet from the discharge system.

Chemical characteristics

6. Dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not, at any time, be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, as result of the discharge.
7. The pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally as a result of the discharge.
8. The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions as a result of the discharge.
9. The concentrations of substances set forth in Effluent Limitations in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels that would degrade indigenous biota as a result of the discharge.

10. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels that would degrade marine life as a result of the discharge.
11. Nutrient materials in the discharge shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota.

Biological Characteristics

12. Marine communities including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, shall not be degraded as a result of the discharge.
13. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered as a result of the discharge.
14. The concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health as a result of the discharge.

D. Requirements and Provisions

This Order includes the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements." If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements," those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.

E. Expiration Date

1. This Order expires on July 10, 2005.
2. 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 the expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

I, Dennis A. 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 June 29, 2000.



Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-6971
FOR
UNITED STATES NAVY
(SAN NICOLAS ISLAND DESALINATION SYSTEM)**

NPDES NO. CA006I794

A. Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order.
2. Monitoring reports shall be submitted according to the following schedule. The first monitoring report covering the July 2000 - September 2000 period is due by October 15, 2000.

<u>Reporting Period</u>	<u>Report Due</u>
January-March	April 15
April -June	July 15
July -September	October 15
October-December	January 15
Annual Summary Report	March 1

If no discharge occurs during a monitoring period, the report shall so state. All monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board, Attention: Information Technology Unit. Reference the reports to Compliance File No. CI-6971 to facilitate routing to the appropriate staff and file.

3. Any violations of the limitations shall be reported to the Regional Board by telephone within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the violation. A written report shall also be submitted within 5 working days from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the violation. The written report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause(s); the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; the volume of discharge during the period of noncompliance; corrective measures implemented; and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
4. All chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Health Services' Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided with the summary annual report.

5. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. Proper chain-of-custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain-of-custody shall be submitted with the report.
6. The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL) and the Minimum Level (ML¹) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported with one of the following methods, as the case may be:
 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 or equal to the ML; or
 3. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.
7. The ML employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular ML is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher ML from the Executive Officer. At least once a year, the discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory quality assurance/quality control procedures.
8. By March 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual summary report containing both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous calendar year. The data shall be submitted to the Regional Board on hard copy and on 3 ½ " computer diskette. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements.

B. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

1. A sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located where representative samples of the effluent can be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that station is representative of the quality of all discharges. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

¹ The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000.*

2. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Average daily waste flow ²	gal/day	continuous	---
pH	pH units	grab	monthly
Settleable solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Suspended solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen ³	µg/L	grab	annually
Priority pollutants ³ (see page T-4)	µg/L	grab	annually

C. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

During the first year after the effective date of the permit, the Discharger shall conduct a study to determine the spatial extent of the brine plume in the receiving waters. The study shall be conducted on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, with data collected during both flood and ebb tide conditions. The data collected will be evaluated by Board staff after the first year of operation to develop a receiving water monitoring program for the Discharger.

D. Compliance With the 30-Day Average Limit

If any result of a monthly analysis exceeds the 30-day average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to weekly within one week of knowledge of the test result. Weekly monitoring shall continue until compliance with the 30-day average limit is demonstrated after which the frequency shall revert to monthly.

Ordered by:



Dennis A. Dickerson
 Executive Officer

Date: June 29, 2000

² Actual observed/monitored (not the maximum permitted) flow rate shall be reported.

³ Quarterly during the first year and annually thereafter.

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Metals

Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Selenium
Silver
Thallium
Zinc

Miscellaneous

Cyanide
Asbestos (only if specifically
required)

Pesticides

Aldrin
Chlordane
Dieldrin
4,4'-DDT
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDD
Alpha Endosulfan
Beta Endosulfan
Endosulfan Sulfate
Endrin
Endrin Aldehyde
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
Alpha BHC
Beta BHC
Gamma BHC
Delta BHC
Toxaphene
PCB 1016
PCB 1221
PCB 1232
PCB 1242
PCB 1248
PCB 1254
PCB 1260

Base/Neutral Extractibles

Acenaphthene
Benzidine
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachloroethane
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether
2-Chloronaphthalene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
Fluoranthene
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether
Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether
BiB (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Isophoron.
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
N-Nitrosodimethylamine
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine
M-Nitrosodiphenylamine
BiB (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate
Benzo (A) Anthracene
Benzo (A) Pyrene
Benzo (B) Fluoranthene
Benzo (K) Fluoranthene
chrysene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
1,12-Benzoperylene
Fluorene
Phenanthrene
1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene
TCDD

Indeno (1,2,3-CD) Pyrene
Pyrene

Acid Extractibles

2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
P-Chloro-M-Cresol
2-Chlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
2,4-Dinitrophenol
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol

Volatile Organics

Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2,1-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Chloroethane
Chloroform
1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,2-TransDichloroethylene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropylene
Ethylbenzene
Methylene chloride
Methyl chloride
Methyl Bromide
Bromoform
Bromodichloromethane
Dibromochloromethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl Chloride
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether
Xylene