California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region

Recipient of the 2001 *Environmental Leadership Award* from Keep California Beautiful

Linda S. Adams
Agency Secretary

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Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

November 16, 2006

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
NO. 7000 0520 0024 7127 4643

Dr. Ralph G. Appy
Port of Los Angeles, New Dock Street Pump Station
425 S. Palos Verdes Street
San Pedro, California, 90733

Dear Dr. Appy:

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT – PORT OF LOS ANGELES, (NEW DOCK STREET PUMP STATION), TERMINAL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA (NPDES NO. CA0064157, CI NO. 7856)

Our letter dated August 30, 2006, transmitted the tentative Order for renewal of your permit to discharge wastes under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on November 9, 2006, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. R4-2006-0086 (copy attached) relative to the waste discharge requirements. Order No. R4-2006-0086 serves as your permit under the NPDES and expires on October 10, 2011. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application for a new permit must be filed at least 180 days before the expiration date.

You are required to implement the *Monitoring and Reporting Program* (MRP) on the effective date (December 9, 2006) of Order No. R4-2006-0086. Your first monitoring report for the October – December reporting period is due by February 1, 2007. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, Attn: Information Technology Unit.

When submitting monitoring, technical reports, or any correspondence regarding the discharge under Order No. R4-2006-0086 to the Regional Water Board, please include a reference to *Compliance File No. CI 7856 and NPDES No. CA0064157* which will assure that the reports are directed to the appropriate file and staff. Please do not combine your discharge monitoring reports with other reports. Submit each type of report as a separate document.

We are sending the final copy of the permit only to the Discharger. For those on the mailing list who would like access to a copy of the final permit, please go to the Regional Board's website at www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb4/html/permits/generalpermits.html.

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

Sincerely,

M. David Hung, Chief
Watershed Regulatory Section

Enclosures

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Philip Isorena, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality
Mr. William Paznokas, Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
Department of Health Services, Sanitary Engineering Section
California State Parks and Recreation
California Coastal Commission, South Coast Region
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services
City of Los Angeles, Bureau Sanitation, Industrial Waste Operation
City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering, Storm Water Management Division
City of Long Beach
City of Terminal Island
City of San Pedro
Dr. Mark Gold, Heal the Bay
Ms. Tracy Egoscue, Santa Monica BayKeeper
Mr. Daniel Cooper, Lawyers for Clean Water
Mr. David Beckman, Natural Resources Defense Council
Mr. Bob Canter, Port of Long Beach
Mr. Lee Solomon, Tetra Tech
Mr. Albert F. Yuen, Tetra Tech, Inc.

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Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

ORDER NO. R4-2006-0086
NPDES NO. CA0064157

The following Discharger is authorized to discharge in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Order:

Discharger	**Port of Los Angeles**
Name of Facility	**New Dock Street Pump Station, Terminal Island**
Facility Address	**New Dock Street / 151 Henry Ford Avenue**
	Terminal Island, California 90731
	Los Angeles County

The Discharger is authorized to discharge from the following discharge points as set forth below:

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	**Storm Water and Infiltrating Groundwater**	**33 ° 45' 53" N**	**118 ° 14' 17" W**	**Los Cerritos Channel**

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	**November 9, 2006**
This Order shall become effective on:	**December 9, 2006**
This Order shall expire on:	**October 10, 2011**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge.	
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, **not later than 180 days in advance of the Order expiration date** as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.	

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. 97-138 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Jonathan S. Bishop, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the following is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on November 9, 2006.

Jonathan S. Bishop, Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
REGION 4, LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. R4-2006-0086
NPDES NO. CA0064157

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Discharger is authorized to discharge in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Facility Information

Discharger	**Port of Los Angeles**
Name of Facility	**New Dock Street Pump Station**
Facility Address	**New Dock Street / 151 Henry Ford Avenue**
	Terminal Island, California 90731
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	**Betsy Foley, Environmental Scientist, (310)732-3975**
Mailing Address	**Same as above**
Type of Facility	**Pump Station**
Facility Design Flow	**0.725 MGD**

II. FINDINGS

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

A. **Background.** The Port of Los Angeles (hereinafter POLA or Discharger) is currently discharging under Order No. 97-138 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0064157. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), dated April 12, 2006, and applied for renewal of its NPDES permit to discharge up to 724,400 gallons per day (gpd) of treated wastewater from the New Dock Street Pump Station, hereinafter Pump Station or Facility. The application was deemed complete on April 12, 2006.

B. **Facility Description.** POLA is the owner and operator of the New Dock Street Pump Station located at New Dock Street / 151 Henry Ford Avenue, Terminal Island, California. The Pump Station is designed to handle a discharge of approximately 725,000 gpd of treated water that consists of approximately 650,000 gpd of storm water runoff and 75,000 gpd of infiltrating groundwater. Storm water runoff and infiltrating groundwater is collected in the New Dock Street Pump Station through four drain lines. The water collected in the New Dock Street Pump Station is pumped via six (6) lift pumps into a 42-inch diameter force main and discharged into the Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States, within the Estuary.

The tributary areas (basins) for the storm water runoff are bounded by the Matson Facility to the west, the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) to the south, the Terminal Island Freeway to the east, and the Port of Long Beach Parcel 1 (TOPCO) to the north. The total tributary area is estimated to encompass 53.3 acres and contains 24 storm drain inlets to the collection system.

Infiltrating groundwater discharge is from a French drain/slotted pipe (approximately 14,400 gpd) installed underneath the intersection of Henry Ford Avenue and New Dock Street and infiltration (approximately 60,000 gpd) along the storm drains. The extracted water from the French drain is conveyed via gravity flow to an underground vault and discharges into a storm drain Line A, then flows to the New Dock Street Pump Station. Due to the presence of contaminated groundwater flowing into the Pump Station, an aeration system was installed in the retention basin in December 2003. The aeration system was permitted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District under Permit No. F64128 (A/N 417520). The aeration system consists of two diffuser cells, one with 10 and one with 20 diffusers and air is provided by two 7.5 horse power blowers.

Four drain lines carrying storm water and infiltrating groundwater empty into the pump station. The pump station is divided into four cells. The first cell collects the water from the four drain lines. The water flows by gravity into a triangular shaped chamber before flowing into the 3rd cell, a 10ft x 20ft x 10ft retention basin equipped with an aeration system. From the retention basin, water flows through bar screens into the 4th cell, a 20ft x 20ft x 20ft holding basin. In the holding basin, the wastewater is pumped via six (6) lifting pumps (two 250 gallons per minute (gpm) sump pumps, two 3,700 gpm pumps, and two 19,200 gpm pumps) into the force main, where it is discharged into the Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States. Low- and high-water sensors automatically control the pumps and each pump has a dedicated timer that records the total operating time.

C. **Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the Federal CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the CWC. It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC for discharges that are not subject to regulation under CWA section 402.

D. **Background and Rationale for Requirements**. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and through special studies. Attachments A through J, which contain background information and rationale for Order requirements, are hereby incorporated into this Order and, thus, constitute part of the Findings for this Order.

E. **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** This action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the CWC.

F. **Technology-based Effluent Limitations.** The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR §122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards. This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR §125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

G. **Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations.** Section 122.44(d) of 40 CFR requires that permits include Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where numeric water quality objectives have not been established, 40 CFR §122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), proposed State criteria or a State policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information, or an indicator parameter.

H. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63 requires that, with certain exceptions, the Regional Water Board assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. Beneficial uses applicable to the Los Cerritos Channel are listed in the following Table.

Table 2. Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	**Los Cerritos Channel**	Existing: Industrial Service Supply, Navigation, Water Contact Recreation, Non-contact Water Recreation, Commercial and Sport Fishing, Estuarine Habitat, Marine Habitat, Wildlife Habitat, Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species, Migration of Aquatic Organisms, Spawning, Reproduction, and /or Early Development, and Shellfish Harvesting.

The State Water Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal* and *Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on

May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for inland surface waters.

Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment: The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Table 3-1 through Table 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were adopted on March 4, 2004, by the Regional Water Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2004-022, *Amendment to the Water Quality Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters Not Characteristic of Freshwater (including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries and Wetlands)* with the Beneficial Use designations for protection of "Aquatic Life". The ammonia Basin Plan amendment became effective on May 19, 2004.

Requirements of this Order specifically implement the applicable Water Quality Control Plans.

I. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, which was amended on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999, and the CTR on May 18, 2000, which was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules include water quality criteria for priority pollutants and are applicable to this discharge.

J. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP*).* The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Boards in their basin plans, with the exception of the provision on alternate test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternate test procedures provision was effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000. The SIP includes procedures for determining the need for and calculating WQBELs and requires dischargers to submit data sufficient to do so. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, was approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on May 31, 2005, and the USEPA approved it on July 13, 2005. The CTR's Compliance Schedule provisions sunseted on May 17, 2005. After this date, the provisions of the SIP allow for Compliance Schedules not to exceed five years from permit issuance or May 17, 2010, whichever is sooner.

K. **Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements.** Section 2.1 of the SIP provides that, based on a discharger's request and demonstration that it is infeasible for an existing discharger to achieve immediate compliance with an effluent limitation derived from a CTR criterion, compliance schedules may be allowed in an NPDES permit. Unless an exception has been granted under Section 5.3 of the SIP, a compliance schedule may not exceed 5 years from the date that the permit is issued or reissued, nor may it extend beyond 10 years from the effective date of the SIP (or May 17, 2010) to establish and comply with CTR criterion-based effluent limitations. Where a compliance schedule for a final effluent limitation exceeds 1 year, the Order must include interim numeric limitations for that constituent or parameter. Where allowed by the Los Angeles Region Basin Plan, compliance schedules and interim effluent limitations or discharge specifications may also be granted to allow time to implement a new or revised water quality objective. This Order includes compliance schedules and interim effluent limitations. A detailed discussion of the basis for the compliance schedule(s) and interim effluent limitation(s) and/or discharge specifications is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

L. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board

established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal antidegradation policy. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR §131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

M. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR §122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. Some effluent limitations from Order No. 97-138 have been revised or removed due to new information or data provided by the Discharger. The removal of these effluent limitations is explained in Attachment F to this Order, and is in accordance with State and federal anti-backsliding regulations.

N. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

O. **Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41and 122.42, apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

P. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised State and Tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR §131.21, 65 FR 24641, April 27, 2000). Under USEPA's new regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

Q. **Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.

R. **Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 725,000 gpd of storm water runoff and infiltrating groundwater as described in the findings. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

a. The discharge of storm water runoff and infiltrating groundwater shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location M-001 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

Table 3. Final Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	mg/L	20	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	120.93	181.40	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	60.47	90.70	--	--
pH	SU	--	--	6.5	8.5
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	75	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	302.32	453.49	--	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	22.98	50	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.14	0.302	--	--
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	5	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.030	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	3.06	5.78	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.019	0.035	--	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	0.102	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00031	0.00062	--	--
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.71	13.8	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.041	0.083	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	10	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.061	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	31.28	95.14	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.19	0.58	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	--	5	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.03	--	--
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	--	35	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.212	--	--
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	--	0.5	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	3.02	--	--
Phenolic Compounds (chlorinated)	µg/L	--	1	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.006	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	--	--
Sulfides	mg/L	--	1	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	6.04	--	--
Temperature	ºF	--	--	--	86
Total Petroleum-based hydrocarbons (C5 - C14)	µg/L	--	100	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.605	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	--	--
Xylene	µg/L	--	1,750	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	10.58	--	--
Acute Toxicity	% survival	--	[2]	--	--

[1] Mass-based effluent limitations are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 725,000 gpd (0.725 MGD).

[2] The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in 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. **Interim Effluent Limitations**

a. During the period beginning the effective date of this Order and ending on November 12, 2009, the discharge of storm water and infiltrating groundwater shall maintain compliance with the following limitations at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location M-001 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E). These interim effluent limitations shall apply in lieu of the corresponding final effluent limitations specified for the same parameters during the time period indicated in this provision.

Table 4. Interim Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	32.5	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.197	--
Cadmium	µg/L	--	7.2
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.044.
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13.91	17.94
	lbs/day[1]	0.084	0.11
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	0.112
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.0007
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13.13	15.67
	lbs/day[1]	0.079	0.095
Selenium	µg/L	--	107
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.65
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	258.73	336.73
	lbs/day[1]	1.56	2.04

[1] Mass-based effluent limitations are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 725,000 gpd (0.725 MGD).

B. **Land Discharge Specifications**
[Not Applicable]

C. **Reclamation Specifications**
[Not Applicable]

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the Los Cerritos Channel:

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units.

2. Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation.

3. Surface water temperature to rise greater than $5^{o}F$ above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time the temperature be raised above 80^{0} F as a result of waste discharged.

4. Exceed total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Regional Water Board Resolution No. 2004-022, adopted on March 4, 2004. Resolution No. 2004-022, *Amendment to the Water Quality Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters Not Characteristic of Freshwater (including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries and Wetlands)* with the Beneficial Use designations for protection of "Aquatic Life". The ammonia Basin Plan amendment became effective on May 19, 2004.

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

6. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.

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

8. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.

9. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.

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

11. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.

12. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.

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

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

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

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

17. Create nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

18. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

B. **Groundwater Limitations**

[Not Applicable]

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. **Federal Standard Provisions**. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.

2. **Regional Water Board Standard Provisions**. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:

   a. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62 and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to: failure to comply with any condition of this Order; endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly-obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

   b. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.

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

   d. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318, 405, and 423 of the Federal CWA and amendments thereto.

   e. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.

   f. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.

   g. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.

h. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

1) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
2) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
3) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

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

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

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

l. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.

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

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

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

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

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

q. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months of planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

1) Name and general composition of the chemical,
2) Frequency of use,
3) Quantities to be used,
4) Proposed discharge concentrations, and
5) USEPA registration number, if applicable.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Regional Water Board Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the MRP shall prevail.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

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

b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as part of this Order and based on the results of the RPA.

c. This Order may be reopened and modified, to incorporate in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new MLs.

d. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as an update of an objective or the adoption of a TMDL for the Los Cerritos Channel

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

2. **Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

   a. **Chronic Toxicity Trigger and Monitoring Requirements.** The Order contains a chronic toxicity trigger defined as an exceedance of 1.0 TU_c in a critical life stage test for 100% effluent (the monthly median for chronic toxicity of 100% effluent shall not exceed, 1 TU_c in a critical life stage test). The Discharger shall monitor the effluent annually for chronic toxicity to determine the presence of chronic toxicity. If the chronic toxicity of the effluent exceeds 1.0 TU_c (defined in Section V.A of the MRP, Attachment E), the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated chronic toxicity testing, as required in Section V of the MRP, Attachment E.

   b. **Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.** The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected, and should include at a minimum:

      1) A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;

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

      3) If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor) (Section V of the MRP, Attachment E) provides references for the guidance manuals that should be used for performing TIEs).

3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plan**

   The Discharger shall submit, within 90 days of the effective date of this Order:

   a. An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G.

   b. A Best Management Practice Plan (BMPP) that includes 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 USEPA *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (EPA 833-B-93-004). In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material discharge to surface waters.

      The plans shall cover all areas of the facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge points (e.g., chemical storage areas); describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of storm water runoff and the

discharge of hazardous waste/material; and address the feasibility of containment and/or treatment of the storm water.

The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP and BMPP within 10 days of the approval by the Executive Officer. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.

4. **Compliance Schedules**

a. **Compliance Plan**

1) The interim limitations stipulated in Section IV.A.2.a of this Order for arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc shall be in effect for a period not to extend beyond November 12, 2009. Thereafter, the Discharger shall comply with the final effluent limitations specified for arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc in Section IV.A.1.a of this Order.

2) The Discharger shall develop and submit, within 1 year of the effective date of this Order a compliance plan that will identify the measures that will be taken to reduce the concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc in their discharge. This plan must evaluate options to achieve compliance with the final effluent limitations for arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc within the deadline specified above.

3) The Discharger shall submit annual reports to describe the progress of studies and or actions undertaken to reduce arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc in the effluent, and to achieve compliance with the limitations in this Order by the deadline specified above. The Regional Water Board shall receive the first annual progress report at the same time the annual summary report is due, as required in Section X.C.4 of the MRP (Attachment E).

b. **Pollutant Minimization Plan (PMP)**

1) The Discharger shall develop a PMP to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentrations at or below the effluent limitations specified in Final Effluent Limitations Section IV.A.1.a of this Order. The PMP shall include, but not limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Water Board:

(a) Annual review and quarterly monitoring of the potential sources of priority pollutants;

(b) Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining effluent concentrations at or below the effluent limitation;

(c) Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures consistent with the control strategy;

(d) An annual status report that shall be sent to the Regional Water Board at the same time the annual summary report is submitted in accordance with Section X.D of the MRP (Attachment E), and include:

(i) All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;

(ii) A list of potential sources of priority pollutant(s);

(iii) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy;

(iv) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

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

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

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

[Not Applicable]

7. **Other Special Provisions**

[Not Applicable]

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

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

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

C. **Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median**
In determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order); and

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

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

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

E. **Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)**
If the average of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). The average of daily discharges over the calendar month that exceeds the AMEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that month only. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. **Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)**
   If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

G. **Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation**
   If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

H. **Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation**
   If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

Daily Discharge: Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

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

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

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL): the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant.

µg/L: micrograms per Liter

mg/L: milligrams per Liter

MGD: million gallons per day

Six-month Median Effluent Limitation: the highest allowable moving median of all daily discharges for any 180-day period.

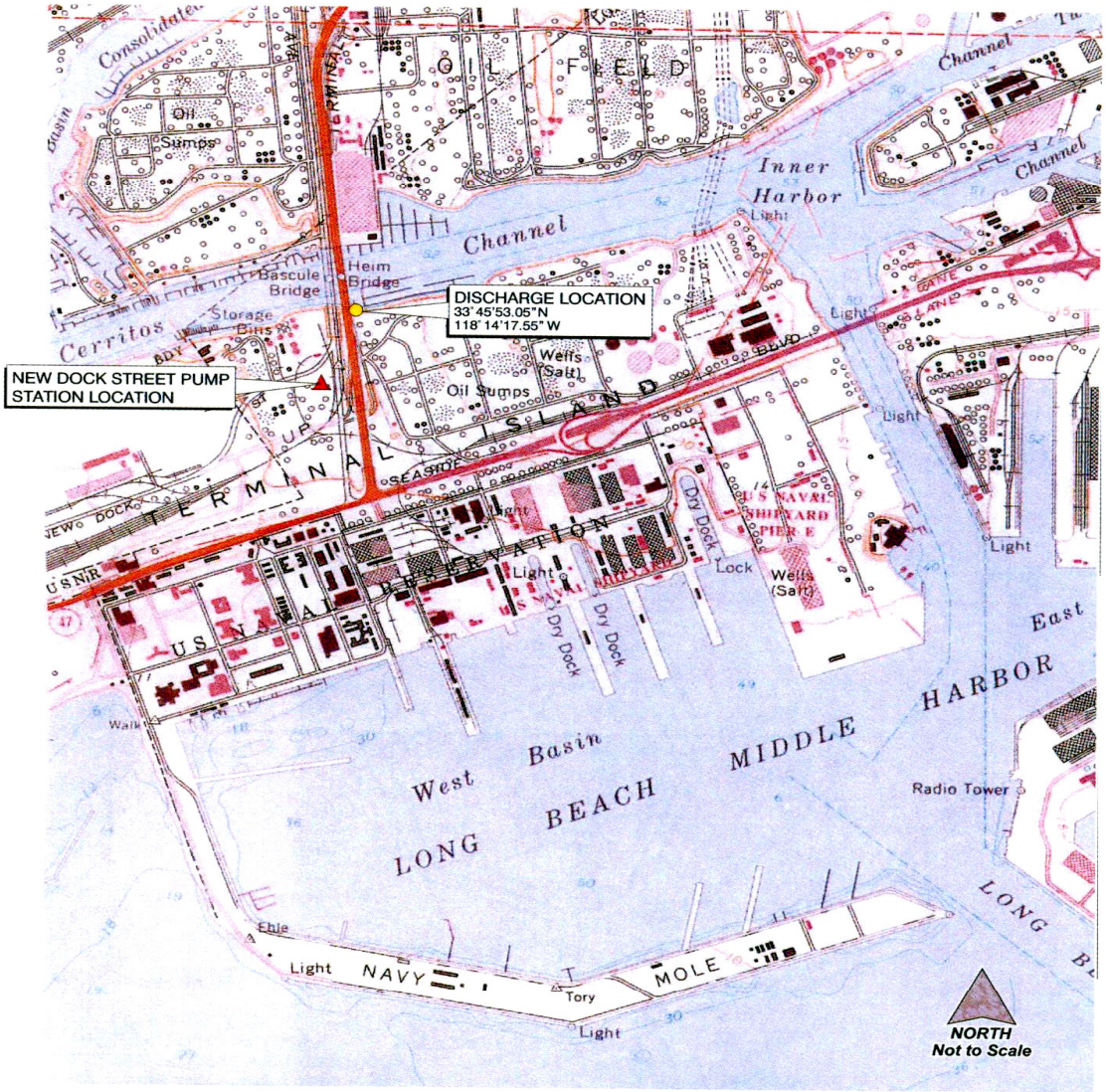
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties*
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 ℃
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
Discharger	Port of Los Angeles
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	New Dock Street Pump Station
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC_{15}	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC_{25}	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC_{40}	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC_{50}	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works

QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California*
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (*Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)*
SMR	Self Monitoring Reports
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
Thermal Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California*
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU_c	Chronic Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

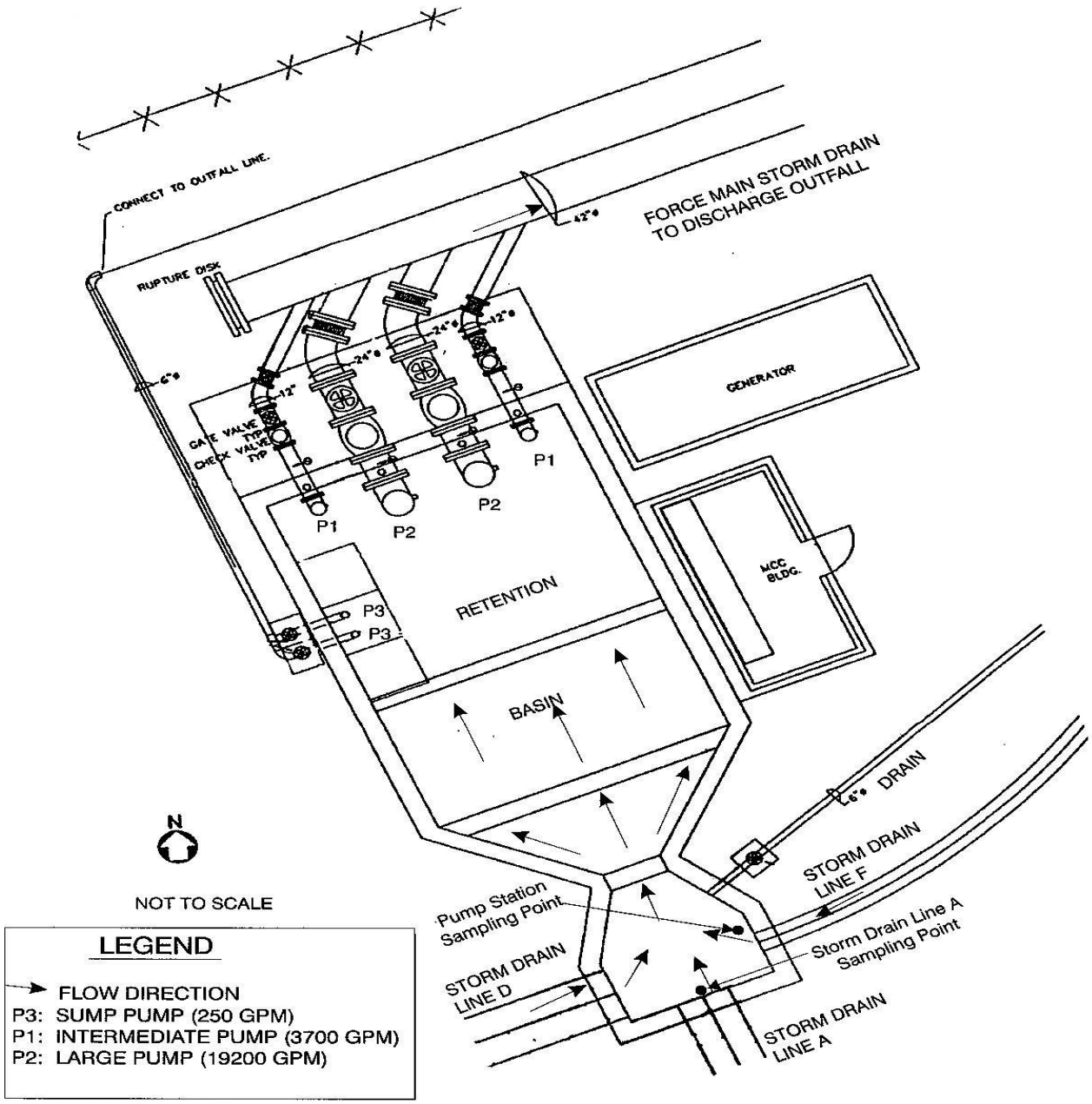
ATTACHMENT B – TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

NEW DOCK STREET PUMP STATION



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC

LAYOUT OF NEW DOCK STREET PUMP STATION AND ASSOCIATED STORM DRAINS PLAN VIEW



ATTACHMENT D – FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the CWC and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [*40 CFR §122.41(a)*].

2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(1)*].

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(c)*].

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [*40 CFR §122.41(d)*].

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(e)*].

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [*40 CFR §122.41(g)*].

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations [*40 CFR §122.5(c)*].

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [*40 CFR §122.41(i)*] [*CWC 13383(c)*]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(1)*];

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(2)*];

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(3)*];

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(4)*].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(i)*].

   b. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(ii)*].

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 and I.G.5 below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(2)*].

3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)*]:

   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(A)*];

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

prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(B)*]; and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(C)*].

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(ii)*].

5. Notice

a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(i)*].

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(ii)*].

H. **Upset**

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(1)*].

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph H.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(2)*].

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)*]:

a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iii)*]; and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iv)*].

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(4)*].

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition [*40 CFR §122.41(f)*].

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit [*40 CFR §122.41(b)*].

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(3)*] [*40 CFR §122.61*].

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(1)*].

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(4)*] [*40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv)*].

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(2)*].

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(i)*];

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(ii)*];

3. The date(s) analyses were performed [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iii)*];

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iv)*];

5. The analytical techniques or methods used [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(v)*]; and

6. The results of such analyses [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(vi)*].

C. **Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [*40 CFR §122.7(b)*]:**

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [*40 CFR §122.7(b)(1)*]; and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [*40 CFR §122.7(b)(2)*].

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(h)*] [*CWC 13267*].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with paragraph (2.) and (3.) of this provision [*40 CFR §122.41(k)*].

2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

   a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)*];

   b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(2)*]; or

c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(3)*].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (b) of this provision, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (2.) of this provision [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(1)*];

   b. The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(2)*]; and

   c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(3)*].

4. If an authorization under paragraph (3.) of this provision is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (3.) of this provision must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR §122.22(c)].

5. Any person signing a document under paragraph (2.) or (3.) of this provision shall make the following certification:

   "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations" [*40 CFR §122.22(d)*].

C. **Monitoring Reports**

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the MRP in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)*].

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or SWRCB for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(i)*].

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii)*].

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(iii)*].

D. **Compliance Schedules**

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(5)*].

E. **Twenty-Four Hour Reporting**

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(i)*].

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)*]:

   a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)*].

   b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)*].

   c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)*].

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(iii)*].

F. **Planned Changes**

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)*]:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b) [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(i)*]; or

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(ii)*].

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(iii)*].

G. **Anticipated Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or SWRCB of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(2)].*

H. **Other Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting E.3, E.4, and E.5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(7)*].

I. **Other Information**

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(8)*].

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307,

308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(2)*] [*CWC 13385 and 13387*].

B. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(3)*].

C. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(5)*].

D. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [*40 CFR §122.41(k)(2)*].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [*40 CFR §122.42(a)*]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)*]:

   a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(i)*];

   b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(ii)*];

c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iii)*]; or

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iv)*].

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)*]:

a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(i)*];

b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(ii)*];

c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iii)*]; or

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iv)*].

B. **Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following [*40 CFR §122.42(b)*]:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants [*40 CFR §122.42(b)(1)*]; and

2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order [*40 CFR §122.42(b)(2)*].

Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW [*40 CFR §122.42(b)(3)*].

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) CI NO. 7856

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR §122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for the point of discharge (Discharge Point No. 001 [Latitude 33° 45' 53", Longitude 118° 14' 17"]) and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

B. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.

C. This Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.

D. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR §§ 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 14, 1999); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

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

F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP".

G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

   1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or

   2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or,

   3. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

Current MLs (Attachment H) are those published by the State Water 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.

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

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

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment H;

2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 14, 1999);

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

4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment H, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,

5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the U.S. EPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Regional Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR §136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.

J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.C shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

M. When requested by the Board or EPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

N. For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.

O. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:

1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and

3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

P. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
001	M-001	Final Effluent: At a point after water leave the Pump Station at a location representative of the final effluent, prior to discharge in the Los Cerritos Channel (Longitude 33º 45' 45"N, Latitude 118º 14' 25"W).
--	R-001	Receiving Water: 50 feet upstream of Discharge Point No. 001
--	R-002	Receiving Water: 50 feet downstream of Discharge Point No. 001

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

[Not Applicable]

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location M-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the storm water runoff and groundwater infiltration at M-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Parameter[1]	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency[2]
Total Waste Flow	gal/day	--	Daily
Temperature	°F	Grab	Quarterly
pH[3]	SU	Grab	Quarterly
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Quarterly
BOD	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	Quarterly
Sulfides	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Detergents as methylene blue active substances (MBAS)	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Phenols	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	

Parameter[1]	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency[2]
Phenols, Chlorinated	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Benzene[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Toluene[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Ethylbenzene[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Trichloroethylene[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Ethylene Dibromide[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Carbon Tetrachloride[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Tetrachloroethylene[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Xylene	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
1,1-Dichloroethane[4] (1,1-DCA)	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly[5]
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
1,2-Dichloroethane[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
1,1-Dichloroethylene[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Vinyl Chloride[4]	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (C5 – C14)	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Arsenic, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Cadmium, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Copper, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Lead, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	

Parameter[1]	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency[2]
Mercury, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Selenium, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Silver, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Zinc, Total Recoverable[4]	µg/L	Grab	Monthly
	lbs/day[3]	Calculated	
Acute Toxicity[6]	% survival	Grab	Semiannually
Chronic Toxicity[6]	TU_c	Grab	Annually
Remaining Priority Pollutants[2, 4, 7]	µg/L	Grab	Annually

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

[2]Water samples shall be collected during a storm event during that month or quarter (for monthly sampling or for quarterly sampling, respectively). During periods of storm water discharge, samples shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of discharge.

[3]The mass emission (in lbs/day) for the discharge shall be calculated and reported using the reported concentration and the actual flow rate measured at the time of the discharge, using the formula:

lbs/day = 8.34 x C x Q

where:

C = actual measured concentration for a pollutant, in mg/L

Q = actual discharge flow rate in MGD

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

[4]Must analyze pH of the receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants at the discharge point where temperature is recorded.

[5] Monthly for the first year of the permit term, after which the frequency of analysis shall revert to Quarterly. If 1,1-DCA is detected, then the minimum monitoring frequency shall increase to once per discharge event until at least three consecutive test results are not detected, after which the frequency of analysis shall revert to monthly (for the first year) or Quarterly.

[6]For acute and chronic toxicity testing, refer to Section V of this Order.

[7]Priority pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.I of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order, and included as Attachment I.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Definition of Toxicity

1. Acute Toxicity:

Acute toxicity is a measure of primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be measured in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

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

b) No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

2. Chronic Toxicity:

Chronic toxicity measures a sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent or ambient waters compared to that of the control organisms. Chronic toxicity shall be measured in TU_c, where $TU_c = 100/NOEC$. 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.

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

B. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

2. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent 24-hour composite samples by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.

3. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish effluent. The method for topsmelt is found in USEPA's *Short-term Method for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, Third Edition, October 2002 (EPA/82-R-02-014) or more recent edition.

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

C. **Chronic Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program**

1. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

2. Test Species and Methods:

   a. The Discharger shall conduct critical life stage chronic toxicity tests on 24-hour composite 100 percent effluent samples in accordance with USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, October 2002 (EPA/21-R-02-013) or USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, Third Edition, October 2002, (EPA/821/R-02-014), or a more recent edition.

   b. The Discharger shall conduct tests as follows: with a vertebrate, an invertebrate, and a plant for the first three suites of tests. After the screening period, monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive species.

   c. Re-screening is required every 15 months. The Discharger shall re-screen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of re-screening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive then re-screening does not need to include more than one suite of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive or if there is ambiguity then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

   d. In brackish waters, the presence of chronic toxicity may be estimated as specified using West Coast marine organisms according to USEPA's *Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136), or a more recent edition.

D. **Quality Assurance**

1. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).

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

3. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control using culture water shall be used.

E. **Accelerated Monitoring and Initial Investigation TRE Trigger**

1. Special Provision VI.C.2.b of the Order requires the Discharger to develop and submit for approval an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan.

2. If the results of a toxicity test exceed the acute toxicity effluent limitations or chronic toxicity trigger (as defined below):

   Acute Toxicity:

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

   (b) No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

   Chronic Toxicity:

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

   then, the Discharger shall begin the investigation and evaluation as specified in the Dischargers's Initial Investigation TRE Workplan and begin accelerated monitoring by conducting six additional tests, approximately every 2 weeks, over a 12-week period. The samples shall be collected and the tests initiated no less than 7 days apart. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing acute or chronic toxicity test within 24 hours of the close of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of the receipt of the result.

3. If implementation of the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a temporary plant upset, etc.), then the Discharger may discontinue the Initial Investigation TRE and resume routine testing frequency.

4. The first step in the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan for downstream receiving water toxicity can be a toxicity test protocol designed to determine if the effluent from Discharge Point 001 causes or contributes to the measured downstream toxicity. If this first step TRE testing shows that the Discharge Point 001 effluent does not cause or contribute to downstream toxicity, using USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms,* Fourth Edition, October 2002 (EPA/821/R-02-013), or USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, Third Edition, October 2002, (EPA/821/R-02-014), *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) then a report on this testing shall be submitted to the Board and the Initial Investigation TRE will be considered to be completed. Routine testing in accordance with the MRP shall be continued thereafter.

F. **TRE/TIE Trigger**

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

   a. Acute Toxicity:

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

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

b. Chronic Toxicity

1) If the results of two of the six accelerated tests exceed 1.0 TU_c

then, the Discharger shall immediately implement the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) as described below.

G. **Steps in TRE and TIE Procedures**

1. Following a TRE trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE in accordance with the facility's Initial Investigation TRE workplan. At a minimum, the Discharger shall use USEPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. The Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 30 days of the trigger, which will include, but not be limited to:

   a. Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;

   b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity;

   c. Standards the Discharger will apply to consider the TRE complete and to return to normal sampling frequency; and,

   d. A schedule for these actions.

2. The following is a stepwise approach in conducting the TRE:

   a. Step 1 - Basic data collection. Data collected for the accelerated monitoring requirements may be used to conduct the TRE;

   b. Step 2 - Evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and the selection and use of in-plant process chemicals;

   c. Step 3 – If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements a TIE by employing all reasonable efforts and using currently available TIE methodologies. The Discharger shall use the USEPA acute and chronic manuals, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I)/EPA/600/R-96-054 (for marine), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III) as guidance. The objective of the TIE is to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity;

   d. Step 4 – Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options;

   e. Step 5 evaluates in-plant treatment options; and,

   f. Step 6 consists of confirmation once a toxicity control method has been implemented.

   Many recommended TRE elements parallel source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control program best management practices (BMPs). To prevent duplication of

efforts, evidence of implementation of these control measures may be sufficient to comply with TRE requirements. By requiring the first steps of a TRE to be accelerated testing and review of the facility's TRE workplan, a TRE may be ended in its early stages. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to the required level. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring indicates there is no longer toxicity (or six consecutive chronic toxicity test results are less than or equal to 1.0 TU_c or six consecutive acute toxicity test results are greater than 90% survival).

3. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required by this permit, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.

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

5. The Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Board will be based in part on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

H. **Reporting**

1. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month as required by this permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results and as TU_c for chronic toxicity test results with the self monitoring report (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.

2. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.

   a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.

   b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit or chronic toxicity limit or trigger.

3. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:

   a. Sample date(s);
   b. Test initiation date;
   c. Test species;
   d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
   e. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
   f. IC_{15}, IC_{25}, IC_{40} and IC_{50} values in percent effluent;
   g. TU_c values $\left(TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC} \right)$;

h. Mean percent mortality (+standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
i. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
j. IC25 value for reference toxicant test(s);
k. Any applicable charts; and
l. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

4. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary, which includes a summary table of toxicity data from all samples collected during that year.

The Discharger shall notify by telephone or electronically, this Regional Water Board of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

[Not Applicable]

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

[Not Applicable]

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER

A. Monitoring Location Upstream R-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Los Cerritos Channel at R-001 as follows:

Table E-3. Monitoring Requirements for R-001

Parameter[1]	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Temperature	˚F	Grab	Annually
pH[2]	SU	Grab	Annually
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Hardness ($CaCO_3$) [2]	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Priority Pollutants[2,3]	µg/L	Grab	Annually

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
[2] Must analyze pH and hardness of the receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants.
[3] Priority pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.I of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order, and included as Attachment I.

B. **Monitoring Location Downstream R-002**

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Los Cerritos Channel at R-002 as follows:

Table E-4. Monitoring Requirements for R-002

Parameter[1]	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Temperature	˚F	Grab	Annually
pH	SU	Grab	Annually
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Annually

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

C. **Visual Monitoring of Upstream and Downstream Receiving Water Sampling Points**

1. A visual observation station shall be established in the vicinity of the discharge point of the storm drain to the receiving water the Los Cerritos Channel.

2. General observations of the receiving water shall be made at each discharge point when discharges occur. During months of no discharge, the receiving water observations shall be made on a monthly basis. All receiving water observations shall be reported in the quarterly monitoring report. If no discharge occurred during the observation period, this shall be reported. Observations shall be descriptive where applicable, such that colors, approximate amounts, or types of materials are apparent. The following observations shall be made:

   a. Tidal stage, time, and date of monitoring
   b. Weather conditions
   c. Color of water
   d. Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable materials
   e. Extent of visible turbidity or color patches
   f. Direction of tidal flow
   g. Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water
   h. Presence and activity of California Least Tern and California Brown Pelican.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. **Storm Water Monitoring**

1. **Rainfall Monitoring**. The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month. This information shall be included in the monitoring report for that month.

2. **Visual Observation.** The Discharger shall make visual observations of all storm water discharge locations on at least one storm event per month that produces a significant storm water discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor. A “significant storm water discharge” is a continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of storm water for a minimum of 3 hours in a 12-hour period.

B. **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Best Management Practices Plan**

1. As required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an updated SWPPP and BMPP to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit

2. Annually the Discharger shall report the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP and BMPP required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order. The SWPPP and BMPP shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in wastewater and storm water discharged from the facility are addressed in the SWPPP and BMPP. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP and BMPP will be summarized in the annual report required under Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section X.C.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. **General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

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

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

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

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

5. The Discharger shall report the results of acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section V.H.

B. **Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)**

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.

2. The Discharger shall submit quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. Quarterly reports shall be due on May 1, August 1, November 1, and February 1 following each calendar quarter.

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

Table E-5 - Monitoring Periods

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On…	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
1 / day	**December 9, 2006**	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1 / month	**December 9, 2006**	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
1 / quarter	**Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) December 9, 2006**	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
1 / semiannual	**Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) December 9, 2006**	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	August 1 February 1
1 / year	**January 1 following (or on) December 9, 2006**	January 1 through December 31	March 1

4. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136.

5. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. Where applicable, the Discharger shall include results of receiving water observations.

6. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

7. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

8. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

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

C. **Other Reports**

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

   a. Initial Investigation TRE workplan

b. Updated SWPPP
c. Updated BMPP

2. The Discharger shall submit an annual PMP status report to the Regional Water Board in accordance with VI.C.4.b. of the Order.

3. As discussed in Section VI.C.4.a. of the Order, the Discharger shall submit within 1 year of the effective date of this permit a Compliance Plan.

4. By March 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain the following:

   a. Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year,

   b. A discussion on the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements,

   c. A report discussing the following: 1) operation/maintenance problems; 2) changes to the facility operations and activities; 3) potential discharge of the pollutants associated with the changes and how these changes are addressed in the BMPP; 3) calibration of flow meters or other equipment/device used to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations of this Order.

   d. A report on the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP and BMPP.

5. This Regional Water Board requires the Discharger to file with the Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:

   a. Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.

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

   c. Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.

   d. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

   This Regional Water Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events. Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the Discharger.

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Table F-11. Interim Effluent Limitations F-29

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in Section II of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	**4B191310001**
Discharger	**Port of Los Angeles**
Name of Facility	**New Dock Street Pump Station**
Facility Address	**New Dock Street / 151 Henry Ford Avenue**
	Terminal Island, California 90731
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	**Betsy Foley, Environmental Scientist, (310) 732-3975**
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	**Ralph G. Appy, Ph.D., Director of Environmental Management, (310) 732-7678**
Mailing Address	**425 S. Palos Verdes Street, San Pedro, California, 90733**
Billing Address	**Same as mailing address**
Type of Facility	**Pump Station**
Major or Minor Facility	**Minor**
Threat to Water Quality	**3**
Complexity	**B**
Pretreatment Program	**N**
Reclamation Requirements	**Not Applicable**
Facility Permitted Flow	**0.725 Million Gallons per Day (MGD)**
Facility Design Flow	**0.725 MGD**
Watershed	**LA-LB Harbor Watershed Management Area**
Receiving Water	**Los Cerritos Channel**
Receiving Water Type	**Coastal Waters**

A. The Port of Los Angeles (hereinafter POLA or Discharger) is the owner and operator of the New Dock Street Pump Station (hereinafter Pump Station or Facility).

B. The Facility discharges wastewater to the Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States and is currently regulated by Order No. 97-138 which was adopted on December 8, 1997, and expired on November 10, 2002. The terms of the existing Order automatically continued in effect after the permit expiration date.

C. POLA filed a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and applied for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on April 12, 2006.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Port of Los Angeles is the owner and operator of the New Dock Street Pump Station located at New Dock Street / 151 Henry Ford Avenue, Terminal Island, California. The Pump Station is designed to handle a discharge of approximately 725,000 gpd of treated water that consists of approximately 650,000 gpd of storm water runoff and 75,000 gpd of infiltrating groundwater. The water collected in the New Dock Street Pump Station is pumped via six (6) lift pumps into a 42-inch diameter force main and discharged into the Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States, within the Estuary.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

Storm water runoff and infiltrating groundwater are collected in the New Dock Street Pump Station through four drain lines. The tributary areas (basins) for the storm water runoff are bounded by the Matson Facility to the west, the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) to the south, the Terminal Island Freeway to the east, and the Port of Long Beach Parcel 1 (TOPCO) to the north. The total tributary area is estimated to encompass 53.3 acres and contains 24 storm drain inlets to the four drain line collection system.

The infiltrating groundwater discharge is from a French drain/slotted pipe (approximately 14,400 gpd) installed underneath the intersection of Henry Ford Avenue and New Dock Street and infiltration (approximately 60,000 gpd) along the storm drains. The extracted water from the French drain is conveyed via gravity flow to an underground vault and then discharges into storm drain Line A which directs the discharge to the New Dock Street Pump Station. In December 1996, 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) was detected in the groundwater flowing into the Pump Station. Since then, 1,1-DCA has been monitored in the effluent from storm drain Line A and the Pump Station. 1,1-DCA was not detected at either sampling locations (storm drain Line A and Pump Station) until the Second Quarter of 1998 and has been consistently found in water samples collected in both sampling locations. An investigation conducted during the Third Quarter 1998 and further evaluation of the drainage pattern and irrigation system determined that the water discharging into catch basin #19 was probably shallow groundwater that could be contributing the 1,1-DCA contamination in the groundwater flowing into the Pump Station. In December 2003, an aeration system was installed in the retention basin and is permitted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District [Permit No. F64128 (A/N 417520)]. The aeration system consists of two diffuser cells, one with 10 and one with 20 diffusers and air is provided by two 7.5 horse power blowers. Monitoring data reported during the First Quarter 2004 through First Quarter 2006, except Third Quarter 2004, indicated non-detect (ND) for 1,1-DCA with a method detection limit (MDL) of 0.40 µg/L.

Four drain lines carrying stormwater and infiltrating groundwater empty into the pump station. The pump station is divided into four cells. The first cell collects the water from the four drain lines. The water then gravity flows into a triangular shaped chamber before flowing into the 3rd cell, a 10ft x 20ft x 10ft retention basin equipped with an aeration system. From the retention basin, water flows through bar screens into the 4th cell, a 20ft x 20ft x 20ft holding basin. In the holding basin, the wastewater is pumped via six (6) lifting pumps (two 250 gallons per minute (gpm) sump pumps, two 3,700 gpm pumps, and two 19,200 gpm pumps) into the force main, where it is discharged into the Los Cerritos Channel. Low- and high-water sensors automatically control the pumps and each pump has a dedicated timer that records the total operating time.

B. **Discharge Points and Receiving Waters**

The Discharger proposes to discharge up to 0.725 MGD of wastewater from the Pump Station into the Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States via Discharge Point 001 (Latitude 33º 45' 53" N, Longitude 118º 14' 17" W).

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

Effluent limitations contained in Order No. 97-138 for discharges from Discharge Point No. 001 (Monitoring Location M-001) and representative self monitoring report (SMR) data from the term of the previous Order are summarized in Table F-2 below.

Table F-2 - Summary of Effluent Limitations (Order No. 97-138) and SMR Reporting Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation[1]		Monitoring Data From March 1999 – To December 2005[2]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Range of Reported Concentrations
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	20	30	2 – 70
	lbs/day	12.40	18.60	NR
Oil & Grease	mg/L	10	15	1 – 3
	lbs/day	6.20	9.30	NR
pH	SU	6.5 – 8.5		7.44 – 8.48
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	150	0.1 – 135
	lbs/day	31	93	NR
Arsenic	µg/L	--	50	2.03 – 32.5
Cadmium	µg/L	--	5	0.148 – 7.2
Chromium (Total Chromium)	µg/L	--	50	1.07 – 18.6
Copper	µg/L	--	1,000	0.428 – 14.8
Lead	µg/L	--	50	0.233 – 3.69
Mercury	µg/L	--	2	0.112
Selenium	µg/L	--	10	4.43 – 107
Silver	µg/L	--	50	0.471 – 1.74
Benzene	µg/L	--	1.0	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	--	0.5	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	--	5.0	1.3 – 13.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	--	0.5	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	--	6.0	ND
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	700	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	--	5.0	ND
Toluene	µg/L	--	150	ND
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	--	5.0	ND
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	--	0.5	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	5.0	ND
Ethylene Dibromide (1,2 dibromoethane)	µg/L	--	0.05	ND

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation[1]		Monitoring Data From March 1999 – To December 2005[2]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Range of Reported Concentrations
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	--	35	1 – 2.9
Methyl Blue Active Substances (MBAS) (Surfactants)	mg/L	--	0.5	0.21 – 1.4
	lbs/day	--	0.31	NR
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	ND
Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	--	1.0	ND
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	ND
Sulfides	mg/L	--	1.0	ND
	lbs/day	--	0.62	NR
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TRPH)	µg/L	--	100	1.0 - 2.2 (mg/L)
Turbidity	NTU	50	150	6.1 – 218
Xylene	µg/L	--	1,750	ND

[1] The existing permit specifies both dry and wet weather limits. The wet weather mass-based limitations are based upon a maximum daily flow of 650,000 gallons per day, and the dry weather mass-based limitations are based upon a maximum flow of 74,400 gallons per day. The dry weather limitations are used in the above table.

[2] Quarterly monitoring reports for the period from 1999 through 2005, did not indicate the distinction between dry and wet weather monitoring data. For compliance with the effluent limitations, the reported data were only compared with the dry weather effluent limits established in the existing permit.

[3] NR – Not Reported

[4] ND – Not Detected

D. Compliance Summary

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

Table F-3 - Summary of Compliance History

Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
3/29/1999	1st Quarter, 1999	Maximum	1,1-Dichloroethane	8.8	5	µg/L
3/29/1999	1st Quarter, 1999	Maximum	TRPH	2,200	100	µg/L
1/6/2000	4th Quarter, 1999	Maximum	1,1-Dichloroethane	6	5	µg/L
3/28/2000	1st Quarter, 2000	Maximum	1,1-Dichloroethane	5.5	5	µg/L
12/21/2000	4th Quarter, 2000	Maximum	BOD	70	20	mg/L
3/23/2001	1st Quarter, 2001	Maximum	1,1-Dichloroethane	13	5	µg/L
12/31/2002	4th Quarter, 2002	Maximum	BOD	22	20	mg/L
3/21/2003	1st Quarter, 2003	Maximum	1,1-Dichloroethane	5.4	5	µg/L
12/16/2003	4th Quarter, 2003	Maximum	MBAS	1.4	0.5	mg/L
3/18/2005	1st Quarter, 2005	Maximum	Selenium	52.3	10	µg/L

Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
6/3/2005	2nd Quarter, 2005	Maximum	Selenium	50.4	10	µg/L
6/3/2005	2nd Quarter, 2005	Maximum	BOD	23	20	mg/L
9/15/2005	3rd Quarter, 2005	Maximum	Selenium	107	10	µg/L
3/27/2002	1st Quarter, 2002	Maximum	Cadmium	7.2	5	µg/L

The following requirements have been incorporated into the permit if the discharger can not immediately meet the final effluent limitations: a) Interim limitations stipulated in the permit with a compliance schedule for priority pollutants, b) If the cause of the violations is not yet known or has been recently been discovered, the discharger will be required to develop and submit, at the earliest possible timeframe, a compliance plan that identify the measurers that will be taken to reduce the concentrations of pollutants. The plan must evaluate options to achieve compliance with the limitations in the permit. c) The Discharger will be required to submit annual reports to describe the progress of the studies and or actions undertaken to reduce pollutants in the effluent and to achieve compliance with final limitations. d) Discharger will be required to develop a Pollution Mitigation Plan to reduce all potential sources of priority pollutants.

In December 2003, an aeration system was installed to reduce the concentrations of 1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCA) and other pollutants. Further, monitoring data reported during the First Quarter 2004 through First Quarter 2006, except Third Quarter 2004, indicated non-detect (ND) for 1,1-DCA with a method detection limit (MDL) of 0.40 µg/L. Therefore, no interim effluent limitations was prescribed for 1,1-DCA.

E. **Planned Changes**
[Not Applicable]

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in Order No. R4-2006-0086 are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

Order No. R4-2006-0086 is issued pursuant to section 402 of the Federal CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the CWC. It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC for discharges that are not subject to regulation under CWA section 402.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

This action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the CWC.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin Plan (hereinafter Basin Plan) that designates

beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63 requires that, with certain exceptions, the Regional Water Board assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. The executive summary from the October 2004 Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board Watershed Management Initiative Chapter was referenced in determining the applicable beneficial uses of the receiving water. The Los Cerritos Channel is included in "all other inner areas" of the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor. Beneficial uses applicable to the Los Cerritos Channel are as follows:

Table F-4. Discharge Points, Receiving Waters, and Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	**Los Cerritos Channel**	Existing: Industrial Service Supply, Navigation, Water Contact Recreation, Non-contact Water Recreation, Commercial and Sport Fishing, Estuarine Habitat, Marine Habitat, Wildlife Habitat, Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species, Migration of Aquatic Organisms, Spawning, Reproduction, and /or Early Development, and Shellfish Harvesting.

2. **Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment.** The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Table 3-1 through Table 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were adopted on March 4, 2004, by the Regional Water Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2004-022, *Amendment to the Water Quality Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters Not Characteristic of Freshwater (including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries and Wetlands)* with the Beneficial Use designations for protection of "Aquatic Life". The ammonia Basin Plan amendment became effective on May 19, 2004.

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

4. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, which was amended on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999, and the CTR on May 18, 2000, which was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules include water quality criteria for priority pollutants and are applicable to this discharge. The provision for compliance schedules sunsets on May 18, 2005.

5. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Boards in their basin plans, with the exception of the provision on alternate test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternate test procedures provision was effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000. The SIP includes procedures for determining the

need for and calculating water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs), and requires Dischargers to submit data sufficient to do so. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, was approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on May 31, 2005, and the USEPA approved it on July 13, 2005. The CTR's Compliance Schedule provisions sunseted on May 17, 2005. After this date, the provisions of the SIP allow for Compliance Schedules not to exceed five years from permit issuance or May 17, 2010, whichever is sooner.

6. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal antidegradation policy. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality is maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. As discussed in detail in this Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR §131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR §122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. Some effluent limitations from Order No. 97-138 have been revised or removed due to new information or data provided by the Discharger. The removal of these effluent limitations is explained in this Fact Sheet and is in accordance with State and federal anti-backsliding regulations.

8. **Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.** Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

9. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised State and Tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR 131.21, 65 FR 24641, April 27, 2000). Under USEPA's new regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

D. **Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List**

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Regional Water Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs that will specify WLAs for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The USEPA approved the State's 2002 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on July 25, 2003. Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2002 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The 2002 State Water Board's California 303(d) List includes the Los Cerritos Channel. The pollutants of concern, detected in the water column, in the sediment, and in the fish tissue, include: ammonia, chlordane, copper, high coliform count, lead, and zinc. To date no TMDLs have been developed; therefore, no conditions in the proposed Order are based on TMDLs.

E. **Other Plans, Polices and Regulations**

[Not Applicable]

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source discharges to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations; and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations: 40 CFR §122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR §122.44(d) requires that permits include WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where numeric water quality objectives have not been established, three options exist to protect water quality: 1) 40 CFR §122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a); 2) proposed State criteria or a State policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information may be used; or 3) an indicator parameter may be established.

The CWA requires that any pollutant that may be discharged by a point source in quantities of concern must be regulated through an NPDES permit. Further, the NPDES regulations require regulation of any pollutant that 1) causes; 2) has the reasonable potential to cause; or 3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality criteria or objective.

Pollutants of Concern

The existing Order No. 97-138 established effluent limitations for a number of pollutants believed to be present in the discharge from the New Dock Street Pump Station effluent. The existing Order No. 97-138 also prescribed separate effluent limitations for each dry-weather (infiltrating groundwater), and for storm water discharge. The infiltrating groundwater and storm water commingles in the retention basin and the treatment system prior to discharge into the Cerritos Channel. Thus, this permit (Order No. R4-2006-0086) established effluent limitations for the combined infiltrating groundwater and storm water discharge. This permit carries over effluent limitations for certain pollutants regulated in Order No. 97-138, and is consistent with anti-backsliding regulations.

Effluent limitations for Discharge Point No. 001 in Order No. 97-138 were established for TSS, turbidity, BOD, oil & grease, settleable solids, sulfides, methylene blue active substances (MBAS), phenols, phenolic compounds (chlorinated), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, ethylene dibromide, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, selenium, silver, total petroleum hydrocarbons, and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). Because of the nature of discharge (i.e., infiltrating groundwater and storm water), these pollutants may be present in the wastewater and are considered pollutants of concern.

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. 40 CFR §122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following

conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if in establishing technology-based permit limitation on a case-by-case basis limitation based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production. The limitations, however, must ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment.

In Order No. 97-138, mass-based effluent limitations were established for both dry and wet weather discharges. The mass limitations were based on the daily flow of 74,400 gpd for infiltrating groundwater, and 650,000 gpd for storm water discharge. Because the storm water and infiltrating groundwater flow are combined in the retention basin, and a single set of effluent limitations has been established for the discharge, the mass-based effluent limitations were calculated based on the combined flow of 724,400 gallons per day in this Order No. R4-2006-0086.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

The discharge prohibitions are based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, CWC, and previous permit provisions, and are consistent with the requirements set for other discharges regulated by NPDES permit to the Los Cerritos Channel.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls:

a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional pollutants.

b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.

c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the "cost reasonableness" of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT.

d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA requires EPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR §125.3 of the NPDES regulations authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs

are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR §125.3.

2. **Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

No ELGs are applicable to the groundwater and storm water runoff collected at the facility.

This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on best professional judgement (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR § 125.3. The Order will carry over the effluent limitations from the previous Order for oil and grease, BOD, settleable solids, phenolic compounds (chlorinated), methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), sulfides, and total petroleum hydrocarbons. These limitations were determined on a case-by-case basis and are similar to those established for similar facilities within the Los Angeles Region. Further, they continue to be appropriate for this facility. The maximum daily effluent limitations for total suspended solids and turbidity have been revised to be consistent with Orders authorizing similar discharges (i.e., storm water, groundwater) recently adopted by the Regional Water Board.

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

Table F-5. Revised Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Order No. 97-138		Order No. R4-2006-0086	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
TSS	mg/L	50	150	50	75
Turbidity	mg/L	50	150	50	75

The technology-based effluent limitations for Order No. R4-2006-0086 are summarized in Table F-6.

Table F-6. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limitations
Discharge Point No. 001

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	**Maximum Daily**
TSS	Mg/L	50	75
Turbidity	NTU	50	75
BOD	mg/L	20	30
Oil & Grease	mg/L	10	15
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.30
Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	--	35
Sulfides	mg/L	--	1
Phenolic Compounds (chlorinated)	µg/L	--	1
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	µg/L	--	100

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

As specified in 40 CFR §122.44(d)(1)(i), permits are required to include WQBELs for pollutants (including toxicity) that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard. The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR. The specific procedures for determining reasonable potential for discharges from the New Dock Street Pump Station, and if necessary for calculating WQBELs, are contained in the SIP.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

As noted in Section II of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements, the Regional Water Board adopted a Basin Plan that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to the Los Cerritos Channel are summarized in Section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water.

Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to the Los Cerritos Channel. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with 40 CFR § 131.38(c)(3), freshwater criteria apply at salinities of 1 part per thousand (ppt) and below at locations where this occurs 95 percent or more of the time. The Regional Water Board determined that because the discharge is within the estuary, saltwater CTR criteria are applicable. The CTR criteria for saltwater or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of the Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States that receives the discharge.

Table F-7 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for CTR priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent or receiving water. These criteria were used in conducting the RPA for Order No. R4-2006-0086.

Table F-7. Applicable Water Quality Criteria

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria					
			Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
			Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Water & Organisms	Organisms Only
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
1	Antimony	4300	N/A[1]				N/A[1]	4300
2	Arsenic	36.00			69.00	36.00		--
3	Beryllium	--			--	--		Narrative
4	Cadmium	9.36			42.25	9.36		Narrative
5a	Chromium (III)	--			--	--		Narrative
5b	Chromium (VI)	50.35			1,107.75	50.35		Narrative
6	Copper	3.73			5.78	3.73		--
7	Lead	8.52			220.82	8.52		Narrative
8	Mercury	0.051			Reserved	Reserved		0.051
9	Nickel	8.28			74.75	8.28		4,600
10	Selenium	71.14			290.58	71.14		Narrative
11	Silver	2.24			2.24	--		--
12	Thallium	6.3			--	--		6.3
13	Zinc	85.62			95.14	85.62		--
15	Asbestos	--			--	--		--
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	--			--	--		--
36	Methylene Chloride	1,600			--	--		1,600
39	Toluene	200,000			--	--		200,000
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5.9			--	--		5.9
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5,200			--	--		5,200

[1] "N/A" indicates the receiving water body is not characterized as freshwater, nor are the water quality criteria for the protection of human health for the consumption of water and organisms applicable.

3. **Determining the Need for WQBELs**

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducts a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. The Regional Water Board analyzes effluent and receiving water data provided by the Discharger and identifies the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) and the maximum background concentration (B) in the receiving water for each constituent. To determine reasonable potential, the MEC and the B are then compared with the applicable water quality objectives (C) outlined in the CTR, NTR, as well as the Basin Plan. For all pollutants that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers water quality criteria from the CTR and NTR, and when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan.

Section 1.3 of the SIP provides the procedures for determining reasonable potential to exceed applicable water quality criteria and objectives. The SIP specifies three triggers to complete a RPA:

1) Trigger 1 – If the MEC ≥ C, a limitation is needed.

2) Trigger 2 – If the background concentration (B) > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limitation is needed.

3) Trigger 3 – If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, etc. indicates that a WQBEL is required.

Sufficient effluent and receiving water data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Regional Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

Sufficient effluent data is available for the New Dock Street Pump Station to complete a RPA for the priority pollutants. A RPA was performed for the priority pollutants regulated in the CTR for which data are available. Quarterly effluent data for storm water and infiltrating groundwater discharge through Discharge Point No. 001 are available from the 1st, 3rd, and 4th quarter of 1999, 1st, 2nd, and 4th quarter of 2001, and all of 2000, and 2002-2005. Based on the RPA, the pollutants that showed reasonable potential are arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc. Refer to Attachment J for a summary of the RPA and associated effluent limitation calculations.

Section 1.3 of the SIP provides the procedures for determining reasonable potential if a pollutant has other information available to determine if a WQBEL is required to protect beneficial uses. 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) has consistently been found in the storm drain line and pump station wastewater samples, prior to the installation of the aeration treatment system. Therefore, 1,1-DCA has been determined to have reasonable potential to be present in the effluent and the effluent limitation from the existing permit was carried over in this Order No. R4-2006-0086.

Pursuant to State and federal anti-backsliding regulations and based on new data submitted by the Discharger to the Regional Water Board, WQBELs established in Order No. 97-138 for phenols, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ethylene dibromide, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, chromium, lead, and silver have been removed because the data indicates that the discharge no longer demonstrates reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria, as determined by the procedures in Section 1.3 of the SIP. However, the Discharger is required to continue to monitor these pollutants for future evaluation of reasonable potential.

Total chromium measures the combined levels of trivalent chromium (chromium III) and hexavalent chromium (chromium VI). Chromium (III) occurs naturally in the environment and is an essential nutrient, while chromium (VI) is generally produced by industrial processes, such as chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preserving. Because chromium VI is more toxic than the chromium III form, and total chromium typically captures the naturally occurring chromium III form, reasonable

potential for chromium VI was evaluated instead of total chromium. Chromium VI will better indicate the toxicity of the effluent. The existing effluent limitation for total chromium was not exceeded, and chromium VI did not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed state water quality standards, and therefore the effluent limitation in Order No. 97-138 was not carried over and a CTR-based WQBEL was not established for chromium VI. However, the Discharger is required to monitor chromium (III) and chromium (VI) for future evaluation of reasonable potential.

Table F-8. Summary Reasonable Potential Analysis

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria	Max Effluent Conc.	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc.	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
		(C)	(MEC)	(B)		
1	Antimony	4300	6.81	5.75	No	MEC<C & B<=C
2	Arsenic	36.00	32.5	54.6	Yes	B>C & pollutant detected in effluent
3	Beryllium	No Criteria	0.0015	0.00031	No	No Criteria
4	Cadmium	9.36	7.2	10.7	Yes	MEC>=C
5a	Chromium (III)	--	0.0106	0.0149	No	No Criteria
5b	Chromium (VI)	50.35	20	12.7	No	Effluent ND, MDL>C & B>C
6	Copper	3.73	14.8	23.2	Yes	MEC>=C
7	Lead	8.52	3.69	2.73	No	MEC<C & B<=C
8	Mercury	0.051	0.112	0.114	Yes	MEC>=C
9	Nickel	8.28	14.2	25.5	Yes	MEC>=C
10	Selenium	71.14	107	190	Yes	MEC>=C
11	Silver	2.24	1.74	1.46	No	MEC<C & B<=C
12	Thallium	6.3	3.5	1.06	No	MEC<C & B<=C
13	Zinc	85.62	495	86.5	Yes	MEC>=C
15	Asbestos	No Criteria	No Data	0.4	No	No Criteria
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	No Criteria	13	20	No	No Criteria
36	Methylene Chloride	1,600	15	2.6	No	MEC<C & B is ND
39	Toluene	200,000	0.35	1.3	No	MEC<C & B<=C
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	5.9	1	1.0	No	MEC<C & B is ND
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5,200	3.9	3.9	No	MEC<C & B is ND

In addition to the CTR WQBELs, Order No. R4-2006-0086 carries over the effluent limitation from Order No. 97-138 for xylene.

4. **WQBEL Calculations**

a. If a reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one or more of the three procedures contained in Section 1.4 of the SIP. These procedures include:

(1) If applicable and available, use of the wasteload allocation (WLA) established as part of a total maximum daily load (TMDL).
(2) Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).
(3) Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Regional Water Board.

b. Water quality-based effluent limitations (final) for arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc are based on monitoring results and were developed following the procedure based on the steady-state model, available in Section 1.4 of the SIP.

c. Since many of the streams in the Region have minimal upstream flows, mixing zones and dilution credits are usually not appropriate. Therefore, in this tentative Order, no dilution credit is being allowed. However, in accordance with the reopener provision in Section VI.C.1.e in the tentative Order, this Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger of adequate information to establish appropriate dilution credits or a mixing zone, as determined by the Regional Water Board.

d. WQBELs Calculation Example

Using nickel as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order. The tables in Attachment I summarize the development and calculation of all WQBELs for this Order using the process described below.

Concentration-Based Effluent Limitations

A set of AMEL and MDEL values are calculated separately, one set for the protection of aquatic life and the other for the protection of human health. The AMEL and MDEL limitations for aquatic life and human health are compared, and the most restrictive AMEL and the most restrictive MDEL are selected as the WQBELs.

Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL:

Step 1: For each constituent requiring an effluent limit identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criteria determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

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

Where C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators. In this Order a hardness value of 75 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$) was used for development of hardness-dependant criteria, and a pH of 7.9 was used for pH-dependant criteria.

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

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

ECA = C

For nickel the applicable water quality criteria are (reference Table F-6):

ECA_{acute}= 74.75 µg/L
$ECA_{chronic}$= 8.28 µg/L

Step 2: For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

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

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

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

For nickel, the following data was used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

No. of Samples	CV	ECA Multiplier$_{acute\ 99}$	ECA Multiplier$_{chronic\ 99}$
21	0.63	0.31	0.51

LTA_{acute} = 74.75 µg/L x 0.31 = 23.17 µg/L

$LTA_{chronic}$ = 8.28 µg/L x 0.51 = 4.22 µg/L

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

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

For nickel, the most limiting LTA was the $LTA_{chronic}$

LTA = 4.22 µg/L

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMELs) and Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDELs). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the

LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

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

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

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

For nickel, the following data was used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for aquatic life protection using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	$Multiplier_{MDEL\ 99}$	$Multiplier_{AMEL\ 95}$
4	0.63	3.26	1.58

$$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = 4.22 \times 1.58 = 6.67\ \mu g/L$$

$$MDEL_{aquatic\ life} = 4.22 \times 3.26 = 13.76\ \mu g/L$$

Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:

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

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

For nickel:

$$AMEL_{human\ health} = 4{,}600\ \mu g/L$$

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

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

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

$$MDEL_{human\ health} = 4{,}600\ \mu g/L \times 2.06 = 9{,}476\ \mu g/L$$

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	$Multiplier_{MDEL\ 99}$	$Multiplier_{AMEL\ 95}$	Ratio
4	0.63	3.26	1.58	2.06

Step 7: Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health as the water-quality based effluent limitation for the Order.

For nickel:

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$	$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$	$AMEL_{human\ health}$	$MDEL_{human\ health}$
6.71 µg/L	13.80 µg/L	4,600 µg/L	9,476 µg/L

The lowest (most restrictive) effluent limitations are based on aquatic toxicity and were incorporated into this Order. For arsenic, cadmium, copper, selenium, and zinc there are no human health criteria; therefore, the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life criteria are established as the WQBELs. However, the calculated MDEL (66.04 µg/L) for arsenic was higher than the existing limit, therefore, the existing limit (50 µg/L) was used as MDEL in this permit. In addition, the calculated AMEL (7.68 µg/L and 55.37 µg/L) and MDEL (15.32 µg/L and 124.07 µg/L) for cadmium and selenium, respectively, were also higher than the existing limits (cadmium – 5 µg/L and selenium - 10 µg/L), thus the existing limits for these parameters were used in this permit. These limitations will be protective of aquatic life. For mercury, there are no aquatic life criteria; therefore, the AMEL and MDEL based on the human health criteria are established as the WQBELs.

5. **WQBELs based on Basin Plan Objectives**

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in Order No. R4-2006-0086. Order No. 97-138 established an effluent limitation for methylene blue active substance (MBAS) based on the requirements of the Basin Plan. Order No. R4-2006-0086 carries over the maximum daily effluent limitation of 0.5 mg/L based on the Basin Plan.

The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters and references the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan, a maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F is included in the proposed permit.

6. **Final WQBELs**

Summaries of the water quality-based effluent limitations are described in Table F-8.

Table F-9. Summary of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	SU	--	--	--	6.5	8.5
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	22.98	--	50[1]	--	--
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	5[1]	--	--
Copper , Total Recoverable	µg/L	3.06	--	5.78	--	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	--	0.102	--	--
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.71	--	13.80	--	--
Selenium , Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	10[1]	--	--
Zinc , Total Recoverable	µg/L	31.30	--	95.14	--	--
Methylene Blue Active Substance (MBAS)	mg/L	--	--	0.5	--	--
Temperature	ºF	--	--	--	--	86
Xylene	µg/L	--	--	1,750	--	--

[1] Based on the existing permit limits.

7. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative "no toxics in toxic amounts" criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. In accordance with the Basin Plan, in which the acute toxicity objective for discharges dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test having less than 70% survival. The existing Order does not contain acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements. To be consistent with Basin Plan requirements, this Order will include acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements.

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

The discharges from Discharge Point No. 001 could contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. However, no chronic toxicity data are available for the discharge. Therefore, in accordance with the SIP, the Discharger will be required to conduct chronic toxicity testing in order to determine reasonable potential and establish WQBELs as necessary. In addition, the Order establishes thresholds that when exceeded requires the Discharger to conduct accelerated toxicity testing and/or conduct toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) and toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) studies.

D. Final Effluent Limitations

Section 402(o) of the CWA and 40 CFR § 122.44(l) require that effluent limitations or conditions in reissued Orders be at least as stringent as those in the existing Orders based on the submitted sampling data. Effluent limitations for BOD, oil & grease, settleable solids, total suspended solids, turbidity, methyl tertiary butyl ether, sulfides, phenolic compounds (chlorinated), and total petroleum hydrocarbons are technology-based and have been carried over from Order No. 97-138. The Regional Water Board has determined that these numeric effluent limitations continue to be applicable to the Facility and that backsliding is not appropriate.

Maximum daily and average monthly WQBELs for the parameters with reasonable potential are included for cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc. The maximum daily effluent limitation for arsenic (50 µg/L) will be carried over from Order No. 97-138 because it is more stringent than the WQBEL (66.04 µg/L). The calculated average monthly WQBEL for arsenic will be used in Order No. R4-2006-0086 Effluent limitations for pH and temperature have been revised to reflect WQO changes in the Basin Plan and Thermal Plan. The effluent

limitation for methylene blue active substances has been carried over from the previous permit, and is based on the Basin Plan. The WQBEL for xylene remain applicable to the discharge and has been carried over from the previous permit. No effluent limitations were prescribed for parameters that did not show reasonable potential but these parameters will be monitored in accordance with the SIP.

1,1-dichloroethane is a pollutant of concern as established in IV.C.3. (determining the need for WQBELs). Therefore the effluent limitation established in Order No. 97-138 will be carried over into Order No. R4-2006-0086.

1. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

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

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

In Order No. 97-138, effluent limitations were established for both dry and wet weather discharges. The concentration limitations for TSS, BOD, and oil & grease were the same for both dry and wet weather limitations, however the mass limitations were different. The mass limitations were based upon a daily flow of 74,400 gallons per day for dry weather discharge, and 650,000 gallons per day for wet weather discharge. Because the flow of storm water and dry weather flows are combined, and a single set of effluent limitations have been established in Order No. R4-2006-0086, two separate effluent flow limitations are not appropriate for the combined discharge. Thus, mass-based effluent limitations have been calculated in Order No. R4-2006-0086 using a single flow value of 725,000 gallons per day based on the maximum flow reported in the ROWD.

Table F-10. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	Mg/L	20	--	30	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	128.93	--	181.40	--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	--	15	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	60.47	--	90.70	--	--	
pH	SU	--	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	--	75	--	--	E, BPJ
	Lbs/day	302.32	--	453.47	--	--	
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	22.98	--	50	--	--	CTR, E
	Lbs/day	0.14	--	0.302	--	--	
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	5	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	--	--	0.030	--	--	
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	3.06	--	5.78	--	--	CTR
	Lbs/day	0.019	--	0.035	--	--	
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	--	0.102	--	--	CTR
	Lbs/day	0.00031	--	0.00062	--	--	
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.71	--	13.8	--	--	CTR
	Lbs/day	0.041	--	0.083	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	10	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	--	--	0.061	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	31.28	--	95.14	--	--	CTR
	Lbs/day	0.19	--	0.58	--	--	
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	--	--	5	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	--	--	0.03	--	--	
Methyl Tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	--	--	35	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	--	--	0.21	--	--	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	--	--	0.5	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	--	--	3.02	--	--	
Phenols, Chlorinated	µg/L	--	--	1	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	--	--	0.006	--	--	
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.3	--	--	E
Sulfides	mg/L	--	--	1	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	--	--	6.04	--	--	
Temperature	ºF	--	--	--	--	86	TP
Total Petroleum-based hydrocarbons (C5 - C14)	µg/L	--	--	100	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	--	--	0.605	--	--	
Turbidity	NTU	50	--	75	--	--	E, BPJ
Xylene	µg/L	--	--	1,750	--	--	E
	Lbs/day	--	--	10.58	--	--	
Acute Toxicity	% survival	--	--	[3]	--	--	BP

[1] Mass-based effluent limitations based on a discharge rate of 724,400 gallons per day (gpd).
[2] BP=Basin Plan; TP=Thermal Plan; E=Existing Permit; BPJ=Best Professional Judgment; CTR=California Toxics Rule.
[3] The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in 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.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations

Based on effluent monitoring data submitted by the Discharger, a comparison between the MEC and calculated AMEL values shows that the Discharger may be unable to consistently comply with the AMEL established in Order No. R4-2006-0086 for arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc. As a result, Order No. R4-2006-0086 contains interim limitations for these parameters and a compliance schedule that allows the Discharger up to 3 years to comply with the final effluent limitations. Within 1 year after the effective date of this Order, the Discharger must prepare and submit a compliance plan that describes the steps that will be taken to ensure compliance with applicable limitations.

40 CFR § 131.38(e) provides conditions under which interim effluent limitations and compliance schedules may be issued. The SIP allows inclusion of an interim limitation with a specific compliance schedule included in an NPDES permit for priority pollutants if the limitation for the priority pollutant is based on CTR criteria and the Discharger demonstrates that it is infeasible to achieve immediate compliance with the effluent limitations. Based on monitoring data submitted, the Discharger may be unable to immediately comply with the CTR-based effluent limitations for arsenic, copper, mercury, nickel, and zinc, including the effluent limitations for cadmium, and selenium that were based on the existing permit effluent limitations. Therefore, an interim effluent limitation and compliance schedule is included in the Order No. R4-2006-0086.

Pursuant to the SIP (Section 2.2.1, Interim Requirements under a Compliance Schedule), when compliance schedules that exceed 1 year are established in an Order, numeric interim limitations must be included based on current treatment facility performance or previous permit limitations, whichever is more stringent to maintain previous water quality.

Pursuant to the SIP (Section 2.2.1, Interim Requirements under a Compliance Schedule), when compliance schedules are established in an Order, interim limitations must be included based on current treatment facility performance or existing permit limitations, whichever is more stringent to maintain existing water quality. Order No. 97-138 contains effluent limitations for arsenic, copper, and mercury. The interim effluent limitations for arsenic, cadmium, mercury, and selenium were based on the performance of the facility which are the MEC. For copper, nickel, and zinc the calculated 95^{th} and 99^{th} percentiles were used as the average monthly and the maximum daily effluent limitations, respectively. It should be noted that the Regional Water Board may take appropriate enforcement actions if interim limitations and requirements are not met.

The SIP requires that the Regional Water Board establish other interim requirements such as requiring the discharger to develop a pollutant minimization plan and/or source control measures and participate in the activities necessary to achieve the final effluent limitations. These interim limitations are in effect from the effective date of this Order until November 12, 2009, after which, the Discharger shall demonstrate compliance with the final effluent limitations.

Table F-11. Interim Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Unit	Final Interim Effluent Limitations		MEC	95th Percentile	99th Percentile	Previous Limit (daily max)
		Maximum Daily Effluent Limit	Average Monthly Effluent Limit				
Arsenic, total recoverable	µg/L	--	32.5	32.5	--	--	50
Cadmium, total recoverable	µg/L	7.2	--	7.2	--	--	5
Copper, total recoverable	µg/L	13.91	16.94	14.8	13.91	16.94	1000
Mercury, total recoverable	µg/L	0.112	--	0.112	--	--	2
Nickel, total recoverable	µg/L	13.13	15.67	14.2	13.13	15.67	--
Selenium, total recoverable	µg/L	107	--	107	--	--	10
Zinc, total recoverable	µg/L	258.73	336.73	495	258.73	336.73	--

The Discharger is required to develop and submit a Compliance Plan, as discussed in Section VI.C.4 of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements.

F. **Land Discharge Specifications**

[Not Applicable]

G. **Reclamation Specifications**

[Not Applicable]

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. **Surface Water**

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (40 CFR § 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan.

B. **Groundwater**

[Not Applicable]

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP, Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

[Not Applicable]

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present at Monitoring Location M-001 at Discharge Point No. 001 will be required as shown on the proposed MRP (Attachment E). To determine compliance with effluent limitations, the proposed monitoring plan carries forward monitoring requirements from previous Order 97-138 with some modifications. In Order No. R4-2006-0086, quarterly monitoring requirements for TSS, turbidity, BOD, oil and grease, settleable solids, sulfides, detergents as methylene blue active substances (MBAS), phenols, phenolic compounds (chlorinated), silver, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ethylene dibromide (1,2-dibromoethane), carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, vinyl chloride xylene, and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) are carried over from Order No. 97-138. Total petroleum hydrocarbons is monitored semiannually. Order No. R4-2006-0086 requires that the monitoring for arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, zinc, and 1,1-dichloroethane, be increased from annually to monthly because more stringent limits are being applied and relatively high concentrations of the pollutants have been reported.

Order No. 97-138 requires daily monitoring of total waste flow and will be carried over in Order No. R4-2006-0086.

According to section 1.3 of the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the effluent for the CTR priority pollutants for which effluent limits have not been established, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct effluent monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants annually.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. This Order includes limitations for acute toxicity, and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP (Attachment E) to determine compliance with the effluent limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Effluent Limitations, Section IV.A.1.

Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters. Therefore, in accordance with the SIP, the Discharger will be required to conduct chronic toxicity testing in order to determine reasonable potential and establish WQBELs as necessary.

D. **Receiving Water Monitoring**

1. **Surface Water**

This Order includes receiving water limitations and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP (Attachment E) to determine compliance with the receiving water limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Surface Water Limitations, Section V.A. Monitoring for temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen in the downstream receiving water is included in Order No. R4-2006-0086. The facility is also required to perform general observations of the receiving water when discharges occur and report the observations in the monitoring report. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of: floating or suspended matter, discoloration, aquatic life, visible film, sheen or coating, and fungi, slime, or objectionable growths.

Although the current permit does not contain receiving water monitoring requirements, according to the section 1.3 of the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the upstream receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants, to provide data to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct, as required in the SIP, upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants. The Discharger must also conduct downstream monitoring annually, and analyze the pH and hardness of the upstream and downstream receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis.

2. **Groundwater**

[Not Applicable]

E. **Other Monitoring Requirements**

[Not Applicable]

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. **Standard Provisions**

1. **Federal Standard Provisions**

Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41and 122.42, apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D to the Order.

2. **Regional Water Board Standard Provisions**

Regional Water Board Standard Provisions are based on the CWA, USEPA regulations, and the CWC.

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Chronic Toxicity Trigger. This provision is based on Section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions.

b. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan. This provision is based on Section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

Order No. 97-138 required the Discharger to develop and implement a *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan* (SWPPP). Order No. R4-2006-0086 will require the Discharger to update and continue to implement, consistent with Order No. 97-138 requirements, a SWPPP. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into the receiving waters. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact with storm water that is discharged to the receiving waters. Because storm water discharges do occur at the New Dock Street Pump Station, Order No. R4-2006-0086 will require that the Port of Los Angeles update and continue to implement their SWPPP.

Due to the lack of data to apply BPJ to develop numeric effluent limitations, and pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.44(k), the Regional Water Board will require the Discharger to develop and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs), which shall be included in the SWPPP. The purpose of the BMPs will be to establish site-specific procedures that will ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment, to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges (i.e., process water, spills) do not occur at the New Dock Street Pump Station.

4. Compliance Schedules

This provision is based on the SIP, Section 2.1, Compliance Schedules. The CTR's Compliance Schedule provisions sunset on May 18, 2005. After this date, the provisions of the SIP allow for Compliance Schedules not to exceed 5 years from issuance or past May 17, 2010, whichever is sooner. Based upon current effluent monitoring data and previous permits, it is infeasible for the New Dock Street Pump Station to achieve immediate compliance with CTR criterion for arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc. The Discharger is required to develop and submit a Compliance Plan to bring the effluent concentrations for these constituents into compliance.

According to the SIP, pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are

being impacted. This permit also requires that the Discharger develop and implement a Pollution Minimization Plan for mercury and selenium. Pursuant to section 2.4.5.1 of the SIP, pollution minimization includes: monitoring for potential sources of the pollutants, periodic monitoring, control strategy, control measure implementation, and an annual status report sent to the Regional Water Board.

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

   This provision is based on the requirements of 40 CFR § 122.41(e) and the previous Order.

6. **Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)**
   [Not Applicable]

7. **Other Special Provisions**
   [Not Applicable]

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board, is considering the issuance of WDRs that will serve as a NPDES permit for the New Dock Street Pump Station. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on September 15, 2006**.**

C. Public Hearing

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

Date: November 9, 2006
Time: 9:00 A.M..
Location: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA

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

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

D. **Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions**

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Water Board's action to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Attn: Elizabeth Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel

E. **Information and Copying**

The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address below at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

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

F. **Register of Interested Persons**

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

G. **Additional Information**

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to **Mazhar Ali** at **(213) 576-6652**.

ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

SECTION A: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. Implementation Schedule

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented for each facility covered by this General Permit in accordance with the following schedule.

a. Facility operators beginning industrial activities before October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement the SWPPP no later than October 1, 1992. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement the SWPPP when industrial activities begin.

b. Existing facility operators that submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI), pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order No. 91-013-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing SWPPP and shall implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997.

2. Objectives

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost and pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

3. Planning and Organization

a. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and

revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Section B of this General Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the General Permit related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

b. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this General Permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this General Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

4. Site Map

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-½ x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

TABLE A
FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION
Form Pollution Prevention Team Review other plans

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

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

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE
Train employees Implement BMPs Conduct recordkeeping and reporting

EVALUATION / MONITORING
Conduct annual site evaluation Review monitoring information Evaluate BMPs Review and revise SWPPP

The following information shall be included on the site map:

a. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.

b. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.

c. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.

d. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.

e. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

5. List of Significant Materials

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

6. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in Section A.4.e above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

i. Industrial Processes

Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

ii. Material Handling and Storage Areas

Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

iii. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.

iv. Significant Spills and Leaks

Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR, Part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 110, 117, and 302).

The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this General Permit.

v. Non-Storm Water Discharges

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

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

Non-storm water discharges that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D. are prohibited by this General Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D. are authorized by this General Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

vi. Soil Erosion

Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

b. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with Section A.8. below.

7. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

a. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:

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

ii. Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.

b. Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in Section 8 below.

8. Storm Water Best Management Practices

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections A.6. and 7. above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

TABLE B
EXAMPLE

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
SUMMARY

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

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

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

a. Non-Structural BMPs

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

i. Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping generally consist of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

ii. Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.

iii. Spill Response

This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.

iv. Material Handling and Storage

This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

v. Employee Training

This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.

vi. Waste Handling/Recycling

This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

vii. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting

This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.

viii. Erosion Control and Site Stabilization

This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.

ix. Inspections

This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.

x. Quality Assurance

This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

b. Structural BMPs

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in Section A.8.a. above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

i. Overhead Coverage

This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

ii. Retention Ponds

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

iii. Control Devices

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

iv. Secondary Containment Structures

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

v. Treatment

This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

9. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

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

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

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

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

d. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in Section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this General Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9. and 10. of Section C. of this General Permit.

10. SWPPP General Requirements

a. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.

b. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

c. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.

d. Other than as provided in Provisions B.11, B.12, and E.2 of the General Permit, the SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than

90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this General Permit.

e. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement by the deadlines specified in Provision E.2 or Sections A.1, A.9, A.10.c, and A.10.d of this General Permit due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.

f. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

ATTACHMENT H – SWRCB MINIMUM LEVELS (ML)

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the SWRCB and become effective. The following Tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs.

Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide	1.0	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

*The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Benzo (a) Anthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		10		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		10		
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5		
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene		10	10	
3-Methyl-Chlorophenol	5	1		
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	10		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2	
Anthracene		10	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene		10	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10		
Chrysene		10	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2		
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05	
Fluorene		10	0.1	
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol **	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

* With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1,000; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1,000.

** Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

Table 2c – INORGANICS*	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
alpha-BHC	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-BHC	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
Delta-BHC	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

Techniques:

GC - Gas Chromatography
GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)
LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption
GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma
ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry
SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)
DCP - Direct Current Plasma
COLOR – Colorimetric

ATTACHMENT I – PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
1	Antimony	7440360	EPA 6020/200.8
2	Arsenic	7440382	EPA 1632
3	Beryllium	7440417	EPA 6020/200.8
4	Cadmium	7440439	EPA 1638/200.8
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	EPA 6020/200.8
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	EPA 7199/1636
6	Copper	7440508	EPA 6020/200.8
7	Lead	7439921	EPA 1638
8	Mercury	7439976	EPA 1669/1631
9	Nickel	7440020	EPA 6020/200.8
10	Selenium	7782492	EPA 6020/200.8
11	Silver	7440224	EPA 6020/200.8
12	Thallium	7440280	EPA 6020/200.8
13	Zinc	7440666	EPA 6020/200.8
14	Cyanide	57125	EPA 9012A
15	Asbestos	1332214	EPA/600/R-93/116(PCM)
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	EPA 8290 (HRGC) MS
17	Acrolein	107028	EPA 8260B
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	EPA 8260B
19	Benzene	71432	EPA 8260B
20	Bromoform	75252	EPA 8260B
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	EPA 8260B
22	Chlorobenzene	108907	EPA 8260B
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	EPA 8260B
24	Chloroethane	75003	EPA 8260B
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758	EPA 8260B
26	Chloroform	67663	EPA 8260B
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	EPA 8260B
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	EPA 8260B
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	EPA 8260B
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	EPA 8260B
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	EPA 8260B
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	EPA 8260B
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	EPA 8260B
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	EPA 8260B
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	EPA 8260B
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	EPA 8260B
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	EPA 8260B
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	EPA 8260B
39	Toluene	108883	EPA 8260B
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	EPA 8260B
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	EPA 8260B
42	1,12-Trichloroethane	79005	EPA 8260B
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	EPA 8260B
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	EPA 8260B

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	EPA 8270C
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	EPA 8270C
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	EPA 8270C
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	EPA 8270C
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	EPA 8270C
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	EPA 8270C
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	EPA 8270C
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	EPA 8270C
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	EPA 8270C
54	Phenol	108952	EPA 8270C
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	EPA 8270C
56	Acenaphthene	83329	EPA 8270C
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	EPA 8270C
58	Anthracene	120127	EPA 8270C
59	Benzidine	92875	EPA 8270C
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	EPA 8270C
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	EPA 8270C
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	EPA 8270C
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	EPA 8270C
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	EPA 8270C
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	EPA 8270C
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	EPA 8270C
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	108601	EPA 8270C
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	EPA 8270C
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553	EPA 8270C
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	EPA 8270C
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	EPA 8270C
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	EPA 8270C
73	Chrysene	218019	EPA 8270C
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	EPA 8270C
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	EPA 8260B
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	EPA 8260B
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	EPA 8260B
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	EPA 8270C
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	EPA 8270C
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	EPA 8270C
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	EPA 8270C
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	EPA 8270C
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	EPA 8270C
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	EPA 8270C
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	EPA 8270C
86	Fluoranthene	206440	EPA 8270C
87	Fluorene	86737	EPA 8270C
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	EPA 8260B
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	EPA 8260B
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	EPA 8270C
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	EPA 8260B
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193395	EPA 8270C

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
93	Isophorone	78591	EPA 8270C
94	Naphthalene	91203	EPA 8260B
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	EPA 8270C
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	EPA 8270C
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	EPA 8270C
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	EPA 8270C
99	Phenanthrene	85018	EPA 8270C
100	Pyrene	129000	EPA 8270C
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	EPA 8260B
102	Aldrin	309002	EPA 8081A
103	Alpha-BHC	319846	EPA 8081A
104	beta-BHC	319857	EPA 8081A
105	Gamma-BHC	58899	EPA 8081A
106	delta-BHC	319868	EPA 8081A
107	Chlordane	57749	EPA 8081A
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	EPA 8081A
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	EPA 8081A
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	EPA 8081A
111	Dieldrin	60571	EPA 8081A
112	Alpha-Endosulfan	959988	EPA 8081A
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	EPA 8081A
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078	EPA 8081A
115	Endrin	72208	EPA 8081A
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	EPA 8081A
117	Heptachlor	76448	EPA 8081A
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	EPA 8081A
119	PCB-1016	12674112	EPA 8082
120	PCB-1221	11104282	EPA 8082
121	PCB-1232	11141165	EPA 8082
122	PCB-1242	53469219	EPA 8082
123	PCB-1248	12672296	EPA 8082
124	PCB-1254	11097691	EPA 8082
125	PCB-1260	11096825	EPA 8082
126	Toxaphene	8001352	EPA 8081A

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)							REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)										HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS		
					Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:													Organisms only		
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Lowest C	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh
1	Antimony	ug/L		6.81						4300.00	4300.00	No	No	Y	N		5.75		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
2	Arsenic	ug/L	1.476	32.5			69.00	36.00			36.00	No	No	Y	N		54.6		Limit required, B>C & pollutant		Yes	B>C & pollutant detected in effl		2.87	
3	Beryllium	ug/L		No Criteria						Narrative	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.553		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
4	Cadmium	ug/L	0.593	7.2			42.25	9.36		Narrative	9.36	No	No	Y	N		10.7		Limit required, B>C & pollutant		Yes	B>C & pollutant detected in effl		2.00	
5a	Chromium (III)			No Criteria						Narrative	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	N		14.9		No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
5b	Chromium (VI)	ug/L		20			1107.75	50.35		Narrative	50.35	No	No	Y	N		12.7		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
6	Copper	ug/L	0.526	14.8			5.78	3.73			3.73	Yes	Yes	Y	N		23.2		Limit required, B>C & pollutant		Yes	MEC>=C		1.89	
7	Lead	ug/L		3.69			220.82	8.52		Narrative	8.52	No	No	Y	N		2.73		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
8	Mercury	ug/L	0.6	0.112			Reserved	Reserved		0.051	0.051	Yes	Yes	Y	N		0.114		Limit required, B>C & pollutant		Yes	MEC>=C	0.051	2.01	0.10232
9	Nickel	ug/L	0.633	14.2			74.75	8.28		4600.00	8.28	Yes	Yes	Y	N		25.5		Limit required, B>C & pollutant		Yes	MEC>=C	4600	2.06	9460.97081
10	Selenium	ug/L	0.761	107			290.58	71.14		Narrative	71.14	Yes	Yes	Y	N		190		Limit required, B>C & pollutant		Yes	MEC>=C		2.24	
11	Silver	ug/L	0.6	1.74			2.24				2.24	No	No	Y	N		1.46		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
12	Thallium	ug/L	0.6	3.5						6.30	6.30	No	No	Y	N		1.06		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
13	Zinc	ug/L	1.889	495			95.14	85.62			85.62	Yes	Yes	Y	N		86.5		Limit required, B>C & pollutant		Yes	MEC>=C		3.04	
14	Cyanide	ug/L	0.6				1.00	1.00		220000.00	1.00			N					No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
15	Asbestos	Fibers/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	N		0.4		No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L	0.6							##########	0.000000014			N					No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
17	Acrolein	ug/L	0.6	1						780	780	No	No	Y	Y	4.3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L	0.6							0.66	0.660			Y	Y	3.6		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
19	Benzene	ug/L	0.6	0.29						71	71.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.26		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
20	Bromoform	ug/L	0.6	0.87						360	360.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.62		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	0.6	0.4						4.4	4.40	No	No	Y	Y	0.42		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.19						21000	21000	No	No	Y	Y	0.36		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	0.6	0.29						34	34.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.45		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.52		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	7.6		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
26	Chloroform	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y				No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	0.6	0.33						46	46.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.27		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L		No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	N		20		No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.5						99	99.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.22		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.32						3.2	3.200	No	No	Y	Y	0.31		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	0.6	0.4						39	39.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.28		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	0.6	0.3						1700	1700	No	No	Y	Y	0.31		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.19						29000	29000	No	No	Y	Y	0.17		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	0.6	0.9						4000	4000	No	No	Y	Y	2.9		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	0.6	15						1600	1600.0	No	No	Y	Y	2.6		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.19						11	11.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.37		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.2						8.85	8.9	No	No	Y	Y	0.29		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
39	Toluene	ug/L	0.6	0.35						200000	200000	No	No	Y	N		1.3		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.6						140000	140000	No	No	Y	Y	0.29		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.32		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.42						42	42.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.54		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.48						81	81.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	0.35						525	525	No	No	Y	Y	0.33		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.5						400	400	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.53						790	790	No	No	Y	Y	0.53		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	0.6	1.3						2300	2300	No	No	Y	Y	0.8		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	ug/L	0.6	10						765	765.0	No	No	Y	Y	1.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	1.3						14000	14000	No	No	Y	Y	1.3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.59		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.43		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.58		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
53	Pentachlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.37	14.86	11.40	13.00	7.90		8.2	7.90	No	No	Y	Y	0.37		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
54	Phenol	ug/L	0.6	0.58						4600000	4600000	No	No	Y	Y	0.58		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.61						6.5	6.5	No	No	Y	Y	0.61		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	0.6	0.7						2700	2700	No	No	Y	Y	0.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.72		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
58	Anthracene	ug/L	0.6	0.75						110000	110000	No	No	Y	Y	0.75		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
59	Benzidine	ug/L	0.6							0.00054	0.00054			Y	Y	0.31		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.56		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.44		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.62		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.36		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.85		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.58		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6	0.51						1.4	1.400	No	No	Y	Y	0.51		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6	0.76						170000	170000	No	No	Y	Y	0.76		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	1						5.9	5.9	No	No	Y	Y	0.51		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.61		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L		3.9						5200	5200	No	No	Y	Y	0.52		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	0.6	0.65						4300	4300	No	No	Y	Y	0.65		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.61		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
73	Chrysene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.64		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.41		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.56						17000	17000	No	No	Y	Y	0.56		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.58						2600	2600	No	No	Y	Y	0.58		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.57						2600	2600	No	No	Y	Y	0.57		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	0.6							0.077	0.08			Y	Y	0.63		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	5						120000	120000	No	No	Y	Y	0.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	5						2900000	2900000	No	No	Y	Y	0.65		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	5						12000	12000	No	No	Y	Y	0.73		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	0.6	5						9.10	9.10	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)							REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)										HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS		
					Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:													Organisms only		
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Lowest C	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.56		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.5		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	0.6							0.54	0.540			Y	Y	0.19		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6	5						370	370	No	No	Y	Y	0.76		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
87	Fluorene	ug/L	0.6	5						14000	14000	No	No	Y	Y	0.89		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6							0.00077	0.00077			Y	Y	0.61		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	0.6	5						50	50.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.59		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	0.6	15						17000	17000	No	No	Y	Y	0.22		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	0.6	5						8.9	8.9	No	No	Y	Y	0.49		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.42		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
93	Isophorone	ug/L	0.6	0.62						600	600.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.62		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.72		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	0.6	25						1900	1900	No	No	Y	Y	0.67		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	0.6	0.55						8.10	8.10000	No	No	Y	Y	0.55		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L	0.6	0.65						1.40	1.400	No	No	Y	Y	0.65		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	0.6	0.68						16	16.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.68		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.75		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
100	Pyrene	ug/L	0.6	0.68						11000	11000	No	No	Y	Y	0.68		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.65		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
102	Aldrin	ug/L	0.6		3.00		1.30			0.00014	0.00014			Y	Y				No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L	0.6							0.013	0.0130			Y	Y				No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
104	beta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.008						0.046	0.046	No	No	Y	Y	0.011		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.02	0.95		0.16			0.063	0.063	No	No	Y	Y	0.02		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
106	delta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.018		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
107	Chlordane	ug/L	0.6		2.4	0.0043	0.09	0.004		0.00059	0.00059			Y	Y	0.085		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L	0.6		1.1	0.001	0.13	0.001		0.00059	0.00059			Y	Y	0.015		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L	0.6							0.00059	0.00059			Y	Y	0.012		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L	0.6							0.00084	0.00084			Y	Y	0.012		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
111	Dieldrin	ug/L	0.6		0.24	0.056	0.71	0.0019		0.00014	0.00014			Y	Y	0.012		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.005	0.22	0.056	0.034	0.0087		240	0.0087	No	No	Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6		0.22	0.056	0.034	0.0087		240	0.0087			Y	Y	0.011		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L	0.6	0.008						240	240	No	No	Y	Y	0.008		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
115	Endrin	ug/L	0.6		0.086	0.036	0.037	0.0023		0.81	0.0023			Y	Y	0.012		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L	0.6	0.005						0.81	0.81	No	No	Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
117	Heptachlor	ug/L	0.6		0.52	0.0038	0.053	0.0036		0.00021	0.00021			Y	Y	0.007		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L	0.6		0.52	0.0038	0.053	0.0036		0.00011	0.00011			Y	Y	0.023		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
119-125	PCBs sum (2)	ug/L	0.6			0.014		0.03		0.00017	0.00017			Y	Y	0.637		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			
126	Toxaphene	ug/L	0.6		0.73	0.0002	0.21	0.0002		0.00075	0.0002			Y	Y	0.31		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B			

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

CTR#	Parameters	AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS									LIMITS		Recommendation	Comment
		Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan												
		ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL		
1	Antimony												No Limit	
2	Arsenic	0.15	10.08	0.27	9.65	9.65	2.38	22.98	6.84	66.0418	22.97682	66.04180		
3	Beryllium												No Limit	
4	Cadmium	0.32	13.70	0.53	4.97	4.97	1.55	7.68	3.08	15.32477	7.68152	15.32477		
5a	Chromium (III)												No Limit	
5b	Chromium (VI)												No Limit	
6	Copper	0.36	2.07	0.57	2.11	2.07	1.48	3.06	2.80	5.78	3.06	5.78		
7	Lead												No Limit	
8	Mercury						1.55		3.11		0.05100	0.10232		
9	Nickel	0.31	22.93	0.51	4.23	4.23	1.58	6.71	3.26	13.79879	6.70908	13.79879		
10	Selenium	0.26	75.76	0.45	32.35	32.35	1.71	55.37	3.84	124.069	55.37374	124.06897		
11	Silver												No Limit	
12	Thallium												No Limit	
13	Zinc	0.12	11.57	0.21	18.38	11.57	2.70	31.28	8.23	95.14	31.28	95.14		
14	Cyanide												No Limit	
15	Asbestos												No Limit	
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD												No Limit	
17	Acrolein												No Limit	
18	Acrylonitrile												No Limit	
19	Benzene												No Limit	
20	Bromoform												No Limit	
21	Carbon Tetrachloride												No Limit	
22	Chlorobenzene												No Limit	
23	Chlorodibromomethane												No Limit	
24	Chloroethane												No Limit	
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether												No Limit	
26	Chloroform												No Limit	
27	Dichlorobromomethane												No Limit	
28	1,1-Dichloroethane												No Limit	
29	1,2-Dichloroethane												No Limit	
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene												No Limit	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane												No Limit	
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene												No Limit	
33	Ethylbenzene												No Limit	
34	Methyl Bromide												No Limit	
35	Methyl Chloride												No Limit	
36	Methylene Chloride												No Limit	
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane												No Limit	
38	Tetrachloroethylene												No Limit	
39	Toluene												No Limit	
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene												No Limit	
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane												No Limit	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane												No Limit	
43	Trichloroethylene												No Limit	
44	Vinyl Chloride												No Limit	
45	2-Chlorophenol												No Limit	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol												No Limit	
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol												No Limit	
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)												No Limit	
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol												No Limit	
50	2-Nitrophenol												No Limit	
51	4-Nitrophenol												No Limit	
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)												No Limit	
53	Pentachlorophenol												No Limit	
54	Phenol												No Limit	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol												No Limit	
56	Acenaphthene												No Limit	
57	Acenaphthylene												No Limit	
58	Anthracene												No Limit	
59	Benzidine												No Limit	
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene												No Limit	
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene												No Limit	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene												No Limit	
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene												No Limit	
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene												No Limit	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane												No Limit	
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether												No Limit	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether												No Limit	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate												No Limit	
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether												No Limit	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate												No Limit	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene												No Limit	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether												No Limit	
73	Chrysene												No Limit	
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene												No Limit	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene												No Limit	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene												No Limit	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene												No Limit	
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine												No Limit	
79	Diethyl Phthalate												No Limit	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate												No Limit	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate												No Limit	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene												No Limit	

CTR#	Parameters	AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS									LIMITS		Recommendation	Comment
		Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan												
		ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL		
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene												No Limit	
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate												No Limit	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine												No Limit	
86	Fluoranthene												No Limit	
87	Fluorene												No Limit	
88	Hexachlorobenzene												No Limit	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene												No Limit	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene												No Limit	
91	Hexachloroethane												No Limit	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene												No Limit	
93	Isophorone												No Limit	
94	Naphthalene												No Limit	
95	Nitrobenzene												No Limit	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine												No Limit	
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine												No Limit	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine												No Limit	
99	Phenanthrene												No Limit	
100	Pyrene												No Limit	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene												No Limit	
102	Aldrin												No Limit	
103	alpha-BHC												No Limit	
104	beta-BHC												No Limit	
105	gamma-BHC												No Limit	
106	delta-BHC												No Limit	
107	Chlordane												No Limit	
108	4,4'-DDT												No Limit	
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)												No Limit	
110	4,4'-DDD												No Limit	
111	Dieldrin												No Limit	
112	alpha-Endosulfan												No Limit	
113	beta-Endosulfan												No Limit	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate												No Limit	
115	Endrin												No Limit	
116	Endrin Aldehyde												No Limit	
117	Heptachlor												No Limit	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide												No Limit	
119-125	PCBs sum (2)												No Limit	
126	Toxaphene												No Limit	

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