

EXHIBIT “8”

Water Quality Control Plan Report



LOS ANGELES RIVER BASIN (4B)

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

SWRCS
LA R. B. Plan 4B
Part I
March 1975

REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION (4)

PART I

March 1975

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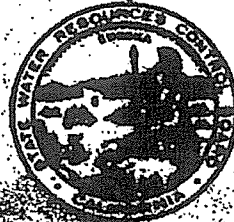
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State of California
Resources Agency
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION

RESOLUTION NO. 76-6

REVISIONS TO WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN
FOR
LOS ANGELES RIVER BASIN (4B)

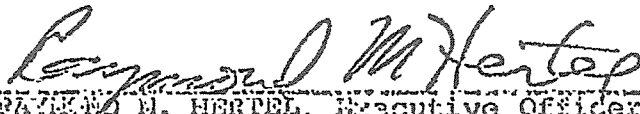
WHEREAS, the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin (4B), Chapters 1-7, was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on March 10, 1975, approved by the State Water Resources Control Board on March 20, 1975, and received U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's conditional approval of Chapters 2 and 4 on January 8, 1976; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Regional Board to revise Chapters 2 and 4 of the Basin Plan to accommodate the EPA's conditions for approval; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Board conducted a public hearing on April 26, 1976, after due notice to all known interested agencies and persons in accordance with Section 13244 of the Water Code, and has considered all testimony presented at the hearing with regard to the revisions to Chapters 2 and 4 of the Basin Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the revisions to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin, Chapters 2 and 4, attached hereto, are hereby adopted.

I, Raymond M. Hertel, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on April 26, 1976.


RAYMOND M. HERTEL, Executive Officer

<u>Livestock Category</u>	<u>Number of Installation</u>	<u>Number of Animals</u>
Beef cattle herds	16	2,000
Horses	17,871	54,700

The above conditions are expected to remain constant throughout the 1970-2000 planning period. Table 15-32 also presents estimated animal waste loads, but it is not possible to determine from available data what portions of the wastes pollutants may be exported as fertilizer components (such as from stables and corrals), what portions are removed as rural runoff, what portions are taken up by vegetation, and what residues seep into the underground. No specific effluent limits can be established for such diffuse sources, nor can specific facilities be proposed other than those normally provided for sanitation purposes.

Certain dairy farms and possibly other concentrated sources of potential animal wastes pollution have been inactivated in recent years. Some soil residues from such past operations may remain (even though surface accumulations of manure may have been removed) and such residues may constitute a modest continuing source of pollution for an indefinite period. There is apparently no way to quantify such conditions; the problem is not considered to be serious.

Effluent Limits for Runoff Wastes

Rural Runoff

No standards exist or are anticipated within the

foreseeable future for effluent limits for rural runoff wastes. The emphasis should be on provision and maintenance of suitable agricultural facilities for wastes containment at points where livestock are concentrated and upon restriction of livestock from points where their presence might lead unavoidably to significant contributions of pollutants to the navigable waters and groundwaters. As an example, saddle horses should be excluded from spreading ground areas.

Rural areas and runoff produced are too vast to warrant consideration of facilities for containment and treatment of runoff prior to downstream release.

Urban Runoff

Within Basin 4B, the water quality aspects of urban runoff are probably more significant than those of rural runoff because of the great urban development and its potentials for wastes contributions, particularly in connection with the operation of motor vehicles and construction and industrial activities. Nevertheless no practical and economical means has yet been devised for containment and treatment of urban runoff wastes for reduction of pollutants prior to downstream release, nor are standards for such measures presently in existence or contemplated for the foreseeable future, at least on a widespread basis. Some major industrial installations already incorporate means of capturing local runoff and holding it for gradual release, following skimming and settling. Examples of such installations are major oil refineries and chemical manufacturing plants, where

spills and leakage from piping and equipment might constitute significant pollutant releases if not so contained. Important as such measures are, they represent a solution to but a small fraction of the urban runoff pollution problem.

There are presently no generally applicable effluent limits nor water pollution control facilities in connection with urban runoff that appear practical or economical. The emphasis for water quality control from this standpoint should be public education, public cooperation in improved (outdoor) housekeeping, and continued search of solutions to the air pollution problem.

Effluent Limits for Vessel Wastes

Federal Requirements

Section 312, Marine Sanitation Devices, of P.L. 92-500 gives EPA authority and obligation to promulgate Federal standards of performance for marine sanitation devices for on-board vessel sewage wastes and in effect, similarly gives the U.S. Coast Guard a similar charge for promulgation of regulations pertaining to such marine sanitation devices. EPA has adopted a no-discharge standard... (Federal Register, Volume 37, Section 12391, June 23, 1972). This will become effective simultaneously with the effective date of U.S. Coast Guard Regulations pertaining to the marine safety aspects of such marine sanitation devices. U.S. Coast Guard Advance Notices of Proposed Rule-Making were published in the Federal Register, Volume 38, Number 116, June 18, 1973. These will not become effective until hearing notices and results have been published and final adoption has been effected and published.

Following such final publication, existing vessels will be given 5 years with which to comply with the requirements, while new vessels will have only 2 years. Those vessels having existing discharges will be permitted to incorporate primary treatment as an interim compliance measure. In effect, however, no discharges of sewage will be permitted to the navigable waters. It may be noted that holding tanks are now being installed on U.S. Navy and Coast Guard vessels. (13)

Elements in Need of Controls

NPDES permits are not required for vessel wastes, including sewage, effluent from properly functioning marine engines, laundry, shower, and galley sink wastes, or any other discharge incidental to the normal operation of a vessel, provided that this exclusion shall not be construed to apply to rubbish, trash, garbage, or other such materials discharged overboard, nor to discharges when the vessel is operating in a capacity other than a vessel, such as when it is being used as a storage facility or a cannery (Federal Register, Volume 38, No. 98, Tuesday, May 27, 1973). The foregoing interpretation differentiates between potential sources of water pollution and discharges considered innocuous.

No specific mention is made of nonfouling hull coatings. Table 15-57, subsequently presented, includes information on toxic metal and PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) contributions to the Southern California Bight from vessel coatings as well as other sources. Controls over such contributions emanating from vessel coatings are not yet practicable. Further research is needed upon this matter.