

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

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**ORDER NO. R4-2023-XXXX
GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994004**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR DISCHARGES OF GROUNDWATER FROM CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT
DEWATERING TO SURFACE WATERS
IN COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES**

Table 1. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	December 21, 2023
This Order shall become effective on:	March 21, 2024
This Order shall expire on:	March 21, 2029
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board) have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as follows	Minor

I, Susana Arredondo, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the following is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on the date indicated above.

Susana Arredondo
Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY/DISCHARGE INFORMATION

This Order (hereafter also referred to as “General Permit”) is intended to authorize discharges of treated or untreated groundwater generated from permanent or temporary dewatering operations or other applicable wastewater discharges not specifically covered in other general or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Discharges from facilities to waters of the United States that do not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above any applicable state or federal water quality objectives/criteria or cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water are authorized discharges in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Order.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility Criteria

1. To be covered under this Order, a Discharger must:
 - a. Demonstrate that the discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for the receiving waters, or any other Discharge Prohibition in Part IV of this Order;
 - b. Demonstrate that the discharges shall not exceed the effluent limitations or discharge specifications in Part V and Attachment B of this Order, and that there shall be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the applicable water quality objectives/criteria for the receiving water.
 - c. Perform reasonable potential analysis using a representative sample of wastewater or groundwater to be discharged. The sample shall be analyzed, and the data compared to the water quality screening criteria for the constituents listed on Attachment E.
 - i. If the analytical test results exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment E, then a reasonable potential for discharge of toxics shall be considered to exist.
 - ii. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that concentrations of any toxic pollutant exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment E, then the Discharger will be enrolled under this General Permit and treatment of the wastewater for the constituents exceeding water quality screening criteria will be required for the discharge.
 - iii. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that concentrations of toxic pollutants are below the screening levels in Attachment E, then the Discharger will be enrolled under this General Permit and treatment of the wastewater for toxic pollutants will not be required for discharge.
 - iv. If the analytical test results of a discharge to a freshwater show that hardness dependent toxic pollutants are above the water quality screening criteria in Attachment E, then the Discharger shall submit in the Notice of Intent (NOI) the hardness value of the receiving water to which the Discharger is planning

to discharge or the hardness value of the effluent to establish appropriate effluent limitations for hardness dependent toxic pollutants.

- d. Not cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving waters as a result of waste discharge.
 - e. Treat, if necessary, wastewater or groundwater properly to comply with the effluent limitations and discharge specifications of this Order.
 - f. Be able to comply with the terms or provisions of this General Permit.
2. New discharges and existing discharges that are regulated under existing General or Individual NPDES Permits (Individual Permits), and which meet the eligibility criteria, may be regulated under this Order.
 3. Existing discharges subject to individual NPDES permits may be covered by this General Permit, provided that all the conditions of this General Permit are satisfied. Renewal is effective upon issuance of a Notice of Applicability (NOA) by the Executive Officer, including a monitoring and reporting program applicable to the Discharger.
 4. When an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements is issued to a Discharger for the same discharge covered by this Order, the applicability of this General Permit to that Discharger will automatically be terminated on the effective date of the Individual Permit unless the Discharger requests termination of coverage under this General Permit before the effective date of the Individual Permit.

B. Ineligibility

1. The following discharges are ineligible to enroll in this General Permit:
 - a. Discharges containing toxic pollutants, where there are no effluent limitations for such toxic pollutants in this General Permit.

C. Authorization

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part II.D of the Order. Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to the discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall issue a notice of applicability (NOA) to the Discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program (MRP). The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of this Order and other conditions prescribed in the NOA. For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the NOA for coverage under this General Permit or until an individual NPDES permit is issued by the Los Angeles Water Board.

D. Notice of Intent

1. **Deadline for Submission**

- a. Existing Individual Permittees: Existing Individual Permittees must submit a complete application (NOI) for coverage under this Order at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing individual NPDES permit.
- b. Existing General Permittees: To continue coverage under this General Permit, dischargers must complete and submit a completed NOI form to the Los Angeles Water Board within 90 days of adoption of this General Permit. Dischargers must also collect a representative untreated wastewater/groundwater sample and analyze it for all the constituents listed in Attachment E. Dischargers shall submit the results of the analysis with the NOI, otherwise the existing authorization or NOA may be terminated. Dischargers that enrolled under Order No. R4-2018-0125 within the last year can resubmit the analytical data used for their initial enrollment.
- c. New dischargers: Applicants shall file a complete NOI at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

2. Application Requirements

- a. Dischargers shall use the NOI Form in Attachment C or the current version on the Los Angeles Water Board's website.
- b. The Discharger, upon request, shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order, to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.
- c. The Discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate methods) a representative sample of the wastewater to be treated and discharged under this Order. The analytical method used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level¹, otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical result shall be submitted with the NOI. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed on Attachment E.
- d. In accordance with statewide statutes and policies concerning water reclamation, (e.g., CWC sections 13000 and 13550-13557, State Water Board Resolution No. 77-1, Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California, and State Water Board Resolution Nos. 2009-0011, 2013-0003, and 2018-0057 (Recycled Water Policy)), the Los Angeles Water Board encourages, wherever practicable, water conservation and/or reuse of wastewater. To obtain coverage under this Order, the Discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, reuse, injection of the groundwater, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater.

¹ The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Quality Control Board in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, 2005. See attached Appendix A.

- e. The following should be included with the NOI Form:
- i. A feasibility study on conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater as described in section II.D.2.d., above.
 - ii. A demonstration that the Discharger has considered discharge to the sanitary sewer, groundwater infiltration, wastewater re-use, or other discharge options for the treated wastewater, and that it is infeasible to discharge to the sanitary sewer system, to re-use the treated wastewater, or to discharge the wastewater otherwise lawfully.
 - iii. A description of the treatment system to be used for removing pollutants from the wastewater, if applicable, including a diagram showing the treatment process.
 - iv. The preventive maintenance procedures and schedule for the treatment system.
 - v. The type of chemicals that will be used, if any, during the operation and maintenance of the treatment system.
 - vi. Creekside construction dewatering operations². Creekside dewatering discharges are determined to have hydrologic connection and/or similar water chemistry between groundwater and surface water. Creekside construction dewatering operations for the purposes of this General Permit are defined as the dewatering of groundwater (1) where the dewatering is necessary during construction operations, and (2) where the groundwater has a direct hydrologic connection with, and similar mineral chemistry for TDS, chloride, and sulfate to the surface waterbody to which it will be discharged. For Creekside construction dewatering operations, the following additional information shall be submitted with an NOI.
 - (a) Best Management Practices (BMPs) for preventing degradation of water quality or impairment of receiving water beneficial uses, and
 - (b) Demonstration of direct hydrologic connection and similar water chemistry between the groundwater and the surface water substantiated with hydrogeological and analytical data and certified by a registered hydrogeologist. Water isotope tracing and other geophysical techniques may be used to demonstrate hydrologic connectivity. In addition, when feasible, evidence of the physical connection between the groundwater and the surface water body could be demonstrated by stream depletion or drawdown.

3. Annual Fee

Section 2200 (Annual Fee Schedules) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) requires that all discharges subject to waste discharge requirements shall pay

² Creekside dewatering discharges are determined to have hydrologic connection and/or similar water chemistry between groundwater and surface water.

an annual fee. The fees applicable to this General Permit are set forth in Section 2200(a)(10). The check or money order shall be made payable to the State Water Resources Control Board and sent to Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board, 320 W 4th St., Suite 200, LA CA 90013. The fee schedule can be accessed at <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/fees/>.

E. Notice of Termination (NOT)

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General Permit is no longer needed. A NOT shall contain the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) or Compliance Inspection (CI) number, and the name and address of the Discharger. The NOT shall be signed and dated by the Discharger certifying that the discharge associated with Permit No. CAG994004 has been eliminated or that there has been a change in ownership. Upon submission of the NOT, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General Permit.

F. Change of Ownership/Notice of Transfer (NOTR)

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Transfer (NOTR) when there has been a change in ownership. Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or permitted facility. The existing Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the NOTR shall include a written agreement between the existing and new Discharger(s) containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them. The Los Angeles Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of coverage under this General Permit to change the name of the Permittee or to incorporate other requirements that may be necessary under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (CWC).

G. Change from Authorization under General Permit to Individual Permit

Dischargers already covered under an NPDES permit other than Order R4-2023-XXX, may elect to continue coverage under the existing permit or may submit a complete NOI for coverage under this General Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete NOI under this General Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Los Angeles Water Board may request additional information to determine eligibility for coverage under this General Permit. The Los Angeles Water Board will notify the Discharger if its discharge is more appropriate to be regulated under an individual permit or other general permit (e.g., for discharges to land).

III. FINDINGS

The Los Angeles Water Board finds:

A. Background

1. On September 13, 2018, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of groundwater from construction and project dewatering to Surface

Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG94004, Order No. R4-2018-0125). Currently, 207 Dischargers are enrolled under this General Permit No. CAG994004. Order No. R4-2018-0125 expired on November 13, 2023. The terms and conditions of Order No. R4-2018-0125 have been automatically continued and remain in effect until the new General permit is adopted pursuant to this Order (40 CFR §122.6(d) and CCR, title 23, section 2235.4).

2. On September 22, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) granted the State of California, through the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Regional Water Boards, the authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 123.
3. 40 CFR section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of general NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources:
 - a. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
 - b. Discharge the same types of waste;
 - c. Require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions;
 - d. Require the same or similar monitoring; and
 - e. In the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a general NPDES permit rather than individual NPDES permits.
4. General NPDES permits and general waste discharge requirements (WDRs) enable the Los Angeles Water Board to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

B. Discharge Description

1. Discharges covered under this General Permit include groundwater generated from permanent or temporary dewatering operations or other appropriate wastewater discharge not specifically covered in other general or individual NPDES permits. In addition, this General Permit covers discharges from cleanup of contaminated sites where other project specific general permits may not be appropriate, such as groundwater impacted by metals and/or other toxic compounds. This General Permit also covers discharges from dewatering operations in the vicinity of creeks where surface waters and groundwaters are hydrologically connected and have similar water chemistry. Creekside discharges that qualify under this General Permit will not be required to comply with the waterbody specific limitations for total dissolved solids (TDS), sulfate or chloride. The purpose of this approach to regulating creekside discharges is to avoid requiring a discharger to treat a surface waterbody to lower than naturally occurring, background, mineral content. In such circumstances, cycling the

extracted creekside water back into the waterbody would not cause any decrease in the quality of the waterbody or degradation.

2. Wastewater discharge from permanent or temporary dewatering activities include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Treated or untreated wastewater from permanent or temporary construction dewatering operations.
 - b. Groundwater pumped as an aid in the containment and/or cleanup of a pollutant plume.
 - c. Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping/aquifer tests.
 - d. Groundwater generated from well drilling, construction or development and purging of wells.
 - e. Equipment decontamination water.
 - f. Subterranean seepage dewatering water.
 - g. Any stormwater and/or wastewater that discharges into a sump, that may commingle with groundwater beneath the facility and is pumped and discharged through an outfall permitted under the General Permit.
3. Other wastewater discharges covered by this General Permit include process and nonprocess wastewater that meet the eligibility criteria and could not be covered under other general NPDES permits.
4. The Los Angeles Water Board adopted Order No. R4-2021-0105, NPDES NO. CAS004004, Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (MS4 Permit). The MS4 Permit prohibits non-stormwater discharges to MS4s unless they are regulated by a separate general or individual NPDES permit or are within a category of exceptions to the prohibition of non-stormwater discharges described in section III of Order No. R4-2021-0105 ([https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/public_docs/2022/1_Order\(ACC-RPSignature\).pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/public_docs/2022/1_Order(ACC-RPSignature).pdf)).

C.Rationale for Requirements.

The Los Angeles Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on federal and state laws and regulations, information submitted as part of the previous NOIs and MRPs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for the Order. Attachments A through E and G are also incorporated into this Order.

D.Notification of Interested Parties.

The Los Angeles Water Board has notified the Dischargers and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharges and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

E. Consideration of Public Comment.

The Los Angeles 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.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. R4-2018-0125 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. This action in no way prevents the Los Angeles Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharges of any waste at a location different from the location(s) listed in the issued NOA are prohibited.
2. Discharges of any waste other than those that meet eligibility requirements in section II.A of this Order are prohibited unless the Discharger is regulated for such discharges by another NPDES permit or discharges into a permitted facility.
3. Discharges of wastewater in excess of the flow rates authorized in the issued NOA are prohibited.
4. Discharges that contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life are prohibited.
5. Discharges that cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving water are prohibited.
6. The treatment or the discharge of wastes authorized under this Order shall not cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in section 13050 of the California Water Code.
7. Discharges of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radiological waste are prohibited.
8. The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated wastewater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except as allowed in Standard Provisions section I.G of Attachment D.
9. The discharge of trash to surface waters of the State or the deposition of trash where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State is prohibited.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at their Discharge Point(s) listed in the NOA. The NOA includes the applicable effluent limitations for each Discharger based on their discharge specifics using subsections V.A.2 through V.A.7, Tables 2 through 37 below, and Attachment B. The effluent

limitations in Table 2 apply to all discharges. The effluent limitations in Tables 3 to Table 37, apply only if the discharge is identified as having “reasonable potential” to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard for a pollutant as described in section II.A.1.c of this Order, including if there is a waste load allocation (WLA) established for the pollutant in a TMDL applicable to the receiving water. Mineral and nitrogen effluent limitations only apply to discharges to a watershed/stream reach listed in Attachment B. As appropriate, effluent limitations are expressed as Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL) and Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL). The heavy metals in the effluent limitations tables are expressed in their total recoverable (TR) form, unless otherwise specified.

- a. Effluent limitations in Tables 2, 3 and 4 are applicable to discharges to freshwater or saltwater waterbodies.
 - b. Effluent limitations in Tables 5, 6, and 7 are applicable to discharges to freshwater and saltwater waterbodies where no TMDLs has been established.
 - c. Effluent limitations in Tables 8 through 32 are based on waste load allocations specified in corresponding TMDLs.
2. Effluent limitations for temperature in Table 3 are applicable to all discharges. The applicable effluent limitations are dependent on the receiving waterbody type.
 3. The pH of the discharge shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.
 4. Attachment B establishes the applicable effluent limitations for mineral and nitrogen constituents for all discharges covered by this Order.
 5. Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of PCBs shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into freshwaters or 30 ng/L into estuarine waters.
 6. The discharge shall meet effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the CWA, and amendments thereto.

Table 2. Effluent Limitations Applicable to All Discharges

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	NA (Not Applicable)
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	NA

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA
Methylene Blue Active Substances	mg/L	0.5	NA

Table 3. Temperature Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharges

Receiving Water Type	Max. Temp. (°F)	Other Effluent Limitations
Freshwater	80 (for WARM - designated waterbodies)	A discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Water Board that such alteration does not adversely affect beneficial uses.
Estuaries	86	<p>A discharge shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F.</p> <p>A discharge either individually or combined with other discharges shall not create a zone, defined by water temperatures of more than 1 °F above natural receiving water temperature, which exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a main river channel at any point.</p> <p>A discharge shall not cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4 °F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.</p> <p>Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 4 °F.</p>
Enclosed Bays	86	<p>Discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F.</p> <p>Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 4 °F.</p>

Receiving Water Type	Max. Temp. (°F)	Other Effluent Limitations
Coastal Waters	---	<p>Elevated temperature waste discharges shall not result in increases in the natural water temperature exceeding 4 °F at the shoreline, the surface of any ocean substrate, or the ocean surface beyond 1,000 feet from the discharge.</p> <p>Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F.</p> <p>The discharge shall be discharged away from the shoreline to achieve dispersion through the vertical water column.</p> <p>The discharge shall be discharged a sufficient distance from ASBS to ensure maintenance of natural temperature in ASBS.</p>

Table 4. Volatile Organic Compounds Effluent Limitations

Table 4A MUN³ Waters

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Volatile Organic Compounds			
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L ⁴	0.34	0.17 ⁵
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	1.2	0.6
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	NA
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.11	0.057 ⁵
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.50	0.38 ⁵
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	1.1	0.52
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	NA
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5	NA
Acrolein	µg/L	100	NA

³ MUN refers to discharges to those waterbodies designated MUN (Municipal and Domestic Supply) identified in the Basin Plan with an “E” or and “I” designation.

⁴ µg/L means microgram per liter

⁵ If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non-detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.12	0.059 ⁵
Acetone	µg/L	700	NA
Benzene	µg/L	1.0	NA
Bromoform	µg/L	8.6	4.3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	0.25 ⁵
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30	NA
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	0.81	0.40 ⁵
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	1.1	0.56
Chloroethane	µg/L	100	NA
Chloroform	µg/L	100	NA
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	700	NA
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	700	NA
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05	NA
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	NA
Methylbromide	µg/L	10	NA
Methylchloride	µg/L	3	NA
Methylene chloride	µg/L	9.5	4.7
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	1.6	0.8
Toluene	µg/L	150	NA
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	NA
Xylenes	µg/L	1750	NA
Pesticides and PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00083 ⁵
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059 ⁵
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00013 ⁵
alpha-BHC	µg/L	0.0079	0.0039 ⁵
beta-BHC	µg/L	0.028	0.014 ⁵
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	220	110
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1.5	0.76
Gamma-BHC	µg/L	0.039	0.019

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017 ⁵
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds			
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	600	NA
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.081	0.040 ⁵
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	800	400
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	2.5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	4.3	2.1
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	190	93
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	1100	540
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	140	70
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	0.23	0.11
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	3,400	1,700
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	241	120
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	26.9	13.4
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.088	0.04
Acenaphthene	µg/L	2,400	1,200
Anthracene	µg/L	19,000	9,600
Benzidine	µg/L	0.00025	0.00012 ⁵
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.0089	0.0044 ⁵
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.0089	0.0044 ⁵
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.0089	0.0044 ⁵
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.0089	0.0044 ⁵
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	0.063	0.031 ⁵
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	2,800	1,400
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	3.7	1.8
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	6,000	3,000
Chrysene	µg/L	0.0089	0.0044 ⁵
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	0.0089	0.0044 ⁵
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	46,000	23,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	629,000	313,000
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	5,400	2,700

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Fluoranthene	µg/L	600	300
Fluorene	µg/L	2,600	1,300
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0015	0.00075 ⁵
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	0.89	0.44
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	480	240
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	3.8	1.9
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	µg/L	0.0088	0.0044 ⁵
Isophorone	µg/L	17	8.4
Naphthalene	µg/L	24NA	NA
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	34	17
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	0.0014	0.00069 ⁵
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	0.011	0.005 ⁵
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	10	5.0
Phenol	µg/L	1,000	NA
Pyrene	µg/L	1930	960
Miscellaneous			
Asbestos	fib/L	14,000,000	7,000,000
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8 ²	NA
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3	NA
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	0.000000026	0.000000013 ⁵
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12	NA
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	NA

Table 4B Other Waters without MUN Beneficial Uses

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Volatile Organic Compounds			
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L ⁴	1	NA ⁶
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	NA
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	3.2
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.50	NA
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	5	NA
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	NA
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5	NA
Acrolein	µg/L	100	NA
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	1.7	0.66
Acetone	µg/L	700	NA
Benzene	µg/L	1.0	NA
Bromoform	µg/L	720	360
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	NA
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30	NA
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	68	34
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	92	46
Chloroethane	µg/L	100	NA
Chloroform	µg/L	100	NA
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	700	NA
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	700	NA
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05	NA
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	NA
Methylbromide	µg/L	10	NA
Methylchloride	µg/L	3	NA
Methylene chloride	µg/L	3200	1600
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5	NA
Toluene	µg/L	150	NA
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	NA
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	NA
Xylenes	µg/L	1750	NA
Pesticides and PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00083 ⁴ ⁵
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059 ⁵

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00027 8	0.00013 4 ⁵
alpha-BHC	µg/L	0.026	0.013
beta-BHC	µg/L	0.092	0.046 ⁵
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	480	240
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1.6	0.81
Gamma-BHC	µg/L	0.12	0.063
PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017 ⁵
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds			
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	600	NA
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	1.1	0.54 ⁵
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5200	2600
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	2.5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.5 ⁵
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	1600	790
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	4600	2300
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	28000	14000
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	18	9.1
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	8600	4300
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	800	400
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1540	765
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.16	0.077 ⁵
Acenaphthene	µg/L	5400	2700
Anthracene	µg/L	220000	110000
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0011	0.00054 ⁵
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.049 ⁵
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.049 ⁵
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.049 ⁵
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.049 ⁵
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	2.8	1.4
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	340000	170000
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	11	5.9

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	10000	5200
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	0.049 ⁵
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.049 ⁵
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	240000	120000
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	5,800,000	2,900,000
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	24,000	12,000
Fluoranthene	µg/L	740	370
Fluorene	µg/L	28000	14000
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0016	0.00077 ⁵
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	100	50
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	34000	17000
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	18	8.9
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.049 ⁵
Isophorone	µg/L	1200	600
Naphthalene	µg/L	24-NA	NA
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	3800	1900
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	16	8.1
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	2.8	1.4
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	32	16
Phenol	µg/L	1,000	NA
Pyrene	µg/L	22000	11000
Miscellaneous			
Asbestos	fib/L	No Limit	No Limit
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8 ²	NA
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3	NA
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	0.00000002 ⁸	0.000000014 ⁵
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12	NA
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	NA

Table 5. Hardness-Dependent Metals Effluent Limitations

Table 5A. Hardness Concentration up to 200 mg/L

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	2.8
Copper	µg/L	20.8	10.4
Lead	µg/L	8.7	4.4
Nickel	µg/L	100	60
Silver	µg/L	8.1	4.0
Zinc	µg/L	170	86

Table 5B. Hardness Concentration 200 to 300 mg/L

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	4.1
Copper	µg/L	33.3	16.6
Lead	µg/L	16.7	8.3
Nickel	µg/L	100	90
Silver	µg/L	20	10
Zinc	µg/L	260	130

Table 5C. Hardness Concentration 300 mg/L and above

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	5
Copper	µg/L	44.4	22.1
Lead	µg/L	25.6	12.8
Nickel	µg/L	100	100
Silver	µg/L	41	20
Zinc	µg/L	350	170

**Table 6. Other Compounds Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Freshwater
Waterbodies *Table 6A. MUN Waters***

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Antimony	µg/L	6	NA
Arsenic	µg/L	10	NA
Beryllium	µg/L	4	NA
Chromium III	µg/L	50	NA
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	4.2
Mercury	µg/L	0.024	0.012
Selenium	µg/L	8	4
Thallium	µg/L	3.4	1.7
Organic Compounds			
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	0.56	0.28
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059 ⁵
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059 ⁵
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014 ⁵
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092	0.046 ⁵
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092	0.046 ⁵
Endrin	µg/L	0.059	0.029 ⁵
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021 ⁵
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00011 ⁵
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0015	0.00075 ⁵

Table 6B. Other Waters without MUN Beneficial Uses

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Antimony	µg/L	6	NA
Arsenic	µg/L	10	NA
Beryllium	µg/L	4	NA
Chromium III	µg/L	50	NA
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	4.2
Mercury	µg/L	0.024	0.012
Selenium	µg/L	8	4
Thallium	µg/L	13	6
Organic Compounds			
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1.5	0.73
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059 ⁵
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059 ⁵
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014 ⁵
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092	0.046 ⁵
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092	0.046 ⁵
Endrin	µg/L	0.059	0.029 ⁵
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021 ⁵
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00011 ⁵
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0015	0.00075 ⁵

Table 7. Effluent Limitations applicable to discharges to saltwater waterbodies

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Antimony	µg/L	6	NA
Arsenic	µg/L	10	5
Beryllium	µg/L	4	NA
Cadmium	µg/L	5	NA
Chromium III	µg/L	50	NA
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	0.50
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Mercury	µg/L	0.024	0.012
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7
Selenium	µg/L	120	58

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Thallium	µg/L	13	6
Zinc	µg/L	95	47
Organic Compounds			
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.4
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059 ⁵
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059 ⁵
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014 ⁵
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071 ⁵
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071 ⁵
Endrin	µg/L	0.0038	0.0019 ⁵
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021 ⁵
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00011 ⁵
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00033	0.00016 ⁵

Table 8. Acute Toxicity applicable to Discharges to all Waterbodies

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL	Toxicity
Acute Toxicity ^{6, 7, 8} (Survival endpoint)	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent (%) Effect ⁹	Pass or Percent (%) Effect <50	Pass	NA

⁶ Acute Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." Refer to section VIII. of this Order for Compliance Determination; Aquatic Toxicity Testing; Acute Toxicity.

⁷ The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect."

⁸ As discharges enrolled under this General permit are infrequent temporary discharges and most of the time discharges don't reach receiving waters, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving water are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate for analysis. Therefore, acute toxicity testing is required to be conducted on the effluent samples for all discharges except discharges to the Calleguas Creek Watershed.

⁹ Percent Effect: The relative "Percent Effect" for the effluent is defined and reported as:
 $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100.$

Table 9. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather¹⁰

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	49	31	NA	8.2
Reach 4 & Tujunga Wash	µg/L	43	16	NA	NA
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and Verdugo Wash	µg/L	38	20	NA	NA
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	43	20	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	43	23	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	31	15	NA	NA
Reach 2 & Arroyo Seco	µg/L	36	18	NA	NA
Reach 1	µg/L	38	20	NA	NA
Compton Creek	µg/L	31	15	NA	NA
Rio Hondo Reach 1	µg/L	21	8.2	210	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	25	16	NA	4.1
Reach 4 & Tujunga Wash	µg/L	21	8.2	NA	NA
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and Verdugo Wash	µg/L	19	9.8	NA	NA
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	21	9.8	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	21	11	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	16	7.4	NA	NA
Reach 2 & Arroyo Seco	µg/L	18	9	NA	NA
Reach 1	µg/L	19	9.8	NA	NA

¹⁰ For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th are considered dry weather discharges.

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Compton Creek	µg/L	16	7.3	NA	NA
Rio Hondo Reach 1	µg/L	11	4.1	110	NA

Table 10. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 – All Reaches of Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather¹¹

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	3.1	1.5
Copper	µg/L	17	8.5
Lead	µg/L	62	31
Zinc	µg/L	160	79

Table 11. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-39 - Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituent	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
<i>E. coli</i>	MPN/100 mL	126	235

Table 12. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-8 –TMDL for Los Angeles River Nitrogen Compounds and related Effects –Nitrogen TMDL

Constituent	Unit	Daily Max	30-Day Average
Nitrate-N (NO ₃ -N)	mg/L	NA	8
Nitrite-N (NO ₂ -N)	mg/L	NA	1.0
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	mg/L	NA	8

Table 13. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-12 - Ballona Creek Metals TMDL WLAs

Dry Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	58	29

¹¹ For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th are considered wet weather discharges.

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Lead	µg/L	32	16
Zinc	µg/L	730	360

Wet Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	14	7
Lead	µg/L	77	38
Zinc	µg/L	105	52

Table 14. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-14 - Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituent	Unit	Effluent Limitations ¹²
Cadmium	mg/kg dry	1.2
Copper	mg/kg dry	34
Lead	mg/kg dry	46.7
Silver	mg/kg dry	1.0
Zinc	mg/kg dry	150
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	1.3
DDTs	µg/kg dry	1.9
Total PCBs	µg/kg dry	3.2

Table 15. WQBELs based on U.S. EPA's Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL

Dry Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	31	16
Lead	µg/L	NA	NA
Zinc	µg/L	NA	NA

¹² See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

Wet Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	9.8	4.8
Lead	µg/L	59	28
Zinc	µg/L	96	48

Table 16. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-30 – Colorado Lagoon OC Pesticides, PCBs, Sediment Toxicity, PAHs, and Metals TMDL WLAs, in Sediment Toxicity

Constituent	Unit	Effluent Limitations ¹³
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.50
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry	0.02
Lead	µg/kg dry	46,700.00
Zinc	µg/kg dry	150,000.00
PAHs ¹⁴	µg/kg dry	4,022.00
PCBs ¹⁵	µg/kg dry	22.70
DDT	µg/kg dry	1.58

Table 17. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs, (for the freshwater Segment of Dominguez Channel) WET Weather¹⁶

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	9.7	4.8
Lead	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	43	21
Zinc	µg/L	70	35

¹³ See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

¹⁴ PAHs: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons: sum of all isomers/congeners acenaphthylene, anthracene, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysenes, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3c,d)pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

¹⁵ PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls are a class of chemicals which include the sum of set of seven following Aroclors; Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1254, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1260, and Aroclor-1016.

¹⁶ Exceedances of California Toxic Rule (CTR) criteria for metals were only observed in freshwaters of Dominguez Channel during wet weather; therefore, WQBELs are set for wet weather only.

Table 18. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs (for the Dominguez Channel Estuary Segment and the Harbors)

For Dominguez Channel Estuary

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	6.1	3
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Zinc	µg/L	140	70
PAHs	µg/L	0.098	0.049
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017

For Greater Harbor Waters

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	6.1	3
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Zinc	µg/L	140	70
PAHs	µg/L	NA	NA
Chlordane	µg/L	NA	NA
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059
Dieldrin	µg/L	NA	NA
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017

Table 19. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDEL WLAs in Sediment¹⁷

Waterbody	Lead (µg/kg)	Zinc (µg/kg)	PAHs (µg/kg)
Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	46.7	150	4.022

¹⁷ See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

Waterbody	Lead (µg/kg)	Zinc (µg/kg)	PAHs (µg/kg)
Los Angeles Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles River Estuary	46.7	NA	4.022
Los Angeles Harbor–Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	46.7	NA	4.022

Table 20. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Selenium
San Jose Creek R-1, 2 ¹⁸	µg/L	NA	8.2
San Gabriel <u>Gabriel</u> River R-1 ¹⁹	µg/L	30	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	NA
Estuary	µg/L	6.1	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Selenium
San Jose Creek R-1, 2 ¹⁸	µg/L	NA	4.1
San Gabriel <u>Gabriel</u> River R-1 ¹⁹	µg/L	15	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	16	NA
Estuary	µg/L	3	NA

Table 21. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet-Weather²⁰

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc
San Gabriel <u>Gabriel</u> River R 2 ²¹	µg/L	NA	170	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	27	110	160

¹⁸ San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)

¹⁹ San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary).

²⁰ Defined in the Footnote 7

²¹ San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue).

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc
San Gabriel Gabriel River R 2 ²¹	µg/L	NA	83	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	13	53	79

Table 22. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-9 – Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL

Reaches	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Reach 3 (Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion)	mg/L	4.2	2.0
Reach 7 (Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge)	mg/L	5.2	1.75

Table 23. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-18 - Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDLWLA in Sediment

Constituent	Unit	Effluent Limitations ²²
Copper	mg/kg	34
Lead	mg/kg	46.7
Zinc	mg/kg	150
Chlordane	µg/kg	0.5
Total PCBs	µg/kg	22.7
Total DDTs	µg/kg	1.58
p,p' -DDE	µg/kg	2.2

Table 24. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-16 - Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon Toxicity TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL	Toxicity Limit ²³
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.025	0.014	NA

²² See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

²³ According to California’s State Policy for Water Quality Control, Toxicity Provisions supersede any Basin Plan narrative toxicity objectives, including the 1 TUc chronic toxicity objective for Calleguas Creek. Because toxicity is not an absolute quantity but rather an effect that is determined relative to a control or reference sample, statistical analysis of toxicity test data is always necessary to determine whether a sample is toxic. EPA’s

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL	Toxicity Limit ²³
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10	0.10	NA
Chronic Toxicity ^{24, 25}	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent (%) Effect	Pass or Percent (%) Effect <50	Pass	NA

**Table 25. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-17 - Calleguas Creek
Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL
WLAs**

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Chlordane	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDD	ng/L	1.7	0.84
4,4-DDE	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDT	ng/L	1.2	0.59
Dieldrin-Dieldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16

**Table 26. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed
Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Dry Weather
Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations**

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mugu Lagoon	µg/L	9.2	13	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	9.2	13	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	44	240	NA

promulgated Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test methods and recommended statistical approaches including statistical t-test (formally Student's t-test).

²⁴ The median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail." The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect." The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in "Fail."

²⁵ As discharges enrolled under this General permit are infrequent temporary discharges and most of the time discharges don't reach receiving waters, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving water are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate for analysis. Therefore, toxicity testing is required to be conducted on the effluent samples.

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	9.2	14	8.2
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	9.2	14	8.2
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	260	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	260	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	48	260	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	260	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo (S. Fork Conejo Creek)	µg/L	48	260	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mugu Lagoon	µg/L	4.6	6.8	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	4.6	6.8	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	22	122	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	4.6	6.8	4.1
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	4.6	6.8	4.1
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	24	130	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	24	130	NA

**Table 27. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed
Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs –Wet Weather**

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mugu	µg/L	8.7	74	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	8.7	74	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	27	860	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	8.7	75	290
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	8.7	75	290

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	31	960	NA
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	31	960	NA
8-Tapo Canyon Creek	µg/L	31	960	NA
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	1300	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	1300	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	43	1300	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	1300	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo	µg/L	43	1300	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mugu Lagoon	µg/L	4.4	37	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	4.4	37	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	14	430	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	4.4	37	140
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	4.4	37	140
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	15	480	NA
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	15	480	NA
8-Tapo Canyon Creek	µg/L	15	480	NA
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	22	640	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	22	640	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	22	640	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	22	640	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo	µg/L	22	640	NA

Table 28. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs continued – Dry and Wet Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Mercury ²⁶	µg/L	0.024	0.012

Table 29. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-35 –TMDL for Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in the Ventura River and its Tributaries

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N)	mg/L	1.15	NA
Total Phosphorous	mg/L	0.115	NA

Table 30. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-37 – McGrath Lake PCBs, Pesticides and Sediment Toxicity TMDL WLAs, Portion of Sediment Toxicity

Constituent	Unit	Effluent Limitations (µg/dry kg) ²⁷
Chlordane	µg/dry kg	0.50
Dieldrin	µg/dry kg	0.02
Lead	µg/dry kg	46,700
Zinc	µg/dry kg	150,000
PAHs	µg/dry kg	4,0220
PCBs	µg/dry kg	22.70
DDT	µg/dry kg	1.58

²⁶ Mercury limits are based on Part 2 of the State Board Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California – Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions

²⁷ See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

Table 31. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-10 Malibu Creek and Lagoon, section 7-11 Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel), section 7-5 Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers’ Beach and Back Basin, section 7-28 Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach), section 7-36 Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3,5,6, and 7, and U.S. EPA’s Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
Total Coliform (T)	MPN/100 mL	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform (F)	MPN/100 mL	200	400
<i>Enterococcus</i>	MPN/100 mL	35	104
T (if ratio of F/T > 0.1)	MPN/100 mL	NA	1,000

Table 32. WQBELs based on Basin Plan Section 7-21.1. Ballona Creek and Tributaries Freshwater Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituent	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
<i>E. coli</i> density ²⁸	MPN/100 mL	126	235
<i>E. coli</i> density ²⁹	MPN/100 mL	126	576

B. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

C. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A.Surface Water Limitations

1. The discharge shall not cause or contribute to any of the following in the receiving water:
2. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.2 units in bays and estuaries or 0.5 units in inland surface.
3. Temperature: For discharges to inland waters, the temperature of the discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it can be demonstrated to the

²⁸ Applies also to Ballona Creek Reach 2, Centinela Creek and Del Rey Lagoon with designated beneficial use of Water Contact Recreation (REC-1).

²⁹ Applies to Ballona Creek Reach 1 and Benedict Canyon Channel with designated beneficial use of Limited Water Contact Recreation (LREC-1).

satisfaction of the Los Angeles Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.

- a. For inland waters designated a warm freshwater habitat (WARM) beneficial use, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. At no time shall the waste discharge result in WARM-designated waters to be raised above 80°F.
 - b. For inland waters designated a cold freshwater habitat (COLD) beneficial use, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature.
 - c. For discharges to enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal waters, elevated temperature waste discharges³⁰ shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. Additionally, for discharges to estuaries and coastal waters, no discharge shall cause a surface water temperature to rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
4. Exceedances of the bacteria limitations in Table 33 for freshwater receiving waterbodies and in Table 34 for saltwater receiving waterbodies.

Table 33. Freshwater and Estuarine Waters Bacteria Limitations- Designated for Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)

Parameters	Unit	Rolling six-week Geometric Mean	Statistical Threshold Value ³¹
<i>E. coli</i> ^{32,33}	MPN/100 mL	100	320
Enterococci ^{34, 35}	MPN/100 mL	30	110

³⁰ As defined in the Statewide Thermal Plan

³¹ Statistical Threshold Value (STV) of 110 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. U.S. EPA Method 1600 or another equivalent method.

³² All waters where salinity is equal to less than 1 ppt 95 percent or more of the time.

³³ **E. coli:** The bacteria water quality objective for all waters where the salinity is equal to or less than 1 part per thousand (ppt) 95 percent or more of the time during the calendar year is: a six-week rolling geometric mean of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) not to exceed 100 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated weekly, and a Statistical Threshold Value (STV) of 320 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. U.S. EPA Method 1603 or an equivalent method may be used to measure culturable *E. coli*. CFUs or "colony forming units" are determined by directly counting visible colonies of bacterial growth on the plate or film. MPN, or Most Probable Number, on the other hand, measures growth statistically. One MPN is equal to one CFU.

³⁴ Applicable to estuaries. All waters where salinity is greater than 1 ppt 5 percent of the time.

³⁵ Enterococci: The bacteria water quality objective for all waters where the salinity is greater than 1 ppt more than 5 percent of the time during the calendar year is: a six-week rolling geometric mean of enterococci not to exceed 30 cfu/100 mL, calculated weekly, with a STV of 110 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10

Table 34. Saltwater Water Bacteria Limitations Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Rolling six-week Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum	Statistical Threshold Value ³⁶
Fecal coliform	MPN/100 mL	200		400	
Enterococci	MPN/100 mL		30		110

Table 35. Fresh Waters Designated for Limited Water Contact Recreation (LREC-1)

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum
E. coli	MPN/100 mL	126	576

Table 36. Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-II) Bacteria Limitation

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum
Fecal coliform ³⁷	MPN/100 mL	2000 per 100 mL	4000 per 100 mL

Table 37. Waters Designated for Shellfish Harvesting

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum
Total coliform	MPN/100 mL	70 per 100 mL	230 (5 tube test) 330 (3 tube test)

percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. U.S. EPA Method 1600 or an equivalent method may be used to measure culturable enterococci.

³⁶ Statistical Threshold Value (STV) of 110 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. U.S. EPA Method 1600 or another equivalent method.

³⁷ In waters designated for non-water contact recreation (REC-2) and not designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 2000/100 mL (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 4000/100 mL.

5. The discharge shall not cause the dissolved oxygen in receiving waters to be depressed below 5 mg/L for waters designated as WARM beneficial use, 6 mg/L for waters designated as COLD beneficial use, and 7 mg/L for waters designated as COLD and a spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN) beneficial use.
6. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
7. 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.
8. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
9. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities that 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.
10. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
11. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
12. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD₅ that adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. 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.
14. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
15. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.
16. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
17. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
18. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
19. Violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder.

B. Groundwater Limitations (Not Applicable)

VII. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions.

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D. Standard Provisions apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.41 and 122.42. The Los Angeles Water Board has also provided in this Order special provisions applicable to the Dischargers covered by this Order. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

B. Los Angeles Water Board Standard Provisions.

The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. If there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the provisions stated herein shall apply:

- a. The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board, a list of chemicals and proprietary additives that may affect the discharge, including rates/quantities of application, compositions, characteristics, and material safety data sheets, if any. Any subsequent changes in types and or/or quantities shall be reported promptly.
- b. Oil or oily materials, chemicals, refuse, or other materials that may cause pollution in storm water and/or urban runoff shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall/urban runoff and discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained, removed, and cleaned immediately.
- c. This Order neither exempts the Discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable, nor legalizes the waste disposal facility.
- d. The Facility shall be protected to reduce infrastructure vulnerability to extreme wet weather events, flooding, storm surges, and projected sea level rise resulting from current and future impacts associated with climate change.
- e. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.
- f. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an Individual permit.
- g. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from treatment facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
- h. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order or the application of any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

C. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Executive Officer is authorized to prescribe an MRP for each authorized Discharger. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP prescribed in the NOA under this General NPDES Permit, and future revisions thereto. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Los Angeles Water Board Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the MRP shall prevail.

D. Enforcement

1. Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the Discharger to any of the penalties described herein or in Attachment D of this Order, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority.
2. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges authorized by this Order, may subject the Discharger to administrative or judicial civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
3. California Water Code section 13385(h)(1) requires the Los Angeles Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385(h)(2), a “serious violation” is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable WDRs for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Appendix A of 40 CFR section 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(a)(1), a “serious violation” is also defined as “a failure to file a discharge monitoring report required pursuant to section 13383 for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in WDRs that contain effluent limitations.”
4. California Water Code section 13385(i) requires the Los Angeles Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each violation whenever a person violates a WDR effluent limitation in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three non-serious violations within that time period.
5. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(d), for the purposes of section 13385.1 and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) of section 13385, “effluent limitation” means a numeric restriction or a numerically expressed narrative restriction on the quantity, discharge rate, concentration, or toxicity units of a pollutant or pollutants that may be discharged from an authorized location. An effluent limitation may be final or interim and may be expressed as a prohibition. An effluent limitation, for these purposes,

does not include a receiving water limitation, a compliance schedule, or a best management practice.

6. In the event the Permittee does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Permittee shall notify the Manager of the Watershed Regulatory section at the Los Angeles Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6616 or by fax at (213) 576-6660 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing to the Los Angeles Water Board within five days, unless the Los Angeles Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. The written notification shall also be submitted via email with reference to CI-4993 to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

E. Special Provisions

Reopener Provisions

1. Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked, and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - a. new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available;
 - b. promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations;
 - c. adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives; and/or
 - d. new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order.
2. This Order may be reopened if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharges governed by this Order have or will have, or will cease to have, a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
3. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. This Order may be reopened and modified, to add or revise effluent limitations and other requirements as a result of the adoption or revision of a TMDL.

F. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

G. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans

All Dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

H. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

1. All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General NPDES Permit shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated water (pollutants concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.
 - a. The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.
 - b. The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.
 - c. The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General NPDES Permit, as well as requirements in the NOA.
 - d. The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General NPDES Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

I. Engineering Design Report

For all new Dischargers and existing Dischargers where, significant changes have made since prior submittals to the Los Angeles Water Board, the NOI shall be accompanied, if necessary, by treatment flow schematic diagram and a certification, which demonstrates that the treatment process and the physical design of the treatment components will ensure compliance with the prohibitions, effluent limitations, and other conditions of the General NPDES Permit.

J. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

K. Other Special Provisions

Expiration and Continuation of this Order

This Order expires on November 16, 2028; however, for those dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order, it shall continue in full force and effect until a new order is adopted. Notwithstanding Provision (Expiration Date and Continuation of this Order) of Order No. R4-2018-0125, discharges regulated under Order No. R4-2018-0125 on or before sixtieth day of notification of adoption of this Order, which has submitted a completed NOI may continue under Order No. R4-2018-0125 until enrolled under this General Permit.

Reauthorization

Upon reissuance of a new permit, dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a Notice of Intent or a new Report of Waste Discharge within 60 days of notification by the Executive Officer.

Rescission

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. R4-2018-0125, adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board on September 13, 2018, is superseded by this Order effective March 21, 2024.

L. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. General.

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Appendix A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

B. 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 (ML) (see Reporting Requirement I.H. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

C. 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 "Not Detected" (ND) or "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

D. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) or maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values

around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

E. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by section VIII.D.2 above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though 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). 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. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

F. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance on days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

G. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that day only within the reporting period. For any one day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

H. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, 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).

I. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, 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).

J. Limitations Based on Sediment TMDLs.

Where sediment based effluent limitations is applicable, the Discharger is allowed to demonstrate compliance with sediment TMDL limitations by complying with the TSS effluent limitation and CTR based toxic effluent limitation for the sediment based TMDL toxics of concern.

If the effluent analysis satisfies condition A or B as listed below, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the sediment limitations. Therefore, no further sediment monitoring is required.

Condition A: Does not exceed TSS effluent limits and the CTR values of the sediment TMDL priority pollutants (Sediment-CTR Values). Table showing the CTR values of the priority pollutants targeted in the TMDLs covered in this Order is in the Appendix B;

Condition B: Exceeds TSS effluent limits but does not exceed the Sediment-CTR Values.

Accelerated Monitoring Program.

When both TSS and the Sediment-CTR Values are exceeded, an accelerated monitoring program for TSS and the exceeded priority pollutant(s) shall be implemented in the following week when the exceedances are observed.

If two consecutive effluent sampling events show exceedance for both TSS and the Sediment-CTR value(s), the Discharger is determined to be non-compliance with sediment based effluent limitation. Thereafter, sediment based effluent monitoring shall be implemented as prescribed in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for the rest of the permitting cycle.

However, if two successive sampling events show compliance with TSS and the sediment-CTR value(s), the discharge shall continue with regular effluent monitoring in accordance with the MRP.

K. Bacterial Standards and Analyses

1. The geometric mean used for determining compliance with bacterial standards is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_n)^{1/n}$$

where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) found on each day of sampling. The geometric mean values should be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples and should not be less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period.

2. For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 ml for total, and E. coli, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for enterococcus). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.
3. Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Los Angeles Water Board and the State Water Board, unless alternate methods have been approved by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA.
4. Detection methods used for E. coli shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Los Angeles Water Board and the State Water Board, or in the U.S. EPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure or any improved method determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA to be appropriate.

L. Aquatic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to the determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1, and the procedures described in the State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions.

The toxicity test is a t-test (formally Student’s t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), only two test concentrations (i.e., control and effluent). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the effluent differs from the control (the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

1. **Acute Toxicity:** The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.”

A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.”

2. **Chronic Toxicity:** The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.”

Percent Effect: The relative “Percent Effect” for the effluent is defined and reported as:

$((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

Toxicity Maximum Daily Effluent Limit (MDEL): Toxicity MDEL is exceeded, and a violation will be flagged when the toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” and the “Percent Effect” is ≥ 0.50 . MDEL is prescribed for acute toxicity compliance in this General permit.

Toxicity Monthly Median Effluent Limitation (MMEL): MMEL compliance is required where chronic toxicity test is prescribed. The toxicity is exceeded, and a violation will be flagged when the median of no more than three independent chronic toxicity tests, conducted within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” for any endpoint. The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in “Fail.” If the first and second tests fail, the toxicity is exceeded, and a violation will be flagged, and no need to conduct a third test.

The chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL are set for the discharge (100% effluent) and expressed in units of the TST statistical approach (“Pass” or “Fail”, “Percent Effect”). All NPDES effluent compliance monitoring for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL shall be reported using only the 100% effluent concentration and negative control, expressed in units of the TST. The TST hypothesis (H_0) (see above) is statistically analyzed using the discharge effluent and a negative control. Effluent toxicity tests shall be run using a multi-concentration test design when required by Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). However, if the U.S. EPA approves the Alternative Test Procedure, the Discharger may use a two-concentration test design. The Los Angeles Water Board’s review of reported toxicity test results will include review of concentration-response patterns as appropriate (see Fact Sheet discussion at IV.C.5). As described in the bioassay laboratory audit correspondence from the State Water Resources Control Board dated August 7, 2014, and from the U.S. EPA dated December 24, 2013, the Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) criteria only apply to compliance reporting for the No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) and the sublethal statistical endpoints of the NOEC, and therefore are not used to interpret TST results. Standard Operating Procedures used by the toxicity testing laboratory to identify and report valid, invalid, anomalous, or inconclusive effluent (and receiving water) toxicity test measurement results from the TST statistical approach, including those that incorporate consideration of concentration-response patterns, must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board (40 CFR section 122.41(h)). The Los Angeles Water Board will make a final determination as to whether a toxicity test result is valid and may consult with the Permittee, the U.S. EPA, the State Water Board’s Quality Assurance Officer, or the State Water Board’s Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) as

needed. The Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

Appendix A SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb (µg/L)

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. The analytical method that are used should be sufficiently sensitive in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

Table 2a - Volatile Substances

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES¹	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethene	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	5
Acrylonitrile	2	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Bromomethane	1	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2

¹ 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.

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES¹	GC	GCMS
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
Tetrachloroethene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

Table 2b - Semi-Volatile Substances

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
1,2 Benzanthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semi volatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semi volatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semi volatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		

² With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1000, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1000.

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
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		
3,4 Benzofluoranthene		10	10	
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	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(3,4 Benzopyrene)		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		

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
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		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol ³	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

Table 2c - Inorganics⁴

INORGANICS	FAA	GFA A	ICP	ICPM S	SPGFA A	HYDRID E	CVA A	COLO R	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

³ Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

⁴ 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.

INORGANICS	FAA	GFA A	ICP	ICPM S	SPGFA A	HYDRID E	CVA A	COLO R	DCP
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

Table 2d - Pesticides – PCBs⁵

PESTICIDES – PCBs	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
d-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01

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.

PESTICIDES – PCBs	GC
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Lindane(g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	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

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

Appendix B

Effluent Limitations based on CTR and SIP procedures for those Metals and Organics Listed in TMDLs that require sediment analysis, including TMDLs for Ballona Creek Estuary, Dominguez Channel Estuary, Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, and Marina Del Rey Harbor ¹.

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	NA
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Zinc	µg/L	95	47
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00084
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017
Total PAHs	µg/L	NA	NA

¹ Compliance with the effluent limitation for TSS and these values for the toxics pollutants in the effluent must be demonstrated to satisfy the compliance requirements for sediment wasteload allocations for toxic pollutants listed in the respective TMDLs.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ), also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \mu = \Sigma x / n$$

where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

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.

Bioaccumulative pollutants are those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Carcinogenic pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (CV) is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

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.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ) are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is

calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA) is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration is the estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Inland Surface Waters are all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

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) means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median is the middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order).

If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X(n+1)/2$. If n is even, then the median = $(X(n/2) + X(n/2+1))/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML) is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND) are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters are the territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be 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 concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bio accumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Los Angeles Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Los Angeles Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Los Angeles Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Satellite Collection System is the portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

Source of Drinking Water is any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ) is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum [(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

- a. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
- b. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- c. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs

necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

Thermal Waste means cooling water and industrial process water used for the purpose of transporting waste heat.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

ACRONYMS & 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 Practice
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
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
CFU	Colony-Forming Unit
CI#	Compliance Inspection Number
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code

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DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected, But Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
ELAP	California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
gpd	gallons per day
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LTA	Long-Term Average
MCLs	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MELs	Maximum Effluent Limitations
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
MPN	Maximum Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOTT	Notice of Termination or Transfer
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
QA	Quality Assurance

QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
LAWQCB	Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
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
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU	Toxicity Unit
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WDID	Waste Discharger Identification
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter

ATTACHMENT B – MINERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

In accordance with Section 3. Water Quality Objectives of the Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, discharge of wastewater within a watershed/stream reach with constituent concentrations in excess of the following daily maximum limits (except as required otherwise by a TMDL specific to corresponding waterbodies) is prohibited:

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron¹ (mg/L)	Nitrogen² (mg/L)
1. <u>Miscellaneous Ventura Coastal Streams</u>	NWSL ³	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
2. <u>Ventura River Watershed:</u>					
a. Above Camino Cielo Road	700	300	50	1.0	5
b. Between Camino Cielo Road and Casitas Vista Road	800	300	60	1.0	5
c. Between Casitas Vista Road and confluence with Weldon Canyon	1000	300	60	1.0	5
d. Between confluence with Weldon Canyon and Main Street	1500	500	300	1.5	10
e. Between Main St. and Ventura River Estuary	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
3. <u>Santa Clara River Watershed:</u>					
a. Between Highway 101 Bridge and Santa Clara River Estuary	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL

¹ Where naturally occurring boron results in concentrations higher than the stated limit, a site-specific limit may be determined on a case-by-case basis.

² Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen (NO₃-N + NO₂-N). The lack of adequate nitrogen data for all streams precluded the establishment of numerical limits for all streams.

³ NWSL: No Waterbody Specific Limits

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WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ¹ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ² (mg/L)
b. Between Freeman Diversion and Highway 101 Bridge	1200	600	150	1.5	NWSL
c. Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion	1300	650	80	1.5	⁴
d. Between confluence of Piru Creek and A Street, Fillmore	1300	600	100	1.5	5
e. Between Blue Cut gauging station and confluence of Piru Creek	1300	600	⁵	1.5	5
f. Between West Pier Highway 99 and Blue Cut gaging station	1000	400	⁶	1.5	6.8
g. Between Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge and West Pier Highway 99	1000	300	⁷	1.5	10
h. Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge	800	150	100	1.0	⁸
i. Above Lang gaging station	500	100	50	0.5	5
j. Santa Paula Creek above Santa Paula Water Works Diversion Dam	600	250	45	1.0	5

⁴ In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 8.1 mg/L.

⁵ In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation for the reach is 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 117 mg/L.

⁶ In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.

⁷ In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.

⁸ In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 6.8 mg/L.

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WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ¹ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ² (mg/L)
k. Sespe Creek above gaging station, 500 feet downstream from Little Sespe Creek	800	320	60	1.5	5
l. Piru Creek above gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam	800	400	60	1.0	5
4. <u>Calleguas Creek Watershed:</u>					
a. Above Potrero Road	850	250	150	1.0	10
b. Below Potrero Road	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
5. <u>Miscellaneous Los Angeles County Coastal Streams</u>	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
a. Malibu Creek Watershed:	2000	500	500	2.0	10
b. Ballona Creek Watershed	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
6. <u>Dominguez Channel Watershed</u>	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
7. <u>Los Angeles River Watershed:</u>					
a. Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin	950	300	150	NWSL	8
b. Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street. Includes Burbank Western Channel only.	950	300	190	NWSL	8
c. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street	950	300	150	NWSL	8

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WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron¹ (mg/L)	Nitrogen² (mg/L)
d. Los Angeles River - between Figueroa Street and L. A. River Estuary (Willow Street). Includes Rio Hondo below Santa Ana Freeway	1500	350	190	NWSL	8
e. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River – between Figueroa Street and Los Angeles River Estuary. Includes Arroyo Seco downstream of spreading grounds.	1550	350	150	NWSL	8
f. Rio Hondo - between Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and Santa Ana Freeway	750	300	180	NWSL	8
g. Rio Hondo - upstream of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin	750	300	150	NWSL	8
h. Santa Anita Creek above Santa Anita spreading grounds	250	30	10	NWSL	8
i. Eaton Canyon Creek above Eaton Dam	250	30	10	NWSL	8
j. Arroyo Seco above spreading grounds	300	40	15	NWSL	8
k. Big Tujunga Creek above Hansen Dam	350	50	20	NWSL	8
l. Pacoima Wash above Pacoima spreading grounds	250	30	10	NWSL	8
8. <u>San Gabriel River Watershed:</u>					
a. San Gabriel River above Morris Dam	250	30	10	0.6	2
b. San Gabriel River between Morris Dam and Ramona Blvd.	450	100	100	0.5	8

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WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ¹ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ² (mg/L)
c. San Gabriel River and tributaries – between Ramona Blvd. and Valley Blvd.	750	300	150	1.0	8
d. San Gabriel River – between Valley Blvd. and Firestone Blvd. Includes Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and San Jose Creek - downstream of 71 Freeway only.	750	300	180	1.0	8
e. San Jose Creek and tributaries - upstream of 71 Freeway	750	300	150	1.0	8
f. San Gabriel River - between Firestone Blvd. and San Gabriel River Estuary (downstream from Willow Street). Includes Coyote Creek	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
g. All other minor San Gabriel Mountain streams tributary to San Gabriel Valley	300	40	15	NWSL	NWSL
9. <u>Los Angeles Harbor/ Long Beach Harbor Watershed</u>	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
10. <u>Santa Ana River Watershed</u>					
a. San Antonio Creek ⁹	225	25	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
b. Chino Creek ⁹	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
11. <u>Island Watercourses:</u>					
a. Anacapa Island b. San Nicolas Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL

⁹ These watercourses are primarily located in the Santa Ana Region. The water quality objectives for these streams have been established by the Santa Ana Los Angeles Water Board. Dashed lines indicate that numerical objectives have not been established, however, narrative objectives shall apply. Refer to the Santa Ana Region Basin Plan for more details.

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WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ¹ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ² (mg/L)
b. Santa Barbara island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
c. Santa Catalina Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
d. San Clemente Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL

ATTACHMENT C – NOTICE OF INTENT

This Notice of Intent form shall be completed and submitted to apply for Authorization to Discharge under NPDES Permit No. CAG994004 to waters of the United States.

SECTION 1. DISCHARGE STATUS

Check only one item.

A. New Discharge B. Material Change C. Existing Discharge CI #:

SECTION 2. OWNER/OPERATOR & FACILITY INFORMATION

A. OWNER

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

B. OPERATOR (If different from owner)

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

C. FACILITY

Name of Facility: _____

Owner Type (check one)

1. City 2. County 3. State 4. Fed 5. Private

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

D. STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE (SIC) (4 digit code in order of priority)

1.) _____ (specify) _____

2.) _____ (specify) _____

Nature of Business (provide a brief description):

SECTION 3. APPLICABLE GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGE (Check only one item)

- Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated Groundwater (Order No. R4-2024-XXXX), Include Supplemental Analysis
- Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution (Order No. R4-202-XXXX), Include Supplemental Analysis
- Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering (Order No. R4-2023-XXXX), Include Supplemental Analysis
- Discharge of Nonprocess Wastewater (Order No. R4-2020-0055), Include Supplemental Analysis
- Hydrostatic Test Water (Order No. R4-2019-0052), Include Water Supply Water Quality Data
- Discharges of Groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (Order No. R4-2020-0085)

SECTION 4. EXISTING REQUIREMENTS/PERMITS (Skip if not applicable)

List any active Orders or Permits adopted by this Los Angeles Water Board for the facility.

A. Order No.: _____
B. Permit No.: _____

SECTION 5. OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION (Include compass direction)

Outfall Number: 001

Latitude: Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Longitude Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

Outfall Number: 002

Latitude: Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Longitude Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

Outfall Number: 003

Latitude: Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Longitude Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

SECTION 7. DISCHARGE QUALITY INFORMATION

This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze representative influent wastewater sample for the pollutants listed on **Attachment E**.

For Discharges Hydrostatic Test:

Have you included a water supply water quality data? (Applies only to potable water related discharges.) Yes No

For Discharges from all other sources:

Have you included a completed **Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements Form?**
(Complete the Quantitation Level column and attach laboratory analytical data)

Yes No

If **No**, explain:

SECTION 8. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

Map: Provide a 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map (Scale 1:24,000) showing the project location and identifying surface water to which you propose to discharge.

Fees: Included appropriate filing fee with this submittal. (Applicable to new enrollees only)

Make checks payable to the State Water Resources Control Board and sent to Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board, 320 W 4th St., Suite 200, Los Angeles, 90013. The fee schedule can be accessed at <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/fees/>

SECTION 9. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

(see appendix on who is authorized to sign)

"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.

PRINTED NAME OF PERSON SIGNING

Date

Signature

DISCHARGE OF GROUNDWATER FROM
CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT
DEWATERING TO SURFACE WATERS

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Title

SECTION 10. FORM SUBMITTAL

Send this completed Notice of Intent to:
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES
REGION
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Attention: General Permit Unit

Assistance with this form may be obtained by contacting the Los Angeles Water Board at:
Phone(213) 576-6600
Fax (213) 576-6660

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT FOR THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMITS FOR DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS TO SURFACE WATERS

These instructions are intended to help you, the Discharger, complete the Notice of Intent (NOI) form for general permits. Please type or print clearly when completing the NOI form and the vicinity map(s).

One NOI should be submitted by each owner/operator to cover all proposed discharges within the boundaries of this Los Angeles Water Board.

Section 1. Discharge Status

Please check appropriate box indicating whether this application is for new discharge, material change, or existing discharge. If it is an existing discharge, indicate four-digit CI #.

Section 2. Facility/Discharge Information

Section 2.A. Owner

Name/Agency – The name (first and last) of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.

Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.

Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person.

Section 2.B. Operator (if different from owner)

Name/Agency – The name (first and last) of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.

Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner or operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.

Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person

Section 2.C. Facility

Name – The name (first and last) of the person responsible for this facility.

Address – The street number and street name where the facility or actual discharge is located. Check the most appropriate ownership, City, County, State, Federal or Private.

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the facility address.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the person responsible for this facility.

Section 2.D. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (4-digit code in order of priority)

List, in descending order of significance, the 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classifications may differ from the SIC codes describing the operations generating discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the “Standard Industrial Classification Manual” prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.. Use current edition of the manual. If you have any question concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility the NPDES Permitting Units of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Section 3. Type of Discharge

Check the appropriate box indicating the type of discharge for this facility. Check only one box.

Section 4. Existing Requirements/Permits

If this facility has no existing permits or orders, skip this section. If the facility has any existing permits or orders, list it in the appropriate space provided.

Section 5. Outfall and Receiving Water Information

If the facility discharges into a storm drain, indicate the immediate receiving waterbody (listed in the Basin Plan) where the discharge drains into.

Section 6. Project Information

Provide summary description of the project. Also describe the general characteristic of the discharge. If required, indicate the treatment process that would be needed to bring the discharge into compliance. Demonstrate that options of discharging to the sanitary sewer, conservation, reuse, and infiltration have been considered and found infeasible or that potential reuse is feasible. If additives are used in the project and/or treatment, briefly describe their compositions and provide corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Form. Provide estimate of maximum discharge flow rate, proposed discharge startup date, and estimated discharge duration.

Section 7. Discharge Quality

This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze for the pollutants listed on the *Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements* or, *Attachment E – Screening Levels for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Water (applies to potable water related discharges only)*. Check the YES box if analytical result is attached. If not, provide reasons why it was not included. Note that processing of your NOI application may be delayed until this required information is provided.

Section 8. Other Required Information

Attach to this application a topographic map (7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map, Scale 1:24,000) of the area. The map must show the outline of the facility.

Section 9. Certification and Signature

Printed Name of Person Signing – Please type or print legibly. This section should be filled out by the responsible person as defined by Section 122.22.

Signature and Date – Signature of the name printed above, and the date signed.

Title – The professional title of the person signing the NOI.

Required signatories per Section 122.22

I. For a corporation

By 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 laws and regulations; the manager can assure that the necessary systems are established or action 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.

II. For a partnership or sole proprietorship

By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

III. For a municipality, State, Federal or public agency

By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this section, 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 operation of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

ATTACHMENT D – 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 (Los Angeles Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), U.S. EPA, 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 [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)B; 40 CFR § 122.41(i); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383]:

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 [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)B(i); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(1); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383];
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)B(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383];
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)B(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383];
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 [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)B(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383].

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, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2)].
3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Los Angeles 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 backup 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 Los Angeles Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(C)].
4. The Los Angeles Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Los Angeles 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 Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below 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)(ii)];
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below [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

C. 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)].

D. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Los Angeles Water Board. The Los Angeles 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) and 122.61].

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant

parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 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 Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer at any time [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2)].

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)].

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 Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA 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 Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(h); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [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 U.S. EPA) [40 CFR § 122.22(a)(3)].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, 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 Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above [40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1)];
 - b. The authorization specifies 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 Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA [40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3)].
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above 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 Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board or U.S. EPA 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 Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above 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 Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)].
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board 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 another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Los Angeles 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 Los Angeles 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 Los Angeles 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 § 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 Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with the requirements of this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(2)].

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.3, V.E.4, and V.E.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above [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 Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(8)].

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A. The Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, 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 CWA, 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 CWA, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, 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 CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, 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*].

Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Los Angeles Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA. 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)*].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers shall notify the Los Angeles 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(i)];
 - b. 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 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 Los Angeles 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) [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 Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

ATTACHMENT E – SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

(Screening to be conducted on untreated groundwater sample prior to issuance of permit)

POLLUTANT	MUN¹ (µg/L)	Others² (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
METALS³			
Antimony (Sb)	6	14	5
Arsenic (As)	10	36	10
Beryllium (Be)	4	Not Applicable (NA)	0.5
Cadmium (Cd)	2.3	2.2 (9.3) ⁴	0.5
Chromium III (Cr ³⁺)	50	180	10
Chromium VI (Cr ⁶⁺)	11	11 (82) ⁴	5
Copper (Cu)	9.0	9.0 (3.1) ⁴	0.5
Cyanide (CN)	5.2	5.2 (NA) ⁴	5
Lead (Pb)	2.5	25 (8.1) ⁴	0.5
Mercury (Hg)	0.012	0.012	0.2
Nickel (Ni)	52	52 (8.2) ⁴	1
Selenium (Se)	5	5 (71) ⁴	2
Silver (Ag)	3.4	3.4 (1.9) ⁴	0.25
Thallium (Ti)	1.7	6.3	1
Zinc (Zn)	120	120 (81) ⁴	1
VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	5	0.5
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.057	3.2	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	200	200	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.60	42	0.5

¹ Applies to water with Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) (indicated with E and I in the Basin Plan) beneficial uses designations.

² Applies to all other receiving waters.

³ Metals concentrations are expressed as total recoverable.

⁴ Applicable to saltwater only.

POLLUTANT	MUN¹ (µg/L)	Others² (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.17	1	0.5
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.5
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.38	99	0.5
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.52	39	0.5
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	10	10	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	400	2600	2
1,3 Dichloropropylene	0.5	0.5	0.5
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	5	0.5	0.5
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	NA	NA	1
Acetone	700	700	na
Acrolein	100	100	5
Acrylonitrile	0.059	0.66	2.0
Benzene	1.0	1	0.5
Bromoform	4.3	360	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.25	0.5	0.5
Chlorobenzene	30	21000	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.401	34	0.5
Chloroethane	100	100	2
Chloroform	100	100	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.56	46	0.5
Ethylbenzene	700	700	2
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	0.05	na
Methyl Bromide	10	4000	2.0
Methyl Chloride	3	3	0.5
Methyl ethyl ketone	700	700	na
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	na
Methylene Chloride	4.7	1600	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene	0.8	8.85	0.5

POLLUTANT	MUN¹ (µg/L)	Others² (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
Toluene	150	150	2
Trichloroethylene	2.7	5	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
Xylenes	1750	1750	NA
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	0.040	0.54	1
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	70	na	5
2 Chlorophenol	120	400	5
2,4 Dichlorophenol	93	790	5
2,4 Dimethylphenol	540	2300	2
2,4 Dinitrophenol	70	14000	5
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	0.11	9.1	5
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	2.1	6.5	10
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	NA	NA	5
2-Nitrophenol	NA	NA	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	1700	4300	10
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine	0.04	0.077	5
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	NA	NA	1
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13	765	5
4-Nitrophenol	na	na	5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	na	na	5
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	na	na	5
Acenaphthene	1200	2700	1
Acenaphthylene	NA	NA	10
Anthracene	9600	110000	5
Benzidine	0.00012	0.00054	5
Benzo (a) Anthracene	0.0044	0.049	5
Benzo (a) Pyrene	0.0044	0.049	2

POLLUTANT	MUN¹ (µg/L)	Others² (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	10
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	NA	NA	5
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	2
Bis (2-Chloroethoxyl) methane	NA	NA	5
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	0.031	1.4	1
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	1400	170000	10
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.8	5.9	5
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000	5200	10
Chrysene	0.0044	0.049	5
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	0.0044	0.049	0.1
Diethyl phthalate	23000	120000	10
Dimethyl phthalate	313000	2900000	10
di-n-Butyl phthalate	2700	12000	10
di-n-Octyl phthalate	NA	NA	10
Fluoranthene	300	370	10
Fluorene	1300	14000	10
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075	0.00077	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.44	50	1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	50	17000	5
Hexachloroethane	1.9	8.9	1
Indeno (1,2,3, cd)-pyrene	0.0044	0.049	0.05
Isophorone	8.4	600	1
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	0.00069	8.1	5
N-Nitroso-di-n-propyl amine	0.005	1.4	5
N-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	5.0	16	1
Naphthalene	21	na	10
Nitrobenzene	17	1900	10
Pentachlorophenol	0.28	7.9	1

POLLUTANT	MUN¹ (µg/L)	Others² (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
Phenanthrene	NA	NA	5
Phenol	21000	4600000	50
Pyrene	960	11000	10
PESTICIDES AND PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	0.00083	0.00084	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.00059	0.00059	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.00059	0.00059	0.01
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.02
Alpha-BHC	0.0039	0.013	0.01
Aldrin	0.00013	0.00014	0.005
Beta-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.01
beta-BHC	0.014	0.046	0.005
Chlordane	0.00057	0.00059	0.1
delta-BHC	NA	NA	0.005
Dieldrin	0.00014	0.00014	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	110	240	0.05
Endrin	0.036	0.0023	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.76	0.81	0.01
Heptachlor	0.00021	0.00021	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0001	0.00011	0.01
gamma-BHC	0.019	0.063	0.02
PCB 1016	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1221	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1232	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1242	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1248	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1254	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1260	0.00017	0.00017	0.5

POLLUTANT	MUN¹ (µg/L)	Others² (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
Toxaphene	0.00073	0.00075	0.5
MISCELLANEOUS			
Asbestos (in fibers/L k, s.)	7000000	7000000	NA
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	0.8	0.8	2
1,4-Dioxane	3	3	NA
Ethanol	1000	1000	1000
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	2	2	2
Methanol	1000	1000	1000
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	NA
Perchlorate	6	6	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1.3E-08	1.3E-08	0.00001
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	2	2	2
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	12	12	10
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	100	100	NA

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section III.D of this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Los Angeles Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. The Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for Dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as “not applicable” have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as “not applicable” are fully applicable to this Discharger.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has been authorized by the U.S. EPA, pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board) to issue NPDES permits pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sections 122 and 123¹, were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. EPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

Section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of general NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources within the category: (a) involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; (b) discharge the same types of waste; (c) require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions; (d) require the same or similar monitoring; and (e) in the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a general NPDES permit rather than individual NPDES permits. General NPDES permits enable the Los Angeles Water Board to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

On September 13, 2018, this Los Angeles Water Board adopted the General NPDES Permit and WDRs for Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG994004, Order No. R4-2018-0125). The General Permit applies to discharges of groundwater to surface waters resulting from the permanent, temporary dewatering operations or other applicable wastewater discharges not specifically covered in other general or individual NPDES permits. Order No. R4-2018-0125 expired on November 13, 2023. The terms and conditions of Order No. R4-2018-0125 have been automatically continued and remain in effect until new General Permit is adopted pursuant to this Order (40 CFR §122.6(d) and CCR, title 23, section 2235.4).

¹ All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

Most requirements in Order No. R4-2018-0125 remain the same in this Order, including Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications. Pursuant to section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura.

II. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater

This General Permit is intended to authorize discharges of groundwater from construction and project dewatering into waters of the United States within the Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Groundwater is extracted and discharged to surface water at hundreds of sites throughout the region. These discharges cause, or threaten to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the surface water. Many of these discharges are small and/or temporary and waste discharges from these sites will be more efficiently regulated with general permits rather than individual permits. This Order establishes requirements to regulate discharges of wastewaters generated from dewatering operations and other process and non-process wastewater discharges not covered under other specific general NPDES permits to surface waters of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board. Wastewater discharge from permanent or temporary dewatering activities include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Treated or untreated wastewater from permanent or temporary construction dewatering operations.
2. Groundwater pumped as an aid in the containment of contaminated groundwater plume.
3. Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping /aquifer tests.
4. Groundwater generated from well drilling, construction or development and purging of wells.
5. Equipment decontamination water.
6. Subterranean seepage dewatering.
7. Any stormwater and/or wastewater that discharges into sump, that may commingle with groundwater beneath the facility and is pumped and discharged through an outfall permitted under the General Permit.

These discharges may contain only uncontaminated water. Where these discharges are contaminated with petroleum products, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and heavy metals or other regulated chemical constituents, they may still be eligible to enroll under this General Permit provided the discharge is treated to remove pollutants of concern prior to entering the receiving water.

8. Los Angeles Water Board adopted Order No. R4-2021-0105, [NPDES NO. CAS004004], Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. The permit prohibits non-stormwater discharges to MS4s unless they are covered by a

separate general or individual NPDES permit or are within a category of conditionally exempt discharges, provided the discharge is not itself a source of pollutants and meets all required conditions as described in section III of Order No. R4-2021-0105 ([https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/public_docs/2022/1_Order\(ACC-RPSignature\).pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/public_docs/2022/1_Order(ACC-RPSignature).pdf)).

B. Description of Biosolids Treatment or Controls (Not Applicable)

C. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under the General Permit, there may be multiple discharge points. Information regarding the discharge points and applicable receiving waters can be found in the completed NOI and will be included in the NOA Fact Sheet and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

D. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

E. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges of groundwater from construction and project dewatering to surface waters under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board. This Order also serves as WDRs pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

States may request authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.28. The State Water Board has been authorized by the U.S. EPA to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the Los Angeles Water Board to issue NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 122 and 123 were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. EPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The adoption of this permit by the Los Angeles Water Board is exempt from CEQA for several reasons. Water Code section 13389 exempts the adoption of an NPDES permit from CEQA. See also *County of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, 1007*; *City of Burbank v. SWRCB (2003) 4 Cal. Rptr. 3d 27 (unpublished)*.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plans. The Los Angeles Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality

objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In addition, the Basin Plan implements state policies, including State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

The Basin Plan lists the designated beneficial uses of specific water bodies (receiving waters) in the Los Angeles Region. Typical beneficial uses of receiving waters to which Dischargers covered by this Order discharge include the following:

- a. Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning.
- b. Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms, fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.
- c. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning, shellfish harvesting, and rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat.

2. California Thermal Plan. The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971 and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for estuaries, enclosed bays and coastal waters.

3. Sediment Quality. The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality* on September 16, 2008, and it became effective on August 25, 2009. This plan supersedes other narrative sediment quality objectives and establishes new sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries. Requirements of this Order implement sediment quality objectives of this Plan through implementation of the sediment based TMDLs.

4. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR). U.S. EPA promulgated the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later revised it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty water quality criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA promulgated the CTR (40 CFR section 131.38). The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was revised

on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants. This Order implements the NTR and CTR.

5. State Implementation Policy. On March 2, 2000, the 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 U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Los Angeles Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control.

6. Antidegradation Policy. 40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the 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. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that the existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in more detail later in this Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

7. Anti-Backsliding Requirements. Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. For example, Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA allows for backsliding if the less stringent limitations are based on a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) with the cumulative effect being that the limitations assure attainment of water quality standards in the receiving water for those specific parameters. As explained herein, all effluent limitations in the Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order No. R4-2018-0125, except copper effluent limitations in the Calleguas Creek Watershed, to which an exception to the general prohibition against backsliding applies.

8. Bacteria Provisions. This Order also implements the State Water Resources Control Board's "*Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Inland Surface , Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California-Bacteria Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy and an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California- Bacterial Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy*" (Bacteria Provisions) setting statewide bacteria water quality objectives to protect recreational users from the effects of pathogens. The Bacteria Provisions were approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on February 4, 2019, and

became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on March 22, 2019. The Bacteria Provisions establish *Enterococci* as the sole indicator of pathogens in all waterbodies where the salinity is greater than 1 ppt more than 5 percent of the time, such as estuaries. These *Enterococci* water quality objectives supersede any numeric water quality objectives for bacteria for the protection of the REC-1 beneficial use in Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plans prior to the effective date of the Bacteria Provisions, except in certain circumstances, such as where there are site-specific numeric water quality objectives for bacteria. TMDLs established before March 22, 2019, to implement numeric water quality objectives for bacteria, including the Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3, 5, 6 and 7 Indicator Bacteria TMDL (Santa Clara River Bacteria TMDL), are in effect for numerous waterbodies throughout the state. Such TMDLs remain in effect where a bacteria water quality objective supersedes a water quality objective for bacteria for which the TMDL was established.

9. Mercury Provisions. On May 2, 2017, the State Water Board adopted Resolution 2017-0027, which approved "Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California—Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions." Resolution 2017-0027 provides a consistent regulatory approach throughout the state by setting mercury limits to protect the beneficial uses associated with the consumption of fish by both people and wildlife. Additionally, the State Water Board established three new beneficial use definitions for use, the State and Los Angeles Water Boards in designating Tribal Traditional Culture (CUL), Tribal Subsistence Fishing (T-SUB), and Subsistence Fishing (SUB) beneficial uses to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, or estuaries in the state. The State Water Board approved one new narrative and four new numeric mercury objectives to apply to those inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries of the state that have any of the following beneficial use definitions: COMM, CUL, T-SUB, WILD, MAR, RARE, WARM, COLD, EST, or SAL, with the exception of waterbodies or waterbody segments with site-specific mercury objectives.

This General Permit implements the mercury provisions with an effluent limitation of 12 ng/L (nanogram per liter) in the groundwater discharge based on water column concentration criteria for water body type that include rivers, creeks, streams, estuaries, enclosed bays, and waters with tidal mixing as appropriate and recommended in Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California.

10. Endangered Species Act. This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

11. Alaska Rule. On March 30, 2000, U.S. EPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (Section 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to U.S. EPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by U.S. EPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to U.S. EPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by U.S. EPA.

12. Domestic Water Quality. It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Cal. Wat. Code § 106.3). This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels developed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

13. Monitoring and Reporting. 40 CFR part 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code section 13383 authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. An MRP is tailored to each Discharger's individual situation and is provided with the NOA.

14. Toxicity Provisions.

Aquatic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to the determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1, and the procedures described in the State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions.

The toxicity test is a t-test (formally Student's t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), only two test concentrations (i.e., control and effluent). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the effluent differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

Acute Toxicity: The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass."

A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."

Chronic Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.”

A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.”

15. Trash Amendments.

The State Water Board adopted the “Amendment to the Ocean Plan and Part I Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California” (Trash Amendments) through Resolution No. 2015-0019, which was approved by OAL on December 2, 2015, and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on January 12, 2016. The Trash Amendments established a narrative water quality objective and a prohibition on the discharge of trash, to be implemented through permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402(p), waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements.

The Trash Amendments apply to all surface waters of the State, with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board where trash or debris Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) were in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Provisions. The Trash Amendments identify plastic trash, in particular, as a priority, and targeted reductions in marine debris, due to the facts that plastics do not readily biodegrade, constitute the larger percentage of floating trash, and can serve as a transport medium for pollutants and sorb persistent organic pollutants in the marine environment. Ingestion of plastics by birds and marine mammals has been identified as “detrimental,” posing a “significant threat,” and causing fatalities. The Trash Amendments also acknowledge the threat of micro-plastics, which occur as the result of breakdown of plastic trash in the environment. The Trash Amendments authorize NPDES permitting authorities, such as the Los Angeles Water Board, to require dischargers to implement any appropriate trash controls in areas or facilities that may generate trash. This Order incorporates the requirements of the Trash Amendments through discharge prohibitions and requirements to develop and implement BMPs to prevent the discharge of trash, in particular plastic trash, to surface waters.

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

The State Water Board prepared the California 2020 and 2022 Integrated Report based on a compilation of the Los Angeles Water Boards’ Integrated Reports. These Integrated Reports contain both the Clean Water Act (CWA) section 305(b) water quality assessment and section 303(d) list of impaired waters. In developing the Integrated Reports, the Water Boards solicit data, information, and comments from the public and other interested persons.

On January 19, 2022, the State Water Board approved the CWA Section 303(d) List portion of the State’s 2020-2022 Integrated Report (State Water Board Resolution Number 2022- 0006). On May 11, 2022, the U.S. EPA approved California’s 2020-2022 Integrated Report. The CWA section 303(d) List can be found at the following link: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_quality_assessment/2020_2022_integrated_report.html.

The Los Angeles Water Board has adopted a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce the discharges of pollutants that are identified on the CWA section 303(d) list.

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

1. Environmental Justice and Advancing Racial Equity.

When issuing or reissuing regional or statewide waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements, the state board or a regional board shall make a concise, programmatic finding on potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity considerations related to the issuance. The finding shall be based on readily available information identified by staff or raised during the public review process and include the information specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b). (Water Code § 13149.2, effective Jan. 1, 2023). Water Code section 189.7 requires the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct outreach in affected disadvantaged and/or tribal communities. The Los Angeles Water Board is also committed to developing and implementing policies and programs to advance racial equity and environmental justice so that race can no longer be used to predict life outcomes, and outcomes for all groups are improved.

This General Permit regulates groundwater pollutant discharges associated with the discharge of groundwater from construction and project dewatering to surface waters. The General Permit aims to provide level guidance, regulation, and accountability to groundwater/wastewater discharges to receiving waters in the Region. Based on available data, certain areas served in Los Angeles County and Ventura County have disadvantaged communities as defined in Water Code section 189.7(d)(1), and there are multiple tribal communities. All areas within the Los Angeles Water Board's jurisdiction are equally served under this General Permit. Therefore, no areas are specifically targeted or disadvantaged by discharges covered under this General Permit.

The Los Angeles Water Board conducted outreach consistent with Water Code section 189.7 by reaching out to surrounding communities and tribal communities about this Order. Additionally, the Water Board considered any environmental justice concerns within the Water Board's authority and raised by interested persons with regard to those impacts. In accordance with the Water Boards' efforts to advance racial equity, the Order requires the Permittee to meet water quality standards to protect public health and the environment, thereby benefitting all persons and communities within the Region. Therefore, the Los Angeles Water Board anticipates that the issuance of this Order will not result in water quality impacts to disadvantaged or tribal communities or raise environmental justice concerns.

2. Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads.

The Los Angeles Water Board implements a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve

this goal, the Los Angeles Water Board integrates its many diverse programs, particularly NPDES permitting with TMDLs, to better assess and control cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollutant sources and in-stream water quality conditions. A TMDL establishes the allowable pollutant loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality-based controls. The linkage analysis included in the TMDL provides the demonstration that these controls will provide the pollutant reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. TMDLs assign WLAs and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources that when implemented through permits and other mechanisms, as appropriate, will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

There are currently 55 U.S. EPA-approved TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants that are identified on California's 2020-2022 CWA section 303(d) list. These pollutants are classified into the categories of algae, bacteria, chloride, debris, metals, nutrients, salts, toxicity, toxics, and trash. All applicable TMDL requirements are implemented in this Order as effluent limitations and permit conditions. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the Los Angeles Region.

Since the prior Order R4-2018-0125 was adopted on September 13, 2018, new TMDLs WLAs have become applicable to the General Permit. The Los Angeles River metals TMDL waste load allocations (WLAs) became effective. The State Water Board updated bacteria TMDLs for the Los Angeles Region based on receiving water beneficial uses. State Water Board mercury provisions and trash amendments were also updated. The TMDL requirements in this Order have been updated accordingly.

3. Relevant TMDLs.

- a. Metals TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries. Los Angeles River Nutrient TMDL for Ammonia.** Ammonia is not found in the discharges from wastewater covered under this General Permit, therefore, this TMDL is not applicable to this Order and effluent limitations for ammonia are not included in the permit.t
- b. Nitrogen Compounds TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries.** On July 10, 2003, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted Resolution R03-009, amending the Basin Plan to include a TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects in the Los Angeles River (Nitrogen Compounds for Los Angeles River). The TMDL assigned WLAs to major Public Owned Treatment Works and minor point sources discharging to the Los Angeles River. The TMDL's numeric targets and WLAs for ammonia were based on U.S. EPA's 1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality

Criteria for Ammonia. The Los Angeles Water Board also directed staff to consider alternative interim effluent limits proposed by dischargers. Resolution R03-009 was subsequently approved by State Water Board in Resolution R03-0074 on November 19, 2003, by OAL on February 27, 2004, and by U.S. EPA on March 18, 2004.

On December 4, 2003, the Los Angeles Water Board amended the TMDL by Resolution No. R03-016 to revise interim effluent limits for ammonia for the Donald C. Tillman, Los Angeles-Glendale, and Burbank Water Reclamation Plants. The amended TMDL was subsequently approved by State Board in Resolution R04-0014 on March 24, 2004, and by OAL on September 27, 2004, which is the effective date of the TMDL. U.S. EPA approval is not required for a change to the implementation plan.

The TMDL was further amended and adopted as the Los Angeles Water Board Resolution R12-010 on December 6, 2012, which was approved by State Water Board on June 4, 2013, by OAL on June 9, 2014, and by U.S. EPA on August 7, 2014. This TMDL provides thirty-day average WLAs for nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, and nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen for minor discharges.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers 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 in the Code of Federal Regulations. Section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

This Order authorizes the discharge of treated or untreated groundwater generated from permanent or temporary dewatering operations or other applicable wastewater discharges not specifically covered in other general or individual NPDES. Discharges of any waste that described in section IV of the Order and/or discharges of any waste other than those that meet eligibility requirements in section II.A of this Order are prohibited.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on ~~Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR part 133,~~

Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the applicable categories in 40 CFR, and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

The CWA requires U.S. 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 section 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 section 125.3.

NPDES permits for discharges to surface waters must meet all applicable provisions of sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require controls of pollutant discharges that utilize BAT and BCT to reduce pollutant and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

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

- a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best existing performance by well-operated facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional 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 non-conventional pollutants.
- c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test in accordance with the methodology developed by U.S. EPA, as published in a Federal Register notice on July 9, 1986 (51 FR 24974). The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.
- 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.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

TSS, Turbidity, BOD₅ 20°C, Oil and Grease and Settleable Solids, are identified as pollutants that have potential to exist in discharges regulated under this Order. The same pollutants are regulated in other General NPDES Permits issued by the Los Angeles Water Board. As a minimum control, technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) are established for these pollutants as required by Section 301(b) of the CWA. There are no Federal ELGs or New Source Performance Standards applicable to the discharges regulated under this Order. Therefore, TBELs in this General NPDES Permit are established on a case-by-case basis using BPJ for TSS, Turbidity, BOD₅ 20°C, Oil and Grease, Settleable Solids, Sulfides, Phenol, Residual Chlorine, and MBAS in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3. The TBELs in this Order are consistent with TBELs included in the previous Order and other orders within the State for similar types of discharges. As demonstrated by the compliance of enrollees with these effluent limitations in the previous permit term, these TBELs are achievable and appropriate.

a. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)

The 5-day BOD test indirectly measures the amount of readily degradable organic material in water by measuring the residual dissolved oxygen after a period of incubation (usually 5 days at 20 °C), and is primarily used as an indicator of the efficiency of wastewater treatment processes. Waters shall be free of substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect beneficial uses.

b. Turbidity

Turbidity is an expression of the optical property that causes light to be scattered in water due to particulate matter such as clay, silt, organic matter, and microscopic organisms. Turbidity can result in a variety of water quality impairments. The effluent limitation for turbidity is based on the Basin Plan (page 3-46)

c. Settleable Solids

Settleable Solids Excessive deposition of sediments can destroy spawning habitat, blanket benthic (bottom dwelling) organisms, and abrade the gills of larval fish. The effluent limits for settleable solids are based on the Basin Plan (page 3-44) narrative WQO: "Waters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses."

d. Oil and Grease

Oil and grease are not readily soluble in water and form a film on the water surface. Oily films can coat birds and aquatic organisms, impacting respiration and thermal regulation, potentially causing death. Oil and grease can also cause nuisance conditions (odors and taste), are aesthetically unpleasant, and can restrict a wide variety of beneficial uses. The limits for oil and grease are based on the Basin Plan (page 3-34) narrative WQO, "Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses."

The numeric effluent limits are empirically based on concentrations at which an oily sheen becomes visible in water. It is impracticable to use a 7-day average effluent limitation, because spikes that occur under a 7-day average scheme could cause a visible oil sheen. A 7-day average scheme would not be sufficiently protective of beneficial uses, and therefore a maximum daily effluent limit and average monthly effluent limits were used.

e. Residual Chlorine

Disinfection of groundwater/wastewaters with chlorine produces a residual. Chlorine and its reaction products are toxic to aquatic life. The effluent limit for residual chlorine is a maximum daily effluent limit of 0.1 mg/L, and it is based on the Basin Plan (page 3- 30) narrative WQO, “Chlorine residual shall not be present in surface water discharges at concentrations that exceed 0.1 mg/L and shall not persist in receiving waters at any concentration that causes impairment of beneficial uses.” It is impracticable to use a 7-day average or a 30-day average effluent limitation, because it is not as protective of beneficial uses as a daily maximum effluent limitation. Chlorine is very toxic to aquatic life and short-term exposures of chlorine may cause fish kills.

f. Methylene Blue Activated Substances (MBAS)

The existing Order effluent limitation of 0.5 mg/L for MBAS was developed based on the Basin Plan incorporation of Title 22, Drinking Water Standards.

Summaries of the effluent limitations based on technology-based discharge limitations are shown in the following table. As demonstrated by the compliance of enrollees to these effluent limitations, these TBELs are achievable and appropriate. Summaries of the effluent limitations based on technology-based discharge limitations are shown in the following table.

Table F-1. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Parameters	Units	Maximum Daily Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Limitation (AMEL)
TSS	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BODs 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	NA
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	NA
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA

Parameters	Units	Maximum Daily Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Limitation (AMEL)
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	NA

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Sections 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (iii) require that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state’s narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

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 any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses, and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Basin Plan establishes the beneficial uses for surface water bodies in the Los Angeles region. The beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River affected by the discharge have been described previously in this Fact Sheet (section III.C.1). The Basin Plan also specifies narrative and numeric WQOs applicable to surface water as described below:

a. pH

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 the permit.

b. Temperature

The previous Order contained an effluent limitation for temperature of 86°F based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Los Angeles Water Board staff entitled Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region. That effluent limitation is only applicable to discharges to enclosed bays and estuaries. This Order establishes effluent limitations for temperature, which are dependent on the type of receiving water, based on the Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) established in the Basin Plan, California Ocean Plan, and Thermal Plan. The specific objective(s) applicable to each enrollee based on the type of receiving water will be identified in the individual fact sheet for the discharge in the NOA.

c. TDS, Chloride, Sulfate, and Boron

It is appropriate to implement the water quality objectives for TDS, chloride, and sulfate as monthly averages effluent limitations since they are not expected to cause acute effects on beneficial uses. The Los Angeles Basin Plan objectives for these nutrients are listed in the Attachment B.

d. Nitrate and Nitrite as Nitrogen

High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause health problems in humans. Infants are particularly sensitive and can develop methemoglobinemia (blue-baby syndrome). Nitrogen is also considered a nutrient and excessive amount of nutrient can lead to other water quality impairments such as algal growth. Excessive growth of algae and/or other aquatic plants can degrade water quality. Algal blooms sometimes occur naturally, but they are often the result of excess nutrients (i.e., nitrogen, phosphorus) from waste discharges or nonpoint sources. These algal blooms can lead to problems with tastes, odors, color, and increased turbidity and can depress the dissolved oxygen content of the water, leading to fish kills. Floating algal scum and algal mats are also an aesthetically unpleasant nuisance. The Basin Plan provides water quality objectives for nitrogen to protect surface waters and groundwaters, but the effluent limitations in this Order for nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, and nitrate + nitrite nitrogen are based on the WLAs in Chapters 7-8, 7-9, and 7-35 of the Basin Plan, which is more protective than the Basin Plan water quality objectives.

e. Toxic Pollutants

The effluent limitations and the specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by this General Permit are listed in the tables at the end of this section. The specific rationales include: the existing General Permit Order No. R4-2018-0125 (General NPDES Permit No. CAG994004); the CTR; the Basin Plan; established TMDLs for Los Angeles Region and Title 22 California Code of Regulations (California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations). It is intended that all the General Permits issued by this Los Angeles Water Board for similar activities have similar effluent limits for the constituents of concern. This Order establishes limits for many more constituents so that this General Permit will be able to cover many discharges which might otherwise not be eligible for coverage

under a general permit. The many established effluent limitations increase the likelihood that a given discharge can be covered so that the advantages of a general permit in comparison to an individual permit, relatively lower cost, speed of enrollment, can be availed by many dischargers.

Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this general order are established to protect the most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

The discharges regulated under this General Permit have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters. The Basin Plan requires these groundwaters to be protected to Title 22 requirements, and it implements both the Federal and State anti-degradation policies. Primary standards are standards that protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. Secondary standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. For surface waters with the beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply, it is also appropriate to limit discharges into these sources of drinking water to Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). To protect the most restrictive water quality objective, this General Permit includes limit for methylene blue active substances (MBAS) of 0.5 mg/L consistent with the existing permits. This limit is applicable to surface waters and groundwaters that have MUN designation because the discharges regulated under this General Permit have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters.

On January 22, 2001, EPA adopted a new standard for arsenic in drinking water at 10 parts per billion (ppb) (40 CFR section 141.62(b)(16)), replacing the old standard of 50 ppb. EPA has set the arsenic standard for drinking water at 10 parts per billion to protect consumers served by public water systems from the effects of long-term, chronic exposure to arsenic. The rule became effective on February 22, 2002. The date by which systems must comply with the new 10 ppb standard is January 23, 2006.

This General Permit includes effluent limitations for metals and some organic compounds which are specific based on whether the discharge is to a freshwater or saltwater receiving water. The CTR establishes the criteria for inland surface waters (freshwater) as well as water in the enclosed bays and estuaries (saltwater) and these criteria were used to set the appropriate metal limits. For purposes of this General Permit, saltwater is defined as waterbodies with saline, estuarine or marine beneficial use designations. All other inland surface waters are considered freshwater.

In freshwater, the toxicity of certain metals including cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc is dependent on water hardness. The CTR expresses the objectives for these metals through equations where the hardness of the receiving water is a variable. To simplify the permitting process, it was necessary

that fixed hardness values be used in these equations. For limits in waters with hardness below 200 mg/L, a hardness value of 150 mg/L was used to calculate the limits. For limits in waters with hardness between 200 and 300 mg/L, a hardness value of 250 mg/L was used and for limits in waters with hardness 300 mg/L and above, a hardness value of 350 mg/L was used. The Order requires the Discharger to propose appropriate receiving water hardness or effluent hardness based on analytical results of receiving water or effluent samples. Upon approval of the Executive Officer, this hardness value will be used to determine the appropriate metal limitation from the table of limits (Table 5) in the Order.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Los Angeles 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. Water quality data from representative sample(s) are compared with the corresponding values in Attachment E. Screening Levels for General Permits. The constituent(s) with a value exceeding the screening level is considered to have a reasonable potential to exceed water quality criterion or objective and the corresponding WQBELs are prescribed in the enrollment of the discharge.

The Los Angeles Water Board developed TMDL-based Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) for metals, nutrients, toxic organic compounds in the major rivers and its tributaries in the Los Angeles Region. The Los Angeles Water Board developed water quality-based effluent limitations for these pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a separate reasonable potential analysis. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that a reasonable potential analysis at the permit development stage is unnecessary if a TMDL has been developed and WLAs assigned to the discharge.

The effluent limitations prescribed under this General Permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges regulated under this Order do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges regulated under this General Permit are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. These discharges, therefore, have the potential to recharge groundwaters protected as drinking waters. If a Discharger requires that a mixing zone be considered, an individual permit will be required.

4. WQBEL Calculations

The specific procedures for calculating WQBELs are contained in the U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (U.S. EPA/505 /2-90-001) and the SIP, and they were used to calculate the WQBELs in this Order. Because the effluent limitations pursuant to this Order are

established to protect the most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region, the most stringent criteria for lead, chromium III, and chromium VI in the CTR become their wasteload allocations.

WQBELs Calculation Example

Using lead as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for the Order.

Step 1:

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

$$ECA = C + D(C-B) \text{ when } C > B, \text{ and}$$

$$ECA = C \text{ when } C > B,$$

Where: C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators.

D = The dilution credit, and

B = The ambient background concentration

The criteria for lead as in CTR are shown in Table F-2.

Table F-2. Summary of Lead CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria

CTR No.	Parameters	Freshwater ²⁰ Acute µg/L	Freshwater ²⁰ Chronic µg/L	Saltwater Acute µg/L	Saltwater Chronic µg/L	Human Health for Consumption of Water & Organisms µg/L	Human Health for Consumption of Organisms only µg/L
7	Lead	408 100.04	4.19 3.90	210	8.1	Narrative	Narrative

The CTR metal criteria for lead need to be adjusted for hardness and translators. A hardness value of 150 mg/L as CaCO₃ is used to satisfy the most stringent criteria requirement. According to 40 CFR Water Quality Standards, 131.38 (b)(2), Factors for Calculating Metals Criteria, Conversion Factor for lead at ~~400~~ 150 mg/L hardness is 0.732, for both freshwater acute criteria and freshwater chronic criteria. Therefore,

$$100.04 / 0.732 = 137$$

$$3.90 / 0.732 = 5.3$$

²⁰ CCM and CCC and Conversion Factors (CF) are calculated for hardness 150 mg/L. Reference: 40 CFR Part 131, "Factors for Calculating Metals Criteria"

Table F-3. Summary of Lead Criteria Adjusted for Hardness

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

$$ECA = C$$

CTR No.	Parameters	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Freshwater Acute µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Freshwater Chronic µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Acute µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Chronic µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Human Health for Consumption of: Water & Organisms µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms only µg/L
7	Lead Total Rec.	5.3	137	5.3	220.82	8.52	Narrative	Narrative

For lead,

$$ECA_{acute} = 137 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$ECA_{chronic} = 5.3 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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.

$$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times \text{Multiplier}_{acute 99}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} \times \text{Multiplier}_{chronic 99}$$

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 percent of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

In this General Permit, there are no sample data available. Therefore, the U.S. EPA default CV value of 0.6 is 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):

CV	ECA Multiplier_{acute 99}	ECA Multiplier_{chronic 99}
0.6	0.32108	0.52743

$$LTA_{acute} = 137 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.32108 = 43.97 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = 5.3 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.52743 = 2.8 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 3:

Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

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

For lead, the most limiting LTA was the LTA_{acute}

LTA = 2.8 $\mu\text{g/L}$

Step 4:

Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). 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.

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

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

For lead, the following data was used to develop the MDEL for aquatic life 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):

Sample No. / Month	CV	Multiplier_{MDEL 99}	Multiplier_{MDEL 99}
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

$$MDEL_{aquatic\ life} = 2.8 \mu\text{g/L} \times 3.11 = 8.7 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = 2.8 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.55 = 4.4 \mu\text{g/L}$$

The WQBELs for chromium III, chromium VI, and other CTR based limitations are similarly calculated and summarized in Table 6, Summaries of Limitations and Rationales.

5. Creekside Construction Dewatering Operations

This permit establishes a category of creekside construction dewatering operations hereby defined as dewatering of groundwater (1) where the dewatering

is necessary during construction operations and (2) where the groundwater has a direct hydrologic connection with, and mineral chemistry for TDS, chloride, and sulfate is similar to, the surface waterbody to which it will be discharged. Water that can be categorized as in “direct hydrologic connection” is water that is the underflow or subflow of the surface waterbody. This consists of water in the soil, sand and gravel immediately below or adjacent to the bed of the open stream or waterbody, which supports the surface water in its natural state or feeds it directly. To constitute “hydrologic connection”, it is essential that the surface and subsurface flows be in contact and that the subsurface flow shall have a definite direction corresponding to the surface flow.

Creekside discharge should be considered a last resort option and is only allowed under certain conditions subject to approval by the Executive Officer and may be modified by a TMDL. Discharges determined by the Executive Officer to be creekside construction dewatering discharges will not be required to comply with the waterbody-specific mineral limitations for TDS, sulfate, and chloride identified in Attachment B except for nitrogen and boron. Since the groundwater and surface water are hydrologically connected and essentially the same, this approach ensures there is no degradation of the receiving water. Regulation under this approach is consistent with the CWA, and the Los Angeles Water Board proposes establishing the limitations and the control mechanisms under the authority of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The purpose of this approach to regulating Creekside discharges is to avoid requiring a discharger to treat a surface waterbody to lower than naturally occurring, background, and mineral content. In such circumstance, cycling the extracted Creekside water back into the surface waterbody, would not cause any decrease in the quality of the waterbody or degradation. However, to utilize the Creekside construction dewatering approach, the discharger must demonstrate in the ROWD that discharging the dewatered groundwater to the sanitary sewer, reusing the dewatered groundwater, and that other lawful discharge options are infeasible.

6. 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.

On December 1, 2020, the State Water Board adopted statewide numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the TST, and a program of implementation to control toxicity, which are collectively known as the

Toxicity Provisions. On October 5, 2021, the State Water Board adopted a resolution rescinding the December 1, 2020, establishment of Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California and confirming that the Toxicity Provisions were adopted as a State Policy for Water Quality Control, for all inland surface waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons of the state, regardless of their status as waters of the United States. The Toxicity Provisions were approved by OAL for purposes of state law on April 25, 2022, and were approved by U.S. EPA for purposes of federal law on May 1, 2023.

Consistent with the Toxicity Provisions, chronic toxicity effluent limitations in this Order are expressed as “Pass” for the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) and “Pass” and “<50 % Effect” for each maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) individual result. The chronic toxicity effluent limitations are as stringent as necessary to protect the statewide Water Quality Objective for aquatic chronic toxicity.

Chronic toxicity testing is only required for those discharges to receiving water with chronic toxicity TMDL effluent limitations. Due to the intermittent nature of most discharges from construction and project dewatering covered by this Order, the discharges are not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term effects; therefore, for this category of discharge, the Discharger will be required to comply with acute toxicity effluent limitations in accordance with the Basin Plan and this General Order. However, chronic toxicity TMDL requirements for Calleguas Creek its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon are incorporated into this Order, see Table 23 in the Order.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous order, except copper effluent limitations in the Calleguas Creek Watershed that were revised to correct a previous computational error. CWA section 303(d)(4)(A) allows backsliding of a WQBEL “when the receiving water has been identified as not meeting applicable water quality standards (i.e., a nonattainment water)” if two conditions are met: (a), “the existing effluent limitation must have been based on a ...TMDL or other ...WLA established under CWA section 303;” and (b) “relaxation of the effluent limitation is only allowed if attainment of water quality standards will be ensured or the designated use not being attained is removed in accordance with the water quality standards regulations.” (NPDES Permit

Writers' Manual, § 7.2.1.3 (U.S. EPA 2010); CWA section 303(d)(4)(A).) Since the copper effluent limitations were derived from the WLAs in the Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals TMDL, the changes to copper effluent limitations in this Order satisfy the exception to anti-backsliding as described above.

2. Antidegradation Policies

The State Water Board established California's Anti-Degradation Policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal Anti-Degradation Policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing high quality of waters is maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal policies. Compliance with these requirements will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. This Order holds the Dischargers to stringent water quality standards that are equal than existing limitations in previous permit for pollutants that are likely to be in the effluent except copper for the Calleguas Creek Watershed. Calleguas Creek is not high-quality water for copper and is addressed in the Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals TMDL. The recalculated limits are all consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs in the TMDLs, which means that water quality objectives will be achieved within a reasonable time period as set forth in the TMDL implementation schedules. The recalculated copper limits will not result in degradation to receiving waters and the monitoring and reporting requirements for this pollutant will further ensure no degradation occurs. ~~Compliance with those standards will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or degradation.~~ Therefore, the permitted discharges under this General Permit is consistent with the federal Anti-Degradation provision of 40 CFR Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by U.S. EPA on May 18, 2000. Most beneficial uses

and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA” pursuant to section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by U.S. EPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

- 4. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)**
- 5. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)**
- 6. Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)**
- 7. Summaries of Limitations and Rationales**

Summaries of the final effluent limitations based on technology-based discharge limitations and water quality-based discharge limitations and their rationales are shown in the following tables.

Table F-4. Summaries of Effluent Limitations and Rationale for Freshwater

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		MDEL Others	MDEL MUN	AMEL Others	AMEL MUN	
General Constituents						
TSS	mg/L	75	75	50	50	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Turbidity	NTU	150	150	50	50	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	30	30	20	20	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	15	10	10	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	1.0			BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	0.1			BPJ (R4-2018-0125)

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		MDEL Others	MDEL MUN	AMEL Others	AMEL MUN	
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	0.5			BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
PCBs	ng/L	14	14			Basin Plan
Acute Toxicity-Single Test	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	Pass or % Effect<50	Pass or % Effect<50	Pass	Pass	California State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions
Chronic Toxicity Test (Applicable for Calleguas Creek Only)	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	Pass or % Effect<50	Pass or % Effect<50	Pass	Pass	California State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions
Volatile Organic Compounds						
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1	0.34	NA	0.17	CTR ²⁰ , Basin Plan
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5	1.2	NA	0.6	CTR, Basin Plan
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	200	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	5	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	0.11	3.2	0.057	CTR, Basin Plan
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.50	0.50	NA	0.38	CTR, Basin Plan
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	5	1.1	NA	0.52	CTR, Basin Plan
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	10	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5	0.5	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan

²⁰ CTR-based number for the protection of aquatic organisms. The number is derived as a continuous criteria concentration (CCC) and equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without deleterious effects.

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		MDEL Others	MDEL MUN	AMEL Others	AMEL MUN	
Acrolein	µg/L	100	100	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	1.7	0.12	0.66	0.059	CTR, Basin Plan
Acetone	µg/L	700	700	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Benzene	µg/L	1.0	1.0	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Bromoform	µg/L	720	8.6	360	4.3	CTR, Basin Plan
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	0.5	NA	0.25	CTR, Basin Plan
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30	30	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	68	0.81	34	0.40	CTR, Basin Plan
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	92	1.1	46	0.56	CTR, Basin Plan
Chloroethane	µg/L	100	100	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Chloroform	µg/L	100	100	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	700	700	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	700	700	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05	0.05	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	5	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Methylbromide	µg/L	10	10	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Methylchloride	µg/L	3	3	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Methylene chloride	µg/L	3,200	9.5	1,600	4.7	CTR, Basin Plan
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	1.6	NA	0.8	CTR, Basin Plan

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		MDEL Others	MDEL MUN	AMEL Others	AMEL MUN	
Toluene	µg/L	150	150	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	5.0	NA	2.7	CTR, Basin Plan
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	0.5	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Xylenes	µg/L	1750	1750	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Pesticides and PCBs	µg/L					CTR, Basin Plan
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.0017	0.00084	0.00083	CTR, Basin Plan
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.0012	0.0012	0.00059	0.00059	CTR, Basin Plan
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00027	0.00014	0.00013	CTR, Basin Plan
alpha-BHC	µg/L	0.026	0.0079	0.013	0.0039	CTR, Basin Plan
beta-BHC	µg/L	0.092	0.028	0.046	0.014	CTR, Basin Plan
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	480	220	240	110	CTR, Basin Plan
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1.6	1.5	0.81	0.76	CTR, Basin Plan
Gamma-BHC	µg/L	0.12	0.039	0.063	0.019	CTR, Basin Plan
PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00034	0.00017	0.00017	CTR, Basin Plan
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds						CTR, Basin Plan
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0017	0.0017	0.00084	0.00083	CTR, Basin Plan
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.0012	0.0012	0.00059	0.00059	CTR, Basin Plan
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	0.00028	0.00027	0.00014	0.00013	CTR, Basin Plan

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		MDEL Others	MDEL MUN	AMEL Others	AMEL MUN	
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	5	2.5	2.5	CTR, Basin Plan
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	0.092	0.028	0.046	0.014	CTR, Basin Plan
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	480	220	240	110	CTR, Basin Plan
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	1.6	1.5	0.81	0.76	CTR, Basin Plan
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	0.12	0.039	0.063	0.019	CTR, Basin Plan
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	0.00034	0.00034	0.00017	0.00017	CTR, Basin Plan
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	8,600	3,400	4,300	1,700	CTR, Basin Plan
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	800	241	400	120	CTR, Basin Plan
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1540	26.9	765	13.4	CTR, Basin Plan
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.16	0.088	0.077	0.04	CTR, Basin Plan
Acenaphthene	µg/L	5,400	2,400	2,700	1,200	CTR, Basin Plan
Anthracene	µg/L	220,000	19,000	110,000	9,600	CTR, Basin Plan
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0011	0.00025	0.00054	0.00012	CTR, Basin Plan
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR, Basin Plan
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR, Basin Plan
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR, Basin Plan
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR, Basin Plan
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	2.8	0.063	1.4	0.031	CTR, Basin Plan

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		MDEL Others	MDEL MUN	AMEL Others	AMEL MUN	
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	µg/L	340,000	2,800	170,000	1,400	CTR, Basin Plan
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	11	3.7	5.9	1.8	CTR, Basin Plan
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	10,000	6,000	5,200	3,000	CTR, Basin Plan
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR, Basin Plan
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.0089	0.049	0.0044	CTR, Basin Plan
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	240,000	46,000	120,000	23,000	CTR, Basin Plan
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	5,800,000	629,000	2,900,000	313,000	CTR, Basin Plan
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	24,000	5,400	12,000	2,700	CTR, Basin Plan
Fluoranthene	µg/L	740	600	370	300	CTR, Basin Plan
Fluorene	µg/L	28,000	2,600	14,000	1,300	CTR, Basin Plan
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0016	0.0015	0.00077	0.00075	CTR, Basin Plan
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	100	0.89	50	0.44	CTR, Basin Plan
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	34,000	480	17,000	240	CTR, Basin Plan
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	18	3.8	8.9	1.9	CTR, Basin Plan
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.0088	0.049	0.0044	CTR, Basin Plan
Isophorone	µg/L	1200	17	600	8.4	CTR, Basin Plan
Naphthalene	µg/L	21	21	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	3,800	34	1,900	17	CTR, Basin Plan

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		MDEL Others	MDEL MUN	AMEL Others	AMEL MUN	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	µg/L	16	0.0014	8.1	0.00069 3	CTR, Basin Plan
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	2.8	0.011	1.4	0.005	CTR, Basin Plan
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	32	10	16	5.0	CTR, Basin Plan
Phenol	µg/L	1,000	1,000	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Pyrene	µg/L	22,000	1930	11,000	960	CTR, Basin Plan
Miscellaneous	µg/L					CTR, Basin Plan
Asbestos	µg/L	no limit	14,000,000	no limit	7,000,000	CTR, Basin Plan
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8	0.8 2	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3	3	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	6	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	0.000000028 2.8E-08	0.000000026 2.6-E8	0.000000014 1.4-E8	0.000000013 1.3-E8	CTR, Basin Plan
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12	12	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	100	NA	NA	CTR, Basin Plan
<u>Pentachlorophenol</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>0.73</u>	<u>0.28</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.0012	0.00059	0.00059	CTR, Basin Plan
<u>4,4'-DDT</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.0012</u>	<u>0.0012</u>	<u>0.00059</u>	<u>0.00059</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>Dieldrin</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.00028</u>	<u>0.00028</u>	<u>0.00014</u>	<u>0.00014</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		MDEL Others	MDEL MUN	AMEL Others	AMEL MUN	
<u>alpha-Endosulfan</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.092</u>	<u>0.092</u>	<u>0.046</u>	<u>0.046</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>beta-Endosulfan</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.092</u>	<u>0.092</u>	<u>0.046</u>	<u>0.046</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>Endrin</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.059</u>	<u>0.059</u>	<u>0.029</u>	<u>0.029</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>Heptachlor</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.00042</u>	<u>0.00042</u>	<u>0.00021</u>	<u>0.00021</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>Heptachlor Epoxide</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.00022</u>	<u>0.00022</u>	<u>0.00011</u>	<u>0.00011</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>Toxaphene</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.0015</u>	<u>0.0015</u>	<u>0.00075</u>	<u>0.00075</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
Metals						
Antimony	µg/L	6	6			CTR, Basin Plan
Arsenic	µg/L	10	10			MCL
Beryllium	µg/L	4	4			CTR, Basin Plan
Cadmium	µg/L	6-5 ²¹		3-5 ²¹		CTR, Basin Plan
Chromium III	µg/L	50	50			CTR, Basin Plan
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	16	8		CTR, Basin Plan
Copper	µg/L	21-44 ²¹		10-22 ²¹		CTR, Basin Plan
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	8.5	4.2		CTR, Basin Plan
Lead	µg/L	9-26 ²¹		4-13 ²¹		CTR, Basin Plan
Mercury	µg/L	0.024	0.024	0.012	0.012	State Board Mercury Provisions
Nickel	µg/L	100		60-100 ²¹		CTR, Basin Plan

²¹ Depending on hardness.

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations	Effluent Limitations	Effluent Limitations	Effluent Limitations	Basis for Limit
		MDEL Others	MDEL MUN	AMEL Others	AMEL MUN	
Selenium	µg/L	8		4		CTR, Basin Plan
Silver	µg/L	8.1-41 ²¹		4.0-20 ²¹		CTR, Basin Plan
Zinc	µg/L	170-350 ²¹		86-170 ²¹		CTR, Basin Plan
Thallium	µg/L	13	3.4	6	1.7	CTR, Basin Plan

Table F-5. Summaries of Effluent Limitations and Rationales for Saltwater

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL	Effluent Limitations AMEL	Basis for Limit
General Constituents				
TSS	mg/L	75	50	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Turbidity	NTU	150	50	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	30	20	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0		BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Phenols	mg/L	1.0		BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1		BPJ (R4-2018-0125)

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL	Effluent Limitations AMEL	Basis for Limit
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5		BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Metals				BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Antimony	µg/L	6		BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Arsenic	µg/L	50	29	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Beryllium	µg/L	4		CTR, Basin Plan
Cadmium	µg/L	5		CTR, Basin Plan
Chromium III	µg/L	50		BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41	BPJ (R4-2018-0125)
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9	CTR, Basin Plan
Lead	µg/L	14	7	CTR, Basin Plan
Mercury	µg/L	0.024	0.012	State Board Mercury Provisions
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7	CTR, Basin Plan
Selenium	µg/L	120	58	CTR, Basin Plan
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1	CTR, Basin Plan
Thallium	µg/L	13	6	CTR, Basin Plan
Zinc	µg/L	95	47	CTR, Basin Plan
Organic Compounds				
<u>Pentachlorophenol</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>Chlordane</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.0012</u>	<u>0.00059</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>4,4'-DDT</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.0012</u>	<u>0.00059</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>Dieldrin</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.00028</u>	<u>0.00014</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>alpha-Endosulfan</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.014</u>	<u>0.0071</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>beta-Endosulfan</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.014</u>	<u>0.0071</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL	Effluent Limitations AMEL	Basis for Limit
<u>Endrin</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.0038</u>	<u>0.0019</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>Heptachlor</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.00042</u>	<u>0.00021</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>Heptachlor Epoxide</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.00022</u>	<u>0.00011</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>
<u>Toxaphene</u>	<u>µg/L</u>	<u>0.00033</u>	<u>0.00016</u>	<u>CTR, Basin Plan</u>

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

Receiving water limitations are based on WQOs contained in the Basin Plan and applicable statewide water quality control plans and are a required part of this Order.

B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

40 CFRs 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the California Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference California Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order (R4-2018-0125). The Los Angeles Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements.

Pursuant to sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit, this General NPDES Permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

All Dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General Permit shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated wastewater (concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.

The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.

The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.

The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.

The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

6. Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable)

7. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Section 13383 of the CWC authorize the Los Angeles Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (see sample MRP) 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 Order.

A. Influent Monitoring (Not applicable)

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the sample MRP (Attachment G). To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in this Order, the Order carries over the existing monitoring requirements for all parameters. Monitoring will be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with final effluent limitations. Acute toxicity monitoring is also carried over and is required annually, at a minimum, for all dischargers except dischargers discharging to the Calleguas Creek Watershed, which are required to conduct annual monitoring of chronic toxicity.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Requirements

On May 1, 2023, EPA approved Water Quality Standards (WQS) found in California's State Policy for Water Quality Control, Toxicity Provisions, pursuant to CWA Section 303(c)(3) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and 40 C.F.R. Part 131. The approved toxicity provision establishes statewide aquatic toxicity objectives that define the thresholds for determining aquatic toxicity and these provisions are applicable to all Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California. The toxicity provisions supersede any Basin Plan narrative toxicity objectives.

Toxicity is not an absolute quantity but rather an effect that is determined relative to a control or reference sample, statistical analysis of toxicity test data is always necessary to determine whether a sample is toxic. EPA's promulgated Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test methods list certain recommended statistical approaches including statistical t-test (formally Student's t-test). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e. if the effluent differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

- 1. Acute Aquatic Toxicity Objective:** The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."
- 2. Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Objective:** The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."

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. This General permit prescribes acute

toxicity testing requirements with a sampling frequency on a yearly basis. Chronic toxicity testing is required for Calleguas Creek discharges. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. Acute and chronic toxicity in the discharge effluent is evaluated using U.S. EPA's 2010 Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) hypothesis testing approach and is expressed as "Pass" or "Fail" for the median monthly summary results and "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" for each individual chronic toxicity result.

As discharges enrolled under this General permit are infrequent temporary discharges and, for the most part of the discharge duration, the discharge doesn't reach receiving waters, therefore, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving waters are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate for toxicity analysis. Therefore, this general permit requires acute toxicity testing be conducted on discharge effluent samples collected before discharged into the storm drain system or receiving water. However, chronic toxicity testing is required for those discharges to receiving water with chronic toxicity TMDL effluent limitations.

D. ~~Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOA)~~ Per-and polyfluoroalkyl Sulfonic Acid (PFAS) Monitoring Requirements

Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of more than 12,000 human-made substances that are not naturally occurring and are resistant to heat, water, and oil. These chemicals have been used and produced extensively in the United States for both commercial and industrial purposes, as well as for emergency fire response. Due to their unique chemistry, PFAS have been widely used as surface coatings and protectant formulations in consumer goods such as carpet and home textiles; clothing; food packaging; and non-stick cookware. PFAS have also used as a surfactant in chrome plating, firefighting foam, and other industrial applications. In typical conditions, PFAS are resistant to degradation and do not break down in the environment. In the environment, PFAS has been detected in air, water, wastewater, and soil worldwide. PFAS are especially present in and around manufacturing facilities. Some PFAS are volatile and can be carried long distances through the air and can lead to contamination of soils and groundwater far from the emission source. These substances can accumulate within the human body and are toxic at relatively low concentrations.

Consistent with the U.S. EPA's PFAS Action Plan (dated June 15, 2022), PFAS Strategic Roadmap (October 2021) that describes the EPA's goals of reducing PFAS discharges to waterways, this General Order contains a requirement for annual monitoring of PFAS in their effluent for facilities that organic compounds are detected above the screening level that require treatment to comply with effluent limitations or any other facilities where the Board Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board determines that PFAS monitoring is necessary to protect human health and beneficial uses and environment. After three years of PFAS monitoring, the Discharger may request the Los Angeles Water Board to reduce or discontinue the monitoring of PFAS.

E. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water (Not Applicable)
2. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

F. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Los Angeles 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. Notification was provided in the Los Angeles Times and Ventura County Star.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person, by mail or by email to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order or submitted by email to namiraj.jain@waterboards.ca.gov. Comments should be addressed to the attention of Mr. Augustine Anijielo, Unit Chief, General Permitting.

To be fully responded to and considered by the Los Angeles Water Board, written comments should be received at the Los Angeles Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on November 12, 2023. Comments received after that date may not be accepted into the record.

C. Public Hearing

The Los Angeles Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative General Permit during its regularly scheduled Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: December 21, 2023
Time: 9 AM
Location: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Carmel Room,
320 W 4th Street,
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Los Angeles Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and NPDES Permit.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our web address is <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/logangeles> where you can access to the current agenda and any changes in dates and location.

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Los Angeles Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, Title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

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

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

E. Information and Copying

The Tentative Permit and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Los Angeles Water Board by calling (213) 576-6651.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the General NPDES Permit was invited to contact the Los Angeles Water Board, reference this General NPDES Permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this General Permit should be directed to Namiraj Jain at (213) 620-6003.

ATTACHMENT G – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

SAMPLE MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-XXXX
FOR
DISCHARGES OF GROUNDWATER FROM CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT
DEWATERING TO SURFACE WATERS
TO SURFACE WATERS
IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES
(GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994004, SERIES NO. XXXX)

This Order was adopted on:	December 21, 2023
This Order shall become effective on:	March 21, 2024
This Order shall expire on:	March 21, 2029

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA) and the Los Angeles Water Board have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as a minor discharge.

Ordered By: _____

Susana Arredondo
Executive Officer

Date: XXX, 2023

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Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Sections 13383 of the California Water Code (CWC) also authorize the Los Angeles 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 Discharge Point(s) M-xxx and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

This Los Angeles 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.

Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR section Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 18, 2012); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 CFR sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

1. The State Water Resources Control Board Minimum Level (ML) is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
2. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
3. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

The MLs in Appendix 4 of the Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, February 2005, (the Policy), which adopted amendments to the State Implementation Policy, March 2000 (SIP)) remain applicable. However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that are more sensitive than the MLs for analytical methods listed in the Policy. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in Appendix 4 of the Policy and Appendix A of this permit order, but it is published with a method quantitation limit (also called reporting limit or minimum level) of 0.2 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method.

Similarly, U.S. EPA Method 245.7 for mercury is published with a method quantitation limit of 5 ng/L.

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

Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) in accordance with Water Code section 13176 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.

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 U.S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program”.

The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the State Water Board 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.
4. 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, which are listed in Appendix A, are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the Policy

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.

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.

Where possible, the ML's employed for effluent analyses not associated with determining compliance with effluent limitations in this order shall be lower than the lowest applicable water quality objective, for a given parameter. Water quality objectives for parameters may be found in the Basin Plan Chapter 3 and California Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.38). If the ML value is not below the water quality objective, 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, the associated laboratory QA/QC procedures, reporting levels (RL's), and MDL.

The Los Angeles Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Appendix 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 Appendix A;
2. When the Discharger and Los Angeles 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 18, 2012);
3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix A;
4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix A, 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 Los Angeles 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.

Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 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 Los Angeles 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.

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.

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.

The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.b.3. of this MRP 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.

When requested by the Los Angeles Water Board or U.S. 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%.

For parameters that both monthly average and daily maximum limitations 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 monthly average limitation, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples taken weekly if enrollee violates the monthly average effluent limitation on the month the last weekly effluent sample was taken, then the constituent must continue to be sampled weekly until compliance with the AMEL is 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 a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limitation.

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.

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

All monitoring reports shall include the discharge limitations in the Order, tabulated analytical data, the chain of custody form, and the laboratory report (including but not limited to date and time of sampling, date of analyses, method of analysis and detection limits).

Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective action 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.

Before commencing a new discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for toxicity and for all the constituents listed in Fact Sheet, and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of Order No. R4-2023-XXXX.

In the event of presence of oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors, discharge shall not commence until compliance with the requirements is demonstrated. All visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.

If monitoring results indicate an exceedance of a limit contained in Order R4-2023-XXXX, the discharge shall be terminated and shall only be resumed after remedial measures have been implemented and full compliance with the requirements has been ascertained.

In addition, as applicable, following an effluent limit exceedance, the Discharger shall implement the following accelerated monitoring program:

1. Monthly monitoring shall be increased to weekly monitoring,
2. Quarterly monitoring shall be increased to monthly monitoring, and
3. Semi-annually monitoring shall be increased to quarterly.
4. Annual monitoring shall be increased to semi-annually.

If three consecutive accelerated monitoring events demonstrate full compliance with effluent limits, the Discharger may return to the regular monitoring frequency, with the approval of the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.

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 G-1. Monitoring Points Information

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Discharge Point 1	M-001	Treated effluent, after treatment and before contact with the receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.
Discharge Point 2	M-002	If more than one discharge point is authorized under the General Permit, compliance monitoring locations shall be named M-002, M-003, etc. and shall be located so as to allow collection of treated effluent after treatment and before contact with receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor the influent to the treatment system once annually for the parameters listed in effluent monitoring table, except for toxicity.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Discharge Points M-001 as specified from the following table and as appropriate and prescribed in the Factsheet of the permit enrollment issued to the Discharger. Representative effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment process (if any) while discharging and before contact or mixing with receiving water or other waters and/or dilution with any other water or waste.

Table G-2. Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously	1
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	1
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	1
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Nitrogen ²	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
TSS	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	1
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly	1
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methylene Blue Active Substances	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Antimony	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Beryllium	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chromium (total)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1

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 (and included as Appendix A of this Order), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board.

² Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chromium VI	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Copper	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Lead	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Mercury	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Nickel	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Selenium	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Silver	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Thallium	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Zinc	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1 Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1 Dichloroethene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,2 Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,2 Dichloropropane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,3 Dichloropropylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Acetone	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Acrolein	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Benzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Bromoform	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Chlorodibromo-methane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Dichlorobromo-methane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Ethylene Dibromide	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methyl Bromide	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Toluene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Xylenes	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS				
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2 Chlorophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2,4 Dichlorophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2,4 Dimethylphenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2,4 Dinitrophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Acenaphthene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Anthracene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Benzidine	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Benzo (a) Anthracene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Benzo (a) Pyrene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Bis (2-Chloroethoxyl) methane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chrysene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
di-n-Butyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
di-n-Octyl phthalate	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Fluorene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Isophorone	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
N-Nitroso-di-n-propyl amine	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
N-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Naphthalene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Phenanthrene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Phenol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Pyrene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
PESTICIDES AND PCBs				
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Alpha-BHC	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Aldrin	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
beta-BHC	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chlordane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
delta-BHC	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Dieldrin	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Endrin	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Heptachlor	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Heptachlor Epoxide	mg/L	grab	monthly	1

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
gamma-BHC	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
PCB 1016	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
PCB 1221	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
PCB 1232	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
PCB 1242	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
PCB 1248	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
PCB 1254	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
PCB 1260	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Toxaphene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
MISCELLANEOUS				
Asbestos (in fibers/L k,s.)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Ethanol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methanol	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Total yearly discharge volume ³	Million gallons	Totalizer	Continuous	1

³ The total yearly discharge volume including the amount recycled at the facility shall be reported and submitted in the annual monitoring report due on February 14, 2023 each year.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
PFAS ⁴	ng/L ⁵	grab	annually ⁶	1
Acute Toxicity ^{7, 8}	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	grab	Yearly	1
Chronic Toxicity ^{5, 9}	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	grab	Yearly	1

Sediment Monitoring Requirements – Applicable if sediment monitoring is required in the Fact Sheet to enrollment authorization.

- B. If sediment monitoring is triggered per section VIII.H of this Order, Dischargers are required to implement the following monitoring as indicated in the Table below.
- C. If sediment monitoring is not triggered per section VIII.H of this Order, then Dischargers are required to implement sediment monitoring once during the 5-year life of the permit. The sediment sample shall be collected before the termination of the enrollment or expiration of the Order.

⁴ Department of Defense’s Quality System Manual (DOD QSM version 5.1 or higher) or other ELAP-accredited methodologies for the analysis of PFAS in wastewaters shall be used to meet the required reporting limit of 50 ng/L. The ELAP accredited method for each group of compounds will specify which specific analytes can be measured. All analytes that can be measured using the selected ELAP-accredited method shall be analyzed.

⁵ Nanogram per liter (ng/L)

⁶ After three years of PFAS monitoring, the Discharger may request to the Los Angeles Water Board to reduce or discontinue the monitoring of PFAS.

⁷ The Discharger shall conduct whole effluent toxicity monitoring using the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as the test species, as outlined in section 5 of this MRP. For the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction endpoint, the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) summary result shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and the maximum daily single result shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect.” For the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival endpoint, the MMEL and the MDEL results shall be reported as “% Effect.” If the chronic aquatic toxicity routine monitoring test results in a “Fail” for discharge effluent, then the Discharger shall complete a maximum of two MMEL compliance tests. The MMEL compliance tests shall be initiated within the same calendar month that the first routine monitoring test was initiated that resulted in the “Fail” at the IWC. If the first chronic MMEL compliance test results in a “Fail” at the IWC, then the second MMEL compliance test is not necessary because the “Fail” results from the first two tests constitutes a violation of the chronic toxicity MMEL.

⁸ Acute toxicity compliance is required for meeting MDEL only. The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect.”

⁹ Chronic toxicity testing is required for Calleguas Creek and Mugu Lagoon only. Chronic toxicity compliance is required for meeting both MDEL and AMEL.

Table G-3. Sediment Monitoring Requirements

Parameters	Units	Sample Media ¹⁰	Sampling Frequency ¹¹
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Chlordane	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
PAHs, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
PCBs, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
DDT, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The MRP requires an annual test of Acute Toxicity, which measures primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be recorded in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent. The final effluent limitations will be implemented using the Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013), current U.S. EPA guidance in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, June /2010) and EPA Regions 8, 9, and 10 Toxicity Training Tool (January 2010).

A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent samples (e.g., grab samples) by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites U.S. EPA’s *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, U.S. EPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.

¹⁰ Sampling shall be designed to collect enough volumes of effluent so that sufficient amount of suspended solids can be collected to allow for analysis of the listed pollutants in the bulk sediment.

¹¹ Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year.

2. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for discharge into freshwater and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for discharge into coastal water. If the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger have the option of using the inland silverside, *Menidia beryllina*, instead of the topsmelt. The method for topsmelt (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0) is found in U.S. EPA's Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136), or a more recent edition. The method for *Pimephales promelas* is found in U.S. EPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000 and method for *Menidia beryllina* is found in U.S. EPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006, or a more recent edition.
3. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail."

The effluent water is not toxic because the response (e.g., survival) of the test organisms in the effluent water samples is greater than 80 percent of the test organism's response in the control water sample.

4. Accelerated Toxicity Monitoring: If the results of the toxicity test fails then the frequency of analyses shall increase to monthly until at least three test results have been obtained and full compliance with effluent limitations has been demonstrated, after which the frequency of analyses shall revert to annually. Results of toxicity tests shall be included in the first monitoring report following sampling.
5. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

B. Chronic Toxicity

Chronic toxicity limitation is applicable as expressed in the enrollment authorization factsheet and stipulated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program

1. Chronic Toxicity in Discharge Effluent

The chronic toxicity is conducted on 100 percent discharge effluent.

2. Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test and TIE studies. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

3. Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity < 1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples—at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge—in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*

(EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR part 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

- a. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).
- b. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01).
- c. A static renewal toxicity test with the green algae, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

4. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this permit's first required sample collection. The Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the algae species previously referenced. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge, during that given month. As allowed under the test method for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the Fathead minnow, a second and third sample may be collected for use as test solution renewal water as the seven-day toxicity test progresses. However, that same sample shall be used to renew both *the Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the Fathead minnow. The species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle.

Rescreening is required at least once per five (5) years. The Discharger shall rescreen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive, then the rescreening does not need to include more than one suit 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 using enough collected effluent for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

5. **Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements:** Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.
- a. The discharge is subject to the determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1 and Appendix B, Table B-1. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge effluent response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail." The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge effluent is defined and reported as: The effluent water is not toxic because the response (e.g., survival) of the test organisms in the effluent water samples is greater than 75 percent of the test organism's response in the control water sample. $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$. This is a t-test (formally Student's t-Test), a statistical

analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (i.e., control and effluent). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the discharge effluent differs from the control (the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances. b. The MMEL for chronic toxicity only applies when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in “Fail.”

If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) and all required test conditions specified in the referenced WET methods manual (Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013) (See Table E-4 for TAC below)), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days. Deviations from recommended test conditions, specified in the referenced test method Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013), must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine the validity of test results. The Discharger shall consider the degree of the deviation and the potential or observed impact of the deviation on the test results in consultation with Los Angeles Water Board staff before rejecting or accepting a test result as valid and shall report the results of the validity determination with supporting evidence for that decision in their monthly report.

Table G-4. U.S. EPA Methods and Test Acceptability Criteria

Species & U.S. EPA Test Method Number	Test Acceptability Criteria
Fathead Minnow, <i>Pimephales promelas</i> , Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0. (Table 1 of Test Method, referenced above)	80% or greater survival in controls; average dry weight per surviving organism in control chambers equals or exceeds 0.25 mg. (required)
Daphnid, <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> , Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0. (Table 3 of Test Method, referenced above)	80% or greater survival of all control organisms and an average of 15 or more young per surviving female in the control solutions. 60% of the surviving control females must produce three broods. (required)
Green Alga, <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> , Growth Toxicity Test Method 1003.0. (Table 3 of Test Method, referenced above)	Mean cell density as least 1x10 ⁶ cells/mL in the controls; and variability (CV%) among control replicates less than or equal to 20%. (required)

- a. Dilution and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.

- b. When preparing samples for toxicity testing, in addition to the required monitoring for conductivity, etc., it is recommended that total alkalinity and total hardness be measured in the undiluted effluent, receiving water, dilution water, and culture water (following the WET methods manual), as well as the major geochemical ions (see Mount et al., 2018).
- c. Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. All reference toxicant test results shall be reviewed and reported using the EC25, where EC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in 25 percent of the test organisms.

6. Preparation of an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit an Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. The Discharger shall review and update this work plan as necessary, so it remains current and applicable to the discharge. At a minimum, the work plan shall include:

- d. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
 - e. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and
 - f. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).
- 7. Toxicity Identification Evaluation and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Process**

- a. **Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE).** A toxicity test sample is immediately subject to TIE procedures to identify the toxic chemical(s), if a chronic toxicity test shows “Fail and % Effect \geq 50”. The Discharger shall initiate a TIE using, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.
- b. **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).** When a toxicant or class of toxicants is identified, a TRE shall be performed for that toxicant. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity and discuss appropriate BMPs to eliminate the causes of toxicity. No later than 30 days after the source of toxicity and appropriate BMPs and/or treatment are

identified, the Discharger shall submit a TRE Corrective Action Plan to the Executive Officer for approval. At minimum, the plan shall include:

- i The potential sources of pollutant(s) causing toxicity.
- ii Recommended BMPs and/or treatment to reduce the pollutant(s) causing toxicity.
- iii Follow-up monitoring to demonstrate that toxicity has been removed.
- iv Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
- v A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
- vi Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.
- vii The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TIE/TRE process.
- viii The Los Angeles Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

8. Reporting Toxicity Test Results

The Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:

- a. The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” for the chronic toxicity in effluent for the discharge. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar month shall be reported on the SMR.

The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge effluent response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response for acute toxicity test and Mean discharge effluent response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response for chronic toxicity test. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.”

The effluent water is not toxic because the response (e.g., survival, reproduction, and growth) of the test organisms in the effluent water samples is greater than 75 percent of the test organism’s response in the control water sample.

The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge effluent is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

If a chronic toxicity test shows “Fail and % Effect value ≥ 50 ”. The Discharger shall initiate a TIE

- b. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
- c. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.

C. Ammonia Removal

1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Discharger must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and no other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.
 - a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.
 - b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.
 - c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.
 - d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.
2. When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent, after submitting a written request to the Los Angeles Water Board and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.

D. Chlorine Removal

Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board, chlorine shall not be removed from bioassay sample.

E. Reporting

1. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results as required by this General Permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results with the Self-Monitoring reports (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.
3. Test results for toxicity tests 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. Any applicable charts; and
 - f. 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 Los Angeles Water Board by calling permitting staff of any toxicity exceedance 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 (NOT APPLICABLE)

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

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 Los Angeles Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this General Permit, the State or Los Angeles Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall email electronic copy of SMRs to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table G-5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuously	XXX xx, 20xx	Continuously	Submit with quarterly SMR
Hourly	XXX xx, 20xx	Hourly	Submit with quarterly SMR
Daily	XXX xx, 20xx	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with quarterly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with quarterly SMR

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through March 31	May 15
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	April 1 through June 30	August 14
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	July 1 through September 30	November 14
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	October 1 through December 31	February 14
Semi-annually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR
Annually	January 1 following (or on) XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR

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

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

- For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words “Estimated Concentration” (may be shortened to “Est. Conc.”). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (+ a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.
- c. Sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL shall be reported as “Not Detected,” or ND.
 - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
- a. 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. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - b. 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.
 - c. SMRs must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D). The Los Angeles Water Board is implementing a paperless office system to reduce paper use, increase efficiency and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public and interested parties to view water quality documents. Therefore, please convert all regulatory documents, submissions, data and correspondence that you would normally submit to us as hard copies to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are less than 10 MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the address listed below. If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents, please visit the Los Angeles Water Board's website listed above and navigate to Paperless Office.

CRWQCB – Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attn: General Permitting Unit

If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents, please visit and navigate the Paperless Office pages in the Los Angeles Water Board's website at
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/Paperless/>.

XI. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS (DMRS) (NOT APPLICABLE)

XII. OTHER REPORTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

XIII. NOTIFICATION

1. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing prior to discharge of any chemical which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
 - a. Name and general composition of the chemical,
 - b. Frequency of use,
 - c. Quantities to be used,
 - d. Proposed discharge concentrations and,
 - e. EPA registration number, if applicable.

No discharge of such chemical shall be made prior to obtaining the Executive Officer's approval.

2. The Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board via telephone and/or fax within 24 hours of noticing an exceedance above the effluent limits in Order No. R4-2023-XXXX. The Discharger shall provide to the Los Angeles Water Board within 14 days of observing the exceedance a detailed statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with the requirements and submit a timetable for correction.

3. Pre-Discharge Notification

Three (3) days prior to initiation of a discharge, the Discharger shall notify the MS4 operator Los Angeles County Flood Control District at DischargeNotify@dpw.lacounty.gov and provide the following information about the discharge:

- a. The reasons for discharge
- b. The start date of discharge
- c. The location of discharge and the applicable receiving water
- d. The estimated flow rate discharge, indicating if the discharge is intermittent or continuous.

XIV. MONITORING FREQUENCIES ADJUSTMENT

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted by the Executive Officer to a less frequent basis if the Discharger makes a request and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.