CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
Phone (213) 576-6600 • Fax (213) 576-6640
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov

ORDER R4-2017-XXXX
NPDES NO. CA0059293

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR CHEVRON USA, INC. VAN NUYS TERMINAL

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) set forth in this Order:

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Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Chevron USA, Inc.
Name of Facility	Van Nuys Terminal
Facility Address	15359 Oxnard Street
	Van Nuys, California 91411
	Los Angeles County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
001	Storm water runoff from Tank Farm Area	34.1797°	-118.4653°	Los Angeles River Reach 4
002	Storm water runoff from Northeast Paved Area	34.1792°	-118.4583°	Los Angeles River Reach 4

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	April 6~~March 2~~, 2017
This Order shall become effective on:	June~~May~~ 1, 2017
This Order shall expire on:	May~~April~~ 3~~10~~, 2022
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region have classified this discharge as follows:	Minor

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments 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.

_____
Samuel Unger, P.E., Executive Officer

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TABLES

ATTACHMENTS

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing Chevron USA, Inc., Van Nuys Terminal (Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections I and II of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section I of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

II. FINDINGS

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

A. Legal Authorities. This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260).This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

B. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and 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 this Order. Attachments A through E and G through J are also incorporated into this Order.

C. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law. The provisions/requirements in subsections IV.B, IV.C, and V.B are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

D. Notification of Interested Parties. The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge 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 Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order supersedes Order R4-2011-0152 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Wastes discharged at Discharge Point 001 and 002 shall be limited to a maximum of 63,000 gallons per day (gpd) and 106,161 gpd of storm water, respectively. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.

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

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

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

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

F. The discharge of oil or any residuary product of petroleum to waters of the State, except in accordance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of Division 7 of the Water Code, is prohibited.

G. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is prohibited under Water Code section 13375.

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

I. 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.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Points 001 and 002

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

Table 4. Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Conventional Pollutants					
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	16	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	7.9	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	6.5	8.5
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	--	75	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	39	--	--
Non-Conventional Pollutants					
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.6	4.7	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.84	2.5	--	--
Chronic Toxicity[2]	Pass or Fail, % Effect	--	Pass or % Effect < 50	--	--
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	MPN or CFU/100 mL	126[3]	235[3]	--	--

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4.2	--	--	--
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.0	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.53	--	--	--
Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--		
	lbs/day[1]	4.2	--		
Settleable Solids	ml/L	--	0.3	--	--
Temperature	°F	--	--	--	86
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	--	950	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	500	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)[4]	µg/L	--	100	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.053	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	--	75	--	--
Priority Pollutants					
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[5]	µg/L	--	3.1	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.0016	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	~~43~~60	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.032~~23~~	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[5]	µg/L	--	~~17~~60	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.032~~089~~	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable, (Dry Weather)[5]	µg/L	--	16	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.0084	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable, (Wet Weather)[5]	µg/L	--	62	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.033	--	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.000053	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.0043	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[5]	µg/L	--	160	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.084	--	--

[1] Mass loading limitations are based on the treatment system design flow at Discharge Point 001 of 63,000 gpd (0.063 MGD) and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

[2] The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect".

[3] For the single sample limit, E. coli density shall not exceed 235/100 mL; for the geometric mean limit, E. coli density shall not exceed 126/100 ml. The geometric mean limit shall apply to the 30-day geometric mean value, which shall be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples (generally not less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period). The *E. coli* effluent limitations do not apply on days with rainfall greater than or equal to ½ inch and the 24 hours following the end of the rain event, as measured at the nearest rain gauge, using Doppler radar, or using accepted rainfall estimation methods.

[4] TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline ($C_4 - C_{12}$), TPH diesel ($C_{13} - C_{22}$), and TPH oil (C_{23+}).

[5] Wet weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River is equal to or greater than 500 cubic feet per second (cfs), as measured at the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) Wardlow gaging station. The daily flow data may be obtained by contacting Mr. Arthur Gotingco with the LACDPW at 626-458-6379 or via email at

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agoting@dpw.lacounty.gov. Data provided by LACDPW is provisional if the request is for current water year (October 1 thru September 30) data and there is typically a 2 week period before previous month's data is available due to processing and quality checking.

[6] Dry weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River is less than 500 cfs, as measured at the LACDPW Wardlow gaging station.

b. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 002, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-002, as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

Table 5. Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Conventional Pollutants					
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	27	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	13	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	6.5	8.5
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	--	75	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	66	--	--
Non-Conventional Pollutants					
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.6	4.7	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1.4	4.2	--	--
Chronic Toxicity[2]	Pass or Fail, % Effect	--	Pass or % Effect < 50	--	--
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	MPN or CFU/100 mL	126[3]	235[3]	--	--
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	7.1	--	--	--
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.0	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.89	--	--	--
Nitrite plus Nitrate, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--		
	lbs/day[1]	7.1	--		
Settleable Solids	ml/L	--	0.3	--	--
Temperature	°F	--	--	--	86
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	--	950	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	840	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)[4]	µg/L	--	100	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.089	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	--	75	--	--
Priority Pollutants					
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[5]	µg/L	--	3.1	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.0027	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	6040	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.05335	--	--

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[5]	µg/L	--	6017	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.05315	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	18	--	--
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.016	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable, (Wet Weather)[5]	µg/L	--	62	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.055	--	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.000089	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	174	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.17	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[5]	µg/L	--	159	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.14	--	--
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	--	0.092	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.081	--	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	--	4.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.0035	--	--

[1] Mass loading limitations are based on the treatment system design flow at Discharge Point 002 of 106,161 gpd (0.106161 MGD) and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

[2] The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect".

[3] For the single sample limit, E. coli density shall not exceed 235/100 mL; for the geometric mean limit, E. coli density shall not exceed 126/100 ml. The geometric mean limit shall apply to the 30-day geometric mean value, which shall be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples (generally not less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period). The *E. coli* effluent limitations do not apply on days with rainfall greater than or equal to ½ inch and the 24 hours following the end of the rain event, as measured at the nearest rain gauge, using Doppler radar, or using accepted rainfall estimation methods.

[4] TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C_4 – C_{12}), TPH diesel (C_{13} – C_{22}), an TPH oil (C_{23+}).

[5] Wet weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River is equal to or greater than 500 cubic feet per second (cfs), as measured at the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) Wardlow gaging station. The daily flow data may be obtained by contacting Mr. Arthur Gotingco with the LACDPW at 626-458-6379 or via email at agoting@dpw.lacounty.gov. Data provided by LACDPW is provisional if the request is for current water year (October 1 thru September 30) data and there is typically a 2 week period before previous month's data is available due to processing and quality checking.

[6] Dry weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River is less than 500 cfs, as measured at the LACDPW Wardlow gaging station.

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

The discharge shall not cause the following in the Los Angeles River:

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

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

3. Water Contact Standards

In fresh water designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the waste discharged shall not cause the following bacterial standards to be exceeded in the receiving water.

a. Geometric Mean Limits

i. E. coli density shall not exceed 126/100 ml.

b. Single Sample Limits

i. E. coli density shall not exceed 235/100 ml.

4. The mean annual dissolved oxygen concentration to fall below 7.0 mg/L. No single determination of dissolved oxygen shall be less than 5.0 mg/L, except when natural conditions cause lesser concentrations.

5. Exceedance of the total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Resolution No. 2002-011, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (including enclosed bays, estuaries and wetlands)* with *Beneficial Use Designations for Protection of Aquatic Life*; and the Regional Water Board Resolution No. 2005-014, *An Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plant for the Los Angeles Region to Revise Early Life Stage Implementation Provision of the Freshwater Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (including enclosed bays, estuaries and wetlands) for Protection of Aquatic Life*.

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

7. Where natural turbidity is between 0 to 50 NTU, increases in turbidity shall not exceed 20%. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases in turbidity shall not exceed 10%.

8. 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.

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

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

11. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.

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

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

14. 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.

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

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16. Damage, discolor, or formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities, or overloading of the design capacity.

17. Degradation of surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

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

19. Nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

20. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board.

B. Groundwater Limitations

The discharge shall not cause the underlying groundwater to be degraded, to exceed water quality objectives, unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply:

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

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

c. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

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

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

~~e.~~f. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be

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applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.

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

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

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

i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;

iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. Name and general composition of the chemical,

ii. Frequency of use,

iii. Quantities to be used,

iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and

v. U.S. EPA registration number, if applicable.

r.s. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this 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.

s.t. In the event the Discharger 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 Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6600 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional 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. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

t.u. Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. (Wat. Code § 1211.)

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

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

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

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

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

e. This Order may be reopened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. sections 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this Order, and endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

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

g. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. **Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.** The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Initial Investigation TRE workplan (1-2 pages) within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected. See section V of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) for an overview of TRE requirements.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)**

The Discharger shall submit, **within 90 days** of the effective date of this Order, an updated **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan** that describes site-specific best management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff and trash from being discharged directly to waters of the State. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G.

The SWPPP shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge point; describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of storm water runoff and the discharge of trash or hazardous waste/material; and address the feasibility of containment and/or treatment of storm water. In addition, the SWPPP shall also

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address and detail best management practices (storm water control procedures) that the Discharger will implement to prohibit the discharge of trash from the Facility through Discharge Points 001 and 002.

b. **Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP)**

The Discharger shall submit, **within 90 days** of the effective date of this Order, an updated **Best Management Practices Plan** that will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the receiving water. The BMPP shall include site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material and trash from being discharged to waters of the State. Further, the Discharger shall ensure that the storm water discharges from the Facility would neither cause nor contribute to nuisance in the receiving water, and that unauthorized discharges (i.e. spills) to the receiving water have been effectively prohibited. In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material and trash discharge to surface waters. The BMPP can be included and submitted with the SWPPP.

c. **Spill Control Plan (SCP)**

The Discharger shall submit, **within 90 days** of the effective date of this Order, an updated **Spill Control Plan** that shall be site-specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility including the tank farm, truck parking area, loading racks, and chemical storage areas. An updated Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan may satisfy this requirement. The SPC or SPCC Plan shall describe the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events.

The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP, BMPP and SCP within 10 days of the approval by the Executive Officer or no later than 90 days after submission to the Regional Water Board, whichever comes first. The Discharger shall continue to implement any existing and previously approved SWPPP and SCP until an updated SWPPP or SCP is approved by the Executive Officer, or until the stipulated 90-day period after the updated SWPPP or SCP submittal has occurred. The plans shall be reviewed annually. Updated information shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of any revision.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

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

5. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

6. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation.

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

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B. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents.

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

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median.

In determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order); and

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

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

D. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an AMEL 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 "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (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 subsection 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). The Discharger may elect to perform additional monitoring within the calendar month to determine compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

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

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

2. If the analytical result of a single sample monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any constituent, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month. All five analytical

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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. The concentration of a pollutant (an arithmetic mean or a median) in these samples estimated from the "Multiple Sample Data Reduction" section above, will be used for compliance determination.

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

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

F. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

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

G. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

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

H. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

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

I. Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL).

If the median of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the MMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of noncompliance in a 31-day month). However, an alleged violation of the MMEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing State mandatory minimum penalties. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar month, no compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to reporting violation determination.

J. Chronic Toxicity.

The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response ≤0.75 × 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 IWC is defined

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and reported as ((Mean control response - Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

The Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) for chronic 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". The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail."

The Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in "Fail" and the "Percent Effect" is ≥0.50.

K. Mass and Concentration Limitations.

Compliance with mass effluent limitations and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately. When the concentration for a parameter in a sample is reported as ND or DNQ, the corresponding mass emission rate determined using that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

L. Bacterial Standards and Analyses.

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

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

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. 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 fecal coliform, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for *Enterococcus*). The detection method used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

Detection methods used for coliforms (total, fecal, and *E. coli*) and *Enterococcus* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 C.F.R. part 136 (revised May 18, 2012), unless alternate methods have been approved by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. part 136 or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA.

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ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

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:

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
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)
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)
DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dilution Credit
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

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

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)
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
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
The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries
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.

Four-Day Average of Daily Maximum Flows
The average of daily maxima taken from the data set in four-day intervals.

Inland Surface Waters
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)
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
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)
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 40 C.F.R. part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML)
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
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)
Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)
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 bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional 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
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 Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)
The 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, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional 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.

Source of Drinking Water
Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)
Standard Deviation 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.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)
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.)

Trash
All improperly discarded solid material from any production, manufacturing, or processing operation including, but not limited to, products, product packaging, or containers constructed of plastic, steel, aluminum, glass, paper, or other synthetic or natural material.

Waste
As used in the Ocean Plan, waste includes a Discharger's total discharge, of whatever origin, i.e., gross, not net, discharge.

Water Recycling
The treatment of wastewater to render it suitable for reuse, the transportation of treated wastewater to the place of use, and the actual use of treated wastewater for a direct beneficial use or controlled use that would not otherwise occur.

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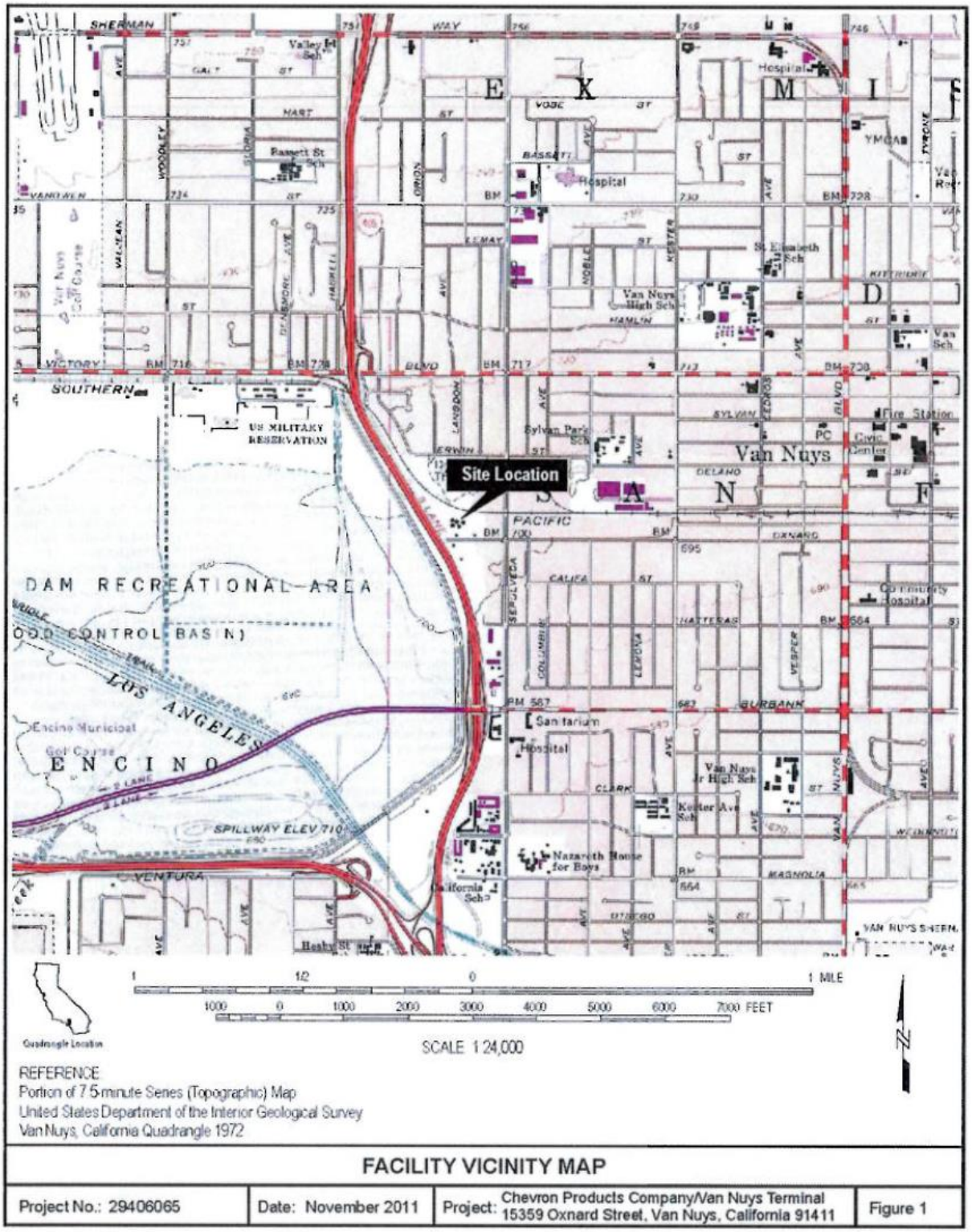
ATTACHMENT B – MAP

Regional Map



FACILITY VICINITY MAP

Project No.: 29406065	Date: November 2011	Project: Chevron Products Company/Van Nuys Terminal 15359 Oxnard Street, Van Nuys, California 91411	Figure 1

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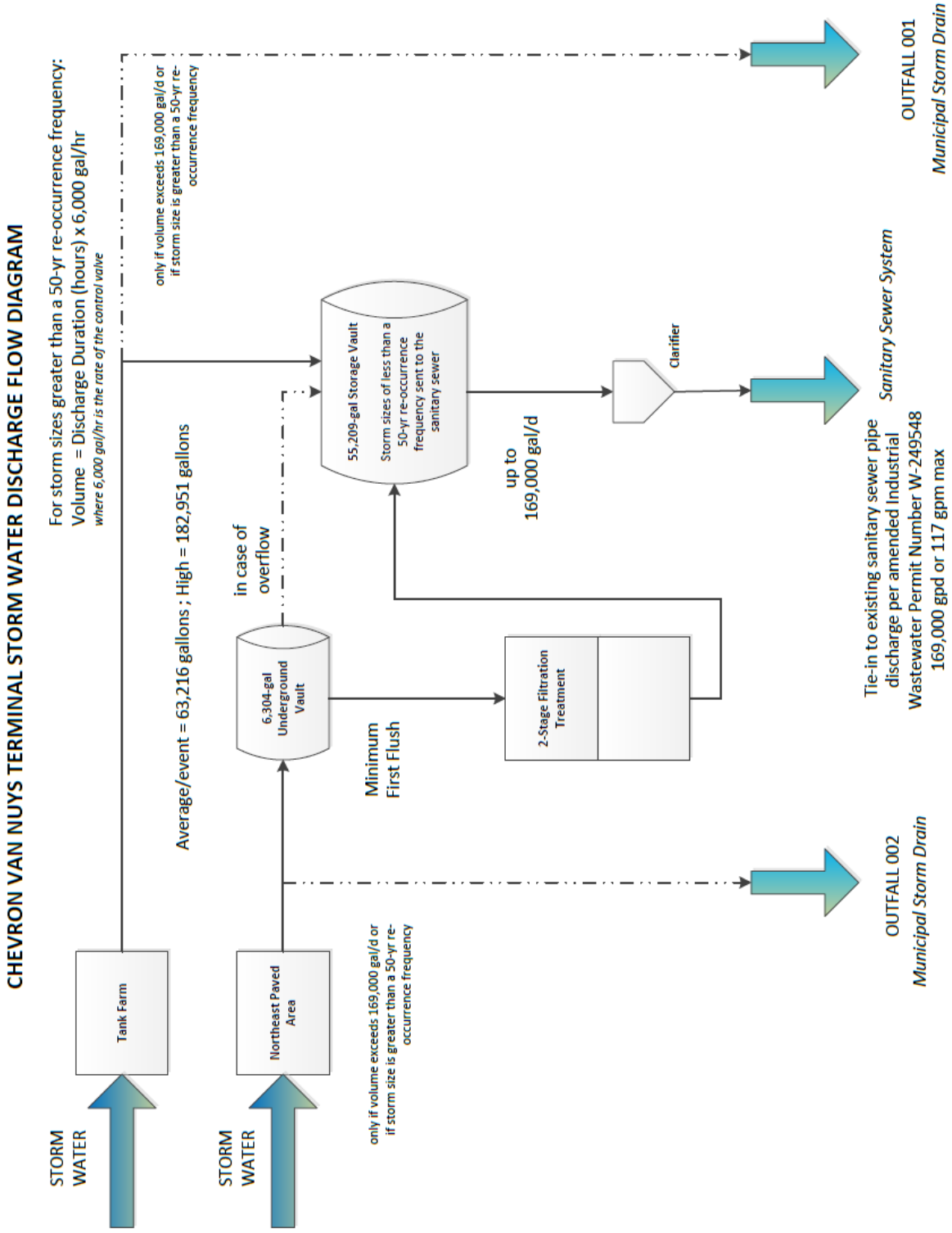
Site Map


Chevron USA, Inc., Chevron Van Nuys Terminal (CA0053392)
Orange Line Busway Bike Path
Orange Line Busway
EFF-001
EFF-002
Discharge Point 001
Discharge Point 002
San Diego Fwy
405
Oxnard St
Google earth
500 ft
N

ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



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ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)

2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(c).)

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water 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)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383):

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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)(4)(B)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 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)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 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)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

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

a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));

b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

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

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5. Notice

a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. As of December 21, 2020 all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). As of December 21, 2020 all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127 (40 C.F.R. § 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 Discharger. 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):

a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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

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notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(f).)

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

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

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)

B. 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. subchapters N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 C.F.R. 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, subchapters 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. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));

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2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));

3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));

5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and

6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional 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 Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional 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, V.B.5, and V.B.6 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)

2. All permit applications shall be signed 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 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(1).)

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional 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 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));

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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 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 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 Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.22(d).)

6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – V.B.1, V.B.2, or V.B.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 C.F.R. part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 C.F.R § 122.22(e).)

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. As of December 21, 2016 all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J and comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapters N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

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4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(5).)

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which 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 report shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report 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.

For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (i.e., combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events), type of overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volume untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

As of December 21, 2020 all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J. The reports shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Regional Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:

a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above required written report on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § **122.41(L)(6)(II)(B).)**

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 C.F.R. § 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 section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or

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

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(2).)

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Regional Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(7).)

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board**,** State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

J. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(b). U.S. EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(c)]. U.S. EPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(9).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)):

a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));

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

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

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)):

a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(i));

b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));

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

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP NO. 6659)

CONTENTS

TABLES

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. Effluent sampling stations shall be established for Discharge Points 001 and 002, respectively, and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

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

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

D. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. 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 Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

E. Laboratory Certification. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Drinking Water Division, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with 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.

F. 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.

G. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Board or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current U.S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP"

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

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

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

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

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

Current MLs (Attachment H) are those published by the State Water Board in the Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, February 24, 2005.

I. The MLs employed for effluent analyses to determine compliance with effluent limitations shall be lower than the effluent limitations established in this Order for a given parameter as per the sufficiently sensitive regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(i)(1)(iv). If the ML value is not below the effluent limitations, 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.

J. The MLs 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 as per the sufficiently sensitive regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Water quality objectives for parameters may be found in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan and the CTR (40 C.F.R. section 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 (RLs), and method detection limits (MDLs).

Where no U.S. EPA-approved method exists, the Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment H to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

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

2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136 (revised May 18, 2012);

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

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

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

K. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 C.F.R. 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 Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.

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L. Field analyses with short sample holding times such as pH, total residual chlorine, and temperature, may be performed using properly calibrated and maintained portable instruments by trained personnel acting on the Discharger's behalf, using methods in accordance with 40 C.F.R. part 136. All field instruments must be calibrated per manufacturer's instructions. A manual containing the standard operating procedures for all field analyses, including records of personnel proficiency training, instruments calibration and maintenance, and quality control procedures shall be maintained onsite, and shall be available for inspection by Regional Water Board staff. Information including instrument calibration, time of sample collection, time of analysis, name of analyst, quality assurance/quality control data, and measurement values shall be clearly documented during each field analysis and submitted to the Regional Water Board as part of the corresponding regular monitoring report.

M. 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.

N. 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.

O. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Unless otherwise specified in the analytical method, duplicate samples must be analyzed at a frequency of 5% (1 in 20 samples) with at least one if there are fewer than 20 samples in a batch. A batch is defined as a single analytical run encompassing no more than 24 hours from start to finish. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

P. Under the authority of section 308 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. § 1318), U.S. EPA requires all dischargers under the NPDES Program to participate in the annual DMR-QA Study Program. The DMR-QA Study evaluates the analytical ability of laboratories that routinely perform or support self-monitoring analyses required by NPDES permits. There are two options to satisfy the requirements of the DMR-QA Study Program: (1) The Discharger can obtain and analyze a DMR-QA sample as part of the DMR-QA Study; or (2) Per the waiver issued by U.S. EPA to the State Water Board, the Discharger can submit the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study from its own laboratories or its contract laboratories. A Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study is similar to the DMR-QA Study. Thus, it also evaluates a laboratory's ability to analyze wastewater samples to produce quality data that ensure the integrity of the NPDES Program. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the DMR-QA Study or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Board. The State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program Officer will send the DMR-QA Study results or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study to U.S. EPA's DMR-QA Coordinator and Quality Assurance Manager.

Q. For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were

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received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.

R. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the reporting 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.

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

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Effluent Monitoring		
001	EFF-001	The effluent sampling station shall be located where representative samples of Discharge Point 001 can be obtained prior to discharge into the Noble Street storm drain that conveys discharges to the Los Angeles River.
002	EFF-002	The effluent sampling station shall be located where representative samples of Discharge Point 002 can be obtained prior to discharge into the Noble Street storm drain that conveys discharges to the Los Angeles River.
Receiving Water Monitoring		
--	RSW-001	A location where a representative sample of the receiving water (Los Angeles River) can be obtained upstream of the Noble Street public storm drain outfall to the Los Angeles River, or at a location approved by the Regional Water Board[1].
--	RSW-002	Los Angeles River Metals TMDL Wet Weather Flow Monitoring Station at the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works' (LACDPW) Wardlow Gage Station F319-R, in the Los Angeles River, just below Wardlow River Road. The only required monitoring at this station is flow, which is necessary to confirm that the discharge is a wet weather discharge subject to wet weather effluent limits for cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc. The data is available from the LACDPW.

[1] If the receiving water sampling cannot be safely conducted in the proximity of the Noble Street storm sewer outfall, the Discharger may propose an appropriate receiving water sampling location and obtain approval from the Regional Water Board within 90 days of the effective date of the Order.

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III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and EFF-002

1. The Discharger shall monitor storm water discharges from Discharge Points 001 and 002, at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and EFF-002, respectively, as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding minimum level.

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring at Monitoring Location EFF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total Flow	Gallons/Day	Meter	1/Day[1]	--
Conventional Pollutants				
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Oil and Grease	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Non-conventional Pollutants				
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail and % Effect (TST)	Grab	1/Year[4, 6]	[7]
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	MPN/or CFU/100 mL	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Methyl Tert-butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Nitrate Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as Gasoline (C_4-C_{12})	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	EPA Method 503.1 or 8015B
TPH as Diesel (C_{13}-C_{22})	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270

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Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
TPH as Waste Oil (C_{23+})	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Xylenes	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Priority Pollutants				
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
TCDD Equivalents[8]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year[4,6]	[5]
Remaining Priority Pollutants[9]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year[4,6]	[5]

[1] Total waste flow will indicate the volume of water (in gallons) discharged during each discharge event. Required only during periods of discharge.

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

$M = 8.34 \times C \times Q$

where: M = mass discharge for a pollutant, lbs/day
C = Reported concentration for a pollutant, mg/L
Q = actual discharge flow rate, MGD.

[3] During periods of extended discharge, no more than one sample per week (or a 7-day period) needs to be taken.

[4] Sampling shall be performed during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report. If there is no discharge to surface waters, then no monitoring is required. In the corresponding monitoring report, the Discharger will indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.

[5] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, provided in Attachment H. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding ML necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable effluent limitations.

[6] Monitoring is only required during years in which discharge occurs. Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year. If there is no discharge to surface waters, the Discharger will indicate in the corresponding monitoring report, under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.

[7] Refer to section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Requirements.

[8] TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the MLs and the toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener

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concentrations below the MLs to zero. U.S. EPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents) = Σ(Cx X TEFx)
where: Cx = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
TEFx= TEF for congener x

Congeners	Minimum Levels (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

[9] Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Tule (CTR) defined in Attachment I to this Order.

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring at Monitoring Location EFF-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total Flow	Gallons/Day	Meter	1/Day[1]	--
Conventional Pollutants				
BOD	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Oil and Grease	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
TSS	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Non-conventional Pollutants				
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail and % Effect (TST)	Grab	1/Year[4, 6]	[7]
E. coli	MPN or CFU/100 mL	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
MTBE	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Nitrate Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]

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Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
TBA	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
TDS	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
TPH as Gasoline (C_4-C_{12})	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	EPA Method 503.1 or 8015B
TPH as Diesel (C_{13}-C_{22})	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270
TPH as Waste Oil (C_{23+})	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Xylenes	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Priority Pollutants				
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L, lbs/day[2]	Grab	1/Discharge Event[3,4]	[5]
TCDD Equivalents[8]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year[4,6]	[5]
Remaining Priority Pollutants[9]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year[4,6]	[5]

[1] Total waste flow will indicate the volume of water (in gallons) discharged during each discharge event. Required only during periods of discharge.

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

M = 8.34 x Ce x Q

where: M = mass discharge for a pollutant, lbs/day
Ce = Reported concentration for a pollutant, mg/L
Q = actual discharge flow rate, MGD.

[3] During periods of extended discharge, no more than one sample per week (or a 7-day period) needs to be taken.

[4] Sampling shall be performed during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report. If there is no discharge to surface waters, then no monitoring is required. In the corresponding monitoring report, the Discharger will indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.

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[5] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, provided in Attachment H. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding ML necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable effluent limitations.

[6] Monitoring is only required during years in which discharge occurs. Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year. If there is no discharge to surface waters, the Discharger will indicate in the corresponding monitoring report, under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.

[7] Refer to section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Requirements.

[8] TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the MLs and the toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the MLs to zero. U.S. EPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents) = Σ(Cx X TEFx)
where: Cx = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
TEFx= TEF for congener x

Congeners	Minimum Levels (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

[9] Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Tule (CTR) defined in Attachment I to this Order.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Chronic Toxicity

1. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity

The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 100 percent 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. For the receiving water, sufficient sample volume shall also be collected for subsequent TIE studies, if necessary, at each sampling event. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as

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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 alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

4. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this Order'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 alga species as referenced in this section. The sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge. 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 determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response ≤0.75 × 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 IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response–Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response) × 100.

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b. The median monthly effluent limit (MMEL) for chronic toxicity only applies when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail". This requirement is not applicable to discharges composed of entirely of industrial storm water.

c. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method, then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the subsequent discharge event.

d. Dilution water 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.

e. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.). Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient.

f. The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

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

The Discharger shall prepare or update and submit a generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan (1-2 pages) within 90 days of the permit effective date, to be ready to respond to toxicity events. The Discharger shall review and update this work plan as necessary so it remains current and applicable to the discharge. At minimum, the work plan shall include:

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

b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment system efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operations at the facility.

c. If a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or outside contractor).

7. Toxicity Identification Evaluation and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) 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 value ≥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.

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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. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of 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.

c. 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.

d. The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TIE/TRE process.

e. The Regional 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

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 toxicity test results for the TST approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge.

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.

d. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results for each toxicity test.

e. Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity-related information, upon request of Regional Water Board staff.

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VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Surface Water Monitoring Locations RSW-001

1. Receiving water monitoring shall be required only in years in which a discharge occurs. When required, the Discharger shall monitor the Los Angeles River at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 as follows:

Table E-4. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Locations RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency[1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N) [3]	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]
Conductivity	µS/m	Grab	1/Year	[2]
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]
Hardness, Total as CaCO3)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]
pH[3]	standard units	Grab	1/Year	[2]
Temperature[3]	°F	Grab	1/Year	[2]
Remaining priority pollutants[4]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]
TCDD Equivalents[5]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]

1. Samples shall be collected during the first hour of discharge from the first storm event of the year. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report. If there is no discharge to surface waters, no sampling is required and the Discharger will indicate in the corresponding monitoring report, under a statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.
2. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.
3. Receiving water pH, temperature, and ammonia must be collected at the same. Field analyses may be conducted for pH and temperature provided the analyses comply with requirements specified in item L, section I of the MRP.
4. Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Attachment I.
5. TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the MLs and the toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the MLs to zero. U.S. EPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents) = Σ(Cx X TEFx)
where: Cx = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
TEFx= TEF for congener x

Congeners	Minimum Levels (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0

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Congeners	Minimum Levels (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

B. Monitoring Location RSW-002

The Discharger shall report the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River as measured at County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works' (LACDPW) Wardlow Gage Station F319-R, in the Los Angeles River, just below Wardlow River Road. This station is designated as RSW-002 in this Order. This information is necessary to determine the wet weather and dry weather condition of the river, as defined in the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Rainfall Monitoring.

The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month in which the discharge occurred. This information shall be included in the monitoring report for that month. If no discharge occurred during the month, a rainfall record is not required for that month.

B. Visual Observation.

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

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 Discharger shall indicate under penalty of perjury in the corresponding monitoring report that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.
3. If the Discharger monitors (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently

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than required by this Order using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the monitoring report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average (or median) used in demonstrating compliance with this Order.

4. 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.

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

6. The Discharger shall report the results of chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, section V.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. 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 E-5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On…	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
1/Day	Permit effective date	January 1 – March 31 April 1 – June 30 July 1 – September 30 October 1 – December 31	May 15 August 15 November 15 February 15
1/Discharge Event	Permit effective date	January 1 – March 31 April 1 – June 30 July 1 – September 30 October 1 – December 31	May 15 August 15 November 15 February 15
1/Year	Permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	February 15

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 40 C.F.R. 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:

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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. 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. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board, 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).

6. Multiple Sample Data. When determining compliance with an AMEL or 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 "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

a. 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.

b. 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.

7. 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

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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. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

DMRs are U.S. EPA reporting requirements. The Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic SMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the DMR website at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring>.

D. Other Reports

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

f. Initial Investigation TRE workplan

g. Updated SWPPP

h. Updated BMPP

i. Spill Contingency Plan (SCP)

The SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP status shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in wastewater and storm water discharged from the facility are addressed. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of revisions.

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section II.B of this Order, the Regional Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Regional Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This 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.

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I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	4B192113025
Discharger	Chevron USA, Inc.
Name of Facility	Van Nuys Terminal
Facility Address	15359 Oxnard Street Van Nuys, CA 91411 Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	John M. Dalton, Health and Environmental Safety Specialist, (562) 212-3925
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Fiaz Mohammed, Area Manager and Active Terminal Manager, (714) 671-3554
Mailing Address	15359 Oxnard Street Van Nuys, CA 91411
Billing Address	SAME AS MAILING
Type of Facility	Industrial, Petroleum Bulk Station and Terminal, SIC Code 5171
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	3
Complexity	C
Pretreatment Program	N/A
Recycling Requirements	N/A
Facility Permitted Flow	63,000 gallons per day (gpd) (Discharge Point 001) 106,161 gpd (Discharge Point 002)
Facility Design Flow	N/A
Watershed	Los Angeles River Watershed
Receiving Water	Los Angeles River
Receiving Water Type	Inland Surface Water - freshwater

A. Chevron USA, Inc. (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of Van Nuys Terminal (hereinafter Facility), a bulk petroleum storage, loading, and distribution facility.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the "discharger" or "permittee" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

B. The Facility discharges storm water to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order R4-2011-0152 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0059293 adopted on September 1, 2011, and expired on August 10, 2016. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on February 12, 2016. The application was deemed complete on December 5, 2016. A site visit was conducted on May 5, 2016, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and requirements for waste discharge.

D. Regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. Accordingly, Table 3 of this Order limits the duration of the discharge authorization. However, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending reissuance of the permit if the Discharger complies with all federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger owns and operates a bulk petroleum-fuel storage and transfer facility known as the Van Nuys Terminal (hereinafter, Facility) located at 15359 Oxnard Street, Van Nuys, California. Motor vehicle fuel is transferred to the site via pipeline. In addition, gasoline additives, including ethanol and Techron® are trucked to the Facility. The Facility is approximately 4.5 acres and consists of a tank farm, a northeast parking area (formerly used for truck parking), vehicle loading racks, a structure formerly used for truck washing, and paved driveway and parking areas. The Facility has seven aboveground and one underground secondary containment tank. The tank farm occupies approximately one acre of the site and has a concrete containment wall and earthen floor covered with rock. The remaining area of the Facility is concrete and asphalt paved. The truck loading rack system has berms to route storm water away from potential pollutant sources at the loading rack. The berms in conjunction with the canopy covering the rack prevent storm water runoff from this activity area. Truck washing and maintenance no longer occur at the Facility.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

The Facility discharges storm water originating in the tank farm and the northeast paved area (formerly used for truck parking) through Discharge Points 001 and 002, respectively. Since issuance of Order R4-2011-0152, the Facility has reconfigured the storm water system to discharge primarily to the sanitary sewer. Storm water runoff resulting from a storm event with a return period of 50 years or less is now discharged to the sanitary sewer under the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation, Industrial Wastewater Permit No. W-249548, Industrial User No. IU001912. For storm events greater than the 50-year storm, runoff may be discharged through Discharge Points 001 and 002 to the storm drain, which enters Reach 4 (Riverside Dr. to Sepulveda Dam) of the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, in Los Angeles County, at a location approximately 2 miles from the Facility. The Facility did not have a discharge from the tank farm area through Discharge Point 001 during the term of Order R4-2011-0152. Following completion of facility modifications in July 2015, the Facility has not had a storm water discharge from the northeast paved area through Discharge Point 002; the last storm water discharge through Discharge Point 002 occurred in January 2015.

1. Tank Farm/Vault 2

The tank farm includes five aboveground tanks for storage of motor vehicle fuel and two tanks for gasoline additives. The surface area in the tank farm is gravel. A drain in the northeast area of the tank farm collects storm water. Under most precipitation conditions,

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the drain valve is opened and storm water is conveyed to a newly constructed 55,209-gallon storage vault, referred to as Vault 2, which then discharges through a clarifier to the sanitary sewer.

A second valve to the tank farm drain is maintained in a closed position except during storm events greater than the 50-year storm event, where the storm water volume exceeds the Facility's capacity to store storm water in Vaults 1 and 2 and the discharge capacity of up to 169,000 gallons per day to the Sanitary Sewer. Under these conditions, the valve is manually opened to divert storm water around Vault 2 to Discharge Point 001.

2. Northeast Paved Area/Vault 1

The northeast paved area of the Facility was formerly used for truck parking. The storm water runoff from the northeast paved area flows to a drain, which conveys storm water to a 6,304-gallon underground vault, referred to as Vault 1. Vault 1 is comprised of three chambers, with openings at various levels to allow flow among the chambers. Vault 1 does not provide treatment, only storage volume. For most storm events, storm water from Vault 1 is pumped through a StormFilter® treatment system (treatment system). From the treatment system, the storm water then flows into Vault 2 for discharge to the sanitary sewer. If captured storm water is entering the Vault 1 at a rate beyond the treatment system processing rate, storm water would be pumped directly from Vault 1 to Vault 2. During storm events greater than the 50-year storm event, the storm water from the northeast paved area would be diverted to the storm drain through Discharge Point 002 with no treatment.

3. Storm Water Treatment System

The Storm Water Treatment System includes two aboveground vaults containing StormFilter® cartridges. The vaults are placed in series, with several cartridges in each vault. As storm water within a vault reaches a sufficient level, water flows through the cartridge filters to an underdrain and then to Vault 2. Only the storm water from Vault 1 collected from the northeast paved area is treated by this treatment system. The treated and untreated storm waters in Vault 2 is discharged to the sanitary sewer.

4. Loading Rack Areas

The Facility includes two truck loading racks. Ethanol offloading occurs at one smaller rack. At a larger rack, motor vehicle fuel is blended with additives and loaded to trucks for off-site delivery. Both loading rack areas had canopies. The ethanol loading rack surface slopes to a drain. The motor vehicle fuel loading rack is bermed and slopes to drains. The drains within both loading rack areas convey storm water to an underground 20,000-gallon storage tank. Before disposing of this storm water, the Facility first samples and characterizes the hydrocarbons in the tank. If the amount of fatty acid methyl esters (FAME, a component of vegetable oils) is at a low enough level, then the storm water is trucked to the Chevron Refinery for petroleum recovery/treatment; otherwise, it is disposed of at a Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility. Runoff from the loading rack areas is not discharged through either Discharge Point 001 or 002.

5. Former Truck Wash Area

The Facility includes a covered structure formerly used for truck washing that is no longer in use. This area is completely bermed. Wastewaters formerly generated in this area were discharged to the sanitary sewer. The area is now used to store equipment. Wastewaters from this area are not discharged through either Discharge Point 001 or 002.

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B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The storm water runoff flows to storm drains through either Discharge Point 001 or Discharge Point 002 before reaching Los Angeles River, a water of the United States. The latitude and longitude of Discharge Points 001 and 002 are as follows:

Discharge Point 001: Storm water runoff, approximate coordinates: Latitude 34.1797°, Longitude -118.4653°.

Discharge Point 002: Storm water runoff, approximate coordinates: Latitude 34.1792° Longitude -118.4583°.

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

1. Effluent limitations contained in the previous Order for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the existing Order are as follows:

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data – Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		Monitoring Data (Nov. 2011 – Sep. 2016)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Range of Daily Results
Conventional Pollutants				
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 deg. C (BOD)	mg/L	--	30	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	16	NR[1]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	7.9	NR[1]
pH	Standard Units	6.5 - 8.5[2]		NR[1]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	--	75	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	39	NR[1]
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	[3]		NR[1]
Ammonia, Total	mg/L	1.6	4.7	NR[1]
	lbs/day	0.84	2.5	NR[1]
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--	NR[1]
	lbs/day	4.2	--	NR[1]
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.0	--	NR[1]
	lbs/day	0.53	--	NR[1]
Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--	NR[1]
	lbs/day	4.2	--	NR[1]
Phenols	mg/L	--	1	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	0.53	NR[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	--	0.3	NR[1]
Temperature	°F	--	86[2]	NR[1]
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	--	950	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	500	NR[1]
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)[4]	µg/L	--	100	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	0.053	NR[1]

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		Monitoring Data (Nov. 2011 – Sep. 2016)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Range of Daily Results
Turbidity	NTU	--	75	NR[1]
Priority Pollutants				
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	µg/L	--	3.1	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	0.0016	NR[1]
Copper, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)	µg/L	--	26	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	0.014	NR[1]
Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	µg/L	--	17	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	0.0089	NR[1]
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)	µg/L	--	10	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	0.0053	NR[1]
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	µg/L	--	62	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	0.07	NR[1]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	0.10	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	0.000053	NR[1]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	8.2	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	0.0043	NR[1]
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	µg/L	--	160	NR[1]
	lbs/day	--	0.084	NR[1]

NR – Not Reported. There were no discharges during this monitoring period.

1 The Facility has indicated that no discharges occurred during the monitoring period (November 2011 – September 2016).

2 Instantaneous maximum.

3 The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay test shall be at least 90%, and no single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

4 TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C_4-C_{12}), TPH diesel (C_{13}-C_{22}), and TPH oil (C_{23+}).

2. Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order for discharges from Discharge Point 002 (Monitoring Location EFF-002) and representative monitoring data from the term of the existing Order are as follows:

Table F-3. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data – Discharge Point 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		Monitoring Data (Nov. 2011 – Sep. 2016)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Range of Daily Results
Conventional Pollutants				
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 deg. C (BOD)	mg/L	--	30	0.6 - 52
	lbs/day	--	27	ND - 3.66
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	ND - 3.8
	lbs/day	--	13	ND - 1.43
pH	Standard Units	6.5 - 8.5[1]		6.9 – 8.4[1]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	--	75	ND - 220
	lbs/day	--	66	ND - 36
Non-Conventional Pollutants				

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation		Monitoring Data (Nov. 2011 – Sep. 2016)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Range of Daily Results
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	[3]		85% - 100%[4]
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.6	4.7	ND - 0.72
	lbs/day	1.4	4.2	ND - 0.18
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--	ND - 1.1
	lbs/day	7.1	--	0.020 - 0.45
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.0	--	ND - 0.13
	lbs/day	0.89	--	ND – 0.01
Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--	ND - 1.14
	lbs/day	7.1	--	0.020 - 0.44
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	<0.025
	lbs/day	--	0.89	ND
Settleable Solids	ml/L	--	0.3	ND - 0.1
Temperature	ºF	--	86[2]	50 - 60
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	--	950	13 - 2600
	lbs/day	--	840	1.72 - 424
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)[5]	µg/L	--	100	ND - 1330
	lbs/day	--	0.089	ND - 0.22
Turbidity	NTU	--	75	0.85 - 430
Priority Pollutants				
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	3.1	ND - 1.0[7]
	lbs/day	--	0.0027	ND - 0.0002[7]
Copper, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[8]	µg/L	--	26	NR[7]
	lbs/day	--	0.023	NR[7]
Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	17	7.3 - 48[7]
	lbs/day	--	0.015	ND – 0.03[7]
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[8]	µg/L	--	10	NR[7]
	lbs/day	--	0.0089	NR[7]
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	62	ND - 16[7]
	lbs/day	--	0.055	ND - 0.003[7]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	0.10	ND[7]
	lbs/day	--	0.000089	ND[7]
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[8]	µg/L	--	190	NR[7]
	lbs/day	--	0.17	NR[7]
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	160	36 - 280[7]
	lbs/day	--	0.14	0.004 - 0.055[7]

ND – Not Detected
NR – Not Reported.

1 Instantaneous minimum and maximum range.

2 Instantaneous maximum.

3 The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay test shall be at least 90%, and no single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

4 The lowest result was obtained on 12/17/2015.

5 TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C_4-C_{12}), TPH diesel (C_{13}-C_{22}), and TPH oil (C_{23+}). The highest result was obtained on December 17, 2014.

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[6] Wet weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River is equal to or greater than 500 cubic feet per second (cfs), as measured at the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) Wardlow gaging station. The daily flow data may be obtained by contacting Mr. Arthur Gotingco with the LACDPW at 626-458-6379 or via email at agoting@dpw.lacounty.gov.

[7] Reported Los Angeles River flow data indicated that all discharges in 2011-2012 were wet weather discharges. Los Angeles River flow data was not available for the period of 2013-2015; discharges during this period are assumed to be wet weather discharges.

[8] Dry weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River is less than 500 cfs, as measured at the LACDPW Wardlow gaging station.

D. Compliance Summary

Data submitted to the Regional Water Board indicate that the Discharger has had no discharges from Discharge Point 001 during the period from November 2011 to the present, but has exceeded existing permit limitations for Discharge Point 002 as outlined in the table below:

Table F-4. Summary of Compliance History – Discharge Point 002

Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
12/12/11	4th Quarter, 2011	% Survival	Acute Toxicity	85	≥90	%
11/18/12	4th Quarter, 2012	Maximum Daily	BOD	52	30	mg/L
12/19/13	4th Quarter, 2013	Maximum Daily	Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	40	36[1]	µg/L
12/19/13	4th Quarter, 2013	Maximum Daily	Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	270	240[1]	µg/L
2/28/14	1st Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	pH	9.1	8.5	Standard unit
12/2/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	28	17	µg/L
12/2/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	TPH	325	100	µg/L
12/2/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	TPH	0.13	0.089	lbs/day
12/12/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	18	17	µg/L
12/12/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	TDS	2600	950	mg/L
12/12/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	TPH	912	100	µg/L
12/12/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	TPH	0.146	0.089	lbs/day
12/17/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	29	17	µg/L
12/17/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	TPH	1330	100	µg/L

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Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
12/17/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	TPH	0.216	0.089	lbs/day
12/17/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	TSS	150	75	mg/L
12/17/14	4th Quarter, 2014	Maximum Daily	Turbidity	180	75	NTU
1/11/15	1st Quarter, 2015	Maximum Daily	Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	48	36[1]	µg/L
1/11/15	1st Quarter, 2015	Maximum Daily	TPH	180	100	µg/L
1/11/15	1st Quarter, 2015	Maximum Daily	TSS	220	75	mg/L
1/11/15	1st Quarter, 2015	Maximum Daily	Turbidity	430	75	NTU
1/11/15	1st Quarter, 2015	Maximum Daily	Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)	280	240[1]	µg/L

[1] Interim limitation established in TSO No. R4-2011-0153 issued September 1, 2011.

For the violations in Table F-4, the Regional Water Board issued Settlement Offers R4-2013-0181 and R4-2015-0064 on December 26, 2013 and May 29, 2015, respectively. The Discharger agreed to these Settlement Offers and delivered to the Regional Water Board signed letters of Acceptance of Conditional Resolution and Waiver of Right to Hearing. The required mandatory minimum penalty was received by the Regional Water Board on May 3, 2014 and August 25, 2015, respectively.

The Facility was issued Time Schedule Order R4-2011-0153 on September 1, 2011, because monitoring data indicated that the Facility could not consistently comply with the final effluent limitations for mercury at Discharge Point 001 and the final effluent limitations for copper, mercury and zinc at Discharge Point 002, as prescribed in Order R4-2011-0152. The TSO established interim effluent limitations for these pollutants. The TSO also required the Facility to undertake specific actions to achieve full compliance with the final effluent limitations as specified in Order R4-2011-0152, no later than January 12, 2016. The Facility has completed all of the requirements of this TSO.

The Facility is currently diverting storm water runoff resulting from a storm event with a return period of 50 years or less to the sanitary sewer under an Industrial Wastewater Permit issued by the City of Loa Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation. The configurations at the Facility ensure that the first flush of the storm water will not be discharged to the storm drain. A study conducted by the Discharger indicated that the storm water after the first flush is able to comply with the effluent limitations.

E. Planned Changes

The Discharger does not anticipate any changes during the permit term of this Order.

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III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code.

C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The Regional Water Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region* (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Beneficial uses applicable to the Los Angeles River are as follows:

Table F-5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001 and 002	Los Angeles River (Reach 4) (Riverside Dr. to Sepulveda Dam)	Existing: Ground water recharge (GWR); water contact recreation (REC-1); non-contact water recreation (REC-2); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); wetland habitat (WET); and wildlife habitat (WILD). Potential: Municipal and domestic supply (MUN)[1] and industrial service supply (IND)

[1] MUN designations are designated under SB 88-63 and RB 89-03. Some designations may be considered for exemption at a later date (See pages 2-3, 4 of the Basin Plan for more details).

2. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters 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 surface waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan. Additionally, a white paper was developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. A maximum effluent temperature

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limitation of 86°F was determined to be appropriate for protection of aquatic life and it is consistent with the maximum temperature limitation of 86°F for thermal waste discharges to the estuaries in the Thermal Plan. Therefore, a maximum temperature effluent limitation of 86°F is included in this Order.

3. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA adopted the CTR. 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 amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

4. **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 Regional 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. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

5. **Domestic Water Quality.** In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, 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. This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels implemented by the Basin Plan that are designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

6. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. 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 68-16 ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California"). Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law.

   Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.

8. **Endangered Species Act Requirements.** 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, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered

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Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 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.

9. **Part 1 Trash Provisions Requirements.** 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 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 apply to all surface waters of the State, with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board where trash or debris TMDLs are in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Amendments. The Trash Amendments established a narrative water quality objective for trash and a prohibition on the discharge of trash, with specific implementation provisions for Dischargers permitted pursuant to CWA section 402(p), including the MS4, Caltrans, Industrial General Permit, and the Construction General Permit; no specific implementation provisions were prescribed for individual industrial permittees.

   The Los Angeles River Trash TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Board on September 19, 2001 prior to the effective date of the Trash Amendments. The Trash TMDL was recently revised on June 11, 2015 and became effective on June 30, 2016. Therefore, this Order implements the requirements of the Los Angeles River Trash TMDL. This Order requires the Discharger to develop or update and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which shall include specific BMPs used as storm water control measures that the Discharger will undertake to prevent the discharge of trash from the Facility to the Los Angeles River.

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

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

The U.S. EPA approved the State's 2012 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on June 26, 2015. Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments (hereinafter 303(d) list) and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The Facility discharges into the Los Angeles River at Noble Avenue. The Los Angeles River Reach 4 (Riverside Dr. to Sepulveda Dam) is on the 303(d) list as impaired. The pollutants of concern include ammonia, coliform bacteria, copper, lead, nutrients (algae), and trash. To date, the following TMDLs have been approved for the Los Angeles River: the *Los Angeles River Trash TMDL* (hereinafter Trash TMDL), the *Los Angeles River TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects* (hereinafter Nitrogen Compounds TMDL), the *Los Angeles River Metals TMDL* (hereinafter Metals TMDL), and the *Los Angeles River Bacteria TMDL*.

1. Trash TMDL for the Los Angeles River.

The Los Angeles River Trash TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Board on September 19, 2001. Subsequently, an amendment to the Los Angeles River Trash TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Board on August 9, 2007 and became

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effective on September 23, 2008. This TMDL was later revised by the Regional Water Board on June 11, 2015. The revised TMDL (Resolution No. R15-006) became effective on June 30, 2016. The 2015 Trash TMDL will be implemented through various portions of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

2. Nitrogen Compounds TMDL for Los Angeles River.

The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2003-009 on July 10, 2003, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate a TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds and related effects in the Los Angeles River. The Nitrogen Compounds TMDL became effective on March 23, 2004. Subsequently, Resolution No. 2003-016 revised the interim effluent limitations for ammonia, which became effective on September 27, 2004. On December 6, 2012, the Regional Water Board amended the TMDL again in Resolution R12-010 and the amended TMDL became effective on August 7, 2014. This permit includes effluent limitations for ammonia, nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, and nitrite plus nitrate based on the Nitrogen Compounds TMDL.

3. Metals TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries.

The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R05-006 on June 2, 2005, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate a TMDL for metals in the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. The TMDL contains WLAs for copper, lead, cadmium, and zinc . The Metals TMDL became effective on January 11, 2006 upon approval by USEPA.

On September 6, 2007, the Regional Water Board re-adopted ~~An amendment to~~ the Metals TMDL (Resolution No. 2007-014) in compliance with a writ of mandate issued by the Los Angeles County Superior Court in the matter of *Cities of Bellflower et al v. State Water Resources Control Board et al.* (Case No. BS101732). The writ directed the Regional Water Board to consider alternatives to the project before re-adopting the TMDL. The writ was limited to this issue, and the TMDL was affirmed in all other aspects. The re-adopted TMDL replaced the previous implementation deadlines that were tied to "the effective date of the TMDL" with specific dates. The re-adopted TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Water Board in Resolution No. 2008-0046 on June 17, 2008 and by OAL on October 14, 2008. USEPA approved the re-adopted TMDL ~~was adopted by the Regional Water Board on September 6, 2007 and became effective~~ on October 29, 2008.

On May 6, 2010, the Regional Water Board adopted revisions to the Metals TMDL by Resolution R10-003. The revisions included adjustments to the numeric targets for copper in Reaches 1-4 of the Los Angeles River and the Burbank Western Channel and the corresponding copper WLAs only for three water reclamation plants based on a water effect ratio (WER). The WLAs for other sources were not revised and remained based on the default WER of 1.0. T ~~and t~~he revised TMDL became effective on November 3, 2011 upon approval by USEPA.

On April 9, 2015, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R15-004, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL.* Resolution No. 2015-004 amended the Basin Plan to adopt, for all sources, site-specific objectives (SSOs) for copper using WERs and acute and chronic SSOs for lead based on recalculated lead criteria for Reaches 1-4 of the Los Angeles River and six tributaries. Corresponding revisions to the TMDL were also made to update the copper and lead numeric targets, loading capacities, and allocations to be consistent with the SSOs. The TMDL revisions included language stating that, regardless of the WER, for discharges with concentrations below WER adjusted allocations, effluent limitations shall ensure effluent concentrations do not

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exceed the level of water quality that can reliably maintained by the facility's applicable treatment technologies existing at the time of permit issuance, reissuance, or modification unless anti-backsliding and anti-degradation requirements are met. On November 17, 2015, the State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2015-0069, *Approving an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) to Adopt Site-Specific Objectives for Lead and Copper in the Los Angeles River Watershed and to Revise the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Metals in the Los Angeles River and Tributaries.* On July 11, 2016, the OAL approved Resolution No. R15-004. ~~However, the USEPA has not approved this resolution. Consistent with the Alaska Rule and finding 18 of Resolution R15-004 which states that "the Basin Plan amendments will become effective upon approval by OAL and USEPA, R15-004 is therefore not yet in effect.~~ On December 12, 2016, USEPA approved Resolution No. R15-004 and it became effective on the same date. In its approval, USEPA noted "that the Regional Board is applying both the anti-backsliding and anti-degradation provisions. The anti-backsliding provision ensures that effluent concentrations do not increase above levels that can be maintained by wastewater facilities at the time of permit reissuance. The antidegradation provision requires permittees to track trends in water quality, and where increases are predicted or observed, evaluate the cause and identify control measures to arrest increases. Therefore, the amendments will have no effect on the discharge effluent limits for facilities that are currently discharging copper or lead at concentrations that are below the existing CTR values." The implementation of lead WLA will not take effect until the USEPA has de-promulgated the previous lead CTR water quality criteria.

4. Bacteria TMDL for Los Angeles River

The Regional Water Board adopted the Bacteria TMDL by Resolution R10-007 and it became effective on March 23, 2012. The Basin Plan originally included fresh-water objectives for both *E. coli* and fecal coliform. However, it was updated in 2013 to retain only fresh-water objectives for *E. coli.* This permit includes effluent limitations for *E. coli* based on the Bacteria TMDL.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations – Not Applicable

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: 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

The Facility discharges storm water originating in the tank farm and the northeast paved area through Discharge Points 001 and 002, respectively. Storm water runoff from these areas could pick up solids, oil and grease-based compounds, and constituents contributing to biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). Further, oil and grease, pH, and BOD are pollutants typically used to characterize storm water discharges; therefore, these pollutants are considered pollutants of concern for discharges from the Facility. Because of the nature of operations at the Facility (storage of petroleum products, vehicle parking), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), total dissolved solids, and turbidity are also pollutants of concern. In addition, the list of pollutants of concern includes constituents that were detected in the effluent and that are regulated in the Basin

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Plan, CTR or TMDLs, including ammonia, nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, nitrite plus nitrate, *E. coli*, and metals.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

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

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. 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 Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 125.3.

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

a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best 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 BOD, TSS, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test. 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.

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 C.F.R. section 125.3 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 Regional Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 C.F.R. section 125.3.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

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Storm water discharges at the Facility are not currently regulated under federal ELGs. This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 125.3. Numeric maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) for BOD, oil and grease, settleable solids, TPH and turbidity have been retained from Order R4-2011-0152 for Discharge Points 001 and 002. The numeric effluent limitations for these pollutants are consistent with technology-based limitations included in other Orders within the State. Because the discharges are composed of storm water only, they are intermittent and of short duration. As such, this Order does not include average monthly effluent limitations for these parameters.

The previous Order required the Discharger to implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This Order will require the Discharger to update and continue to implement, consistent with the previous Order requirements including new provisions to deal with trash, a SWPPP to outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into the storm drain. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that trash is not entrained in storm water discharges, and unauthorized non-storm water discharges do not occur at the Facility. The SWPPP shall outline management practices to eliminate the discharge of trash entrained in storm water discharged from the Facility, which may enter the surface water of the State and U.S. This Order requires the SWPPP be consistent with requirements in Attachment G.

This Order also requires that the Discharger develop and implement a Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP). The BMPP shall include a summary of BMPs aimed at controlling the potential exposure of pollutants to storm water, inspection practices, schedules of preventive maintenance, housekeeping procedures, vehicle management practices, and spill containment and cleanup procedures. The BMPP should demonstrate the Discharger's continued effective implementation of the SWPPP. This Order will also require the Discharger to update and continue to implement their Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.

The combination of a SWPPP, BMPP, SPCC Plan, and permit limitations based on past performance and reflecting BPJ will serve as the equivalent of technology based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

Table F-6. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[3]	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Conventional Pollutants			
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	--	30
	lbs/day[1]	--	16
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15
	lbs/day[1]	--	7.9
Non-Conventional Pollutants			
Settleable Solids	ml/L	--	0.3
TPH[2]	µg/L	--	100
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.053
Turbidity	NTU	--	75

[1] The mass emission rates are based on the storm water flow rate of 0.063 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

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[2] TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline ($C_4 – C_{12}$), TPH diesel ($C_{13} – C_{22}$), an TPH oil (C_{23+}).
[3] Because the storm water is not a continuous discharge, only maximum daily effluent limitations are established in the Order.

Table F-7. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[3]	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Conventional Pollutants			
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	--	30
	lbs/day[1]	--	27
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15
	lbs/day[1]	--	13
Non-Conventional Pollutants			
Settleable Solids	ml/L	--	0.3
TPH[2]	µg/L	--	100
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.089
Turbidity	NTU	--	75

[1] The mass emission rates are based on the storm water flow rate of 0.106161 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.
[2] TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline ($C_4 – C_{12}$), TPH diesel ($C_{13} – C_{22}$), an TPH oil (C_{23+}).
[3] Because the storm water is not a continuous discharge, only maximum daily effluent limitations are established in the Order.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

CWA section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. 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.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) of 40 C.F.R. requires 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, 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 and NTR.

The specific procedures for determining reasonable potential for discharges from the Facility, and if necessary for calculating WQBELs, are contained in the U.S. EPA *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD)* for storm water discharges and in the SIP for non-storm water discharges. The TSD in section 3.3.8 in the first paragraph on page 64 states: "*The statistical approach shown in Box 3-2*

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or an analogous approach developed by a regulatory authority can be used to determine the reasonable potential." The Regional Water Board has determined the procedures for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs contained in the SIP for non-storm water discharges may be used to evaluate reasonable potential and calculate WQBELs for storm water discharges as well. Hence, for this Order, the Regional Water Board has used the SIP methodology to evaluate reasonable potential for discharges through Discharge Points 001 and 002.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

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

Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to the Los Angeles River. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with section 131.38(c)(3); freshwater criteria apply at salinities of 1 part per thousand (ppt) and below at locations where this occurs 95 percent or more of the time. The Regional Water Board has determined that freshwater criteria apply to the Los Angeles River. Based on the beneficial use for warm freshwater habitat (WARM), the CTR criteria for freshwater aquatic life protection are used to prescribe the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States.

The Los Angeles River, at the Facility discharge location, does not have an existing or intermittent beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply (MUN), only a potential beneficial use. Therefore the CTR human health criteria for water and organisms were not considered in developing effluent limitations. However, the Los Angeles River does have a beneficial use of ground water recharge (GWR). In this case, because the underlying groundwater basin has a beneficial use of MUN, then California Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) were also considered to protect the MUN beneficial use of the Los Angeles Valley groundwater basin.

Some water quality criteria are hardness dependent. Los Angeles River ambient monitoring data were collected by the Facility at a location upstream of the storm drain discharge to the Los Angeles River. The median receiving water was 155 mg/L ($CaCO_3$), which is the value used to conduct the Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for this Order.

Table F-8 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants either limited in the existing permit or reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent or receiving water based on data submitted to the Regional Water Board. These criteria were used to conduct the RPA for this Order.

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Table F-8. Applicable Water Quality Criteria

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria			Maximum Contaminant Level[1]
			Freshwater		Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms only	
			Acute	Chronic		
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
1	Antimony	6	--	--	4,300	6
2	Arsenic	10	340	150	--	10
4	Cadmium, Total Recoverable ~~(Dry Weather)~~	3.47	7.41	3.47	--	5
~~4~~	~~Cadmium, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)~~	~~3.1~~[2]	~~7.41~~	~~3.47~~	~~--~~	~~5~~
5b	Chromium (VI)	10	16	11	--	10
6	Copper, Total Recoverable ~~(Dry Weather)~~	13.57~~26~~[2]	21.16	13.57	--	1,300
~~6~~	~~Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)~~	~~17~~[2]	~~21.16~~	~~13.57~~	~~--~~	~~1,300~~
7	Lead, Total Recoverable ~~(Dry Weather)~~	5.56~~10~~[2]	142.63	5.56	--	15
~~7~~	~~Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)~~	~~62~~[2]	~~142.63~~	~~5.56~~	~~--~~	~~15~~
8	Mercury, Total Recoverable	0.051	--	--	0.051	2
9	Nickel, Total Recoverable	75.58	679.76	75.58	4,600	100
10	Selenium, Total Recoverable	5.0	20.0	5.0	--	50
11	Silver, Total Recoverable	8.63	8.63	--	--	--
12	Thallium, Total Recoverable	2	--	--	6.3	2
13	Zinc, Total Recoverable ~~(Dry Weather)~~	173.69	173.69	173.69	--	--
~~13~~	~~Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)~~	~~159~~[2]	~~173.69~~	~~173.69~~	~~--~~	~~--~~
20	Bromoform	80	--	--	360	80
23	Chlorodibromomethane	34	--	--	34	80
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	--	--	46	80
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	14,000	--	--	14,000	--
54	Phenol	4.6×10^6	--	--	4.6×10^6	--
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.5	--	--	--	6.5
68	Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	4.0	--	--	5.9	4.0
79	Diethyl Phthalate	120,000	--	--	120,000	--
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	2,900,000	--	--	2,900,000	--
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	12,000	--	--	12,000	--

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CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria			Maximum Contaminant Level[1]
			Freshwater		Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms only	
			Acute	Chronic		
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
105	gamma-BHC	0.063	0.95	--	0.063	--
112	alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.22	0.056	240	--
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	240	--	--	240	--

1. Where there is reasonable potential for a given parameter, MCLs and CTR criteria are then considered in developing effluent limitations protective of the GWR beneficial use.
2. ~~The TMDL dry weather concentration-based wasteload allocations (WLA) for copper (26 µg/L) and lead (10 µg/L) and wet weather concentration-based WLAs for cadmium (3.1 µg/L), copper (17 µg/L), lead (62 µg/L), and zinc (160 µg/L) were used as the criteria.~~

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducts a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. If there is a TMDL WLA approved by U.S. EPA, then WQBELs are developed using these WLAs. Otherwise, the Regional Water Board analyzes effluent and receiving water data and identifies the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration (B) in the receiving water for each constituent. To determine reasonable potential, the MEC and the B are then compared with the applicable water quality objectives (C) outlined in the CTR, NTR, as well as the Basin Plan. For all pollutants that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required.

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

i. Trigger 1 – if MEC ≥ C, a limit is needed.
ii. Trigger 2 – If the background concentration B > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limit is needed.
iii. Trigger 3 – If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, or other applicable factors indicate that a WQBEL is required.

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

Because there was no discharge from Discharge Point 001 during the term of the current permit, RPA could not be performed for this Discharge Point; existing WQBELs except effluent limitations for copper and dry weather limitations for ~~copper and~~ lead for Discharge Point 001 were continued from Order R4-2011-0152. The RPA for Discharge Point 002 was performed using priority pollutant data collected by the Discharger at Monitoring Location EFF-002 from November 2011 through January 2015. Receiving water data collected by the Facility, at a location upstream of the storm drain discharge to the Los Angeles River, was used as the background data (B). Based on the RPA,

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pollutants that demonstrate reasonable potential for Discharge Point 002 are alpha-endosulfan, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and zinc (dry weather).

Additionally, the Regional Water Board developed dry weather WQBELs for Discharge Point 002 for copper and lead, and wet weather WQBELs for Discharge Point 002 for cadmium, copper, lead and zinc that had specified WLAs in the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL. The effluent limitations for these parameters were established regardless of whether or not there is reasonable potential for these pollutants to be present in the discharge at levels that would cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. The WQBELs for cadmium (wet weather), copper (dry and wet weather), lead (dry and wet weather) and zinc (wet-weather) were developed pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a reasonable potential analysis. Similarly, the SIP at section 1.3 recognizes that a reasonable potential analysis is not appropriate if a TMDL has been developed.

The following table summarizes results from the RPA.

Table F-9. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis–Discharge Point 002

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (µg/L) (C)	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) (MEC)	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (µg/L) (B)	Metals TMDL WLAs	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason[1]
1	Antimony	4,300	1.9	0.68	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
2	Arsenic	150	2.4	1.7	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
4	Cadmium, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)	3.5	1.0	0.88	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
4	Cadmium, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather WLA)	3.1[2]	1.0	0.88	Yes	**Yes**	TMDL
5b	Chromium (VI)	11	0.8	0.26	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
6	Copper, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather WLA)	26[2]	48	14	Yes	**Yes**	TMDL
6	Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather WLA)	17[2]	48	14	Yes	**Yes**	TMDL
7	Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather WLA)	10[2]	16	0.66	Yes	**Yes**	TMDL
7	Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather WLA)	62[2]	16	1.8	Yes	**Yes**	TMDL
8	Mercury, Total Recoverable	0.051	<0.1	<0.1	No	No	UD; effluent ND MDL>C & B=ND
9	Nickel, Total Recoverable	76	4.7	5.7	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C

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CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (µg/L) (C)	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) (MEC)	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (µg/L) (B)	Metals TMDL WLAs	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason[1]
10	Selenium, Total Recoverable	5.0	0.66	0.89	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
11	Silver, Total Recoverable	8.63	0.27	<0.1	No	No	MEC<C & B=ND
12	Thallium, Total Recoverable	6.3	<0.2	<0.2	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
13	Zinc, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather WLA)	174	280	67	No	**Yes**	MEC>C
13	Zinc, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather WLA)	159[2]	280	67	Yes	**Yes**	TMDL
20	Bromoform	360	0.7	0.96	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
23	Chlorodibromomethane	34	0.43	2.5	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	<0.25	5.4	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	14,000	2.8	<0.9	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
54	Phenol	4.6×10^6	1.1	<0.3	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.5	<0.096	0.79	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
68	Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5.9	13	<1.7	No	**Yes**	MEC>C
79	Diethyl Phthalate	120,000	0.57	<0.1	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	2,900,000	0.21	<0.1	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	12,000	0.53	<0.2	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
105	gamma-BHC	0.063	0.0064	<0.0029	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C
112	alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.057	0.0093	No	**Yes**	MEC>C
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	240	0.005	<0.003	No	No	MEC<C & B≤C

1. UD = Undetermined; ND = Non detect; MDL = Method detection limit
2. The TMDL dry-weather concentration-based wasteload allocations (WLA) for copper (26 µg/L) and lead (10 µg/L) and wet-weather concentration-based WLAs for cadmium (3.1 µg/L), copper (17 µg/L), lead (62 µg/L), and zinc (159 µg/L) were used as the criteria. A water-effect ratio (WER) is associated with each WLA. For copper, the WER is 3.97 and it is not reflected in the copper criteria. For other constituents addressed in the TMDL, the WER is the default value of 1.

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4. WQBEL Calculations

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

   i. If applicable and available, use the WLA established as part of a TMDL.

   ii. Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).

   ii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Regional Water Board.

b. The wet-weather WQBELs for cadmium, ~~copper,~~ lead and zinc and the dry-weather WQBELs for ~~copper and~~ lead for Discharge Point 002 are based on the WLAs established in the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL and the procedures specified in section 1.4 of the SIP.

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

d. **WQBELs Calculation Example**

Using total recoverable lead (wet-weather) and alpha-endosulfan for Discharge Point 002 as examples, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order. The alpha-Endosulfan limit calculations are based on reasonable potential analysis, and the wet-weather total recoverable lead limit calculations are based on a WLA established in the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL. Attachment J summarizes the calculation of all WQBELs for this Order using the process described below. The process for developing these limits is in accordance with the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL and section 1.4 of the SIP.

Concentration-Based Effluent Limitations

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

Calculation of AMEL and MDEL

Step 1: For each constituent requiring an effluent limit, 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) when C>B, and

ECA = C when C≤B

Where: C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators. In this Order, a hardness value of 155 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$) was used for development of hardness-dependent criteria for Discharge Point 002, and a pH of 6.50 was used for pH-dependent criteria.

D = The dilution credit

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B = The ambient background concentration

As discussed above, this Order does not allow dilution; therefore:

ECA = C

When a WLA has been established through a TMDL for a parameter, the applicable WLA is set equal to the ECA.

Lead

For wet-weather total recoverable lead, the ECA is equal to the concentration-based wet-weather final WLA (applied as an acute criterion) established in the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL:

$ECA_{acute(lead)} = WLA_{wet\text{-}weather} = 62$ µg/L

alpha-Endosulfan

For alpha-endosulfan, the applicable water quality criteria are:

$ECA_{acute(alpha\text{-}endosulfan)} = 0.22$ µg/L

$ECA_{chronic(alpha\text{-}endosulfan)} = 0.056$ µg/L

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

$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times Multiplier_{acute99}$

$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} \times Multiplier_{chronic99}$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6. It the data set is greater than 10 samples, and at least 20% of the samples in the data set are reported as detected, the CV shall be equal to the standard deviation of the data set divided by the average of the data set.

For total recoverable lead and alpha-Endosulfan, the following data were used to develop the acute and chronic LTAs using equations provided in section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

No. of Samples	No. of Non-Detects (% of Total)	CV	ECA Multiplier$_{acute}$	ECA Multiplier$_{chronic}$
Lead				
21	2 (9.5%)	1.18	0.18	N/A
alpha-Endosulfan				
6	4 (67%)	0.6	0.32	0.53

Lead

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For wet-weather total recoverable lead, the TMDL WLA is based on the acute criterion, and therefore only acute multipliers will be used to develop the wet weather effluent limitations.

Wet-weather total recoverable lead:

$LTA_{acute(lead)} = 62\ \mu g/L \times 0.18 = 10.9\ \mu g/L$

alpha-Endosulfan

$LTA_{acute(alpha\text{-}endosulfan)} = 0.22\ \mu g/L \times 0.32 = 0.07\ \mu g/L$

$LTA_{chronic(alpha\text{-}endosulfan)} = 0.056\ \mu g/L \times 0.53 = 0.0297\ \mu g/L$

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

Lead

For total recoverable lead, since only a single wet-weather LTA is calculated, no comparison is made.

$LTA_{wet\text{-}weather(lead)} = LTA_{acute(lead)} = 10.9\ \mu g/L$

alpha-Endosulfan

For alpha-endosulfan, the most limiting LTA is $LTA_{chronic}$

$LTA_{(alpha\text{-}endosulfan)} = LTA_{chronic(alpha\text{-}endosulfan)} = 0.0297\ \mu g/L$

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as AMEL and MDEL. 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 CV of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times AMEL_{multiplier95}$

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times MDEL_{multiplier99}$

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

For wet-weather total recoverable lead and alpha-Endosulfan, the following data were used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for effluent limitations using equations provided in section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP:

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	$Multiplier_{MDEL99}$	$Multiplier_{AMEL95}$
Lead			
4	1.18	5.69	2.12
alpha-Endosulfan			
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

Lead

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Wet-weather total recoverable lead:

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life(lead)}$ = 10.9 µg/L x 2.12 = 23 µg/L

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life(lead)}$ = 10.9 µg/L x 5.69 = 62 µg/L

alpha-Endosulfan

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life(alpha\text{-}endosulfan)}$ = 0.0295 µg/L x 1.55 = 0.046 µg/L

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life(alpha\text{-}endosulfan)}$ = 0.0297 µg/L x 3.11 = 0.092 µg/L

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

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

Lead

For total recoverable lead, there is not an applicable human health criteria.

alpha-Endosulfan

$AMEL_{human\ health(alpha\text{-}endosulfan)}$ = 240 µg/L

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

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

Lead

For total recoverable lead, there is not an applicable human health criteria.

alpha-Endosulfan

$MDEL_{human\ health(alpha\text{-}endosulfan)}$ =240 µg/L x 2.01 = 482 µg/L

Step 7: Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health criteria as the WQBEL for the Order.

Lead

Because there are no WQBELs based on human health criteria for lead, the AMEL and MDEL calculated based on aquatic life criteria are chosen as WQBELs for lead in this Order.

Final WQBELs for Lead

Parameter	AMEL (µg/L)	MDEL (µg/L)
Total Recoverable Lead (Wet Weather)	23	62

alpha-Endosulfan

Because the WQBELs based on the human health criteria for lead are less stringent than the WQBELs based on aquatic life criteria for alpha-Endosulfan, the AMEL and MDEL calculated based on aquatic life criteria are chosen as WQBELs for alpha-Endosulfan in this Order.

Final WQBELs for alpha-Endosulfan

Parameter	AMEL (µg/L)	MDEL (µg/L)

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alpha-Endosulfan	0.046	0.092

For bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, the California State Primary MCL (4.0 µg/L) is more stringent than the WQBELs calculated based on CTR human health (5.9 µg/L AMEL and 16 µg/L MDEL), and is therefore applied as the MDEL in the permit.

Because the discharge is comprised entirely of storm water, and discharges are expected to be infrequent and short in duration, the Regional Water Board has determined that AMELs do not appropriately account for pollutant concentration variation within infrequent discharges, and only MDELs are established.

e. Special Copper MDEL Calculation Procedure Based on Performance Pursuant to the *LA River Metals TMDL*

The Facility discharges into the Los Angeles River, Reach 4 as described in the Facility Description section. For Reach 4, the *LA River Metals TMDL* (Resolution No. R15-004) includes dry-weather WLAs for copper and lead (WERx26 µg/L and WERx83 µg/L, respectively). Reach 4 also has wet-weather WLAs for cadmium, copper, lead and zinc (WERx3.1 µg/L, WERx17 µg/L, WERx94 µg/L and WERx159 µg/L, respectively). The WERs are equal to a default value of 1.0 for cadmium, lead and zinc. The WER for copper is 3.97.

According to the *LA River Metals TMDL*, permit writers may translate applicable WLAs into daily maximum and monthly average effluent limitations by applying the calculation of effluent limitation procedures in Section 1.4 of the SIP or other applicable engineering practices authorized under federal regulations.

In addition, as previously noted, the revised *LA River Metals TMDL* (Resolution No. R15-004) states:

> "Regardless of the WER, for discharges regulated under this TMDL with concentrations below WER-adjusted allocations, effluent limitations shall ensure that effluent concentrations do not exceed the levels of water quality that can be reliably maintained by the facility's applicable treatment technologies existing at the time of permit issuance, resissuance, or modification unless anti-backsliding requirements in Clean Water Act section 402(o) and anti-degradation requirements are met. Permit compliance with anti-degradation and anti-backsliding requirements shall be documented in permit fact sheets."

MDELs based on WER-adjusted WLAs using CTR/SIP procedures have been calculated as presented in the attached spread sheets (Attachment J). For copper at Discharge Point 002, these MDELs were calculated as 160 µg/L and 67 µg/L for dry-weather and wet weather, respectively.

However, in order to comply with the TMDL requirement above regarding the levels of water quality that can be reliably maintained by the facility's treatment technologies, staff evaluated the facility performance data reported during the previous permit term. There were no dry-weather or wet-weather discharges from the tank farm area through Discharge Point 001 during the previous permit term. There were also no dry-weather discharges at Discharge Point 002 during the previous permit term. However, a total of 17 wet-weather discharges were reported between November 2011 and January 2015 at Discharge Point 002. The monitoring results for wet-weather discharges of copper at Discharge Point 002 range from 10 µg/L to 48 µg/L. Since both locations (Discharge Points 001 and 002) discharge storm water only during dry and wet weather, staff determined that the quality of the

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dry and wet weather discharges at Discharge Point 002 are also characteristic of the dry and wet weather discharges at Discharge Point 001 when discharges occur. Staff therefore determined that 48 µg/L was the maximum effluent concentration for both discharge locations during both dry and wet weather. As the two calculated MDELs based on the WER-adjusted WLAs referenced above exceed the maximum effluent concentration of 48 µg/L, staff determined that the full WER-adjusted effluent limitations for copper could not be applied since NPDES regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B) requires that effluent limitations shall be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any WLA that has been assigned to the discharge as part of an approved TMDL.

Staff therefore determined the level of water quality that can reliably be maintained by the facility's applicable treatment technologies at the time of permit reissuance. According to Appendix E to the *Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (TSD), the MDELs are usually based on the 99th percentile of the distribution of daily measurements. To account for future uncertainty and variability in the data set and the limited number of available data used in the statistical analysis, Regional Water Board staff utilized the UCB (upper 95 percent confidence bound for the 99th percentile of reported data) as the proposed MDEL. Based on the 17 wet-weather monitoring results at Discharge Point 002, the statistically derived UCB is 60 µg/L. That was set as the MDEL for copper. This MDEL of 60 µg/L for wet-weather discharges at Discharge Point 002 is less than the calculated MDEL of 67 µg/L based on the wet-weather WER-adjusted WLA. Since no data are available for dry-weather discharges at Discharge Point 002 and no dry or wet weather discharges occurred at Discharge Point 001 during the previous permit term, this MDEL (60 µg/L) is applied to all discharges from the Facility for copper to comply with the TMDL.

5. WQBELs Based on Basin Plan Objectives

Applicable Basin Plan objectives are summarized in the following table:

Table F-10. Applicable Basin Plan Numeric Water Quality Objectives

Constituent	Units	Water Quality Objective
pH	standard units	The pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharges. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of waste discharge.
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	One-hour Average: 4.7 4-Day Average: 4.0[1] 30-Day Average: 1.6[1]
Bacteria	MPN/ 100 ml	Fresh Waters Designated for Water Contact Recreation (REC-1) Geometric Mean Limits *E. coli* density shall not exceed 126/100 ml.. Single Sample Limits *E. coli* density shall not exceed 235/100 ml. High Flow suspension applies to the Los Angeles River (Reach 4).
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	The mean annual dissolved oxygen concentration of all waters shall be greater than 7.0 mg/L, and no single determination shall be less than 5.0 mg/L, except when natural conditions cause lesser concentrations.
Temperature	°F	"The natural receiving water temperature of all regional waters shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses. Alterations that are allowed must meet the requirements below.

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Constituent	Units	Water Quality Objective
		For waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5º F above the natural temperature. At no time shall these WARM-designated waters be raised above 80º F as a result of waste discharges…"
Turbidity	NTU	Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU increases shall not exceed 10%.
TSS	mg/L	Waters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
Selected Constituents	mg/L	Total Dissolved Solids: 950 Sulfate: 300 Chloride: 150 Nitrite plus Nitrate (as N): 8
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1

[1] See below for additional explanation.

a. **pH.** Consistent with the effluent limitations in Order R4-2011-0152, this Order includes effluent limitations at Discharge Points 001 and 002, and receiving water limitations for pH, to ensure compliance with Basin Plan Objectives for pH.

b. **Ammonia.** Ammonia limitations in Order R4-2011-0152 were established based on the amended Nitrogen Compounds TMDL for the Los Angeles River that became effective on April 23, 2004.

On December 6, 2012, the Regional Water Board amended the TMDL again in Resolution R12-010 that became effective on August 7, 2014. The purpose of this amendment was to incorporate SSOs for ammonia in selected reaches and tributaries of the Los Angeles River. This TMDL revision does not affect effluent limits included in this Order.

The revised TMDL assigned WLAs for ammonia in terms of one-hour average concentration, thirty-day average, and the highest four-day average concentration as shown below:

1-Day Average Objective = 4.7 mg/L

This Order retains the daily maximum effluent limitation of 4.7 mg/L in Order R4-2011-0152 to implement the Nutrient Compounds TMDL for ammonia for the Los Angeles River (Reach 4).

30-Day Average Objective for ELS Absent

Using the 50th percentile pH and the maximum temperature, the 30-Day Average Objective is calculated as follows:

$$= \frac{0.0676}{1+10^{7.688-pH}} + \frac{2.912}{1+10^{pH-7.688}} \text{ x } 0.854 \text{ x } 2.85 \text{ x } 10^{0.028 \text{x} (25 - \text{MAX}(T,7))}$$

Because there are insufficient pH and temperature data for the receiving water, this Order retains the average monthly effluent limitation of 1.6 mg/L in Order R4-2011-0152 to implement the Nutrient Compounds TMDL for ammonia for the Los Angeles River (Reach 4).

4-day Average Objective = 2.5 times the 30-Day Average Objective

c. **Nutrients.** This Order retains the effluent limitations for nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, and nitrite-nitrogen plus nitrate-nitrogen in Order R4-2011-0152 that were

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included to comply with the numeric water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and the Nitrogen Compounds TMDL for the Los Angeles River (Reach 4).

d. **Bacteria.** The Los Angeles River Reach 4 (Riverside Dr. to Sepulveda Dam) is listed as impaired for indicator bacteria. This Order establishes effluent limitations for *E. coli* based on the Bacteria TMDL for the Los Angeles River (Reach 4). The TMDL recognizes that the Basin Plan provides for a suspension of REC-1 and some REC-2 beneficial uses involving incidental water contact, and the corresponding water quality objectives, in some engineered channels. The Los Angeles River Reach 4 is subject to the High Flow Suspension (HFS) as it is listed on Table 2-1A in the Basin Plan Amendment (Resolution 2003-010). The Los Angeles River is listed with the footnote "Yav". The footnote indicates that the bacteriological objectives for contact and incidental contact recreation are suspended during high-flow conditions, but other non-contact recreational uses (e.g., aesthetic effect) remain in effect. The HFS applies on days with rainfall greater than or equal to ½ inch and the 24 hours following the end of the rain event, as measured by the nearest local rain gauge, using Doppler radar, or using widely accepted rainfall estimation methods.

e. **Dissolved Oxygen.** This Order addresses dissolved oxygen through receiving water limitations and monitoring requirements.

f. **Temperature.** The previous Order includes an instantaneous effluent temperature limitation of 86°F based on the Thermal Plan and a white paper titled "Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region". This effluent limitation was determined to be appropriate for protection of the Basin Plan objective for temperature and is retained in this Order.

g. **Turbidity.** This Order applies the water quality objective for turbidity as a technology-based effluent limitation as well as receiving water limitation and monitoring requirement.

h. **Total Suspended Solids.** The Basin Plan requires that, "Waters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses." This narrative objective has been translated into a numeric effluent limit, based on U.S. EPA's Quality Criteria for Water (commonly known as the "Gold Book"). In the Gold Book, U.S. EPA notes that "In a study downstream from a discharge where inert suspended solids were increased to 80 mg/L, the density of macroinvertebrates decreased by 60 percent…". This indicates that suspended solids concentrations of 80 mg/L in the receiving water resulted in adverse effects to aquatic life. An effluent limitation of 75 mg/L (daily maximum) was included in Order R4-2011-0152. This effluent limitation is protective of the narrative objective for TSS and is retained in this Order as its removal would constitute backsliding.

i. **Selected Constituents.** This Order retains the effluent limitations in Order R4-2011-0152 that were included to comply with the numeric water quality objectives contained in Table 3-10 of the Basin Plan for total dissolved solids (TDS) for the Los Angeles River (Reach 4).

6. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

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.

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There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes, but is not limited to, decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota.

Order R4-2011-0152 contained acute toxicity monitoring requirements in accordance with the Basin Plan, which dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test having less than 70% survival.

Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects. This Order addresses both acute and chronic toxicity in the discharge through inclusion of a chronic toxicity maximum daily effluent limitation.

In 2010, U.S.EPA endorsed the peer-reviewed Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) as an improved statistical testing tool to evaluate data from U.S.EPA's toxicity test methods. The TST statistical testing approach more reliably identifies toxicity—in relation to the chronic (0.25 or more) and acute (0.20 or more) mean responses of regulatory management concern—than the no observed effect concentration (NOEC) statistical testing approach. TST results are also more transparent than the point estimate model approach used for acute toxicity that is not designed to address the question of statistical uncertainty around the modeled toxicity test result in relation to the effect level of concern. The TST is the superior approach for addressing statistical uncertainty when used in combination with U.S. EPA's toxicity test methods and is implemented in federal permits issued by U.S. EPA Region 9.

The TST's null hypothesis for chronic toxicity is:

H_0: Mean response (In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) in % effluent) ≤ 0.75 mean response (Control).

Results obtained from a single-concentration chronic toxicity test are analyzed using the TST statistical approach and an acceptable level of chronic toxicity is demonstrated by rejecting the null hypothesis and reporting "Pass" or "P". Since no dilution credit is allowed for the chronic toxicity testing, the chronic toxicity IWC for Discharge Point 001 is 100 percent effluent.

This Order implements the SIP chronic toxicity requirements, which in Section 4 states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters. The Regional Water Board has determined that chronic toxicity demonstrates reasonable potential based on Step 7 of the RPA procedure described in the SIP which states that other information may be considered to determine whether a WQBEL is needed. Such information includes, among other aspects, the facility type, the discharge type, and the potential toxic impacts of the discharge. Fuels stored at the Facility include a multitude of chemicals, which individually may not be present in toxic concentrations, but could exhibit aggregate toxic effects as a whole. Since a chronic

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WET test is capable of measuring both sublethal and lethal effects and it is more stringent than the acute WET test, a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is imposed in this permit to replace the acute toxicity effluent limitation. A chronic toxicity effluent limitation is included in this Order to ensure that the receiving water meets the Basin Plan narrative water quality objective for toxicity.

The MDEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST approach, results in "Fail" and the "Percent Effect" is ≥0.50.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

New effluent limitations are established at Discharge Points 001 and 002 for *E. coli* to comply with the Bacteria TMDL. New effluent limitations are established at Discharge Point 002 for alpha-endosulfan and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate which exhibited reasonable potential. Effluent limitations for BOD, oil and grease, pH, TSS, ammonia, nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, nitrite plus nitrate, settleable solids, temperature, TPH, turbidity, cadmium (wet weather), copper (wet weather), lead (wet weather), mercury, and zinc (wet weather) at Discharge Points 001 and 002, and selenium at Discharge Point 001, are retained from Order R4-2011-0152. Refer to Attachment J for a summary of the RPA and associated effluent limitation calculations. This Order includes effluent limitations for chronic toxicity to replace effluent limitations for acute toxicity that were included in Order R4-2011-0152 for Discharge Points 001 and 002. Because chronic toxicity tests include a more sensitive endpoint than acute tests, the chronic toxicity limitation affords a greater level of protection of beneficial uses.

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. 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. The effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous permit~~Order~~, with the exception of the limitations for~~of phenol and dry weather effluent limitations for copper and~~ lead (dry weather discharge), copper, and phenol. The effluent limitations for these pollutants are less stringent than those in the previous permit. This relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

The ~~new dry weather~~ revised effluent limitations for ~~copper and~~ lead during dry weather for both Discharge Points 001 and 002 were developed to implement the Dry Weather WLAs provided in the ~~Los Angeles~~ LA River Metals TMDL ~~for Dry Weather~~. The previous permit directly applied the dry weather WLAs as the dry weather effluent limitations without further conversions. The ~~Los Angeles~~LA River Metals TMDL requires the translation of WLAs into effluent limitations by applying the SIP procedures. The relaxation~~s~~ of the dry weather lead limitations ~~are~~is due to the implementation of the SIP procedures to convert the dry weather WLAs to dry weather effluent limitations. As such, it is consistent with CWA section 303(d)(4)(A), which allows for the establishment of a less stringent effluent limitation based on a TMDL WLA when the receiving water has been identified as not meeting applicable water quality standards (i.e. a nonattainment water) and the TMDL WLA is part of an overall strategy for achieving attainment. Reach 4 of the Los Angeles River is impaired for lead and the LA River Metals TMDL is part of an overall strategy for achieving attainment.

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The revised effluent limitations for copper for both Discharge Points 001 and 002 during dry and wet weather were developed to implement the WER-adjusted WLAs provided in the LA River Metals TMDL. Consistent with the LA River Metals TMDL, this Order includes effluent limitations for copper that are reflective of the performance of the facility at the time of permit reissuance. The effluent limitations are more stringent than those calculated based on the full application of the WER-adjusted WLAs. Applying final effluent limitations that afford the full application of the WER-adjusted WLAs would be contrary to the intent of the LA River Metals TMDL. The final copper effluent limitations are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the LA River Metals TMDL.

The effluent limitations are also consistent with CWA section 303(d)(4)(A), which allows for the establishment of a less stringent effluent limitation based on a TMDL WLA when the receiving water has been identified as not meeting applicable water quality standards (i.e., a nonattainment water) and the TMDL WLA is part of an overall strategy for achieving attainment. Reach 4 of the Los Angeles River is impaired for copper and the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL is part of an overall strategy for achieving attainment.

In addition, the effluent limitations for phenols that were included in the prior permit are not included in this Order ~~were removed~~ because the discharge did not show ~~there is no~~ reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable water quality criteria for phenols, based on the most recent monitoring data. CWA section 402(o)(2) provides statutory exceptions to the general prohibition of backsliding contained in CWA section 402(o)(1). One of these exceptions allows backsliding if "information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulation, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance." The reasonable potential analysis based on the monitoring data justifies removal of the effluent limitations for phenols and this approach is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

2. Antidegradation Policies

40 C.F.R. 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 68-16. Resolution 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan ~~and the SIP~~ implements, and incorporate by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. ~~Compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge.~~

Discharges permitted in this Order are consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 because the discharge will not degrade existing high quality water. Effluent limitations for phenol are not included in this Order because monitoring data demonstrated that there is no reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality standard for phenol. The other effluent limitations that were relaxed are for pollutants for which the receiving water is impaired. The effluent limitations for lead (dry weather) and copper are consistent with applicable TMDLs and will assure attainment of the water quality standard in the receiving water.

This Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow or allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. No changes to the plant's treatment facilities or processes are planned that would impact the concentrations of these constituents in the

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discharged effluent. Monitoring for these constituents in the effluent and receiving waters continue to be required under this Order. The Regional Water Board may modify the terms of this Order to prevent degradation of high quality waters based on any change in the concentration of these constituents in the effluent or receiving water that indicates that a degradation of high quality waters may occur. The treatment required by this Order is the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and that the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained. ~~The effluent limits hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or water quality degradation. Further, compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. Therefore, the issuance of this permit is consistent with the state's antidegradation policy.~~

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on BOD, oil and grease, TSS, settleable solids, TPH and turbidity. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in section IV.B of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

WQBELs 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 WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs 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 40 C.F.R. 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. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. 40 C.F.R. 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if in establishing technology-based permit limitation on a case-by-case basis, limitations based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production.

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

Mass (lbs/day) = flow rate (MGD) x 8.34 x effluent limitation (mg/L)

where: Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (lbs/day)

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Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)

Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

In Order R4-2011-0152, the maximum permitted flows at Discharge Points 001 and 002 were 0.063 MGD and 0.106161 MGD, respectively. The Facility has recently upgraded its storm water management systems so that only storm water runoff from a storm event that generates a flow that exceeds that associated with a 50-year storm event will be discharged. According to information contained in the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), in the event of a 100-year storm event (8.44 inches), discharge through Discharge Point 001 would be limited to a maximum of 6,000 gallons per hour and discharge through Discharge Point 002 would be roughly 20,000 gallons of excess storm flow that cannot be discharged to the sanitary sewer. Thus, the existing flow limit for Discharge Point 001 should be sufficient to handle the maximum flow of 6,000 gallons per hour of excess storm flow from a 100-year storm event for roughly 10.5 hours (63,000 gpd/6000 gallons) and the existing flow limit for Discharge Point 002 should be sufficient to handle the excess storm flow of 20,000 gallons from a 100-year storm event. As a result, the previous flow limits and the mass-based effluent limitations applicable to each of the respective discharge points (Discharge Points 001 and 002) will be based on these flows.

5. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Table F-11. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
BOD	mg/L	--	30	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	16	--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	7.9	--	--	
pH	standard units	--	--	6.5	8.5	E, BP
TSS	mg/L	--	75	--	--	E, BP
	lbs/day[2]	--	39	--	--	
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.6	4.7	--	--	E, BP, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	0.84	2.5	--	--	
Chronic Toxicity[3]	Pass or Fail, % Effect	--	Pass or % Effect < 50	--	--	TST
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL	126[4]	235[4]	--	--	BP, TMDL
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--	--	--	E, BP, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	4.2	--	--	--	
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.0	--	--	--	E, BP, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	0.53	--	--	--	
Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--	--	--	E, BP, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	4.2	--	--	--	
Settleable Solids	ml/L	--	0.3	--	--	E, BPJ

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Temperature	°F	--	--	--	86	E, BP, WP
TDS	mg/L	--	950	--	--	E, BP
	lbs/day[2]	--	500	--	--	
TPH[5]	µg/L	--	100	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.053	--	--	
Turbidity	NTU	--	75	--	--	E, BPJ
Priority Pollutants						
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	3.1	--	--	E, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.0016	--	--	
Copper, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[7]	µg/L	--	6043	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.03223	--	--	
Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	6017	--	--	E, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.03289	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[7]	µg/L	--	16	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.0084	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	62	--	--	E, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.033	--	--	
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--	E, CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.000053	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	8.2	--	--	E, CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.0043	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[6]	µg/L	--	160	--	--	E, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.084	--	--	

[1] E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; BP = Basin Plan; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load (Los Angeles River Metals, Los Angeles River Nutrient Control, or Los Angeles River Bacteria); CTR = California Toxic Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; WP = White Paper

[2] Mass loading limitations are based on the design flow of the storm water treatment system at Discharge Point 001 (0.063 MGD at each Discharge Point) and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

[3] The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect".

[4] For the single sample limit, E. coli density shall not exceed 235/100 mL; for the geometric mean limit, E. coli density shall not exceed 126/100 ml. The geometric mean limit shall apply to the 30-day geometric mean value, which shall be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples (generally not less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period). The *E. coli* effluent limitations do not apply on days with rainfall greater than or equal to ½ inch and the 24 hours following the end of the rain event, as measured at the nearest rain gauge, using Doppler radar, or using accepted rainfall estimation methods.

[5] TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline ($C_4 - C_{12}$), TPH diesel ($C_{13} - C_{22}$), an TPH oil (C_{23+}).

[6] Wet weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River is equal to or greater than 500 cubic feet per second (cfs), as measured at the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) Wardlow gaging station. The daily flow data may be obtained by contacting Mr. Arthur Gotingco with the LACDPW at 626-458-6379 or via email at agoting@dpw.lacounty.gov. Data provided by LACDPW is provisional if the request is for current water year (October 1 thru September 30) data and

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there is typically a 2 week period before the previous month's data is available due to processing and quality checking.

[7] Dry weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River is less than 500 cfs, as measured at the LACDPW Wardlow gaging station.

Table F-12. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
BOD	mg/L	--	30	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	27	--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	--	15	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	13	--	--	
pH	standard units	--	--	6.5	8.5	E, BP
TSS	mg/L	--	75	--	--	E, BP
	lbs/day[2]	--	66	--	--	
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.6	4.7	--	--	E, BP, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	1.4	4.2	--	--	
Chronic Toxicity[3]	Pass or Fail, % Effect	--	Pass or % Effect < 50	--	--	TST
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL	126[4]	235[4]	--	--	BP, TMDL
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--	--	--	E, BP, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	7.1	--	--	--	
Nitrite Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	1.0	--	--	--	E, BP, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	0.89	--	--	--	
Nitrite Plus Nitrate, Total (as N)	mg/L	8.0	--	--	--	E, BP, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	7.1	--	--	--	
Settleable Solids	ml/L	--	0.3	--	--	E, BPJ
Temperature	°F	--	--	--	86	E, BP, WP
TDS	mg/L	--	950	--	--	E, BP
	lbs/day[2]	--	840	--	--	
TPH[5]	µg/L	--	100	--	--	E, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.089	--	--	
Turbidity	NTU	--	75	--	--	E, BPJ
Priority Pollutants						
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	3.1	--	--	E, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.0027	--	--	
Copper, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[7]	µg/L	--	6040	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.05335	--	--	
Copper, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	6017	--	--	E, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.05315	--	--	

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Dry Weather)[7]	µg/L	--	18	--	--	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.016	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable (Wet Weather)[6]	µg/L	--	62	--	--	E, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.055	--	--	
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	0.10	--	--	E, CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.000089	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Dry Weather[7]	µg/L	--	174	--	--	E, CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.15	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[6]	µg/L	--	159	--	--	E, TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.14	--	--	
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	--	0.092	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.081	--	--	
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	--	4.0	--	--	MCL
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.0035	--	--	

[1] E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; BP = Basin Plan; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load (Los Angeles River Metals, Los Angeles River Nutrient Control, or Los Angeles River Bacteria); CTR = California Toxic Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; WP = White Paper

[2] Mass loading limitations are based on the design flow of the storm water treatment system at Discharge Point 002 (0.106161 MGD at each Discharge Point) and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

[3] The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect".

[4] For the single sample limit, E. coli density shall not exceed 235/100 mL; for the geometric mean limit, E. coli density shall not exceed 126/100 ml. The geometric mean limit shall apply to the 30-day geometric mean value, which shall be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples (generally not less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period). The *E. coli* effluent limitations do not apply on days with rainfall greater than or equal to ½ inch and the 24 hours following the end of the rain event, as measured at the nearest rain gauge, using Doppler radar, or using accepted rainfall estimation methods.

[5] TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline ($C_4 - C_{12}$), TPH diesel ($C_{13} - C_{22}$), an TPH oil (C_{23+}).

[6] Wet weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River is equal to or greater than 500 cubic feet per second (cfs), as measured at the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) Wardlow gaging station. The daily flow data may be obtained by contacting Mr. Arthur Gotingco with the LACDPW at 626-458-6379 or via email at agoting@dpw.lacounty.gov. Data provided by LACDPW is provisional if the request is for current water year (October 1 thru September 30) data and there is typically a 2 week period before the previous month's data is available due to processing and quality checking.

[7] Dry weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River is less than 500 cfs, as measured at the LACDPW Wardlow gaging station.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

G. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

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The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (40 C.F.R. section 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water. If there is reasonable potential or a U.S. EPA-approved TMDL WLA, then WQBELs are included in this Order to ensure protection of water quality standards.

B. Groundwater – Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 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.

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 C.F.R. 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) of 40 C.F.R. allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on section 123 and the previous Order. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan or revisions to the applicable TMDLs associated with the Los Angeles River.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. **Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.** This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions, which establishes minimum toxicity control requirements for implementing the narrative toxicity objective for aquatic life protection established in the basin plans of the State of California.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.** This Order requires the Discharger to update, as necessary, and continue to implement a SWPPP. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into the receiving water. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact

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with storm water. SWPPP requirements are included as Attachment G, based on 40 CFR 122.44(k).

b. **Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP).** This Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement the BMPP. The BMPP may be included as a component of the SWPPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment, to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges (i.e., spills) do not occur at the Facility. The BMPP shall incorporate the requirements contained in Attachment G. Attachment G requires a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

c. **Spill Contingency Plan (SCP).** This Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement a SCP to control the discharge of pollutants. The SCP shall include a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. This provision is included in this Order to minimize and control the amount of pollutants discharged in case of a spill. The SCP shall be site specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility. A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan may satisfy this requirement.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications – Not Applicable

This provision is based on the requirements of 40 C.F.R section 122.41(e).

5. Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) – Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 308 and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

A. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable

B. Effluent Monitoring

1. Discharge Points 001 and 002

a. Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the MRP (Attachment E). To demonstrate compliance with established effluent limitations, the Order includes monitoring requirements for parameters for which effluent limitations have been established. The monitoring frequencies and sample types remain unchanged from Order R4-2011-0152, with the exception of monitoring frequencies for chloride, hardness, MTBE, and sulfate which have been changed from 1/month to 1/discharge event, consistent with other regulated parameters.

b. New monitoring requirements have been included to determine compliance with the new effluent limitations for alpha-endosulfan and bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate at

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Discharge Point 002, consistent with other regulated parameters (once per discharge event).

c. Effluent monitoring for fecal coliform has been discontinued to be consistent with the Basin Plan objectives. On July 8, 2010, the Regional Water Board approved Resolution R10-005 which amended the Basin Plan to discontinue bacteria objectives for fecal coliform.

d. The monitoring frequency for chloride, MTBE, sulfate, TBA, toluene, xylenes, hardness has been changed from once per month in Order R4-2011-0152 to once per discharge event, with a maximum frequency of once per month. These pollutants did not demonstrate reasonable potential.

e. The SIP states that the Regional Water Board will require periodic monitoring for pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct monitoring for the remaining CTR priority pollutants, including TCDD equivalents, at Discharge Points 001 and 002 at a frequency of once per year. The Regional Water Board will use the additional data to conduct an RPA and determine if additional WQBELs are required. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to incorporate additional effluent limitations and requirements, if necessary.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement that acute toxicity. For this Order, chronic toxicity monitoring in the discharge is required. The chronic toxicity testing results are analyzed using the U.S. EPA's 2010 TST statistical approach.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Order R4-2011-0152 included receiving water monitoring requirements for ammonia, dissolved oxygen, hardness, pH, and temperature. These receiving water monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with receiving water limitations and Basin Plan Objectives. The Facility is also required to perform general observations of the receiving water when discharges occur and report the observations in the monitoring report. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of: floating or suspended matter, discoloration, aquatic life, visible film, sheen or coating, and fungi, slime, or objectionable growths.

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the upstream receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants including TCDD equivalents at Monitoring Location RSW-001. The Discharger must analyze for pH, ammonia, conductivity, and hardness of the upstream receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutant analysis.

If the Facility cannot perform receiving water monitoring because safe and accessible receiving water monitoring locations cannot be identified, the Discharger shall provide evidence of such cases, as well as representative receiving water monitoring data

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obtained from any other available studies in the Los Angeles River, in their quarterly monitoring report.

The Discharger is required to report the maximum daily flow in the Los Angeles River as measured at County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works' (LACDPW) Wardlow Gage Station F319-R, in the Los Angeles River, just below Wardlow River Road. This station is designated as RSW-002 in this Order. This information is necessary to confirm that discharges are wet weather or dry weather discharges.

2. Groundwater—Not Applicable

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Rainfall Monitoring and Visual Observation

Because the discharge is storm water only, the Discharger is required to measure and record the rainfall each day of the month. The Discharger is also required to conduct visual observations of all storm water discharges to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Van Nuys Terminal. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided to all interested persons via a local newspaper and email, relevant documents were also available on the Regional Water Board website.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Regional Water Board's website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles

B. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were required to be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Officer at the Regional Water Board at 320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90013, or by email to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy to JauRen.Chen@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, the written comments were due at the Regional Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on February 2, 2017

C. Public Hearing

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

Date: April 6~~March 2~~, 2017
Time: 9:00 a.m.
~~–~~Location: The City of Simi Valley, City Council Chambers~~Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Board Room~~
2929 Tapo Canyon Road~~700 North Alameda Street~~

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Simi Valley~~Los Angeles~~, California

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional 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 Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be accessed electronically in the CIWQS database or on the Regional Water Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles. The hard copies ma 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 Regional Water Board by calling 213-576-6600.

F. Register of Interested Persons

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

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Jau Ren Chen at (213) 576-6656.

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ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

I. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and submitted to the Regional Water Board within 90 days following the adoption of this Order. The SWPPP shall be implemented for each facility covered by this Permit within 10 days of approval from the Regional Water Board, or no later than 90 days from the date of the submittal of the SWPPP to the Regional Water Board (whichever comes first).

II. OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

III. PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

A. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Attachment E of this Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify Permit-related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

B. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

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

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operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

IV. SITE MAP

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

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

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION
Form Pollution Prevention Team
Review other plans
ASSESSMENT PHASE
Develop a site map
Identify potential pollutant sources
Inventory of materials and chemicals
List significant spills and leaks
Identify non-storm water discharges
Assess pollutant risks
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE
Non-structural BMPs
Structural BMPs
Select activity and site-specific BMPs
IMPLEMENTATION PHASE
Train employees
Implement BMPs
Conduct recordkeeping and reporting
EVALUATION / MONITORING
Conduct annual site evaluation
Review monitoring information
Evaluate BMPs
Review and revise SWPPP

The following information shall be included on the site map:

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

B. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural

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control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.

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

D. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in section VI.A.4 below have occurred.

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

V. LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials[1] handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

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

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

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

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

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[1] "Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERLCA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

4. **Significant Spills and Leaks.** Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 C.F.R., parts 110, 117, and 302).

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

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

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

   Non-storm water discharges that are not authorized by this Permit, other waste discharge requirements, or other NPDES permits are prohibited. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of authorized non-storm water discharges with significant materials (as defined in Footnote 1 of section V above) or equipment.

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

7. **Trash.** Describe the facility locations where trash may be generated as a result of facility operations and on-site activities.

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

VII. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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

TABLE B

EXAMPLE
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
SUMMARY

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

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

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

A. Non-Structural BMPs

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

1. **Good Housekeeping.** Good housekeeping generally consists of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.
2. **Preventive Maintenance.** Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.
3. **Spill Response.** This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.
4. **Material Handling and Storage.** This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.
5. **Employee Training.** This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.
6. **Waste Handling/Recycling.** This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.
7. **Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.
8. **Erosion Control and Site Stabilization.** This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.
9. **Inspections.** This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.
10. **Quality Assurance.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

B. Structural BMPs.

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in section VIII.A above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce

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or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Overhead Coverage.** This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.
2. **Retention Ponds.** This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.
3. **Control Devices.** This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.
4. **Secondary Containment Structures.** This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.
5. **Treatment.** This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

IX. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within10 days of the approval by the Executive Officer or no later than 90 days after submission to the Regional Water Board, whichever comes first. Evaluations shall include the following:

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

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

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

D. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in section X.E., for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions V.B.5 of Attachment D.

X. SWPPP GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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

B. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP

revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

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

D. The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Permit.

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

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

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ATTACHMENT H – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in micrograms per liter (µg/L) 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 State Water Board and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs.

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

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

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

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Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
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 **	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

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

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

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

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

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

Techniques:

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

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ATTACHMENT I – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Required Analytical Methods
1	Antimony	7440360	[1]
2	Arsenic	7440382	[1]
3	Beryllium	7440417	[1]
4	Cadmium	7440439	[1]
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	[1]
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	[1]
6	Copper	7440508	[1]
7	Lead	7439921	[1]
8	Mercury	7439976	[1]
9	Nickel	7440020	[1]
11	Selenium	7782492	[1]
11	Silver	7440224	[1]
12	Thallium	7440280	[1]
13	Zinc	7440666	[1]
14	Cyanide	57125	[1]
15	Asbestos	1332214	[1]
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	[1]
17	Acrolein	117028	[1]
18	Acrylonitrile	117131	[1]
19	Benzene	71432	[1]
20	Bromoform	75252	[1]
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	[1]
22	Chlorobenzene	118907	[1]
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	[1]
24	Chloroethane	75003	[1]
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	111758	[1]
26	Chloroform	67663	[1]
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	[1]
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	[1]
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	117062	[1]
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	[1]
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	[1]
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	[1]
33	Ethylbenzene	110414	[1]
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	[1]
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	[1]
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	[1]
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	[1]

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CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Required Analytical Methods
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	[1]
39	Toluene	118883	[1]
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	[1]
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	[1]
42	1,12-Trichloroethane	79005	[1]
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	[1]
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	[1]
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	[1]
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	[1]
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	115679	[1]
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	[1]
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	[1]
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	[1]
51	4-Nitrophenol	110027	[1]
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	[1]
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	[1]
54	Phenol	118952	[1]
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	[1]
56	Acenaphthene	83329	[1]
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	[1]
58	Anthracene	120127	[1]
59	Benzidine	92875	[1]
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	[1]
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	[1]
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	[1]
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	[1]
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	[1]
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	[1]
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	[1]
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	118601	[1]
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	[1]
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	111553	[1]
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	[1]
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	[1]
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	[1]
73	Chrysene	218019	[1]
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	[1]
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	[1]
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	[1]
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	116467	[1]
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	[1]

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CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Required Analytical Methods
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	[1]
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	[1]
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	[1]
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	[1]
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	[1]
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	[1]
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	[1]
86	Fluoranthene	206440	[1]
87	Fluorene	86737	[1]
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	[1]
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	[1]
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	[1]
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	[1]
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193395	[1]
93	Isophorone	78591	[1]
94	Naphthalene	91203	[1]
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	[1]
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	[1]
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	[1]
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	[1]
99	Phenanthrene	85018	[1]
110	Pyrene	129000	[1]
111	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	[1]
112	Aldrin	309002	[1]
113	alpha-BHC	319846	[1]
114	beta-BHC	319857	[1]
115	gamma-BHC	58899	[1]
116	delta-BHC	319868	[1]
117	Chlordane	57749	[1]
118	4,4'-DDT	50293	[1]
119	4,4'-DDE	72559	[1]
111	4,4'-DDD	72548	[1]
111	Dieldrin	60571	[1]
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	[1]
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	[1]
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1131178	[1]
115	Endrin	72208	[1]
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	[1]
117	Heptachlor	76448	[1]
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1124573	[1]
119	PCB-1116	12674112	[1]

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CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Required Analytical Methods
120	PCB-1221	11114282	[1]
121	PCB-1232	11141165	[1]
122	PCB-1242	53469219	[1]
123	PCB-1248	12672296	[1]
124	PCB-1254	11197691	[1]
125	PCB-1260	11196825	[1]
126	Toxaphene	8001352	[1]

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136 (revised May 18, 2012); for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (Attachment H of this permit package) or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.

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ATTACHMENT J – SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS AND EFFLUENT LIMITATION CALCULATIONS

REVISED TENTATIVE

Attachment J
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Effluent Limitations
Chevron USA Inc., Van Nuys Terminal, Discharge Point No. 001

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)								Lowest C or WLAs	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?
					Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		L.A. River Metals* Reach 4					
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry Weather WLAs (Based on Chronic CTR)	Wet Weather WLAs (Based on Acute CTR)				
1	Antimony	ug/L								4300.00			4300.00			Y
2	Arsenic	ug/L			340.00	150.00							150.00			Y
3	Beryllium	ug/L		No Criteria						Narrative			No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
4	Cadmium	ug/L			7.41	3.47				Narrative			3.47			Y
4	Cadmium, Wet Weather WLA	ug/L	0.6		7.41	3.47				Narrative		3.10	3.10			Y
5a	Chromium (III)		0.6		2486.34	296.36				Narrative			296.36			N
5b	Chromium (VI)	ug/L			16.00	11.00				Narrative			11.00			Y
6	Copper, Dry Weather WLA	ug/L	0.6		21.16	13.57					103.22		13.57			Y
6	Copper, Wet Weather WLA	ug/L	0.6		21.16	13.57						67.49	13.57			Y
7	Lead, Dry Weather WLA	ug/L	0.6		142.63	5.56				Narrative	10.00		5.56			Y
7	Lead, Wet Weather WLA	ug/L	0.6		142.63	5.56				Narrative		62.00	5.56			Y
8	Mercury	ug/L	0.6		Reserved	Reserved				0.05			0.05			Y
9	Nickel	ug/L			679.76	75.58				4600.00			75.58			Y
10	Selenium	ug/L	0.6		20.00	5.00				Narrative			5.00			Y
11	Silver	ug/L			8.63								8.63			Y
12	Thallium	ug/L								6.30			6.30			Y
13	Zinc	ug/L	0.6		173.69	173.69							173.69			Y
13	Zinc, Wet Weather WLA	ug/L	0.6		173.69	173.69						159.00	159.00			Y
14	Cyanide	ug/L			22.00	5.20				220000			5.20			Y
15	Asbestos	MFL		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L								0.00			0.00			Y
	TCDD Equivalents	ug/L								0.00			0.00			N
17	Acrolein	ug/L								780.00			780.00			Y
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L								0.66			0.66			Y
19	Benzene	ug/L								71.00			71.00			Y
20	Bromoform	ug/L								360.00			360.00			Y
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L								4.40			4.40			Y
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L								21000.00			21000.00			Y
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L								34.00			34.00			Y
24	Chloroethane	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
26	Chloroform	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L								46.00			46.00			Y
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L								99.00			99.00			Y
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L								3.20			3.20			Y
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L								39.00			39.00			Y
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L								1700.00			1700.00			Y
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L								29000.00			29000.00			Y
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L								4000.00			4000.00			Y
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L								1600.00			1600.00			Y
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L								11.00			11.00			Y
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L								8.85			8.85			Y
39	Toluene	ug/L								200000.00			200000.00			Y
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L								140000.00			140000.00			Y
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L								42.00			42.00			Y
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L								81.00			81.00			Y
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L								525.00			525.00			Y
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L								400.00			400.00			Y
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L								790.00			790.00			Y
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L								2300.00			2300.00			Y
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	ug/L								765.00			765.00			Y
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L								14000.00			14000.00			Y
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P chloro-m-resol)	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
53	Pentachlorophenol	ug/L			5.28	4.05				8.20			4.05			Y
54	Phenol	ug/L								4600000.00			4600000.00			Y
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L								6.50			6.50			Y
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L								2700.00			2700.00			Y
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
58	Anthracene	ug/L								110000.00			110000.00			Y
59	Benzidine	ug/L								0.00			0.00			Y

		REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)								HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS		
										Organisms only		
CTR#	Parameters	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh
1	Antimony	N		0.68		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
2	Arsenic	N		1.7		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
3	Beryllium	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
4	Cadmium	N		0.88		B<=C, Step 7	No Criteria	Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
4	Cadmium, Wet Weather WLA	N		0.88		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C		2.01	
5a	Chromium (III)					No detected value of B, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & no B			
5b	Chromium (VI)	N		0.26		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
6	Copper, Dry Weather WLA	N		14		B>C & no eff data		ud	No effluent data & B>C		2.01	
6	Copper, Wet Weather WLA	N		14		B>C & no eff data		ud	No effluent data & B>C		2.01	
7	Lead, Dry Weather WLA	N		0.66		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C		2.01	
7	Lead, Wet Weather WLA	N		1.8		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C		2.01	
8	Mercury	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND	0.051	2.01	0.10232
9	Nickel	N		5.7		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
10	Selenium	N		0.89		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C		2.01	
11	Silver	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
12	Thallium	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
13	Zinc	N		67		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
13	Zinc, Wet Weather WLA	N		67		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C		2.01	
14	Cyanide	Y	13		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
15	Asbestos	Y	0.2		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	Y	0.0000014		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
	TCDD Equivalents					No detected value of B, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & no B			
17	Acrolein	Y	2.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
18	Acrylonitrile	Y	1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
19	Benzene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
20	Bromoform	N		0.96		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
22	Chlorobenzene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
23	Chlorodibromomethane	N		2.5		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
24	Chloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	Y	1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
26	Chloroform	N		9.7		No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
27	Dichlorobromomethane	N		5.4		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	Y	0.22		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
33	Ethylbenzene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
34	Methyl Bromide	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
35	Methyl Chloride	Y	0.25		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
36	Methylene Chloride	Y	0.95		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
38	Tetrachloroethylene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
39	Toluene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
43	Trichloroethylene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
44	Vinyl Chloride	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
45	2-Chlorophenol	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	Y	0.3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Y	0.9		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
50	2-Nitrophenol	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
51	4-Nitrophenol	Y	2		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P chloro-m-resol)	Y	0.2		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
53	Pentachlorophenol	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
54	Phenol	Y	0.3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	N		0.79		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
56	Acenaphthene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
57	Acenaphthylene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
58	Anthracene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
59	Benzidine	Y	1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			

CTR#	Parameters	AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS – Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan									LIMITS			Recommendation	Comment
		ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Title 22 (MCL) or Previous Limit		
1	Antimony													No Limit	
2	Arsenic													No Limit	
3	Beryllium													No Limit	
4	Cadmium													No Limit	
4	Cadmium, Wet Weather WLA	0.32	1.00	0.53		1.00	1.55	1.55	3.11	3.1	1.5	**3.1**	5.0	Limit Needed	TMDL-based WQBEL
5a	Chromium (III)													No Limit	
5b	Chromium (VI)													No Limit	
6	Copper, Dry Weather WLA	0.32		0.53	54.44	54.44	1.55	84.52	3.11	169.5563	85	**170**	1300	Limit Needed	**60 ug/L** as MDEL see Fact Sheet.
6	Copper, Wet Weather WLA	0.32	21.67	0.53		21.67	1.55	33.64	3.11	67.49	33.6	**67**	1300	Limit Needed	**60 ug/L** as MDEL see Fact Sheet.
7	Lead, Dry Weather WLA	0.32		0.53	5.27	5.27	1.55	8.19	3.11	16.42669	8.2	**16**	15	Limit Needed	TMDL-based WQBEL
7	Lead, Wet Weather WLA	0.32	19.91	0.53		19.91	1.55	30.90	3.11	62	31	**62**	15	Limit Needed	TMDL-based WQBEL
8	Mercury						1.55		3.11		0	**0.10**		Limit Needed	CTR-based WQBEL
9	Nickel													No Limit	
10	Selenium	0.32	6.42	0.53	2.64	2.64	1.55	4.09	3.11	8.213345	4	**8.2**		Limit Needed	CTR-based WQBEL
11	Silver													No Limit	
12	Thallium													No Limit	
13	Zinc													No Limit	
13	Zinc, Wet Weather WLA	0.32	51.05	0.53		51.05	1.55	79.25	3.11	159	79	**159**		Limit Needed	TMDL-based WQBEL
14	Cyanide													No Limit	
15	Asbestos													No Limit	
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD													No Limit	
	TCDD Equivalents													No Limit	
17	Acrolein													No Limit	
18	Acrylonitrile													No Limit	
19	Benzene													No Limit	
20	Bromoform													No Limit	
21	Carbon Tetrachloride													No Limit	
22	Chlorobenzene													No Limit	
23	Chlorodibromomethane													No Limit	
24	Chloroethane													No Limit	
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether													No Limit	
26	Chloroform													No Limit	
27	Dichlorobromomethane													No Limit	
28	1,1-Dichloroethane													No Limit	
29	1,2-Dichloroethane													No Limit	
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene													No Limit	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane													No Limit	
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene													No Limit	
33	Ethylbenzene													No Limit	
34	Methyl Bromide													No Limit	
35	Methyl Chloride													No Limit	
36	Methylene Chloride													No Limit	
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane													No Limit	
38	Tetrachloroethylene													No Limit	
39	Toluene													No Limit	
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene													No Limit	
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane													No Limit	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane													No Limit	
43	Trichloroethylene													No Limit	
44	Vinyl Chloride													No Limit	
45	2-Chlorophenol													No Limit	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol													No Limit	
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol													No Limit	
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)													No Limit	
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol													No Limit	
50	2-Nitrophenol													No Limit	
51	4-Nitrophenol													No Limit	
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)													No Limit	
53	Pentachlorophenol													No Limit	
54	Phenol													No Limit	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol													No Limit	
56	Acenaphthene													No Limit	
57	Acenaphthylene													No Limit	
58	Anthracene													No Limit	
59	Benzidine													No Limit	

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)								Lowest C or WLAs	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?
					Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		L.A. River Metals* Reach 4					
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry Weather WLAs (Based on Chronic CTR)	Wet Weather WLAs (Based on Acute CTR)				
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L								1.40			1.40			Y
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L								170000.00			170000.00			Y
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L								5.90			5.90			Y
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L								5200.00			5200.00			Y
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L								4300.00			4300.00			Y
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
73	Chrysene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L								17000.00			17000.00			Y
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L								2600.00			2600.00			Y
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L								2600.00			2600.00			Y
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L								0.08			0.08			Y
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L								120000.00			120000.00			Y
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L								2900000.00			2900000.00			Y
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L								12000.00			12000.00			Y
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L								9.10			9.10			Y
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L								0.54			0.54			Y
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L								370.00			370.00			Y
87	Fluorene	ug/L								14000.00			14000.00			Y
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L								0.00			0.00			Y
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L								50.00			50.00			Y
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L								17000.00			17000.00			Y
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L								8.90			8.90			Y
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
93	Isophorone	ug/L								600.00			600.00			Y
94	Naphthalene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L								1900.00			1900.00			Y
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L								8.10			8.10			Y
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L								1.40			1.40			Y
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L								16.00			16.00			Y
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
100	Pyrene	ug/L								11000.00			11000.00			Y
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
102	Aldrin	ug/L			3.00					0.00			0.00			Y
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L								0.01			0.01			Y
104	beta-BHC	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L			0.95					0.06			0.06			Y
106	delta-BHC	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
107	Chlordane	ug/L			2.40	0.00				0.00			0.00			Y
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L			1.10	0.00				0.00			0.00			Y
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L								0.00			0.00			Y
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L								0.00			0.00			Y
111	Dieldrin	ug/L			0.24	0.06				0.00			0.00			Y
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6		0.22	0.06				240.00			0.06			Y
113	beta-Endolsulfan	ug/L			0.22	0.06				240.00			0.06			Y
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L								240.00			240.00			Y
115	Endrin	ug/L			0.09	0.04				0.81			0.04			Y
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L								0.81			0.81			Y
117	Heptachlor	ug/L			0.52	0.00				0.00			0.00			Y
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L			0.52	0.00				0.00			0.00			Y
119-125	PCBs sum (2)	ug/L				0.01				0.00			0.00			Y
126	Toxaphene	ug/L			0.73	0.00				0.00			0.00			Y

		REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)								HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS		
CTR#	Parameters	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	Organisms only		
										AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	Y	1.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	Y	0.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
73	Chrysene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	Y	0.25		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	Y	0.54		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
79	Diethyl Phthalate	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
86	Fluoranthene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
87	Fluorene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
88	Hexachlorobenzene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
91	Hexachloroethane	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
93	Isophorone	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
94	Naphthalene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
95	Nitrobenzene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
99	Phenanthrene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
100	Pyrene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
102	Aldrin	Y	0.0015		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
103	alpha-BHC	Y	0.0025		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
104	beta-BHC	Y	0.004		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
105	gamma-BHC	Y	0.0029		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
106	delta-BHC	Y	0.0035		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
107	Chlordane	Y	0.08		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
108	4,4'-DDT	Y	0.0038		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	Y	0.0029		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
110	4,4'-DDD	Y	0.0038		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
111	Dieldrin	Y	0.002		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
112	alpha-Endosulfan	N		0.0093		B<=C, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & B<=C			
113	beta-Endolsulfan	Y	0.0021		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	Y	0.003		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
115	Endrin	Y	0.002		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
116	Endrin Aldehyde	Y	0.002		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
117	Heptachlor	Y	0.003		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	Y	0.0025		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
119-125	PCBs sum (2)	Y	0.25		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			
126	Toxaphene	Y	0.25		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud	No effluent data & B is ND			

CTR#	Parameters	AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS – Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan									LIMITS			Recommendation	Comment
		ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Title 22 (MCL) or Previous Limit		
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene													No Limit	
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene													No Limit	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene													No Limit	
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene													No Limit	
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene													No Limit	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane													No Limit	
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether													No Limit	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether													No Limit	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate													No Limit	
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether													No Limit	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate													No Limit	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene													No Limit	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether													No Limit	
73	Chrysene													No Limit	
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene													No Limit	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene													No Limit	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene													No Limit	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene													No Limit	
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine													No Limit	
79	Diethyl Phthalate													No Limit	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate													No Limit	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate													No Limit	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene													No Limit	
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene													No Limit	
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate													No Limit	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine													No Limit	
86	Fluoranthene													No Limit	
87	Fluorene													No Limit	
88	Hexachlorobenzene													No Limit	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene													No Limit	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene													No Limit	
91	Hexachloroethane													No Limit	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene													No Limit	
93	Isophorone													No Limit	
94	Naphthalene													No Limit	
95	Nitrobenzene													No Limit	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine													No Limit	
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine													No Limit	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine													No Limit	
99	Phenanthrene													No Limit	
100	Pyrene													No Limit	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene													No Limit	
102	Aldrin													No Limit	
103	alpha-BHC													No Limit	
104	beta-BHC													No Limit	
105	gamma-BHC													No Limit	
106	delta-BHC													No Limit	
107	Chlordane													No Limit	
108	4,4'-DDT													No Limit	
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)													No Limit	
110	4,4'-DDD													No Limit	
111	Dieldrin													No Limit	
112	alpha-Endosulfan													No Limit	
113	beta-Endolsulfan													No Limit	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate													No Limit	
115	Endrin													No Limit	
116	Endrin Aldehyde													No Limit	
117	Heptachlor													No Limit	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide													No Limit	
119-125	PCBs sum (2)													No Limit	
126	Toxaphene													No Limit	

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

Attachment J
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Effluent Limitations
Chevron USA Inc., Van Nuys Terminal, Discharge Point No. 002

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)								Lowest C or WLAs	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?
					Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		L.A. River Metals* Reach 4					
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry Weather WLAs (Based on Chronic CTR)	Wet Weather WLAs (Based on Acute CTR)				
1	Antimony	ug/L		1.9						4300.00			4300.00	No	No	Y
2	Arsenic	ug/L		2.4	340.00	150.00							150.00	No	No	Y
3	Beryllium	ug/L		No Criteria						Narrative			No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
4	Cadmium	ug/L		1	7.41	3.47				Narrative			3.47	No	No	Y
4	Cadmium, Wet Weather WLA	ug/L	1.1205	1	7.41	3.47				Narrative		3.10	3.10	No	No	Y
5a	Chromium (III)				2486.34	296.36				Narrative			296.36			N
5b	Chromium (VI)	ug/L		0.8	16.00	11.00				Narrative			11.00	No	No	Y
6	Copper, Dry Weather WLA	ug/L	0.4875	48	21.16	13.57					103.22		13.57	Yes	Yes	Y
6	Copper, Wet Weather WLA	ug/L	0.4875	48	21.16	13.57						67.49	13.57	Yes	Yes	Y
7	Lead, Dry Weather WLA	ug/L	1.1826	16	142.63	5.56				Narrative	10.00		5.56	Yes	Yes	Y
7	Lead, Wet Weather WLA	ug/L	1.1826	16	142.63	5.56				Narrative		62.00	5.56	Yes	Yes	Y
8	Mercury	ug/L			Reserved	Reserved				0.05			0.05			Y
9	Nickel	ug/L		4.7	679.76	75.58				4600.00			75.58	No	No	Y
10	Selenium	ug/L		0.66	20.00	5.00				Narrative			5.00	No	No	Y
11	Silver	ug/L		0.27	8.63								8.63	No	No	Y
12	Thallium	ug/L		0.2						6.30			6.30	No	No	Y
13	Zinc	ug/L	0.5809	280	173.69	173.69							173.69	Yes	Yes	Y
13	Zinc, Wet Weather WLA	ug/L	0.5809	280	173.69	173.69						159.00	159.00	Yes	Yes	Y
14	Cyanide	ug/L			22.00	5.20				220000			5.20			Y
15	Asbestos	MFL		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L								0.00			0.00			Y
	TCDD Equivalents	ug/L								0.00			0.00			N
17	Acrolein	ug/L		2.5						780.00			780.00	No	No	Y
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L								0.66			0.66			Y
19	Benzene	ug/L		0.25						71.00			71.00	No	No	Y
20	Bromoform	ug/L		0.7						360.00			360.00	No	No	Y
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L		0.25						4.40			4.40	No	No	Y
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L		0.25						21000.00			21000.00	No	No	Y
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L		0.43						34.00			34.00	No	No	Y
24	Chloroethane	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
26	Chloroform	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L		0.25						46.00			46.00	No	No	Y
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L		0.25						99.00			99.00	No	No	Y
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L		0.25						3.20			3.20	No	No	Y
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L		0.25						39.00			39.00	No	No	Y
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L		0.22						1700.00			1700.00	No	No	Y
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L		0.25						29000.00			29000.00	No	No	Y
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L		0.25						4000.00			4000.00	No	No	Y
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L		0.4						1600.00			1600.00	No	No	Y
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L		0.25						11.00			11.00	No	No	Y
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L		0.25						8.85			8.85	No	No	Y
39	Toluene	ug/L		0.25						200000.00			200000.00	No	No	Y
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L		0.25						140000.00			140000.00	No	No	Y
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L		0.25						42.00			42.00	No	No	Y
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L		0.25						81.00			81.00	No	No	Y
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L		0.25						525.00			525.00	No	No	Y
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L		0.19						400.00			400.00	No	No	Y
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L		0.19						790.00			790.00	No	No	Y
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L		0.29						2300.00			2300.00	No	No	Y
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	ug/L		0.2						765.00			765.00	No	No	Y
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L		2.8						14000.00			14000.00	No	No	Y
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P chloro-m-resol)	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
53	Pentachlorophenol	ug/L		0.1	5.28	4.05				8.20			4.05	No	No	Y
54	Phenol	ug/L		1.1						4600000.00			4600000.00	No	No	Y
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L		0.096						6.50			6.50	No	No	Y
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L		0.1						2700.00			2700.00	No	No	Y
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
58	Anthracene	ug/L		0.096						110000.00			110000.00	No	No	Y
59	Benzidine	ug/L								0.00			0.00			Y

		REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)								HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS		
										Organisms only		
CTR#	Parameters	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh
1	Antimony	N		0.68		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
2	Arsenic	N		1.7		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
3	Beryllium	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
4	Cadmium	N		0.88		B<=C, Step 7	No Criteria	No	MEC<C & B<=C			
4	Cadmium, Wet Weather WLA	N		0.88		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C		2.63	
5a	Chromium (III)					No detected value of B, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & no B			
5b	Chromium (VI)	N		0.26		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
6	Copper, Dry Weather WLA	N		14		Limit required, B>C & pollutant dete		Yes	MEC>=C		1.82	
6	Copper, Wet Weather WLA	N		14		Limit required, B>C & pollutant dete		Yes	MEC>=C		1.82	
7	Lead, Dry Weather WLA	N		0.66		B<=C, Step 7		Yes	MEC>=C		2.68	
7	Lead, Wet Weather WLA	N		1.8		B<=C, Step 7		Yes	MEC>=C		2.68	
8	Mercury	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
9	Nickel	N		5.7		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
10	Selenium	N		0.89		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
11	Silver	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
12	Thallium	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
13	Zinc	N		67		B<=C, Step 7		Yes	MEC>=C		1.98	
13	Zinc, Wet Weather WLA	N		67		B<=C, Step 7		Yes	MEC>=C		1.98	
14	Cyanide	Y	13		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
15	Asbestos	Y	0.2		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	Y	0.0000014		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
	TCDD Equivalents					No detected value of B, Step 7		Ud	No effluent data & no B			
17	Acrolein	Y	2.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
18	Acrylonitrile	Y	1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
19	Benzene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
20	Bromoform	N		0.96		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
22	Chlorobenzene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
23	Chlorodibromomethane	N		2.5		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
24	Chloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	Y	1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
26	Chloroform	N		9.7		No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
27	Dichlorobromomethane	N		5.4		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	Y	0.22		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
33	Ethylbenzene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
34	Methyl Bromide	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
35	Methyl Chloride	Y	0.25		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
36	Methylene Chloride	Y	0.95		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
38	Tetrachloroethylene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
39	Toluene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
43	Trichloroethylene	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
44	Vinyl Chloride	Y	0.25		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
45	2-Chlorophenol	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	Y	0.3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Y	0.9		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
50	2-Nitrophenol	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
51	4-Nitrophenol	Y	2		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P chloro-m-resol)	Y	0.2		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
53	Pentachlorophenol	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
54	Phenol	Y	0.3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	N		0.79		B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C			
56	Acenaphthene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
57	Acenaphthylene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
58	Anthracene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
59	Benzidine	Y	1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			

CTR#	Parameters	AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS — Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan									LIMITS			Recommendation	Comment
		ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Title 22 (MCL) or Previous Limit		
1	Antimony													No Limit	
2	Arsenic													No Limit	
3	Beryllium													No Limit	
4	Cadmium													No Limit	
4	Cadmium, Wet Weather WLA	0.18	0.57	0.34		0.57	2.06	1.18	5.43	3.1	1.2	3.1	5.0	Limit Needed	TMDL-based WQBEL
5a	Chromium (III)													No Limit	
5b	Chromium (VI)													No Limit	
6	Copper, Dry Weather WLA	0.38		0.59	60.76	60.76	1.44	87.64	2.63	159.8661	88	160	1300	Limit Needed	**60 ug/L** as MDEL see Fact Sheet
6	Copper, Wet Weather WLA	0.38	25.65	0.59		25.65	1.44	37.00	2.63	67.49	37.0	67	1300	Limit Needed	**60 ug/L** as MDEL see Fact Sheet
7	Lead, Dry Weather WLA	0.18		0.33	3.25	3.25	2.12	6.89	5.69	18.48616	6.9	18	15	Limit Needed	TMDL-based WQBEL
7	Lead, Wet Weather WLA	0.18	10.90	0.33		10.90	2.12	23.10	5.69	62	23	62	15	Limit Needed	TMDL-based WQBEL
8	Mercury													No Limit	
9	Nickel													No Limit	
10	Selenium													No Limit	
11	Silver													No Limit	
12	Thallium													No Limit	
13	Zinc	0.33	57.31	0.54	93.31	57.31	1.53	87.89	3.03	173.6938	88	174		Limit Needed	CTR-based WQBEL
13	Zinc, Wet Weather WLA	0.33	52.46	0.54		52.46	1.53	80.46	3.03	159	80	159		Limit Needed	TMDL-based WQBEL
14	Cyanide													No Limit	
15	Asbestos													No Limit	
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD													No Limit	
	TCDD Equivalents													No Limit	
17	Acrolein													No Limit	
18	Acrylonitrile													No Limit	
19	Benzene													No Limit	
20	Bromoform													No Limit	
21	Carbon Tetrachloride													No Limit	
22	Chlorobenzene													No Limit	
23	Chlorodibromomethane													No Limit	
24	Chloroethane													No Limit	
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether													No Limit	
26	Chloroform													No Limit	
27	Dichlorobromomethane													No Limit	
28	1,1-Dichloroethane													No Limit	
29	1,2-Dichloroethane													No Limit	
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene													No Limit	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane													No Limit	
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene													No Limit	
33	Ethylbenzene													No Limit	
34	Methyl Bromide													No Limit	
35	Methyl Chloride													No Limit	
36	Methylene Chloride													No Limit	
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane													No Limit	
38	Tetrachloroethylene													No Limit	
39	Toluene													No Limit	
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene													No Limit	
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane													No Limit	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane													No Limit	
43	Trichloroethylene													No Limit	
44	Vinyl Chloride													No Limit	
45	2-Chlorophenol													No Limit	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol													No Limit	
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol													No Limit	
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)													No Limit	
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol													No Limit	
50	2-Nitrophenol													No Limit	
51	4-Nitrophenol													No Limit	
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P chloro-m-resol)													No Limit	
53	Pentachlorophenol													No Limit	
54	Phenol													No Limit	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol													No Limit	
56	Acenaphthene													No Limit	
57	Acenaphthylene													No Limit	
58	Anthracene													No Limit	
59	Benzidine													No Limit	

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)								Lowest C or WLAs	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?
					Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		L.A. River Metals* Reach 4					
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Dry Weather WLAs (Based on Chronic CTR)	Wet Weather WLAs (Based on Acute CTR)				
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L		0.096						1.40			1.40	No	No	Y
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L		0.096						170000.00			170000.00	No	No	Y
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	1.2866	13						5.90			5.90	Yes	Yes	Y
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L		0.67						5200.00			5200.00	No	No	Y
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L		0.096						4300.00			4300.00	No	No	Y
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
73	Chrysene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.096						17000.00			17000.00	No	No	Y
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.096						2600.00			2600.00	No	No	Y
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.19						2600.00			2600.00	No	No	Y
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L								0.08			0.08			Y
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L		0.57						120000.00			120000.00	No	No	Y
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L		0.21						2900000.00			2900000.00	No	No	Y
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L		0.53						12000.00			12000.00	No	No	Y
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L		0.19						9.10			9.10	No	No	Y
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L		0.1						0.54			0.54	No	No	Y
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L		0.096						370.00			370.00	No	No	Y
87	Fluorene	ug/L		0.096						14000.00			14000.00	No	No	Y
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L								0.00			0.00			Y
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L		0.19						50.00			50.00	No	No	Y
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L		0.096						17000.00			17000.00	No	No	Y
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L		0.19						8.90			8.90	No	No	Y
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L								0.05			0.05			Y
93	Isophorone	ug/L		0.096						600.00			600.00	No	No	Y
94	Naphthalene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L		0.096						1900.00			1900.00	No	No	Y
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L		0.096						8.10			8.10	No	No	Y
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L		0.096						1.40			1.40	No	No	Y
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L		0.096						16.00			16.00	No	No	Y
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
100	Pyrene	ug/L		0.096						11000.00			11000.00	No	No	Y
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
102	Aldrin	ug/L			3.00					0.00			0.00			Y
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L		0.0024						0.01			0.01	No	No	Y
104	beta-BHC	ug/L		0.0038						0.05			0.05	No	No	Y
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L		0.0064	0.95					0.06			0.06	No	No	Y
106	delta-BHC	ug/L		No Criteria									No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y
107	Chlordane	ug/L			2.40	0.00				0.00			0.00			Y
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L			1.10	0.00				0.00			0.00			Y
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L								0.00			0.00			Y
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L								0.00			0.00			Y
111	Dieldrin	ug/L			0.24	0.06				0.00			0.00			Y
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.057	0.22	0.06				240.00			0.06	Yes	Yes	Y
113	beta-Endolsulfan	ug/L		0.0019	0.22	0.06				240.00			0.06	No	No	Y
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L		0.005						240.00			240.00	No	No	Y
115	Endrin	ug/L		0.0019	0.09	0.04				0.81			0.04	No	No	Y
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L		0.0019						0.81			0.81	No	No	Y
117	Heptachlor	ug/L			0.52	0.00				0.00			0.00			Y
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L			0.52	0.00				0.00			0.00			Y
119-125	PCBs sum (2)	ug/L				0.01				0.00			0.00			Y
126	Toxaphene	ug/L			0.73	0.00				0.00			0.00			Y

		REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)								HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS		
CTR#	Parameters	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	Organisms only		
										AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	Y	1.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		Yes	MEC>=C	5.9	2.76	16.28684
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	Y	0.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
73	Chrysene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	Y	0.25		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	Y	0.54		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
79	Diethyl Phthalate	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
86	Fluoranthene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
87	Fluorene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
88	Hexachlorobenzene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
91	Hexachloroethane	Y	0.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
93	Isophorone	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
94	Naphthalene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
95	Nitrobenzene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
99	Phenanthrene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
100	Pyrene	Y	0.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Y	0.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
102	Aldrin	Y	0.0015		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
103	alpha-BHC	Y	0.0025		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
104	beta-BHC	Y	0.004		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
105	gamma-BHC	Y	0.0029		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
106	delta-BHC	Y	0.0035		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
107	Chlordane	Y	0.08		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
108	4,4'-DDT	Y	0.0038		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	Y	0.0029		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
110	4,4'-DDD	Y	0.0038		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
111	Dieldrin	Y	0.002		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
112	alpha-Endosulfan	N		0.0093		B<=C, Step 7		Yes	MEC>=C	240	2.01	481.48540
113	beta-Endolsulfan	Y	0.0021		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	Y	0.003		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
115	Endrin	Y	0.002		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
116	Endrin Aldehyde	Y	0.002		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND			
117	Heptachlor	Y	0.003		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	Y	0.0025		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
119-125	PCBs sum (2)	Y	0.25		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			
126	Toxaphene	Y	0.25		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and			

CTR#	Parameters	AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS – Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan									LIMITS			Recommendation	Comment
		ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Title 22 (MCL) or Previous Limit		
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene													No Limit	
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene													No Limit	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene													No Limit	
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene													No Limit	
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene													No Limit	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane													No Limit	
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether													No Limit	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether													No Limit	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate						2.21		6.11		5.9	16	4.0	Limit Needed	Based on MCL
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether													No Limit	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate													No Limit	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene													No Limit	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether													No Limit	
73	Chrysene													No Limit	
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene													No Limit	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene													No Limit	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene													No Limit	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene													No Limit	
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine													No Limit	
79	Diethyl Phthalate													No Limit	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate													No Limit	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate													No Limit	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene													No Limit	
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene													No Limit	
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate													No Limit	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine													No Limit	
86	Fluoranthene													No Limit	
87	Fluorene													No Limit	
88	Hexachlorobenzene													No Limit	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene													No Limit	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene													No Limit	
91	Hexachloroethane													No Limit	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene													No Limit	
93	Isophorone													No Limit	
94	Naphthalene													No Limit	
95	Nitrobenzene													No Limit	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine													No Limit	
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine													No Limit	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine													No Limit	
99	Phenanthrene													No Limit	
100	Pyrene													No Limit	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene													No Limit	
102	Aldrin													No Limit	
103	alpha-BHC													No Limit	
104	beta-BHC													No Limit	
105	gamma-BHC													No Limit	
106	delta-BHC													No Limit	
107	Chlordane													No Limit	
108	4,4'-DDT													No Limit	
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)													No Limit	
110	4,4'-DDD													No Limit	
111	Dieldrin													No Limit	
112	alpha-Endosulfan	0.32	0.07	0.53	0.03	0.03	1.55	0.05	3.11	0.091989	0.046	0.092		Limit Needed	CTR-based WQBEL
113	beta-Endolsulfan													No Limit	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate													No Limit	
115	Endrin													No Limit	
116	Endrin Aldehyde													No Limit	
117	Heptachlor													No Limit	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide													No Limit	
119-125	PCBs sum (2)													No Limit	
126	Toxaphene													No Limit	

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