CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

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ORDER NUMBER R4-2019-XXXX, N.P.D.E.S. NUMBER CA0062162

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC. GARDENA GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION SYSTEM FACILITY

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Honeywell International Inc.
Facility Name	Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility
Facility Address	1733 West Artesia Boulevard
	Gardena, CA 90248
	Los Angeles County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Treated groundwater	33.872500° N	-118.307222° W	Dominguez Channel

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	**November 14, 2019**
This Order shall become effective on:	**January 1, 2020**
This Order shall expire on:	**December 31, 2024**
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 (N.P.D.E.S.) permit no later than:	**180 days prior to the Order expiration date**
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.E.P.A.) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region have classified this discharge as follows.	**Minor discharge**

I, Renee Purdy, 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 November 14, 2019.

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Renee Purdy, Executive Officer

TENTATIVE

CONTENTS

TABLES

ATTACHMENTS

TENTATIVE

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Honeywell International Inc. (Discharger), Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility (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 Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (C.W.A.) and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.E.P.A.) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370) and state regulations (including title 27, California Code of Regulations, section 22561 et seq.). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (N.P.D.E.S.) 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 I are also incorporated into this Order.

C. Notification of Interested Persons. 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.

D. 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 NUMBER R4-2014-0107 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 C.W.A. 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 shall be limited to a maximum of 0.02 million gallons per day (MGD) of treated groundwater via Discharge Point 001.

TENTATIVE

B. The discharge of wastewater at a location other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited and constitutes a violation of the Order. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.

C. 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 Dominguez Channel, or other waters of the United States or State, are prohibited.

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

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

F. 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 C.W.A. and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the federal C.W.A., and amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

G. 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.

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

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

J. 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.

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

L. 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 – Discharge Point 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

The Permittee shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, into the Dominguez Channel, with compliance measured at

TENTATIVE

Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E:

Table 4. Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.02 MGD and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = pounds/day			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous	
				Minimum	Maximum
Conventional Pollutants					
pH	standard units	--	--	6.5	8.5
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	mg/L	20	30	--	--
	pounds/day	3.3	5.0	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	--	--
	pounds/day	1.7	2.5	--	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	75	--	--
	pounds/day	8.3	13	--	--
Non-conventional Pollutants					
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	--	--
Temperature	°F	--	--	--	80[1]
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	--	--
E. coli	cfu/ 100 ml	[2]	[2]	--	--
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Pass	Pass or % Effect <50	--	--
Priority Pollutants					
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	5.6	16	--	--
	pounds/day	0.00093	0.0027	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[4]	µg/L	4.4	9.7	--	--
	pounds/day	0.00073	0.0016	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable, Dry Weather[3]	µg/L	5.1	11	--	--
	pounds/day	0.00085	0.0018	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[4]	µg/L	15	43	--	--
	pounds/day	0.0025	0.0071	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	8.2	--	--
	pounds/day	0.00068	0.0014	--	--

TENTATIVE

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.02 MGD and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = pounds/day			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous	
				Minimum	Maximum
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.3	13	--	--
	pounds/day	0.0010	0.0022	--	--
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	2.2	7.4	--	--
	pounds/day	0.00037	0.0012	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Dry Weather[3]	µg/L	65	216	--	--
	pounds/day	0.011	0.036	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[4]	µg/L	21	70	--	--
	pounds/day	0.0035	0.012	--	--
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	3.2	6.4	--	--
	pounds/day	0.00053	0.0011	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	8.9	18	--	--
	pounds/day	0.0015	0.0030	--	--
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	42	84	--	--
	pounds/day	0.0070	0.014	--	--
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	81	163	--	--
	pounds/day	0.014	0.027	--	--
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00021	0.00042	--	--
	pounds/day	3.5×10^{-8}	7.0×10^{-8}	--	--

1. Water temperature of the receiving water shall not be altered by more than 5 °F above the natural temperature. At no time shall the receiving water temperature be raised above 80 °F as a result of waste discharges.
2. The bacteria water quality objective for all waters where the salinity is equal to or less than 1 part per thousand (ppt) 95 percent or more of the time during the CALENDAR YEAR is: a six-week rolling GEOMETRIC MEAN of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) not to exceed 100 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated weekly, and a STATISTICAL THRESHOLD VALUE (STV) of 320 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a CALENDAR MONTH, calculated in a static manner. The effluent limitations for *E. coli* do not apply during high flow suspension periods.
3. Dry weather is assumed for any discharge that occurs when the flow is less than 63 cubic feet per second as measured at station S28 in the Dominguez Channel.
4. Wet weather is assumed for any discharge that occurs when the flow is equal to or greater than 63 cubic feet per second as measured at station S28 in the Dominguez Channel.

TENTATIVE

2. Interim Effluent Limitations—Not Applicable

B. Land Discharge Specifications—Not Applicable

C. Recycling Specifications—Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

1. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of the discharge. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of waste discharge. Natural conditions shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.
2. Water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5 ºF above the natural temperature. At no time shall the temperature be raised above 80 ºF as a result of waste discharges.
3. The six-week rolling geometric mean for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) shall not exceed 100 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated weekly; and the statistical threshold value (STV) of 320 cfu/100 mL for *E. coli* shall not be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner.
4. The dissolved oxygen content of all surface waters designated as WARM shall not be depressed below 5.0 mg/L as a result of waste discharges.

Further, the discharge shall not cause the following in the Dominguez Channel:

5. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
6. 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%.
7. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.
8. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances, or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
9. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities 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.
10. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
11. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
12. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.
14. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.

TENTATIVE

15. Damage, discolor, or formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities, or overloading of the design capacity.
16. Degradation of surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
17. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
18. Nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

B. Groundwater Limitations—Not Applicable

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. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of wastewater and 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 N.P.D.E.S. permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.
    b. 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 C.W.A. and amendments thereto.
    c. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
    d. 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.
    e. A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
    f. 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;

TENTATIVE

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.

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

h. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.

i. 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 30 days prior to taking effect and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.

j. Violation 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.

k. 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.E.P.A. registration number, if applicable.

l. 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, civil or 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.

m. 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.

TENTATIVE

Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

n. 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.

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 C.W.A., and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board may revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

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

c. This Order may be reopened and modified, 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 or revision of a TMDL for the Dominguez Channel or tributaries thereto.

e. 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.

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 also 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; or acquisition of newly-obtained information which would

have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

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

b. **Extraction and Treatment Workplan**

Prior to discharging under this Order, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Extraction and Treatment Workplan to explain the objective of the pump and treat system, the anticipated groundwater quality, the treatment components and the location of the treatment system. Since the SVE treatment is currently located in the building where the Groundwater Treatment System (GWTS) was located, modifications will be required in the event that the Discharger chooses to discharge under this Order. Executive Officer approval of the workplan is required before the Discharger may commence the discharge.

c. **Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment and Fish Tissue Monitoring for Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors.**

As defined in the amendment to the Basin Plan incorporating the *TMDL for Toxic Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Waters* (Resolution Number R11-008 or Harbor Toxics TMDL), the Discharger is a “responsible party” because it is an “Individual Industrial Permittee”. As such, the Discharger, either alone, or as part of a collaborating group, is responsible for monitoring water and sediment discharges. For Order Number R4-2014-0107 the Discharger met this requirement by participating in a collaborating group through the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG). Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger must submit to the Regional Water Board notification of whether the Discharger will continue to participate with a collaborating group through the SBCCOG to complete the regional monitoring required by the Harbor Toxics TMDL and included in section VI.C.2.b. of the Waste Discharge Requirements of this Order, start a new collaborative group, or if the Discharger will develop a site-specific plan. If continuing to participate in a collaborating group through the SBCCOG, the Discharger shall provide proof of its participation. If starting a new collaborative group, or if developing a site-specific plan, the Discharger shall submit the plan to the Regional Water Board. Regional Water Board staff will review the plan and provide an opportunity for public comment. After the receipt of the comments, the Executive Officer will request updates or approve the plan. The Discharger has six months after the approval to implement the

TENTATIVE

plan. The Discharger shall continue to participate in the SBCCOG until monitoring under the approved site-specific Monitoring Plan begins. The compliance monitoring program shall include water column, sediment, and fish tissue monitoring.

The Compliance Monitoring Program shall include the following components:

i. **Water Column Monitoring**

Water samples and total suspended solids samples shall be collected during two wet weather events and one dry weather event each year. The first large storm event of the season shall be included as one of the wet weather monitoring events. Water samples and total suspended solid samples shall be analyzed for a suite of compounds including, at a minimum, metals, including lead, zinc, and copper, DDT, PCBs, benzo[a]anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, phenanthrene and pyrene. Sampling shall be designed to collected sufficient volumes of suspended solids to allow for analysis of the pollutants in the bulk sediment.

In addition to TMDL constituents, general water chemistry (temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and electrical conductivity) and a flow measurement will be required at each sampling event. General chemistry measurements may be taken in the laboratory immediately following sample collection, if auto samplers are used for sample collection or if weather conditions are unsuitable for field measurements. In addition, toxicity shall be tested for in the freshwater portion of Dominguez Channel.

ii. **Sediment Monitoring**

A sediment monitoring program shall be developed consistent with the selected method for compliance and all samples shall be collected in accordance with SWAMP protocols.

(a) If compliance will be determined based on achieving sediment quality targets, sediment chemistry samples shall be collected every two years for analysis of general sediment quality constituents and the full chemical suite as specified in the Sediment Quality Objectives (SQO) Part 1. In addition, benthic community effects shall be assessed in the Dominguez Channel Estuary.

(b) If compliance will be determined based on the SQO compliance method, sediment chemistry samples shall also be collected every five years (in addition to, and in between, the sediment triad sampling events as described below), beginning after the first sediment triad event, to evaluate trends in general sediment quality constituents and listed constituents relative to sediment quality targets. Chemistry data without accompanying sediment triad data shall be used to assess sediment chemistry trends and shall not be used to determine compliance.

TENTATIVE

Sediment quality objective evaluation as detailed in the SQO Part 1 (sediment triad sampling) shall be performed every five years in coordination with the Biological Baseline and Bight regional monitoring programs, if possible. Sampling and analysis for the full chemical suite, two toxicity tests and four benthic indices as specified in SQO Part 1 shall be conducted and evaluated. If moderate toxicity as defined in the SQO Part 1 is observed, results shall be highlighted in annual reports and further analysis and evaluation to determine causes and remedies shall be required in accordance with the EO approved monitoring plan. Locations for sediment triad assessment and the methodology for combining results from sampling locations to determine sediment conditions shall be specified in the Monitoring Plan to be approved by the Executive Officer. The sampling design shall be in compliance with the SQO Part 1 Sediment Monitoring section (VII.E.).

iii. **Fish Tissue Monitoring**

Fish tissue samples shall be collected every two years from the Dominguez Channel Estuary and analyzed for chlordane, dieldrin, toxaphene, DDT, and PCBs. The target species in the Dominguez Channel Estuary shall be selected based on residency, local abundance and fish size at the time of field collection. Tissues analyzed shall be based on the most common preparation for the selected fish species.

iv. **Sampling and Analysis Plan**

The Sampling and Analysis Plan must be proposed based on methods or metrics described in the State Water Board Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality (Resolution 2008-0070 – SQO Part 1), and the U.S.E.P.A. or American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). The plan shall include a list of chemical analytes for the water column and sediment.

v. **Quality Assurance Project Plan**

The Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) shall describe the project objectives and organization, functional activities, and quality assurance/quality control protocols for the water and sediment monitoring. The QAPP shall include protocols for sample collection, standard analytical procedures, and laboratory certification. All samples shall be collected in accordance with Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) protocols.

The Dominguez Channel responsible parties are each individually responsible for conducting water, sediment and fish monitoring. However, they are encouraged to collaborate or coordinate their efforts to avoid duplication and reduce associated costs. Dischargers interested in coordinated monitoring shall submit a coordinated MRP that identifies monitoring to be implemented by the responsible parties. Under the coordinated monitoring option, the compliance point for the stormwater WLAs shall be storm drain outfalls or a point(s) in the receiving water that suitability represents the combined discharge of cooperating parties.

The details of the monitoring program, including sampling locations and all methods, shall be specified in the MRP to be approved by the Executive Officer.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention—Not Applicable

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

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

b. **Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan**: The Permittee shall consider the impacts of climate change as it affects the operation of the treatment facility due to flooding, wildfire, or other climate-related changes. The Permittee shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change related effects associated with the groundwater treatment facility operation, water quality and beneficial uses.

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

B. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

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

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median

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

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

D. 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:

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 subsections B and D 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 for the purpose of calculating mandatory minimum penalties; 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) for the purpose of calculating discretionary administrative civil liabilities. However, an alleged violation of the AMEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing mandatory minimum penalties. 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. If multiple samples are taken the Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For anyone 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 each day of the month for that parameter;

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 same calendar month. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later.

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

   When one or more sample results are reported as "Not-Detected (ND)" or "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" (see Reporting Requirement I.I of the MRP),

the median value of these four samples shall be used for compliance determination. If one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median shall be the lower of the two middle values.

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

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

F. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (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 one day only within the reporting period. For any one day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination will 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 an effluent violation, but compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to reporting violations.

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) 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.

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 approach, results in "Fail" and the "Percent Effect" is ≥ 50.

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—analyzed using the TST approach—results in "Fail". During a calendar month, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail".

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:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C1 \times C2 \times \ldots \times Cn)^{1/n}$$

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. section 136 (revised August 28, 2017), unless alternate methods have been approved by U.S.E.P.A. pursuant to part 136 or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S.E.P.A..

TENTATIVE

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.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)
BMPs are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including storm water. BMPs include structural and non-structural controls, and operation maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution-producing activities.

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.

TENTATIVE

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

EC25
EC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in 25 percent of the test organisms.

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 wasteload allocation (WLA) as used in U.S.E.P.A. 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.

Existing Discharger
Any discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an "increasing discharger" (i.e., any existing facility with treatment systems in place for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its permitted discharge after the effective date of this Order).

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 reported with 99 percent confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 136, Attachment B.

TENTATIVE

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.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)
PCBs as aroclors shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260. PCBs as congeners shall be individually quantified (or quantified as mixtures of isomers of a single congener in co-elutions as appropriate) using EPA Method 1688c. PCBs as congeners shall be analyzed using EPA Method 1688c for three years and an alternate method may be used if none of the PCB congeners are detected for three years using EPA Method 1688c. To facilitate interpretation of sediment/fish tissue data collected pursuant to the Harbor Toxics TMDL development, PCB congeners whose analytical characteristics resemble those of PCB-8, 18, 28, 37, 44, 49, 52, 66, 70, 74, 77, 81, 87, 99, 101, 105, 110, 114, 118, 119, 123, 126, 128, 138, 149, 151, 153, 156, 157, 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 177, 180, 183, 187, 189, 194, 195, 201, 206 and 209 shall be reported as a sum and individually quantified (or quantified as mixtures of isomers of a single congener in co-elutions as appropriate).

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.

TENTATIVE

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.

Significant Storm Event
A continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of storm for a minimum of three hours in a 12-hour period.

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 materials.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

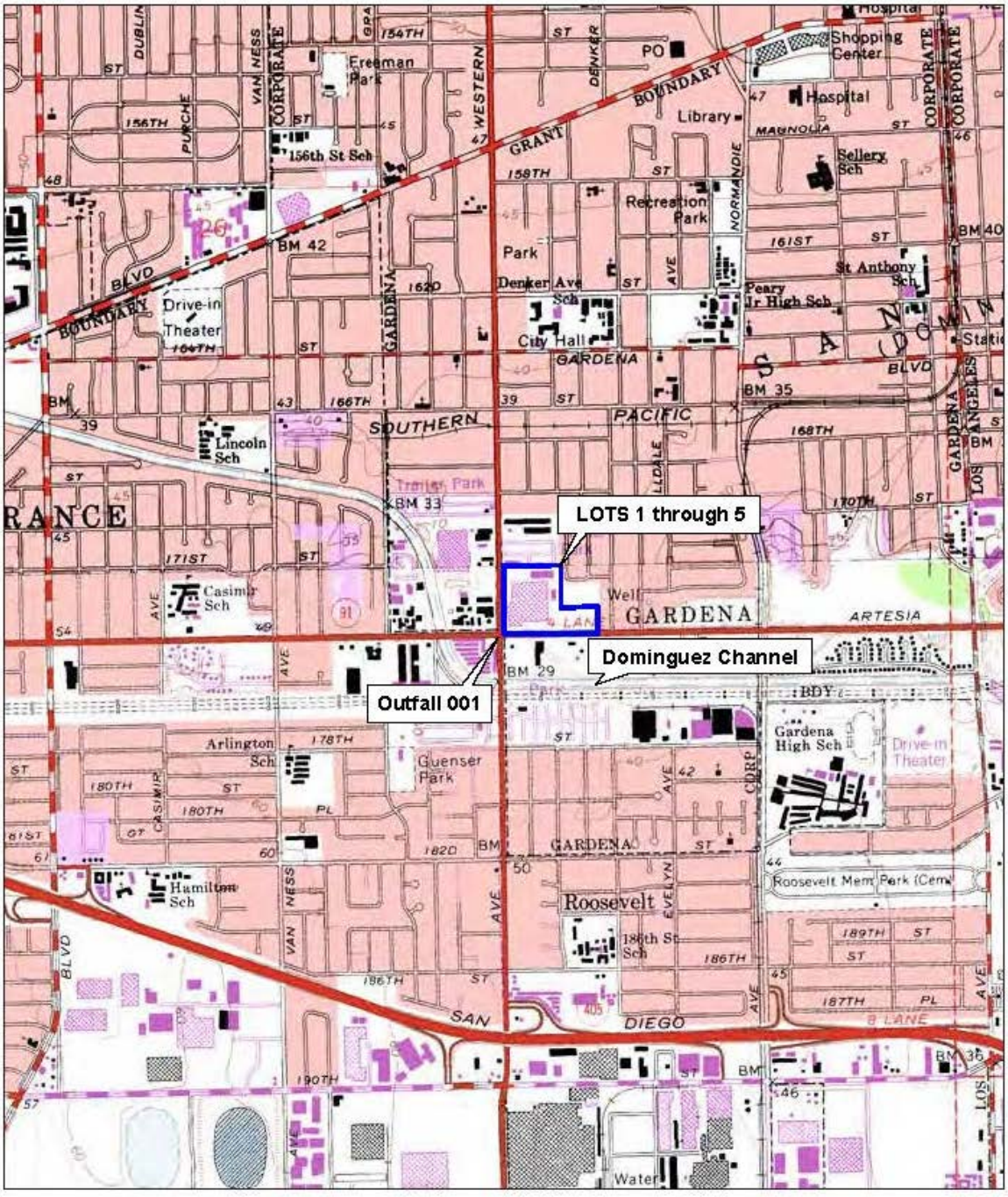
AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties*
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 °C
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
C.W.A.	Clean Water Act
CWC	Water Code
Discharger	Honeywell International Inc.
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
ERD	Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination
Facility	Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility
GPD	gallons per day
GWTS	Groundwater Treatment System
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC_{15}	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC_{25}	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC_{40}	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC_{50}	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
IWC	In-stream Waste Concentration
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program

TENTATIVE

ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
N.P.D.E.S.	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California*
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
Sediment Quality Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality*
SIP	State Implementation Policy (*Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*)
SMR	Self-Monitoring Reports
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
Thermal Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California*
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document (*Technical Support Document for Water*) *Quality-based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001,1991)
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TST	Test of Significant Toxicity
TU_c	Chronic Toxicity Unit
U.S.E.P.A.	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

TENTATIVE

ATTACHMENT B – FACILITY LOCATION MAP



North

0 500 1,000
Approximate scale in feet

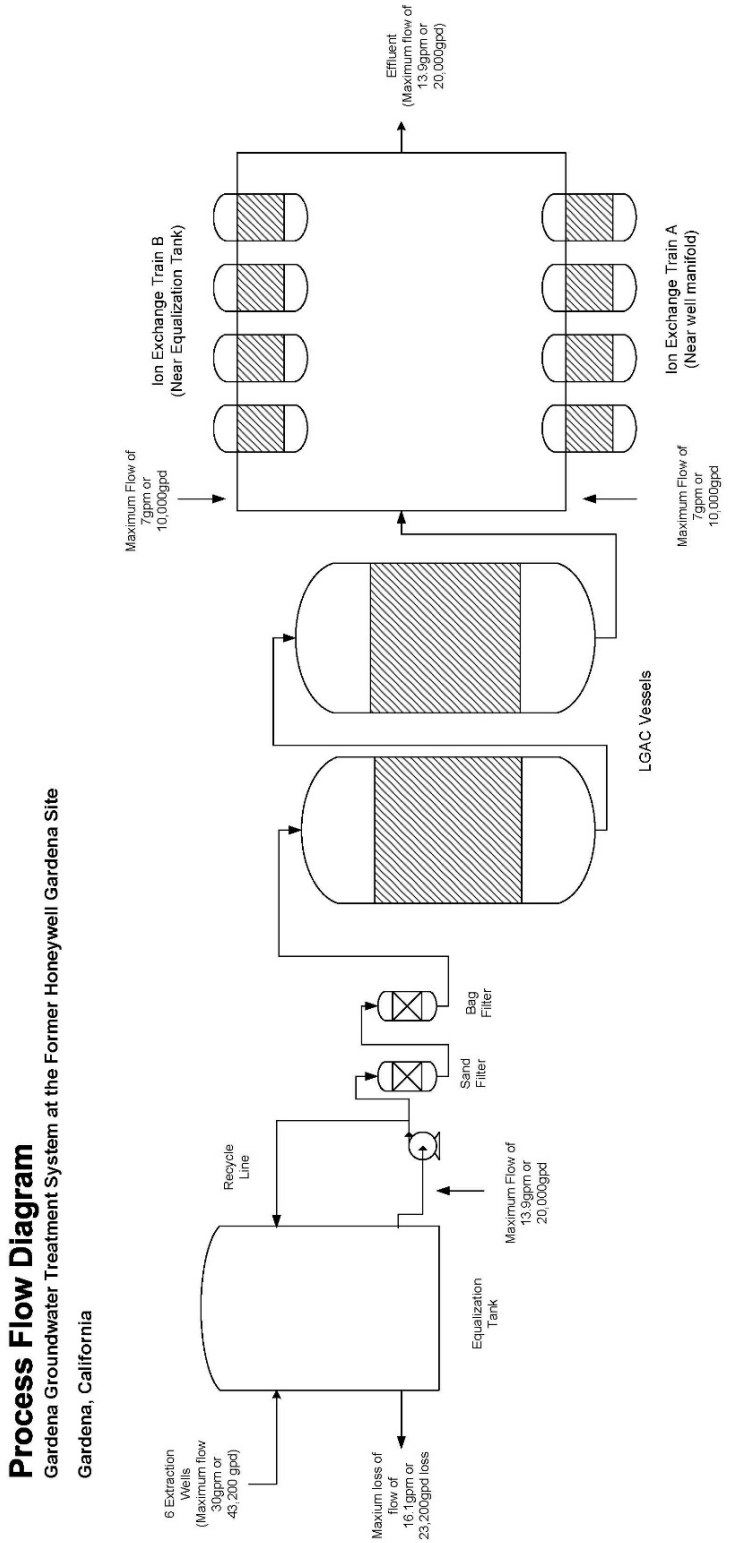
Gardena Marketplace
Lots 1-5
Site Vicinity Map
Honeywell Gardena

CH2MHILL

SC0465288.HW.60.60.61.04 gardena_vicinity_map_rev1.ai 6/13P

TENTATIVE

ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC FOR PREVIOUSLY INSTALLED TREATMENT SYSTEM



TENTATIVE

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 C.W.A. and the 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 C.W.A. 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.E.P.A., and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may

TENTATIVE

be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(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 C.W.A. 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).)

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));

TENTATIVE

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 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 C.W.A. 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. chapter 1, subchapter 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

TENTATIVE

or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

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

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. 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));
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.E.P.A. within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S.E.P.A. may request to determine whether cause exists for

TENTATIVE

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.E.P.A. 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.E.P.A. 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.E.P.A. 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));

   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. All permit applications shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(2).)

TENTATIVE

5. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S.E.P.A.). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).).

6. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S.E.P.A. 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));

   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).)

7. 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).)

8. 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).)

9. 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

TENTATIVE

Reporting) and 40 C.F.R. part 127 (N.P.D.E.S. 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, subchapter 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).)
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 overflow, sanitary sewer overflow, or bypass event), 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.

TENTATIVE

2. As of December 21, 2020, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and 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).)

3. 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).)

4. 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

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

   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 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.E.P.A., 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 N.P.D.E.S. 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.E.P.A. will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by N.P.D.E.S. data group [see 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(c)]. U.S.E.P.A. 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.

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

TENTATIVE

person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the C.W.A., shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [section 122.41(a)(2)] [Water Code sections 13385 and 13387].

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

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

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

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 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));

   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));

TENTATIVE

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).)

TENTATIVE

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP NUMBER 7015)

CONTENTS

TABLES

TENTATIVE

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP NUMBER 7015)

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act (C.W.A.) 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 N.P.D.E.S. 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. An effluent sampling station shall be established for the point of discharge (Discharge Point 001 located at Latitude 33.872500º N, Longitude -118.307222º W) and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

B. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any 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 August 28, 2017); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

E. Laboratory Certification. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, 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 analysis performed for which no procedure is specified in the U.S.E.P.A. 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, Division of Drinking Water, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program 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

TENTATIVE

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

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

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

Current MLs (Attachment G) 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 40 C.F.R. parts 122 and 136; *Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting*. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

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 40 C.F.R. parts 122 and 136; *Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting*. 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 MDLs.

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment G 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 G;

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 part 136 (revised August 28, 2017);

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

4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment G, 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.E.P.A.-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.

L. Field analyses with short sample holding time such as pH, total chlorine residual, 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 date 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 to ensure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

O. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study and submitted annually to the State Water Board at the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Quality Assurance Program Officer
Office of Information Management and Analysis
1001 I Street, Sacramento CA 95814

P. 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

TENTATIVE

results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.

Q. 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 (latitude and longitude information in Table E-1 is approximate for administrative purposes):

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
001	EFF-001	The effluent sampling station shall be located where representative samples of Discharge Point Number 001 can be obtained. (Latitude 33.872500º N, Longitude -118.307222º W)
--	RSW-001	A receiving water sampling station shall be established outside the influence of the effluent discharge location, at least 50 feet upstream of the discharge of the storm drain into the Dominguez Channel.
--	RSW-002	A sampling station shall be established at the nearest accessible location downstream of the discharge of the storm drain into the Dominguez Channel.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS: MONITORING LOCATION EFF-001

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

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency[1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD[2]	Recorder[3]	Continuously	--
Conventional Pollutants				
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Quarter	[5]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 deg. C) (BOD)[6]	mg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
Oil and Grease[6]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[5]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[6]	mg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
Non-conventional Pollutants				
Chronic Toxicity	% Survival	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Year	[5,7]
Ammonia, Total (as N)[6]	mg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
E. coli	cfu/100 ml	Grab	1/Year	[5]
Settleable Solids	mg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Quarter	[5]
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as Gasoline (C_4-C_{12})[6]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	EPA Method 503.1 or 8015B
TPH as Diesel (C_{13}-C_{22})[6]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270
TPH as Waste Oil (C_{23+})[6]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270
Turbidity	NTU	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
Xylenes	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[5]
Priority Pollutants				
Chromium, Hexavalent[6]	µg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
Copper, Total Recoverable[6]	µg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
Lead, Total Recoverable[6]	µg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]

TENTATIVE

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency[1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Selenium, Total Recoverable[6]	µg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
Thallium, Total Recoverable[6]	µg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
Zinc, Total Recoverable[6]	µg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
Cyanide, Total (As CN)[6]	µg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Quarter	[5]
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[5]
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[5]
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[5]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[5]
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[5]
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[5]
Remaining Priority Pollutants[8]	µg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Year[9]	[5]
TCDD Equivalents[10]	µg/L	Grab or Composite[4]	1/Permit Term	[5]

[1] During periods of extended or frequent discharge, no more than one sample per week is required. 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 that no discharge to surface water occurred during the reporting period.

[2] MGD= million gallons per day.

[3] Flow shall be reported in MGD, based on records of operating time of pumps.

[4] Per 40 C.F.R. section 122.21(g)(7)(ii), and for these parameters, the Discharger has the options to either:

a) collect a grab sample within 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 corresponding quarterly report; or

b) collect a flow-weighted composite sample for the entire duration of the discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge. The flow-weight composite sample may be taken with a continuous sampler or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots taken in each hour of the discharge for the entire discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge, with each aliquot being separated by a minimum period of fifteen minutes.

TENTATIVE

However, grab samples **must** be collected for the analyses of the following parameters: pH, temperature, oil and grease, bacteria (*E. coli*), and volatile and semi-volatile organics.

[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 Appendix 4 of the SIP, provided as Attachment G in this Order. 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 a sufficiently sensitive method from the listed methods and corresponding ML necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable effluent limitations.

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

$$M = 8.34 \times Ce \times Q$$

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

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

[8] Priority Pollutants as defined by the CTR and included as Attachment H.

[9] Annual samples shall be collected during the first hour of the first discharge event of the year. TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (ML), and 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 minimum levels to zero. U.S.E.P.A. method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents)} = \Sigma(C_x \times TEF_x)$$

where: C_X = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
TEF_X = TEF for congener x

Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Congeners	Minimum Level (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

TENTATIVE

Congeners	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
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

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 at Discharge Point 001 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. Sufficient sample volume shall also be collected for subsequent TIE studies, if necessary, at each sampling event. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation**.**

3. Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods

   If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples, at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge, in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR section 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 monthly for a period of three months. Once each month, the Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample to initiate and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate,

TENTATIVE

and the alga species previously referenced. If the result of all three species is "Pass", then 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. If only one species fails, then that species shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle. Likewise, if two or more species result in "Fail", then the species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during the suite of species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle, until such time as a rescreening is required.

Rescreening is required every three 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 suite of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive or if there is ambiguity, then the Discharger may proceed with suites of screening tests for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

During the calendar month, toxicity tests used to determine the most sensitive test species shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL.

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 a 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*, *Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge IWC response ≤ (0.75 x Mean control response). 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)) x 100%.

b. 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.

c. Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be 1-µm-filtered uncontaminated natural seawater, hypersaline brine prepared using uncontaminated natural seawater, or 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.

TENTATIVE

d. 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.

e. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported according to EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in *Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing* (40 C.F.R. part 136) (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000).

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. Accelerated Monitoring Schedule for Maximum Daily Single Result: "Fail"

The Maximum Daily single result shall be used to determine if accelerated testing needs to be conducted.

Once the Discharger becomes aware of this result, the Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring schedule within five calendar days of the receipt of the result. However, if the sample is contracted out to a commercial laboratory, the Discharger shall ensure that the first of five accelerated monitoring tests is initiated within seven calendar days of the Discharger becoming aware of the result. The accelerated monitoring schedule shall consist of a five concentration dilution series which includes the control with five dilutions, one of which must be the IWC, conducted at approximately two-week intervals, over an eight-week period; in preparation for the TRE process and associated reporting. If each of the accelerated toxicity tests results in "Pass," the Discharger shall return to routine monitoring for the next monitoring period. If one of the accelerated toxicity tests results in "Fail," the Discharger shall immediately implement the TRE Process conditions set forth below. During accelerated monitoring schedules, only TST results ("Pass" or "Fail") for chronic toxicity tests shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL.

B. Preparation of an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation TRE work plan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use the *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989), or the most current version, as guidance. This work plan shall describe the steps that the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At a minimum, the TRE Work Plan must describe the steps that the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At a minimum the work plan shall include:

TENTATIVE

1. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
2. A description of the Facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and,
3. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

C. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

1. **Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Work Plan.** The Discharger shall immediately initiate a TRE and, within 15 days, submit to the Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:
   a. Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity.
   b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
   c. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
2. **TIE Implementation.** The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, U.S.E.P.A. 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.
3. 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.
4. The Discharger shall continue to conduct routine effluent monitoring for compliance determination purposes while the TIE and/or TRE is taking place. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE has begun.

TENTATIVE

5. The Regional Water Board and U.S.E.P.A. recognize 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.

D. 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:

1. The toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent (%) Effect" at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge.
2. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
3. TRE/TIE results. The Regional Water Board Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.
4. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results for each toxicity test.
5. Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity related information, upon request by Regional Water Board staff.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Surface Water Monitoring (Monitoring Location RSW-001)

Receiving water monitoring shall be required only in years in which a discharge occurs. The Discharger shall monitor the Dominguez Channel at Monitoring Location RSW-001 as follows:

Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements at Monitoring Location RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]
Salinity	ppt	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]
E. coli	cfu/100 ml	Grab	1/Year	[5]
Priority Pollutants[3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]
TCDD Equivalents[4]	µg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term	[2]

TENTATIVE

[1] Monitoring is only required during years in which a discharge occurs. Receiving water pH, hardness and temperature must be analyzed concurrent with effluent priority pollutant monitoring.

[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 Appendix 4 of the SIP and included as Attachment G in this Order. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

[3] Priority Pollutants as defined by the CTR and included as Attachment H.

[4] TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (ML), and 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 minimum levels to zero. U.S.E.P.A. method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents)} = \Sigma(C_x \times TEF_x)$$

where: C_X = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

TEF_X = TEF for congener x

Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Congeners	Minimum Level (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

TENTATIVE

B. Surface Water Monitoring (Monitoring Location RSW-002)

Receiving water monitoring shall be required only in years in which a discharge occurs. The Discharger shall monitor the Dominguez Channel at Monitoring Location RSW-002 as follows:

Table E-4. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements at Monitoring Location RSW-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]
Salinity	ppt	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year[1]	[2]

[1] Monitoring is only required during years in which a discharge occurs. Receiving water pH and temperature must be analyzed concurrent with effluent priority pollutant monitoring.
[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 Appendix 4 of the SIP and included as Attachment G in this Order. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Visual Monitoring

1. A visual observation station shall be established in the vicinity of the discharge point to the receiving water, Dominguez Channel.
2. General observations of the receiving water shall be made at the discharge point when discharges occur. All receiving water observations shall be reported in the annual monitoring report. Observations shall be descriptive where applicable, such that colors, approximate amounts, or types of materials are apparent. The following observations shall be made:
   a. Time, and date of monitoring
   b. Weather conditions
   c. Color of water
   d. Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable materials
   e. Extent of visual turbidity or color patches
   f. Direction of flow
   g. Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water
   h. Presence and activity of California Least Tern and California Brown Pelican.

TENTATIVE

B. Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment and Fish Tissue Monitoring for Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters

This provision implements the Compliance Monitoring Program as required in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. The Compliance Monitoring Program includes water column monitoring, sediment monitoring and fish tissue monitoring at monitoring stations in the Dominguez Channel. The Discharger may continue participation in a collaboration group, start a new collaboration group, or develop a site-specific plan to comply with this requirement. Details on these requirements are provided in Section VI.C.2.c of this Order.

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 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/Permit.
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 (WDRs). This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with WDRs, 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 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.E.P.A.-approved test

TENTATIVE

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/Quarter	December 1, 2019	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 15 August 15 November 15 February 15
1/Year	December 1, 2019	January 1 through December 31	February 15

TENTATIVE

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:

   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, Section VII of this Order 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 ML.

6. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an average monthly limitation (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: 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.

   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. **SMRs.** The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

   a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

   b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the waste discharge requirements; 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.E.P.A. 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 to the Regional Water Board an updated Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan. See section V.B of this Monitoring and Reporting Program for an overview of TRE requirements.

2. Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger must submit to the Regional Water Board notification of whether the Discharger will continue to participate with the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG) to complete the regional monitoring required by the Harbor Toxics TMDL and included in section VI.C.2.b. of the Waste Discharge Requirements of this Order, start a new collaborative group, or if the Discharger will develop a site-specific plan. If continuing to participate in the SBCCOG, the Discharger shall provide proof of its participation. If starting a new collaborative group, or if developing a site-specific plan, the Discharger shall submit the plan to the Regional Water Board. Regional Water Board staff will review the plan and provide an opportunity for public comment. After the receipt of the comments, the Executive Officer will request updates or approve the plan. The Discharger has six months after the approval to implement the plan. The Discharger shall continue to participate in the SBCCOG until monitoring under the approved site-specific Monitoring Plan begins.

3. According to the Harbor Toxics TMDL, the Discharger shall submit an annual monitoring/implementation report to the Regional Water Board. The report shall describe the measures implemented and the progress achieved toward meeting the assigned WLAs and compliance with the regional monitoring program in accordance with the Harbor Toxics TMDL, as specified in section VI.C.2.b of the Order. The annual report shall be received by the Regional Water Board by the specified date in the proposed Monitoring Plan and QAPP.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

CONTENTS

TENTATIVE

TABLES

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section II.B of this Order, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board (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.

TENTATIVE

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	4B191263001
Discharger	Honeywell International Inc.
Name of Facility	Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility
Facility Address	1733 West Artesia Boulevard
	Gardena, CA 90248
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Benny Dehghi, Remediation Director (310) 512-2296
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Benny Dehghi, Remediation Director (310) 512-2296
Mailing Address	2525 West 190th Street MS 23/35-1-A Torrance, CA 90504
Billing Address	Same as Mailing Address
Type of Facility	Groundwater Remediation
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	Category 3
Complexity	Category B
Pretreatment Program	Not Applicable
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	0.02 million gallons per day (MGD)
Facility Design Flow	0.02 million gallons per day (MGD)
Watershed	Dominguez Channel
Receiving Water	Dominguez Channel
Receiving Water Type	Inland Surface Water

A. Honeywell International Inc. (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility (hereinafter 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 treated groundwater to the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States and of the State; and was previously regulated by Order Number R4-2014-0107, which was adopted by the Regional Water Board on June 12, 2014 and expired on July 31, 2019. Order Number R4-2014-0107 was administratively continued until the effective date of this Order. Attachment B provides a Facility location map. Attachment C provides a flow schematic for the Facility.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and N.P.D.E.S. permit to the Regional Water Board on April 8, 2019. The application was deemed complete on May 8, 2019. A site visit was conducted on June 19, 2019 to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and requirements for waste discharge.

D. Federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.46 limit the duration of N.P.D.E.S. 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 40 C.F.R. section 122.6 and 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 N.P.D.E.S. requirements for continuation of expired permits.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Honeywell International Inc. (Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility (Facility) located at 1733 West Artesia Boulevard in Gardena, California. As explained below, a groundwater treatment system (GWTS) was previously installed at the Facility, and the Facility was permitted to discharge up to 0.02 million gallons per day (MGD) of treated groundwater to the Dominguez Channel. The GWTS was taken out of service on October 24, 2013. The last discharge occurred on October 11, 2013. The purpose of this Order is to regulate potential discharges from the Facility should the Discharger reinstall the GWTS equipment and resume the discharge of treated groundwater to the Dominguez Channel. This Order requires the Discharger to submit to the Regional Water Board for Executive Officer approval an "Extraction and Treatment Workplan" prior to resuming discharge.

The Discharger formerly operated a manufacturing facility for furnace gas control valves at the site (then identified as 17300 South Western Avenue). The Facility stored gasoline, diesel fuel and several solvents in underground storage tanks. In 1989, a leak detection program initiated at the site detected soil and groundwater contamination which originated from leaking underground storage tanks and spills. The contaminants detected included trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE). In 1990, the Discharger removed all underground storage tanks and associated piping and installed the GWTS in a dedicated treatment system building on site.

The site has been redeveloped for commercial and residential uses, including a shopping plaza. The treatment system building is located on the north side of the shopping plaza. Soil vapor barriers have been installed at select locations around the site. Air monitoring is conducted at both commercial and residential areas.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

When the GWTS was operational, six extraction wells pumped contaminated groundwater via subsurface pipes to a 1,500-gallon equalization tank. From the equalization tank, groundwater flowed through a sand filter followed by a cartridge filter to remove solids. The filtered water then passed through two liquid granular activated carbon (LGAC) vessels in series to treat for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including TCE and PCE. After the LGAC vessels, the groundwater was split into two parallel trains. Each train included two anion exchange vessels followed by two cation exchange vessels to treat for metals. Treated groundwater from the extraction wells was then pumped via underground pipe to a storm drain located on Artesia Boulevard that flows to the Dominguez Channel.

In 2013, the Discharger installed an Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination (ERD) system to replace the GWTS. The ERD works by injecting a highly biodegradable, soluble and colloidal organic carbon into the aquifer to form a biobarrier that prevents the migration of contaminated groundwater. The ERD system includes 30 injection wells and four monitoring wells located along Artesia Boulevard. On October 24, 2013, the GWTS was taken out of service and testing of the ERD began. The Regional Water Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements for the ERD system on February 6, 2014 (Order Number R4-2014-0021). On September 11, 2014, the Regional Water Board adopted the General Waste Discharge Requirements for In-Situ Groundwater Remediation and Groundwater Re-Injection (General WDRs, Order Number R4-2014-0187). Based on the observations and success of the downgradient ERD biobarrier reported by the Discharger, the Regional Water Board enrolled the Discharger under the General WDRs with an MRP Number CI-10438 on March 6, 2019. The Regional Water Board subsequently terminated Order Number R4-2014-0021 on July 11, 2019.

In 2016, the Discharger removed the GWTS equipment from the treatment system building and placed it in storage at another one of its facilities in El Segundo, California. The extraction wells and piping for the GWTS remain intact. The Discharger then installed a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system in the treatment system building to remove TCE and PCE from contaminated soil. The Discharger plans to install eight additional SVE wells in 2019. The Discharger has also installed injection wells for in-situ treatment of contaminated groundwater and plans to install nine more injection wells in 2019.

There are approximately 30 groundwater monitoring wells around the site. These wells are monitored to determine the effectiveness of the ERD, SVE and in-situ treatment in addressing TCE and PCE contamination. Should monitoring results demonstrate that the current treatment plan is not effective in preventing the contamination plume from migrating off-site, then the GWTS will be reinstalled and placed back into service.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Honeywell discharges up to 0.020 million gallons per day of treated groundwater at Discharge Point Number 001 (Latitude 33.872500º N, Longitude -118.307222º W). The effluent drains unmixed through an underground conduit for approximately 800 feet in a southwest direction across the shopping plaza property to the corner of Artesia Boulevard and Western Avenue where it enters an underground storm drain on Western Avenue. The storm drain continues approximately 650 feet south on Western Avenue until it discharges into the Dominguez Channel on the east side of Western Avenue, approximately one mile upstream of the Dominguez Channel Estuary. The Dominguez Channel is a water of the United States.

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

No discharges from the GWTS have occurred since October 11, 2013. Following are the final effluent limitations contained in Order Number R4-2014-0107 for discharges from Discharge Point 001:

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations

Pollutant	Unit	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Conventional Pollutants					
Biochemical Oxygen Demand $(BOD)_5$ @ 20°C	mg/L	20	30	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	3.3	5.0	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	1.7	2.5	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	6.5	8.5
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	75	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	8.3	13	--	--
Non-Conventional Pollutants					
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	--	--
Temperature	ºF	--	--	--	86
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	--	--
Chronic Toxicity, Wet Weather[5]	Pass or Fail and % Effect for TST approach	Pass[2,3]	Pass or % Effect <50[2]	--	--
Priority Pollutants					
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	5.6	16	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.00093	0.0027	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable, Dry Weather[4]	µg/L	2.9	5.8	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.0005	0.001	--	--

TENTATIVE

Pollutant	Unit	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Copper, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[5]	µg/L	4.4	9.7	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.00073	0.0016	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable, Dry Weather[4]	µg/L	5.1	11	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.00085	0.0018	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[5]	µg/L	15	42.7	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.0025	0.0071	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	8.2	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.00068	0.0014	--	--
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.3	13	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.0010	0.0022	--	--
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	2.2	7.4	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.00037	0.0012	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Dry Weather[4]	µg/L	65	216	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.011	0.036	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[5]	µg/L	21	70	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.0035	0.012	--	--
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	3.2	6.4	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.00053	0.0011	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	8.9	18	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.0015	0.0030	--	--
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	42	84	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.0070	0.014	--	--
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	81	163	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	0.014	0.027	--	--
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00021	0.00042	--	--
	pounds/day[1]	3.5×10^{-8}	7.0×10^{-8}	--	--

TENTATIVE

[1] The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.02 MGD and is calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = pounds/day.

[2] Report "Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL). Report "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). During a calendar month, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required for routine monitoring when one toxicity test results in "Fail". This limit applies for wet weather discharges only.

[3] This is a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation.

[4] Dry weather is assumed for any discharge that occurs when the flow is less than 63 cubic feet per second as measured at station S28 in the Dominguez Channel.

[5] Wet weather is assumed for any discharge that occurs when the flow is equal to or greater than 63 cubic feet per second as measured at station S28 in the Dominguez Channel.

D. Compliance Summary

The Facility has not discharged since October 11, 2013. As a result, there were no violations of numeric effluent limitations during the term of Order Number R4-2014-0107.

E. Planned Changes

The Discharger plans to install nine additional injection wells for in-situ treatment of contaminated groundwater in 2019. The Discharger also plans to install eight additional soil vapor extraction wells in 2019.

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 Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (C.W.A.) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S.E.P.A. and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an N.P.D.E.S. permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 of the Order subject to the WDRs in this Order.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an N.P.D.E.S. permit is exempt from CEQA. See also *County of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, 1007.

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

1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan assigns beneficial uses to the receiving water, the Dominguez Channel. The applicable beneficial uses are as follows:

TENTATIVE

Table F-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Dominguez Channel (Estuary to 135th St.)	Existing: Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); preservation of rare and endangered species (RARE). Potential: Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN)[1]; water contract recreation (REC-1)[2], warm freshwater habitat (WARM), and wildlife habitat (WILD).

[1.] The Basin Plan lists the MUN beneficial use as "P*". Asterisked MUN designations are designated under SB 88-63 and RB 89-03. Some designations may be considered for exemption at a later date.
[2.] Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

2. **High Flow Suspension.** On July 10, 2003, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution Number 2003-010 (High Flow Suspension) to suspend recreational beneficial uses in engineered channels during unsafe weather conditions. The High Flow Suspension became effective on November 2, 2004. The High Flow Suspension applies to water contact recreational activities associated with the swimmable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use, non-contact water recreation involving incidental water contact regulated under the REC-2 use, and the associated bacteriological objectives set to protect those activities. Water quality objectives set to protect (1) other recreational uses associated with the fishable goal as expressed in the federal C.W.A. section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use and (2) other REC-2 uses (e.g., uses involving the aesthetic aspects of water) shall remain in effect at all times for water bodies to which the High Flow Suspension applies. The High Flow Suspension shall apply on days with rainfall greater than or equal to ½ inch and the 24 hours following the end of the ½-inch or greater rain event, as measured at the nearest local rain gauge, using local Doppler radar, or using widely accepted rainfall estimation methods. The High Flow Suspension only applies to engineered channels, defined as inland, flowing surface water bodies with a box, V-shaped or trapezoidal configuration that have been lined on the sides and/or bottom with concrete. Dominguez Channel has been identified by the Regional Water Board as a water body to which the High Flow Suspension applies.

3. **Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries in California – Part 3 Bacteria Provisions (Bacteria Provisions).** On August 7, 2018, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution Number 2018-0038, "*Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California—Bacteria Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy and an Amendment to the Water Quality*

TENTATIVE

Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California" (Bacteria Provisions). The Bacteria Provisions: (1) establish a beneficial use definition of limited water contact recreation (LREC-1); (2) establish new statewide numeric water quality objectives for bacteria to protect primary contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial use; (3) include implementation elements; and (4) create a water quality standards variance framework under provisions established by the U.S.E.P.A.. The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the regulatory action on February 4, 2019. On March 22, 2019 U.S.E.P.A. approved the Bacteria Provisions and they became effective. This Order implements the applicable numeric water quality objectives for bacteria included in the Bacteria Provisions.

4. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S.E.P.A. 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.E.P.A. adopted the CTR, which is codified in 40 C.F.R. section 131.38. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants applicable to all surface waters in California.

5. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S.E.P.A. 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.E.P.A. 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.

6. **Antidegradation Policy.** C.W.A. section 303 and 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 require that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal law and 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 C.W.A. and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in N.P.D.E.S. permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent

TENTATIVE

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 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, including protecting rare, threatened, or endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable federal and state Endangered Species Act.

9. **Trash Provisions.** 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 Provisions) through Resolution Number 2015-0019, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on December 2, 2015 and became effective upon U.S.E.P.A. approval on January 12, 2016. The Trash Provisions established a narrative water quality objective and a prohibition on the discharge of trash, to be implemented through permits issued pursuant to C.W.A. section 402(p), waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements.

   The Trash Provisions 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 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Provisions. There are currently no Trash TMDLs for the Dominguez Channel (Estuary to 135th St.), therefore the discharges described in this Order are subject to the Trash Provisions. This Order incorporates the requirements of the Trash Provisions through the prohibition of trash discharges to the discharge points.

10. **Mercury Provisions.**

    The State Water Board adopted *"Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California- Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions"* (Mercury Provisions) through Resolution 2017-0027, which was approved by OAL on June 28, 2017 and became effective upon U.S.E.P.A. approval on July 14, 2017. The Mercury Provisions are implemented through N.P.D.E.S. permits issued pursuant to C.W.A. section 402, waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements. The Provisions included specific implementation provisions for individual non-storm water N.P.D.E.S. permits for municipal and industrial dischargers; storm water discharges regulated by Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits and the N.P.D.E.S. General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (CAS000001 or Industrial General Permit); as well as storm water from mine site remediation sites; dredging activities; wetland projects and nonpoint source discharges. This Order implements the requirements in the Mercury Provisions for individual non-storm water N.P.D.E.S. permits.

TENTATIVE

D. Impaired Water Bodies on the C.W.A. section 303(d) List

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

The U.S.E.P.A. approved the California 2014-2016 C.W.A. section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters (2014-16 303(d) List) on April 6, 2018. 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 2014-16 303(d) List and have been scheduled for TMDL.

The Facility discharges into the Dominguez Channel. The 2014-16 303(d) List classifies the Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave.) as impaired. The pollutants/stressors of concern for this waterbody include copper, indicator bacteria, lead, toxicity and zinc.

One TMDL has been developed that address some of the stressors listed for the Dominguez Channel. Following is a summary of this TMDL:

1. **Harbor Toxics TMDL.** The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution Number R11-008 on May 5, 2011, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate the *TMDL for Toxic Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Waters* (Harbor Toxics TMDL). The Harbor Toxics TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on February 7, 2012, the OAL on March 21, 2012, and the U.S.E.P.A. on March 23, 2012. The TMDL became effective on March 23, 2012. The Harbor Toxics TMDL contains requirements applicable to this discharge.

   For the freshwater portion of the Dominguez Channel, the Harbor Toxics TMDL includes:

   a. Water column final freshwater concentration-based WLAs (wet-weather only) for metals.

   b. Water column final freshwater concentration-based WLAs (wet-weather only) for toxicity.

   c. Provisions for monitoring discharges and/or receiving waters during the TMDL's 20-year implementation schedule to determine attainment with waste load and load allocations as appropriate.

2. **Implementation of the Harbor Toxics TMDL**

   The provisions included here are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs established in the Harbor Toxics TMDL that are applicable to the discharge from this Facility.

   a. **Water Column WLAs**. This Order includes water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) (in µg/L, total metal) based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL freshwater column final concentration-based WLAs (in µg/L based on

TENTATIVE

hardness = 50 mg/L) of 9.7 for copper, 42.7 for lead, and 69.7 for zinc (Attachment A to Resolution Number R11-008, p. 12). Because these are wet weather effluent limitations, compliance monitoring shall be conducted during wet weather conditions as defined by this Order.

This Order includes WQBELs for toxicity based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL freshwater column final allocation of 1 TU_c, or its equivalent based on any Statewide Toxicity Policy (Attachment A to Resolution Number R11-008, p. 11). The final TMDL WLA is applicable to the discharge from this facility and equivalent final effluent limits, expressed in units used by the Test of Significant Toxicity (U.S.E.P.A., 2010, Diamond et al., 2013) are established in this Order. Because this is a wet weather effluent limitation, compliance monitoring shall be conducted during wet weather conditions as defined by this Order.

b. **Water Column, Sediment, and Fish Tissue Monitoring for the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters**. As defined in the amendment to the Basin Plan incorporating the *TMDL for Toxic Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Waters* (Resolution Number R11-008 or Harbor Toxics TMDL), the Discharger is a "responsible party" because it is an "Individual Industrial Permittee". As such, the Discharger, either alone, or as part of a collaborating group, is responsible for monitoring water and sediment discharges. For Order Number R4-2014-0107 the Discharger met this requirement as part of a collaborating group through the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG). Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger must submit to the Regional Water Board notification of whether the Discharger will continue to participate with a collaborating group through the SBCCOG to complete the regional monitoring required by the Harbor Toxics TMDL and included in section VI.C.2.b. of the Waste Discharge Requirements of this Order, start a new collaborative group, or if the Discharger will develop a site-specific plan. If continuing to participate in a collaborating group through the SBCCOG, the Discharger shall provide proof of its participation. If starting a new collaborative group, or if developing a site-specific plan, the Discharger shall submit the plan to the Regional Water Board. Regional Water Board staff will review the plan and provide an opportunity for public comment. After the receipt of the comments, the Executive Officer will request updates or approve the plan. The Discharger has six months after the approval to implement the plan. The Discharger shall continue to participate with the collaborating group through the SBCCOG until monitoring under the approved site-specific Monitoring Plan begins. The compliance monitoring program shall include water column, sediment, and fish tissue monitoring. Details on these requirements are provided in Section VI.C.2.b of this Order.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. On March 7, 2017, the State Water Board adopted a resolution in recognition of the challenges posed by climate change that requires a proactive approach to climate change in all State Water Board actions,

including drinking water regulation, water quality protection, and financial assistance (Resolution No. 2017-0012). The resolution lays the foundation for a response to climate change that is integrated into all State Water Board actions, by giving direction to the State Water Board divisions and encouraging coordination with the Regional Water Boards. In response to the State Water Board's Resolution (No. 2017-0012), the Los Angeles Water Board adopted "A Resolution to Prioritize Actions to Adapt to and Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change on the Los Angeles Region's Water Resources and Associated Beneficial Uses" (Resolution No. R18-004) on May 10, 2018. The resolution summarizes the steps taken so far to address the impacts of climate change within the Los Angeles Water Board's programs and lists a series of steps to move forward. These include the identification of potential regulatory adaptation and mitigation measures that could be implemented on a short-term and long-term basis by each of the Los Angeles Water Board's programs to take into account, and assist in mitigating where possible, the effects of climate change on water resources and associated beneficial uses. This Order contains provisions to require planning and actions to address climate change impacts in accordance with both the State and Regional Water Boards' resolutions.

The Permittee shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan (Climate Change Plan) and submit the Climate Change Plan to the Regional Water Board for the Executive Officer's approval no later than 12 months after adoption of this Order. The Climate Change Plan shall include an assessment of short and long term vulnerabilities of the facility and operations as well as plans to address vulnerabilities of collection systems, facilities, treatment systems, and outfalls for predicted impacts in order to ensure that facility operations are not disrupted, compliance with permit conditions is achieved, and receiving waters are not adversely impacted by discharges. Control measures shall include, but are not limited to, emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigations to ameliorate climate-induced impacts including, but not limited to, changing influent and receiving water quality and conditions, as well as the impact of rising sea level (where applicable), wildfires, storm surges and back-to-back severe storms that are expected to become more frequent.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The C.W.A. 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 N.P.D.E.S. 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 to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

The list of pollutants of concern for the discharges covered under this Order were identified based on effluent monitoring data, constituents regulated in the previous Order, and the pollutants on the 2014-16 303(d) List for the Dominguez Channel. Order Number R4-2014-

0107 included effluent limitations for BOD_5, oil and grease, pH, TSS, hexavalent chromium, copper, lead, selenium, thallium, cyanide, 1,1-dichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, settleable solids, temperature and turbidity. Order Number R4-2014-0107 also identified trichloroethylene as an original pollutant of concern. The Dominguez Channel is listed as impaired for indicator bacteria, copper, lead, zinc and toxicity. As such, these constituents also are pollutants of concern.

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. Section 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 limitations 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. The limitations, however, must ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment. This Order includes mass-based effluent limitations, where appropriate, to comply with Section 122.45(f)(1).

A. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharge Prohibitions in this Order are based on the federal C.W.A., the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.), the Basin Plan, the Water Code, State Water Board's plans and policies, U.S.E.P.A. guidance and regulations, and the previous permit provisions. This Order includes a prohibition for trash in order to implement the statewide Trash Provisions. The discharge prohibitions included in this Order are consistent with the requirements set for other dischargers within the Los Angeles Region that are regulated by N.P.D.E.S. permits.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the C.W.A. and implementing U.S.E.P.A. 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 discharges 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 C.W.A. 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, fecal coliform, 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 C.W.A. requires U.S.E.P.A. to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the C.W.A. and 40 C.F.R. section 125.3 authorize the use of 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

The discharge from this Facility is limited to treated groundwater. As such, there are currently no technology-based ELGs that apply to the Facility. The technology-based requirements in this Order are based on case-by-case numeric limitations, developed in Order Number R4-2014-0107, using BPJ. In setting these limitations, the Regional Water Board considered the factors listed in 40 C.F.R. section 125(d) and chose to apply BCT for these conventional pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations are the same limitations included in the prior Order for BOD, oil and grease, chlorinated phenols, settleable solids and turbidity. Pursuant to state and federal anti-backsliding regulations, this Order retains effluent limitations for these pollutants as technology-based effluent limitations. These limitations are consistent with technology-based limitations included in other Orders within the State for similar types of discharges.

The Order limitations 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 C.W.A. The following table summarizes the technology-based effluent limitations for Discharge Point 001:

Table F-4. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)[1]	mg/L	20	30
Oil and Grease[1]	mg/L	10	15
Settleable Solids[1]	mL/L	0.1	0.3
Turbidity[1]	NTU	50	75
[1] TBELs for this parameter is based on BCT requirements (40 C.F.R. section 125.3(d)(2); 40 C.F.R. section 125.3(c)(2)).			

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

C.W.A. 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.

40 C.F.R. Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) 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 in the receiving water, including numeric and narrative objectives. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) U.S.E.P.A. criteria guidance under C.W.A. 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). WQBELs must also be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of TMDL WLAs approved by U.S.E.P.A.

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 and, if necessary, for calculating WQBELs are contained in U.S.E.P.A.'s *Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001,1991) (TSD) for storm water discharges and in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Plan or SIP) for non-storm water discharges. Hence, in this Order, the SIP methodology is used to evaluate reasonable potential for treated groundwater discharges to the Dominguez Channel through Discharge Point 001.

TENTATIVE

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

As noted in section III of this 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 in the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to the receiving water for the discharge covered by this Order are set forth 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 Dominguez Channel. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 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 Dominguez Channel upstream of Vermont Avenue. The point where the effluent is discharged to the receiving water (at Western Avenue) is approximately one mile upstream of Vermont Avenue. Therefore, the CTR criteria for freshwater or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel.

Some water quality criteria are hardness dependent. Historically, the Discharger provided hardness data for the receiving water. The lowest receiving water hardness was 200 mg/L ($CaCO_3$), which is the value used to conduct the Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for this Order.

The following table sets forth the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent or receiving water:

Table F-5. Applicable Water Quality Criteria

CTR Number	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria			TMDL Waste Load Allocation[1]
			Freshwater		Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms only	
			Acute	Chronic		
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
1	Antimony	4,300	--	--	4,300	--
2	Arsenic	150	340	150	--	--
4	Cadmium	4.2	9.9	4.2	Narrative	--
5a	Chromium III	365	3,063	365	Narrative	--
5b	Chromium VI	11	16	11	Narrative	--
6	Copper (wet-weather)	9.7[2]	27	17	--	9.7
6	Copper (dry-weather)	17	27	17	--	--

CTR Number	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria			TMDL Waste Load Allocation[1]
			Freshwater		Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms only	
			Acute	Chronic		
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
7	Lead	42.7[2]	197	7.7	Narrative	42.7
8	Mercury	0.051	--	--	0.051	--
9	Nickel, Total Recoverable	94	843	94	4,600	--
10	Selenium, Total Recoverable	5	20	5	Narrative	--
11	Silver, Total Recoverable	13	13	--	--	--
12	Thallium, Total Recoverable	6.3	--	--	6.3	--
13	Zinc	69.7[2]	216	216	--	69.7
14	Cyanide	5.2	22	5.2	220,000	--
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	--	--	46	--
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	99	--	--	99	--
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.2	--	--	3.2	--
38	Tetrachloroethylene	8.9	--	--	8.9	--
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	42	--	--	42	--
43	Trichloroethylene	81	--	--	81	--
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	1.4	--	--	1.4	--
117	Heptachlor	0.00021	0.52	0.0038	0.00021	--

[1] *TMDL for Toxic Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters* (Attachment A to Resolution Number R11-008, Page 12).
[2] CTR dissolved criteria converted to total recoverable using CTR standard conversion factors.

TENTATIVE

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

a. Reasonable Potential Analysis Methodology

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 an applicable TMDL-based WLA, then WQBELs are developed using the WLA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B). 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 criteria and objectives (C) contained in the CTR, NTR, and/or 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 an RPA:

Trigger 1 – if MEC ≥ C, a limit is needed.

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

Trigger 3 – If other related information such as C.W.A. 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.

No discharge occurred during the term of Order Number R4-2014-0107. Therefore, there are not sufficient effluent monitoring data to conduct a complete RPA. The WQBELs from Order Number R4-2014-0107 are retained in this Order to adhere to the anti-backsliding provisions in C.W.A. sections 402(o)(1) and 303(d)(4) with the exception of the dry-weather WQBELs for copper. Order Number R4-2014-0107 retained the effluent limitations of 2.9 µg/L (AMEL) and 5.8 µg/L (MDEL) from Order Number R4-2009-0024. Regional Water Board staff reviewed the historical effluent limitations and found that the limitations were first established in Order Number R4-2004-0030 based on calculations using saltwater criteria that are not applicable to the Dominguez Channel. The effluent limitations were subsequently retained in Order Number R4-2009-0024 and Order Number R4-2014-0107. As indicated in Table F-5 above this Order correctly establishes the applicable water criteria for copper (dry-weather) as the CTR freshwater criteria of 17 µg/L. The maximum effluent concentration (MEC) reported during the term of Order Number R4-2014-0107 was 5.19 µg/L. Therefore, since the MEC was less than the appropriate criteria the Discharger did not demonstrate reasonable potential for copper (dry-weather) discharges, the dry weather effluent limitations are not retained in this Order.

b. **Reasonable Potential Analysis Results for Priority Pollutants—Not Applicable**

c. **Reasonable Potential Analysis Results for Mercury**

As discussed in section III.C.11 above, this Order implements the Mercury Provisions. Table 1 of the Mercury Provisions establishes mercury criteria of 12 ng/L (0.012 µg/L) for flowing water bodies with RARE beneficial use designation. The Mercury Provisions outline Reasonable Potential Analysis procedures that consist of comparing the highest observed annual average mercury concentration with the Table 1 criteria. Regional Water Board staff reviewed monitoring data for the last four years during which the Facility discharged (2010 through 2013). The highest observed annual average mercury concentration during those years was 0.003 µg/L, which is less than the criteria of 0.012 µg/L. Therefore, the Facility has not demonstrated reasonable potential and an effluent limitation for mercury is not established in this Order. Monitoring requirements for mercury are included in this Order to evaluate reasonable potential.

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 of the WLA established as part of a TMDL.

ii. Use of a steady-state model to derive MDELs and AMELs.

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

b. Since no discharge occurred during the term of Order Number R4-2014-0107, no RPA was performed based on recent data and no new WQBELs were calculated. The WQBELs from the prior Order are retained in this Order.

c. The process for developing the limits included in Order Number R4-2014-0107 and included in this Order is in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP. 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.

Using copper (wet-weather) as an example, the WQBELs retained from Order Number R4-2014-0107 were calculated using the process described below:

Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL:

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

TENTATIVE

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. For discharges from the Facility, criteria for saltwater are independent of hardness and pH.

D = The dilution credit, and

B = The ambient background concentration

Dilution was not allowed due to the nature of the receiving water and quantity of the effluent; therefore,

ECA = C

For wet-weather total recoverable copper, the applicable water quality criteria based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL waste load allocation is:

ECA_{acute} = 9.7 µg/L

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

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

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

For wet-weather copper, the following data were used to develop the acute LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

Number of Samples	CV	ECA $Multiplier_{acute}$	ECA $Multiplier_{chronic}$
71	0.75	0.263	0.458

For wet-weather total recoverable copper only the acute multiplier applies:

LTA_{acute} = 9.7 µg/L x 0.263 = 2.55 µg/L

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

For wet-weather total recoverable copper, only the LTA_{acute} applies, therefore:

$LTA_{wetweather} = LTA_{acute}$ = 2.55 µg/L

TENTATIVE

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.

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

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

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

For wet-weather copper 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 (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

Number of Samples Per Month	CV	$Multiplier_{MDEL\ 99}$	$Multiplier_{AMEL\ 95}$
4	0.75	3.785	1.704

Wet-weather total recoverable copper

AMEL = 2.55 µg/L x 1.704 = 4.4 µg/L

MDEL = 2.55 µg/L x 3.785 = 9.7 µg/L

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

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

In the case of total recoverable copper, there are no human health criteria. Therefore, there will be no AMEL calculated for human health criteria.

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

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

In the case of total recoverable copper, there are no human health criteria. Therefore, there will be no MDEL calculated for human health criteria.

For wet-weather total recoverable copper, the AMEL (4.4 µg/L) and MDEL (9.7 µg/L) based on aquatic life criteria/objectives are incorporated into this Order. These limitations are expected to be protective of the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

TENTATIVE

5. WQBELs Based on Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives

a. **pH.** This Order includes instantaneous minimum and maximum effluent limitations for pH based on Basin Plan water quality objectives.

b. **Ammonia.** The Basin Plan includes objectives for waters not characteristic of freshwater for unionized ammonia of 0.233 mg/L (1-hour avg.) and 0.035 mg/L (4-day avg.). The unionized ammonia objectives were translated to ammonia (total as N) objectives based on receiving water values for pH, temperature and salinity. The translated objectives are 0.85 mg/L (1-hour avg.), 0.47 mg/L (4-day avg.) and 0.19 mg/L (30-day avg.). Effluent monitoring for ammonia (total as N) occurred between March 13, 2009 and April 14, 2013. The maximum result for that period was 0.17 mg/L, which is below the calculated objectives. Therefore, reasonable potential has not been demonstrated and this Order does not establish effluent limitations for ammonia based on Basin Plan objectives. Monitoring requirements for this pollutant are retained in this Order.

c. **Bacteria.** Order Number R4-2014-0107 implemented water quality objectives included in the Basin Plan for bacteria as receiving water limitations. The 2014-16 303(d) List classifies the Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Ave.) as impaired for indicator bacteria. To address indicator bacteria as a pollutant of concern, this Order includes effluent limitations for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) equal to the Water Quality Objectives established in "*Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries in California"* (Bacteria Provisions). Per section IV.3 of the Bacteria Provisions and the High Flow Suspension (discussed in section III.C.3 of this Fact Sheet), the effluent limitations for *E. coli* do not apply during high flow periods where REC-1 beneficial use is suspended. Effluent and receiving water monitoring for *E. coli* are established consistent with the requirements included in the Bacteria Provisions.

d. **Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5).** The 5-day BOD test indirectly measures the amount of readily degradable organic material in water by measuring the residual dissolved oxygen after a period of incubation (usually 5 days at 20° C). This Order addresses BOD through technology-based effluent limitations.

e. **Dissolved Oxygen.** This Order applies the water quality objective for dissolved oxygen as a receiving water limit.

f. **Oil and Grease.** This Order addresses oil and grease through technology-based effluent limitations.

g. **Solid, Suspended or Settleable Materials.** 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 limitation, based on U.S.E.P.A.'s *Quality Criteria for Water* (commonly known as the "Gold Book"). In the Gold Book, U.S.E.P.A. notes that in a study downstream from a discharge where inert suspended solids were increased to 80 mg/L, the

TENTATIVE

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. Therefore, this Order establishes a maximum daily effluent limitation of 75 mg/L for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). This limitation is expected to be protective of receiving water quality, consistent with what is typically established for similar discharges in the Los Angeles Region, and achievable with technologies employed at the Facility.

h. **Temperature.** The previous Order contained an effluent limitation for temperature of 86°F based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*. That effluent limitation is applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries. This Order establishes an effluent limitation for temperature based on the Water Quality Objective (WQO) established in the Basin Plan that is applicable to inland surface waters with WARM beneficial use designations such as the Dominguez Channel. The applicable WQO states:

> ***"****For waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5 °F above the natural temperature. At no time shall these WARM-designated waters be raised above 80 °F as a result of waste discharges."*

i. **Turbidity.** This Order applies the Basin Plan water quality objective for turbidity as a receiving water limitation in addition to the technology-based effluent limitation.

6. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

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

This Order establishes an MDEL of "Pass" or "% Effect <50" as a chronic toxicity effluent limitation. In June 2010, U.S.E.P.A. published a guidance document titled *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, June 2010), in which they recommend the following: "Permitting authorities should consider adding the TST

TENTATIVE

approach to their implementation procedures for analyzing valid WET data for their current N.P.D.E.S. WET Program." The TST approach is another statistical option for analyzing valid WET test data. Use of the TST approach does not result in any changes to EPA's WET test methods. Section 9.4.1.2 of U.S.E.P.A.'s *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/0136,1995), recognizes that, "the statistical methods recommended in this manual are not the only possible methods of statistical analysis." The TST approach can be applied to acute (survival) and chronic (sublethal) endpoints and is appropriate to use for both freshwater and marine EPA WET test methods.

The TST's null hypothesis for chronic toxicity is:

H_o: Mean response (IWC in % effluent) ≤ 0.75 mean response (Control).

Results obtained from the chronic toxicity test are analyzed using the TST approach and an acceptable level of chronic toxicity is demonstrated by rejecting the null hypothesis and reporting "Pass" or "P". Chronic toxicity results are expressed as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect". Since no dilution is allowed, the chronic toxicity IWC for Discharge Point 001 is 100 percent effluent.

This Order contains numeric chronic toxicity effluent limitations. Nevertheless, this Order contains a reopener to allow the Regional Water Board and U.S.E.P.A. to modify the permit in the future, if necessary, to make it consistent with any new policy, plan, law, or regulation.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the C.W.A. and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in N.P.D.E.S. permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order Number R4-2014-0107 with the exception of the AMEL and MDEL for dry-weather total recoverable copper. As discussed in Section IV.C.3.a above, the dry-weather effluent limitations for copper were established based on the demonstration of reasonable potential when monitoring results were evaluated using saltwater criteria that are not applicable to the Dominguez Channel. When evaluated using the applicable CTR freshwater criteria the monitoring results did not demonstrate reasonable potential and therefore the dry-weather effluent limitations for copper are not retained in this Order. Under C.W.A. section 303(d)(4)(B), the removal of an effluent limitation is permitted in waters that are in attainment as long as antidegradation requirements are met. The Dominguez Channel is in attainment for copper during dry weather. Therefore, the removal of the dry-weather copper effluent limitations protects beneficial uses, is consistent with antidegradation requirements as described in Section IV.D.2 below, and may be revised pursuant to 303(d)(4)(B).

TENTATIVE

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 implement, 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.

The final effluent limitations in this Order hold the discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or degradation. As discussed in Section IV.D.2 above, the removal of the dry-weather effluent limitations for copper will not allow degradation of the receiving water because the detected concentrations of copper during dry weather did not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above water quality objectives. Further, the permitted discharge is not a new discharge and this Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow. This Order also does not allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. The final limitations in this Order, which include concentration-based and mass-based limitations, hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not adversely impact the beneficial uses or degrade the water quality of the Dominguez Channel, and are developed consistent with applicable effluent criteria, the protocol established to calculate effluent limitations and state regulations. The cumulative effect of all effluent limitations and other requirements included in this Order is to ensure that applicable water quality objectives of the receiving water will be attained, thereby protecting the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

3. 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 (pounds/day) = flow rate (MGD) x 8.34 x effluent limitation (mg/L)

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

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

Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD).

According to the Report of Waste Discharge submitted by the Discharger, the maximum flow is 0.02 MGD at Discharge Point 001. The mass-based effluent limitations are calculated using this flow.

4. 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, settleable solids and turbidity at Discharge Point 001. Restrictions on these parameters are discussed in section IV.B.2 of this Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by U.S.E.P.A. 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.E.P.A. prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S.E.P.A. prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S.E.P.A. before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the C.W.A." 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.E.P.A. 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 C.W.A.

5. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Table F-6. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.02 MGD and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = pounds/day.				Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
pH	standard units	--	--	6.5	8.5	BP, PO
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	mg/L	20	30	--	--	BPJ, PO
	pounds/day	3.3	5.0	--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	--	--	BPJ, PO
	lbs/day	1.7	2.5	--	--	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	75	--	--	BP, GB, PO
	pounds/day	8.3	13	--	--	
Non-conventional Pollutants						
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	--	--	BPJ, PO
Temperature	°F	--	--	--	80[2]	BP
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	--	--	BPJ, PO
E. coli	cfu/ 100 ml	[3]	[3]	--	--	Part 3
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Pass	Pass or % Effect <50	--	--	BP, BPJ, TST
Priority Pollutants						
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	5.6	16	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	0.00093	0.0027	--	--	
Copper, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[5]	µg/L	4.4	9.7	--	--	TMDL, PO
	pounds/day	0.00073	0.0016	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable, Dry Weather[4]	µg/L	5.1	11	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	0.00085	0.0018	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[5]	µg/L	15	43	--	--	TMDL, PO
	pounds/day	0.0025	0.0071	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	8.2	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	0.00068	0.0014	--	--	
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.3	13	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	0.0010	0.0022	--	--	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.02 MGD and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = pounds/day.				Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous		
				Minimum	Maximum	
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	2.2	7.4	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	0.00037	0.0012	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Dry Weather[4]	µg/L	65	216	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	0.011	0.036	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable, Wet Weather[5]	µg/L	21	70	--	--	TMDL, PO
	pounds/day	0.0035	0.012	--	--	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	3.2	6.4	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	0.00053	0.0011	--	--	
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	8.9	18	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	0.0015	0.0030	--	--	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	42	84	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	0.0070	0.014	--	--	
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	81	163	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	0.014	0.027	--	--	
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00021	0.00042	--	--	CTR, SIP, PO
	pounds/day	3.5×10^{-8}	7.0×10^{-8}	--	--	

1. BP = Basin Plan; PO = Order Number R4-2014-0107; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; CTR = California Toxic Rule; GB = U.S.E.P.A. Gold Book; MP = Mercury Provisions; Part 3 = Bacteria Provisions; SIP = State Implementation Policy; and TMDL = Harbor Toxics TMDL (Attachment A to Resolution Number R11-008).
2. Water temperature of the receiving water shall not be altered by more than 5 °F above the natural temperature. At no time shall the receiving water temperature be raised above 80 °F as a result of waste discharges.
3. The bacteria water quality objective for all waters where the salinity is equal to or less than 1 part per thousand (ppt) 95 percent or more of the time during the CALENDAR YEAR is: a six-week rolling GEOMETRIC MEAN of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) not to exceed 100 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated weekly, and a STATISTICAL THRESHOLD VALUE (STV) of 320 cfu/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a CALENDAR MONTH, calculated in a static manner. The effluent limitations for *E. coli* do not apply during high flow suspension periods.
4. Dry weather is assumed for any discharge that occurs when the flow is less than 63 cubic feet per second (cfs) as measured at station S28 in the Dominguez Channel.
5. Wet weather is assumed for any discharge that occurs when the flow is equal to or greater than 63 cubic feet per second (cfs) as measured at station S28 in the Dominguez Channel.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations—Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications—Not Applicable

G. Recycling Specifications—Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The receiving water limitations in the proposed Order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and statewide water quality control plans. As such, they are a required part of the proposed Order.

A. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. These water quality objectives include the requirement to maintain high-quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (40 C.F.R. section 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution Number 68-16. Numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to surface waters within the Los Angeles Region and the Dominguez Channel are also included in the Thermal Plan and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, including the provisions related to Bacteria, Sediment Quality, Trash Control and Mercury. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water.

B. Groundwater—Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all N.P.D.E.S. 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 N.P.D.E.S. 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 40 C.F.R. part 123 and Order Number R4-2014-0107. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. **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.

b. **Extraction and Treatment Workplan.** Prior to discharging under this Order, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Extraction and Treatment Workplan to explain the objective of the pump and treat system, the anticipated groundwater quality, the treatment components and the location of the treatment system. Since the SVE treatment is currently located in the building where the GWTS was located, modifications will be required in the event that the Discharger chooses to discharge under this Order. Executive Officer approval of the workplan is required before the Discharger may commence the discharge.

c. **Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment and Fish Tissue Monitoring for the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters.** This provision implements the Compliance Monitoring Program as required in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. The Compliance Monitoring Program includes water column monitoring, sediment monitoring and fish tissue monitoring at monitoring stations in the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor waters. The Discharger may join a collaboration group, start a new collaborating group, or develop a site-specific plan to comply with this requirement.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention—Not Applicable

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

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

C.W.A. section 308 and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h), (j)-(*l*), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all N.P.D.E.S. 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: Discharge Point 001

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge are required as established in the MRP (Attachment E) and as required in the SIP. To demonstrate compliance with established effluent limitations, the Order retains the monitoring requirements from Order Number R4-2014-0107.

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 annual monitoring for the remaining CTR priority pollutants and TCDD Equivalents during years in which an effluent discharge occurs. 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. This Order includes limitations for chronic toxicity and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the effluent limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Effluent Limitations, section IV.A.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

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, TCDD equivalents, and ammonia at Monitoring Location RSW-001 during years in which a discharge occurs. Additionally, the Discharger must analyze pH and salinity of the upstream receiving water at the same time as the samples are collected for priority pollutants analyses.

This Order includes monitoring requirements for the downstream location, Monitoring Location RSW-002. Monitoring for dissolved oxygen is required to demonstrate compliance with Basin Plan Objectives. In addition, at Monitoring Location RSW-002 the Discharger must monitor for ammonia, pH, and temperature to adjust the ammonia water quality objective, expressed as un-ionized ammonia, to total ammonia and to determine potential impacts of effluent ammonia to the receiving water concentrations.

2. Groundwater—Not Applicable

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an N.P.D.E.S. permit for the Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

TENTATIVE

A. Notification of Interested Persons

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 through email and public notice.

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 electronically at losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy to thomas.siebels@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be included in the record and provided to the Regional Water Board for its consideration, the written comments were due at the Regional Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on October 16, 2019.

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:	November 14, 2019
Time:	9:00 AM
Location:	City of Monrovia 415 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, California 91016

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

TENTATIVE

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 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.

The tentative WDRs, comments received and response to comments are also available on the Regional Water Board's website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/tentative_orders/index.shtml

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and N.P.D.E.S. 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 Thomas Siebels at (213) 576-6756.

TENTATIVE

ATTACHMENT G – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS (MICROGRAMS/LITER (µG/L))

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the 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

TENTATIVE

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

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

TENTATIVE

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	

* 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.

TENTATIVE

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.

<u>Techniques:</u>

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

ATTACHMENT H – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	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]
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	[1]

TENTATIVE

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Analytical Methods
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]
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	[1]
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	[1]
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	[1]

TENTATIVE

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Analytical Methods
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]
100	Pyrene	129000	[1]
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	[1]
102	Aldrin	309002	[1]
103	alpha-BHC	319846	[1]
104	beta-BHC	319857	[1]
105	gamma-BHC	58899	[1]
106	delta-BHC	319868	[1]
107	Chlordane	57749	[1]
108	4,4’-DDT	50293	[1]
109	4,4’-DDE	72559	[1]
110	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]
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]

TENTATIVE

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Analytical Methods
125	PCB-1260	11196825	[1]
126	Toxaphene	8001352	[1]

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the methods described in 40 C.F.R. Part 136.