

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

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Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

(<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>)

**WATER QUALITY ORDER R4-2022-XXXX
NPDES NUMBER CA0064203, CI NUMBER 8102**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE LOS ANGELES TURF CLUB, SANTA ANITA PARK**

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger:	Los Angeles Turf Club
Name of Facility:	Santa Anita Park
Facility Address:	285 Huntington Drive Arcadia, CA 91006 Los Angeles County

Table 2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
14	34.139722° N	-118.048056° W	Arcadia Wash
15	34.140000° N	-118.048056° W	Arcadia Wash

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	June 9, 2022
This Order shall become effective on:	August 1, 2022
This Order shall expire on:	July 31, 2022
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a NPDES permit no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as follows:	Minor

LOS ANGELES TURF CLUB
SANTA ANITA PARK

ORDER R4-2022-XXXX
NPDES NO. CA0064203

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 **the date indicated above**.

Renee Purdy, Executive Officer

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1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Santa Anita Park (Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections 1 and 2 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section 1 of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

2. FINDINGS

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

- 2.1. **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 (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge locations described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.
- 2.2. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Los Angeles 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 are also incorporated into this Order.
- 2.3. **Notification of Interested Parties.** The Los Angeles 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.
- 2.5. **Consideration of Public Comment.** The Los Angeles Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order supersedes Order Number R4-2006-0081 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Los Angeles Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- 3.1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to the stormwater runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event to the Arcadia Wash through Discharge Point 14 (up to a maximum of 1.06 million gallons per day (MGD)) and Discharge Point 15 (up to a maximum of 3.76 MGD).

- 3.2. 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.
- 3.3. 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 Arcadia Wash, or other waters of the United States, are prohibited.
- 3.4. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or a nuisance as defined by section 13050 of the Water Code.
- 3.5. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
- 3.6. The discharge shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) as required by the federal CWA and regulations adopted thereunder.
- 3.7. Discharge of oil or any residuary product of petroleum to waters of the State, except in accordance with this Order or other provisions of division 7 of the Water Code, is prohibited.
- 3.8. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is prohibited under Water Code section 13375.
- 3.9. 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 Order or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.
- 3.10. 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 Order.
- 3.11. 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.
- 3.12. The direct or indirect discharge of process wastewater from the production area into waters of the U.S. is prohibited except: (1) when rainfall events cause an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewaters plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event at the location of the point source, only then can any process wastewater pollutants in the overflow be allowed discharged into U.S. waters, as provided in 40 CFR section 412.13; and (2) the discharge does not cause the receiving water to exceed water quality objectives as specified in the Basin Plan or other applicable statewide water quality control plans.
- 3.13. Mortalities shall be handled in such a way as to prevent the discharge of pollutants to surface water.

4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

4.1. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Points 14 and 15

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Points 14 and 15, with compliance measured at Monitoring Locations EFF-014 and EFF-015 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E.

Table 4. Effluent Limitations at Discharge Points 14 and 15

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily Discharge Point 14	Maximum Daily Discharge Point 15	Notes
Flow Frequency	--	--	--	a
pH	standard units (su)	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	b
Temperature	°F	80	80	
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	Most probable number per 100 milliliters (MPN per 100 mL) or colony forming units per 100 mL (cfu/100 mL)	320	320	c
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	10.1	10.1	
Ammonia, Total (as N)	lb/day	89	322	d
Cadmium	µg/L	3.1	3.1	
Cadmium	lbs/day	0.027	0.097	d
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	68	68	
Copper, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.60	2.1	d
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	94	94	
Lead, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.83	3.0	d
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	159	159	
Zinc, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	1.4	5.0	d
Cyanide	µg/L	22	22	
Cyanide	lbs/day	0.2	0.7	d

Footnotes for Table 4

- a. In compliance with the CAFO Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) for this facility, an overflow of stormwater and process water to the Arcadia Wash receiving water is permitted only due to a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.
- b. The effluent limitations for pH are 6.5 as an instantaneous minimum and 8.5 as an instantaneous maximum.
- c. The effluent limitations for *E. coli* do not apply during high flow suspension periods as defined in the Basin Plan.
- d. The mass-based limitations are based on a maximum flow of 1.06 MGD at Discharge Point 14 and 3.76 MGD at Discharge Point 15 and are calculated as follows:
Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day

End of Footnotes for Table 4

4.2. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

4.3. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water Limitations

- 5.1.1. 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.
- 5.1.2. Water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5 °F above the natural temperature. At no time shall the temperature be raised above 80 °F as a result of waste discharges.
- 5.1.3. The six-week rolling geometric mean for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) shall not exceed 100 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL) or 100 most probable number (MPN) per 100 mL, calculated weekly; and the statistical threshold value (STV) of 320 cfu/100 mL or 320 MPN/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.
- 5.1.4. 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.
- 5.1.6. There shall be no presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
- 5.1.7. Where natural turbidity is between 0 to 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU), increases in turbidity shall not exceed 20%. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases in turbidity shall not exceed 10%.
- 5.1.8. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water are prohibited.
- 5.1.9. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances, or pesticides shall not be present in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
- 5.1.10. Toxic or other deleterious substances shall not be 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.
- 5.1.11. There shall be no accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.

- 5.1.12. Biostimulatory substances shall not be at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
- 5.1.13. There shall be no presence of substances that result in increases of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 5.1.14. Taste or odor-producing substances shall not be 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.
- 5.1.15. There shall be no alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
- 5.1.16. Damage, discoloration, or the formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities, or overloading of the design capacity are prohibited.
- 5.1.17. There shall be no degradation of surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
- 5.1.18. There shall be no problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
- 5.1.19. There shall be no nuisance, or adverse effects on beneficial uses of the receiving water.
- 5.1.20. There shall be no violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Los Angeles Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

5.2. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable

6. PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

- 6.1.1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.
- 6.1.2. 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 stormwater to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal stormwater management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Los Angeles 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 CWA 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;
 - 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 Los Angeles 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 Los Angeles 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 Los Angeles Water Board.
 - j. Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the civil liability or penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of liability or 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. EPA registration number, if applicable.
- I. 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 Los Angeles 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 Los Angeles Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.
 - n. The Discharger shall make diligent, proactive efforts to reduce Facility infrastructure vulnerability to current and future impacts resulting from climate change, including but not limited to extreme wet-weather events, flooding, storm surges, wildfires, and projected sea level rises when the facility is located near the ocean or discharges to the ocean.
 - o. 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.
 - p. 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 Order or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.

6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

6.3. Special Provisions

6.3.1. Reopener Provisions

- a. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the federal CWA, and amendments thereto,

the Los Angeles Water Board may revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

- d. 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 CFR parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new MLs.
- d. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as an update of a water quality objective or the adoption or revision of a TMDL for the Los Angeles River 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 Los Angeles 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 CFR; 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.
- h. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the Discharger's failure to enroll in the Industrial General Permit within six months from the effective date of this Order for coverage of Outfalls 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13.

6.3.2. **Special Studies, Technical Papers and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

- a. **Updated Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.** The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles 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 in the effluent from either Discharge Point 14 or 15. See section 5.2. of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) for an overview of TRE requirements.

6.3.3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention (BMPP)**

The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board, within 90 days of the effective date of this Order:

- a. **Spill Contingency Plan (SCP).** The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board an updated SCP that includes a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site.

The SCP shall cover the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) areas of the Facility that might impact the discharge at Discharge Points 14 and 15.

The Discharger shall describe the activities in each of these areas, the potential for contamination of wastewater and the discharge of hazardous waste/material and address the feasibility of contaminant and/or treatment of wastewater. The SCP shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed.

- b. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).** The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board an updated SWPPP that describes site specific management practices for minimizing contamination of stormwater runoff and preventing contaminated stormwater runoff from being discharged directly to the waters of the State. The SWPPP shall meet the requirements found in Attachment G.
- c. **Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP).** The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board an updated BMPP that will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the receiving water. The BMPP may be included within the SWPPP as a description of best management practices (BMPs). The BMPP shall include site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material and trash from being discharged to waters of the State. Further, the Discharger shall assure that the stormwater discharges from the Facility would neither cause, nor contribute to the exceedance of water quality standards and objectives, nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving water, and that any potential unauthorized discharges (i.e., spills) to the receiving water have been effectively prohibited. In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material and trash discharge to surface waters.
- d. **Manure Management Plan (MMP).** The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board an updated MMP that will be implemented to prevent stormwater runoff from contacting stored manure or manure-soiled bedding.

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

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

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 extreme wet-weather events, flooding, wildfire, sea level

rise, 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 facility operation, water quality and beneficial uses. The Climate Change Plan is due 12 months after the effective date of this Order.

6.3.5. Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)—Not Applicable

6.3.6. Other Special Provisions

- a. The NPDES regulations require every CAFO permittee to maintain permit coverage until the CAFO no longer discharges or is properly closed. (40 CFR section 122.22(g))
- b. Under the revised regulations, permit coverage shall be maintained until the facility has ceased operation or is no longer a CAFO or the facility no longer discharges manure that was generated while the operation was a CAFO, other than agricultural stormwater from land application areas. (40 CFR section 122.23(g))
- c. If the Discharger proposes to land apply manure, litter, or process wastewater then it shall first develop and submit to the Los Angeles Water Board a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) for approval by the Executive Officer. Land application shall not commence prior to approval of the NMP.
- d. Within six months of the effective date of this Order the Discharger shall enroll in the Statewide NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (NPDES No. CAS000001) (Industrial General Permit) for stormwater discharges from Outfalls 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13.

6.3.7. Compliance Schedules—Not Applicable

7. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

7.1. 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 1.9. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

7.2. 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.

7.3. 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

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

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

7.4. 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:

7.4.1. 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.

7.3.2. 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.

7.5. 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.

7.6. 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).

7.7. 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).

7.8. 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.

7.9. Bacterial Standards and Analyses

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

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

Where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (mpn/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) found on each day of sampling. 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 CFR section 136 (revised August 28, 2017), unless alternate methods have been approved by U.S. EPA pursuant to part 136 or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA.

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:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean } (\mu) = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

where: $\sum x$ 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 stormwater. 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.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)

Pursuant to the definitions found in federal regulations the Facility is classified as a large CAFO because it stables more than 500 horses for 45 days or more in a 12-month period (40 CFR section 122.23)

Daily Discharge

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

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

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

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

Dilution Credit

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the 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. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays

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

Estimated Chemical Concentration

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that

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

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).

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:

$$\text{median} = \frac{X_{(n+1)}}{2}$$

If n is even, then:

$$\text{median} = \frac{X_{\frac{n}{2}} + X_{\frac{n}{2}+1}}{2}$$

(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 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). part 136, Attachment B.

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)

USEPA method 608, reported as arochlor results, is required for monitoring data that will be used for assessing compliance with WQBELs (if applicable). 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.

USEPA proposed method 1668c, reported as 44 congener results, is requested for informational purposes to help assess concentrations in the receiving water. To facilitate interpretation of sediment/fish tissue data for 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 Los Angeles Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention

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 Los Angeles Water Board.

Process Wastewater (CAFO)

Water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) for any or all of the following: spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems; washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other CAFO facilities; direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals; or dust control. Process wastewater also includes any water which comes into contact with any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, litter, feed, milk, eggs or bedding.

Production Area (CAFO)

That part of a Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) that includes the animal confinement area, the manure storage area, the raw materials storage area, and the waste containment areas. The animal confinement area includes but is not limited to open lots, housed lots, feedlots, confinement houses, stall barns, free stall barns, milkrooms, milking centers, cowyards, barnyards, medication pens, walkers, animal walkways, and stables. The manure storage area includes but is not limited to lagoons, runoff ponds, storage sheds, stockpiles, under house or pit storages, liquid impoundments, static piles, and composting piles. The raw materials storage area includes but is not limited to feed silos, silage bunkers, and bedding materials. The waste containment area includes but is not limited to settling basins, and areas within berms and diversions which separate uncontaminated storm water. Also included in the definition of production area is any egg washing or egg processing facility, and any area used in the storage, handling, treatment, or disposal of mortalities.

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 Los Angeles Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases

where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Significant Storm Event

A continuous discharge of stormwater 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 Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

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

$$\text{Standard Deviation } (\sigma) = \frac{\sum(X-\mu)^2}{(n-1)^{0.5}}$$

where: x is the observed value; μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and n is the number of samples.

Thermal Waste

Cooling water and industrial process water used for the purpose of transporting waste heat.

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	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties</i>
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
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
cfu	Colony Forming Unit
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	Water Code
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
Discharger	Los Angeles Turf Club
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected but Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
ELAP	State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	Santa Anita Park
GPD	gallons per day
IGP	Industrial General Permit
IWC	In-stream Waste Concentration
LA	Load Allocations
Los Angeles Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
lbs/day	Pounds per Day
LTA	Long-Term Average
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation

MDL	Method Detection Limit
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level
mL	milliliters
MMEL	Median Monthly Effluent Limit
MMP	Manure Management Plan
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
Ocean Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California</i>
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl.
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
RL	Reporting Limit
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
Sediment Quality Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality</i>
SIP	<i>State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)</i>
SMR	Self-Monitoring Reports
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
STV	Statistical Threshold Value
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
SWAMP	Stormwater Ambient Monitoring Program
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TBEL	Technology-based Effluent Limitation
TEF	Toxicity equivalency factors.

Thermal Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California</i>
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document (<i>Technical Support Document for Water) Quality-based Toxics Control (EPA/505/2-90-001,1991)</i>
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TST	Test of Significant Toxicity
TU _c	Chronic Toxicity Unit
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQO	Water Quality Objective
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

ATTACHMENT B – LOCATION MAP



ATTACHMENT C1 – CAFO DRAINAGE AREAS



ATTACHMENT C2 – CAFO OUTFALL LOCATIONS



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

1.1. Duty to Comply

- 1.1.1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
- 1.1.2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1).)

1.2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

1.3. 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 CFR § 122.41(d).)

1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

1.5. Property Rights

- 1.5.1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 CFR § 122.41(g).)
- 1.5.2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 CFR § 122.5(c).)

1.6. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383):

- 1.6.1. 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 CFR § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
- 1.6.2. 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 CFR § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
- 1.6.3. 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 CFR § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and
- 1.6.4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

1.7. Bypass

1.7.1. Definitions

- a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
- b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)

1.7.2. 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 1.7.3, 1.7.4, and 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2).)

1.7.3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Los Angeles Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(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 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
- c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Los Angeles Water Board's required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

1.7.4. The Los Angeles Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3 above. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

1.7.5. 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 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
- b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.5 below (24-hour notice). As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

1.8. 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 CFR § 122.41(n)(1).)

1.8.1. 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 1.8.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(2).)

- 1.8.2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)):
- a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.5.2.2 below (24-hour notice) (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
 - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.3 above. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
- 1.8.3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(4).)

2. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

2.1. General

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

2.2. Duty to Reapply

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

2.3. Transfers

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

3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- 3.1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1).)
- 3.2. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to

sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

- 3.2.1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- 3.2.2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR 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 CFR part 136, or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 CFR §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- 4.1. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2).)
- 4.2. **Records of monitoring information shall include:**
 - 4.2.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
 - 4.2.2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
 - 4.2.3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
 - 4.2.4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
 - 4.2.5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
 - 4.2.6. The results of such analyses. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

4.3. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 CFR § 122.7(b)):

- 4.3.1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 CFR § 122.7(b)(1)); and
- 4.3.2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 CFR § 122.7(b)(2).)

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

5.1. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

5.2. Signatory and Certification Requirements

- 5.2.1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(k).)
- 5.2.2. 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 CFR § 122.22(a)(1).)
- 5.2.3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 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 5.2.2 above (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3).)
- 5.2.4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.3 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 5.2.3 above must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative.
(40 CFR § 122.22(c).)
- 5.2.5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 above shall make the following certification:
“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 CFR § 122.22(d).)
- 5.2.6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – 5.2.1, 5.2.2, or 5.2.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 C.F.R § 122.22(e).)

5.3. Monitoring Reports

- 5.3.1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4).)
- 5.3.2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Los Angeles 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 5.10 and comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

- 5.3.3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR 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 Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
- 5.3.4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

5.4. Compliance Schedules

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

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

5.5.1. 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.

As of December 21, 2023, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10. The reports shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. The Los Angeles 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

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

- a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
- b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.5.3. The Los Angeles 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.6. Planned Changes

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

5.6.1. 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or

5.6.2. 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).) **OR**

5.6.2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels 7.1.1). (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

5.8. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 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 5.5 and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127. The Los Angeles 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(7).)

5.9. Other Information

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

5.10. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data

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

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- 6.1. The Los Angeles 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.
- 6.2. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment

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

- 6.3 Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Los Angeles Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000 [40 CFR section 122.41(a)(3)].
- 6.4 The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this 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 CFR section 122.41(j)(5)].
- 6.5 The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [40 CFR section 122.41(k)(2)].

7. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

7.1. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 CFR § 122.42(a)):

- 7.1.1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)):
 - a. 100 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(i));
 - b. 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for 2,4 dinitrophenol and 2-methyl 4,6 dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));

- c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)); or
 - d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iv).)
- 7.1.2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)):
- a. 500 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(i));
 - b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));
 - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or
 - d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP 8102)

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

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- 1.1. Effluent sampling stations shall be established for Discharge Point 14 (Latitude 34.139722° North, Longitude -118.048056° West), and Discharge Point 15 (Latitude 34.140000° North, Longitude -118.048056° West). These sampling stations shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- 1.2. All samples shall be collected at a location where representative samples of the effluent can be obtained.
- 1.3. The Los Angeles Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- 1.4. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR 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 Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).
- 1.5. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) 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.
- 1.6. For any analysis performed for which no procedure is specified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- 1.7. 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”*.
- 1.8. 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:

- 1.8.1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
- 1.8.2. “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)” if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL but less than the ML; or,
- 1.8.3. “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 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*, (State Implementation Policy or SIP), February 24, 2005, Appendix 4.

- 1.9. 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 CFR 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.
- 1.10. 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 set forth in 40 CFR 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 CFR 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 Los Angeles Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Appendix 4 of the SIP to be included in the Discharger’s permit in any of the following situations:

- 1.10.1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix 4 of the SIP;
- 1.10.2. When the Discharger and Los Angeles Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in part 136 (revised August 28, 2017);
- 1.10.3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix 4 of the SIP;

- 1.10.4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix 4 of the SIP, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
- 1.10.5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the U.S. EPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Los Angeles Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.
- 1.11. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Los Angeles Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
- 1.12. 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 CFR 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 Los Angeles 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 Los Angeles Water Board as part of the corresponding regular monitoring report.
- 1.13. 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.
- 1.14. 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.
- 1.15. For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits are specified, and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of

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

- 1.16. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the reporting period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
 - 1.16.1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
 - 1.16.2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
 - 1.16.3. 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.
- 1.17. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

2. 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
14	EFF-014	At a location where a representative sample of stormwater runoff can be obtained prior to discharge to the Arcadia Wash via Discharge Point 14. (34.139722° N, 118.048056° W)
15	EFF-015	At a location where a representative sample of stormwater runoff can be obtained prior to discharge to the Arcadia Wash via Discharge Point 15. (34.140000° N, 118.048056° W)
Receiving water station	RSW-001	The Arcadia Wash in the Los Angeles County Arboretum approximately 3,000 feet upstream of Discharge Points 14 and 15 (34.144431° N, 118.054339° W)

3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Monitoring Locations EFF-014 and EFF-015

The Discharger shall monitor the discharge of stormwater runoff from the CAFO areas as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding minimum level:

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring at Locations EFF-014, EFF-015

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Flow	MGD	Flow Meter or Calculation	1/Discharge Event	a and c
Temperature	°F	Meter	1/Discharge Event	b and c
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
<i>E. coli</i>	cfu/100 ml or MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Year	c and d
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail, % Effect	Grab	1/Year	e
Nitrate+Nitrite as N	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c and d
Mercury	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	c, d and g
Remaining Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	d and h
TCDD Equivalents	µg/L	Grab	1/Permit Term	d and i

Footnotes for Table E-2

- a. When continuous monitoring is required, the total daily flow shall be reported. Periods of no flow shall also be reported.
- b. Only maximum temperatures for each calendar day shall be reported.
- c. A “discharge event” is defined as any discharge of stormwater or process wastewater runoff from the Facility through Discharge Point 14 or 15. During periods of overflow discharge, samples shall be collected during the first hour of the discharge or at the first safe opportunity. If sampling is delayed, the reason for the delay must be included in the report. No more than one sample per week (7 days) need be obtained.
- d. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by the Los Angeles 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.
- e. Refer to section 5 below, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.
- f. On days when copper sampling occurs, the Discharger shall report the corresponding flow rate measured at flow gage F317-R in Arcadia Wash which is operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.
- g. The mercury effluent samples shall be analyzed using EPA method 1631E, per 40 CFR part 136, with a quantification level lower than 0.5 ng/L. If an alternative method with an equivalent or more sensitive method detection limit is approved in 40 CFR part 136, the Discharger may use that method in lieu of USEPA Method 1631E.
- h. Priority Pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR section 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.
- i. 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. EPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents)} = \sum(C_x \times \text{TEF}_x)$$

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

End of Footnotes for Table E-2

5. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Chronic Toxicity

- 5.1.1. **Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity.** The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge at Discharge Points 14 and 15 is 100 percent effluent.
- 5.1.2. **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.
- 5.1.3. **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).

5.1.4. **Species Sensitivity Screening.**

The Permittee shall conduct the first species sensitivity screening for chronic aquatic toxicity during the first required sample collection for a rainfall event that is expected to last for more than 24 hours.

The Permittee shall collect a single effluent sample to initiate and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for a discharge. As allowed under the test method for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the *Pimephales promelas*, a second and third sample may be collected for use as test solution renewal water as the seven-day toxicity test progresses. However, that same sample shall be used to renew both the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the *Pimephales promelas*.

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 considered the most sensitive species in a given set. If only one species fails, then that species shall be considered the most sensitive species in a given set. The species that had more fails shall be considered the most sensitive species and shall be used for routine monitoring during the next permit cycle. If two or more species result in "Fail," then the species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during the four sets of species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the next permit cycle.

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.

- #### 5.1.5. **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* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), *Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1* and Appendix B, Table B-1. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.” The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$. This is a t-test (formally Student’s t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (i.e., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances
- b. 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. 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.
- d. 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 CFR part 136) (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000)
- e. 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).

5.2 Preparation of an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger’s initial investigation TRE work plan to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles 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:

- 5.2.1. 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.
- 5.2.2. 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,
- 5.2.3. 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).

5.3 Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

- 5.3.1. **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.
- 5.3.2. **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. EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.
- 5.3.3. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and stormwater 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.

- 5.3.4. 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.
- 5.3.5. The Los Angeles Water Board and U.S. EPA 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.
- 5.3.6. The Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

5.4 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:

- 5.4.1. 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. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar month shall be reported on the SMR due date specified in Table E-10.
- 5.4.2. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
- 5.4.3. The statistical analysis used in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1..
- 5.4.4. TRE/TIE results. The Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.
- 5.4.5. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results for each toxicity test.
- 5.4.6. Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity related information, upon request by Los Angeles Water Board staff.

6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Surface Water Monitoring

Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements for RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Salinity	ppm	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	b
<i>E. coli</i>	cfu/100 ml or MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Year	b
Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	b and c

Footnotes for Table E-3

- a. Receiving water pH, temperature, salinity and hardness must be analyzed concurrent with effluent ammonia monitoring.
- b. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by the Los Angeles 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.
- c. Priority Pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR section 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.

End of Footnotes for Table E-3

9. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

9.1. Rainfall Monitoring

The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month at the Facility. If no rainfall measurement data is available at the Facility, the Discharger may submit data obtained from the nearest city/county operated rain gauge monitoring

station. The location of the rain gauge utilized and the distance from the Facility and any other information shall be included in the monitoring report for that month.

9.2. Visual Monitoring

- 9.2.1. A visual observation station shall be established in the vicinity of the discharge point to the receiving water during receiving water monitoring.
- 9.2.2. General observations of the receiving water shall occur once during receiving water monitoring at a time when the Facility is discharging. All receiving water observations shall be reported in the quarterly monitoring report. Observations shall be descriptive where applicable, such that colors, approximate amounts, or types of materials 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

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

- 10.1.1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
- 10.1.2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
- 10.1.3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
- 10.1.4. The Discharger shall inform the Los Angeles Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.
- 10.1.5. The Discharger shall report the results of chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section 5.1.

10.2. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

- 10.2.1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site:

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>

The CIWQS Web site will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

10.2.2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections 3-9. The Discharger shall submit quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

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

Table E-4. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
1/Discharge Event	Permit Effective Date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 March 1
1/Year	Permit Effective Date	January 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR due March 1

10.2.4. **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 CFR 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.

10.2.5. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above, section 7 of this Order and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

10.2.6. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ) or “Not Detected” (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

- a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
- b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

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

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

10.3. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

DMRs are U.S. EPA reporting requirements. 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

10.4. Other Reports

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

- a. Initial Investigation TRE Workplan
- b. Updated Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- c. Updated Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP)
- d. Updated Spill Contingency Plan (SCP)
- e. Updated Manure Management Plan (MMP)

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

10.4.2. Within 12 months from the effective date of this Order, the Discharger is required to submit a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change related-effects associated with the Facility operation, water supplies, collection system, water quality and beneficial uses.

10.5. CAFO Record-Keeping and Inspection Requirements

The Discharger shall conduct inspections and maintain a permanent log of records as described below (see, generally, 40 CFR 122.42(e)):

- 10.5.1. A copy of the Facility's Manure Management Plan (MMP) shall be maintained on-site and made available upon request.
- 10.5.2. The Discharger shall inspect Discharge Points 14 and 15 once every two weeks at a minimum to confirm that dry-weather discharges are not occurring from the CAFO areas.
- 10.5.3. The Discharger shall inspect all stormwater diversion devices, runoff diversion structures, and devices channeling contaminated stormwater on a weekly basis at a minimum. Any deficiency shall be corrected as soon as possible.
- 10.5.4. The Discharger shall inspect all manure, litter and process wastewater storage facilities on a weekly basis at a minimum. If the Discharger constructs any open

surface liquid impoundments at the Facility, they shall have a depth marker that clearly indicates the minimum capacity necessary to contain the process wastewater runoff and volume of precipitation associated with the 25-year return, 24-hour duration rainfall event.

- 10.5.5. A permanent log shall be maintained for the inspections required above, and for the waste bedding material hauled offsite.
- 10.5.6. The Discharger shall report any event (i.e., overflows, spills, or leaks) during the year that could contribute to stormwater runoff in the CAFO areas and shall modify the monitoring program to sample for the constituents that would be expected to be present in the stormwater runoff given the source, location and nature of the event.
- 10.5.7. The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall each day of the month.
- 10.5.8. The Discharger shall maintain on-site for a period of 5 years from the date they are created all records required by this Order including:
 - a. Records documenting all inspections;
 - b. Weekly records of depth of manure and process wastewater as indicated by a depth marker, where appropriate;
 - c. Rainfall records;
 - d. Records documenting any actions taken to correct deficiencies found during inspections of the CAFO areas;
 - e. Records of mortalities management;
 - f. Records documenting the current design of any manure or litter storage structures, including volumes for solids accumulation, design treatment volume, total design volume, and approximate number of days of storage capacity;
 - g. Records of the date, time and estimated volume of any overflow of process wastewater to surface waters; and
 - h. Records of the date, recipient name and address, and amount of manure, litter, and process wastewater transferred to another person.
- 10.5.9. Prior to transferring manure, litter, or process wastewater to other persons, the Discharger shall provide the recipient with the most current nutrient analysis and this analysis shall be in accordance with the local cooperative extension approved methods. Any such transfer shall be done in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42(e)(3).

10.6. CAFO Annual Reporting Requirements

Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.42(e)(4) the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer. The annual report is due by March 1 each year and shall include all of the following requirements applicable to this Facility:

- a. The number and type of animals, whether in open confinement or housed under roof (beef cattle, broilers, layers, swine weighing 55 pounds or more, swine weighing less than 55 pounds, mature dairy cows, dairy heifers, veal calves, sheep and lambs, horses, ducks, turkeys, other);
- b. Estimated amount of total manure, litter and process wastewater generated by the CAFO in the previous 12 months (tons/gallons);
- c. Estimated amount of total manure, litter and process wastewater transferred to another person by the CAFO in the previous 12 months (tons/gallons);
- d. Total number of acres for land application covered by the nutrient management plan developed in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42(e)(1);
- e. Total number of acres under control of the CAFO that were used for land application of manure, litter and process wastewater in the previous 12 months;
- f. Summary of all manure, litter and process wastewater discharges from the production area that have occurred in the previous 12 months, including, for each discharge, the date of discovery, duration of discharge, and approximate volume; and
- g. A statement indicating whether the current version of the CAFO's nutrient management plan was developed or approved by a certified nutrient management planner; and
- h. The actual crop(s) planted and actual yield(s) for each field, the actual nitrogen and phosphorus content of the manure, litter, and process wastewater, the results of calculations conducted in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42 (e)(5)(i)(B) and (e)(5)(ii)(D), and the amount of manure, litter, and process wastewater applied to each field during the previous 12 months; and, for any CAFO that implements a nutrient management plan that addresses rates of application in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42(e)(5)(ii), the results of any soil testing for nitrogen and phosphorus taken during the preceding 12 months, the data used in calculations conducted in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42(e)(5)(ii)(D) , and the amount of any supplemental fertilizer applied during the previous 12 months.

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section 2.2 of this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Los Angeles Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. 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.

1. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility:

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	4B191319001
Discharger	Los Angeles Turf Club
Name of Facility	Santa Anita Park
Facility Address	285 Huntington Drive Arcadia, CA 91006
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Frank De Marco, Jr., Vice President, 626-574-6304
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Frank De Marco, Jr., Vice President, 626-574-6304
Mailing Address	285 Huntington Drive Arcadia, CA 91006
Billing Address	Same as above
Type of Facility	Horse stabling, training and racing facility (SIC 7948: Racing, Including Track Operation)
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	3
Complexity	C
Pretreatment Program	Not Applicable
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	Total: 4.82 million gallons per day (MGD) Discharge Point 14: 1.06 MGD Discharge Point 15: 3.76 MGD
Facility Design Flow	Same as above
Watershed	Los Angeles River Watershed
Receiving Water	Arcadia Wash
Receiving Water Type	Inland surface water

- 1.1. Los Angeles Turf Club (Discharger) is the owner and operator of Santa Anita Park (Facility), a horse stabling, training and racing facility located at 285 West Huntington Drive in the city of Arcadia. 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.
- 1.2. The Facility discharges stormwater runoff and process wastewater from the production area (when conditions in section 3.12 of this Order are present) to the Arcadia Wash, a water of the United States, within the Los Angeles River Watershed. The discharge was previously regulated by Order R4-2006-0081, which was adopted on November 9, 2006, and expired on October 10, 2011. Federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. However, pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.6 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued if the discharger complies with all federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits. As explained below, the Discharger complied with these requirements and the terms and conditions of Order R4-2006-0081 were administratively continued pending reissuance of the permit.
- 1.3. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit on March 14, 2011. Supplemental information was requested on June 2, 2011 and a revised ROWD was received on June 7, 2011. The submittal of an ROWD prior to the expiration of Order R4-2006-0081 satisfied compliance with federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits. Therefore, pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.6 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the Los Angeles Water Board administratively extended the terms and conditions of Order R4-2006-0081 pending reissuance of the permit. Los Angeles Water Board staff conducted a site visit on April 26, 2011, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions.

Subsequent to the submittal of the June 2011 revised ROWD, the Discharger informed the Los Angeles Water Board of planned improvements to manage stormwater at the Facility. In December 2013, the Discharger submitted an updated ROWD to reflect a revised long-range, comprehensive plan for the stormwater from the Facility. Due to the uncertainty in the horse racing industry and the closures of Hollywood Park (2014) and Fairplex Pomona (2015), the long-term improvement plans identified in the 2013 ROWD were postponed, and Los Angeles Water Board staff postponed renewal of the permit pending solidification of the planned improvements.

The Discharger filed another updated ROWD on January 19, 2018 that provided details on the planned stormwater management improvements at the Facility. The application was deemed complete on March 12, 2018. Los Angeles Water Board staff prepared a tentative permit and distributed it for public comment in April 2018. Following an extended public comment period, an additional Facility inspection and meetings with the Discharger, the determination was made to implement significant changes regarding the regulation of the various outfalls at the Facility (details outlined in section 2 below). As a result, consideration of the tentative permit was postponed to a future Board meeting.

The Discharger filed another updated ROWD on June 27, 2019 that reflected the changes to the regulation of the various outfalls referenced above. The application was deemed complete on August 7, 2019. The Discharger provided additional information related to the ROWD in an update letter of September 11, 2020. A follow-up site visit was conducted on May 13, 2021.

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Facility is a 310-acre horse stabling, training and racing facility. The Facility is divided into Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) areas and non-CAFO areas. The CAFO areas include 44.3 acres of stables and horse-related maintenance areas. Non-CAFO areas include the racetrack, grandstands, decorative fountains, paddock gardens, and parking lots.

CAFO Areas. The Facility stables and feeds up to 2,000 horses in 80 covered stables throughout the year. Pursuant to the definitions found in federal regulations at title 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.23 (NPDES Permit Regulations) the Facility is classified as a large CAFO because it stables more than 500 horses for 45 days or more in a 12-month period, and the stables adjoin each other and use a common system for disposal of wastes. Waste bedding is transferred from horse stables to below grade concrete bunkers. The bunkers are protected from stormwater by structural roof covers and berms. When the bunker is full, the waste bedding is transferred to large baler area, baled and stored under cover temporarily before being hauled off-site. Stormwater and process wastewater runoff from the CAFO area north of Arcadia Wash is discharged through Discharge Point 14 to Arcadia Wash. This area includes stables as well as the maintenance area where the baling of the waste bedding takes place. The remainder of the stables and a horse walker area used for exercise and training are located in the CAFO area south of the Arcadia Wash. Stormwater and process wastewater runoff from the area south of Arcadia Wash is discharged to Discharge Point 15. Dry weather process wastewater discharges from the CAFO areas, including horse wash areas, are conveyed in concrete v-gutter drains to a sewer diversion system. This system is described below in Section 2.1.1.

Non-CAFO Areas. Order R4-2006-0081 also regulated stormwater runoff from the non-CAFO areas. Non-CAFO areas include the racetrack, grandstands, decorative fountains, paddock gardens, and parking lots. As referenced in section 1.4 above, in August 2018 the Los Angeles Water Board and the Discharger determined that significant changes regarding the regulation of outfalls from the non-CAFO areas were appropriate. The majority of the non-CAFO outfalls are or will be enrolled under the Statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, Order 2014-0057-DWQ (Industrial General Permit or IGP). This includes the racetrack, infield, grandstands, paddock gardens and maintenance areas draining to Outfalls 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13. Non-CAFO outfalls from land-use areas that are not associated with industrial facilities, including asphalt paving, concrete walkways, roof runoff and local landscaping, are addressed through the Industrial/Commercial Facilities Program and, specifically, the requirements for Commercial Sources in the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit (NPDES Permit No. CAS004004) and do not currently require a separate NPDES permit. This includes areas draining to Outfalls 5, 6, 11 and 12. Dry-weather

process wastewater discharges from non-CAFO areas, including vehicle wash areas, are conveyed to a sewer diversion system.

2.1. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

2.1.1. Stormwater Runoff

The Facility discharges stormwater runoff from the CAFO areas to the Arcadia Wash through Discharge Points 14 and 15. Currently, the first 0.1 inch of runoff from the CAFO areas is discharged to the sewer system under an approved Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD) permit. The sewer diversion system consists of a series of sewer lines, holding tanks, pumps and a lift station that are designed to collect dry weather runoff and initial stormwater flows from the stable area, the maintenance area and the baler area and route these flows to the LACSD sanitary sewer. The pumps and associated holding tanks work in concert to route flows from these areas to a lift station. Once the 0.1-inch threshold has been met, runoff discharges into the Arcadia Wash through Discharge Points 14 and 15.

2.1.2. Existing Structural Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The Discharger currently implements the following BMPs:

- a. Stores all contaminated bedding materials, feed, and manure in covered bunkers
- b. Limits horses to covered production areas during rain events
- c. Implements a Manure Management Plan (MMP) – manure and used bedding materials are hauled off daily to local mushroom farms and licensed compost facilities
- d. Computerized irrigation and moisture control to minimize runoff and fertilizer application
- e. Daily dust control to minimize sediment loss
- f. Use of self-contained floor washers for paved areas.

2.2. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The Facility discharges stormwater and process wastewater runoff from the CAFO areas to the Arcadia Wash, a water of the United States, after the first 0.1 inch of rainfall, through two outfalls (discharge points). Discharge Point 14 discharges stormwater runoff from the CAFO areas north of the wash and Discharge Point 15 discharges stormwater runoff from the CAFO areas south of the wash.

Arcadia Wash flows from northwest to southeast across the Facility. Portions of the CAFO stable areas are constructed directly over the wash. Arcadia Wash is tributary to the Rio Hondo which drains to the Los Angeles River, both waters of the United States.

2.3. Summary of Existing Requirements and SMR Data

The Facility, as a Large CAFO that confines horses, is subject to a technology-based effluent limitation that requires the Facility’s production areas to be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process wastewater and runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall. This limitation is effectively a “no-discharge” standard. Therefore, no additional water-quality based effluent limitations were included in Order R4-2006-0081 for discharges from Discharge Points 14 and 15. Maximum results for pollutants detected at concentrations above the reporting limits in the effluent during the last five years of monitoring (from 2016 to 2021) are as follows:

Table F-2. Maximum Effluent Monitoring Results

Parameter	Units	Highest Reported Concentration
pH	s.u.	6.9 – 8.8
Temperature	° F	57.2
BOD 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	31
Fecal Coliform	MPN/ 100 mL	1,600
<i>Enterococcus</i>	MPN/ 100 mL	2,400
Total Coliform	MPN/ 100 mL	1,600
Phosphorus	mg/L	10
Nitrate+Nitrite as N	mg/L	3.57
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	2.8
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	5,970
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	11,400
Settleable Solids	ml/L	23
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.13
Acute Toxicity	% survival	90
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	pg/L	4.9
Arsenic, Total	µg/L	30
Cadmium, Total	µg/L	1.3
Chromium (III) Total Recoverable	µg/L	551
Chromium (VI) Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.6
Copper, Total	µg/L	728
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	23
Lead, Total	µg/L	201
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.84
Nickel, Total	µg/L	294
Thallium, Total	µg/L	1.2
Zinc, Total	µg/L	1,980

2.4. Compliance Summary

The Discharger has experienced a number of violations for the non-CAFO effluent limitations for pH contained in Order R4-2006-0081 for the period of 2016-2020. As discussed in Section 2 above, the non-CAFO areas will now be regulated under the Industrial General Permit or addressed through the MS4 Permit and are therefore not included in this Order.

As stated in Section 2.3 above, large CAFOs that confine horses are subject to a technology-based effluent limitation that requires the Facility's production areas to be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process wastewater and runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall. The Discharger cannot currently comply with this requirement and, as outlined in Section 2.5 below, is planning improvements to manage stormwater that will achieve compliance. Los Angeles Water Board staff is actively working with the Discharger to ensure these improvements are implemented in a timely manner.

2.5. Planned Changes

As discussed in section 1.3 above, the Discharger has informed the Los Angeles Water Board of planned improvements to manage stormwater runoff from the CAFO areas at the Facility. The purpose of these improvements is to obtain compliance with Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) for large CAFOs which include containing all process-generated wastewaters plus the runoff from up to a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event (25-yr rain event) for all production areas¹ within the Facility (see section 4.2.2. below). Upon retention of the process wastewater and stormwater runoff from the production areas, the wastewater will be discharged into the LACSD sewer system within a permitted and controlled manner.

IMPROVEMENTS

In order to effectively prohibit stormwater discharges from up to the 25-yr rain event from the CAFO areas to the Arcadia Wash, four major steps are required. These improvements are described below.

Step 1: Lot 7 Drainage Diversion

Parking Lot 7 is located north of the CAFO areas. Stormwater runoff from portions of Lot 7 is currently combined with stormwater runoff from the CAFO areas to Discharge Point 14. In order to divert parking lot runoff from Lot 7 away from the CAFO areas, a new trench drain system and additional catch basin inlets are being installed at the low end of the Lot 7 access road into the parking lot.

Step 2: CAFO Basin Implementation and Utility Relocations

Two underground, concrete vault systems (CAFO Basins) will be constructed to collect and store process wastewater and stormwater runoff from up to the 25-yr rain event.

¹ Production areas include the existing stable area where horses are permanently sheltered and all dirt pathways, walkways, hot walkers and all other exposed surfaces within the stable area not covered by roofs.

The North CAFO Basin will be implemented near the sewer diversion structure on the northside of Arcadia Wash just west of the grandstands. It will be equipped with a new pump system to discharge flows into the existing sewer system. The North CAFO basin will be designed to store approximately 1.9 acre-feet of process wastewater and stormwater runoff.

The South CAFO Basin will be implemented in the Owner/Trainer parking lot on the southside of Arcadia Wash just east of the stables. It will also be equipped with a new pump system to discharge flows into the existing sewer system. The South CAFO Basin will be designed to store approximately 3.6 acre-feet of process wastewater and stormwater runoff.

The proposed improvements will pump collected runoff within the North CAFO Basin over to the southside of Arcadia Wash and directly into the existing sewer line. The overcrossing of Arcadia Wash will require an encroachment permit from the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and may require a separate permit for dredge and fill activities.

Upon implementation of both CAFO basins, the two pumping systems and controls will be designed and managed to discharge their combined flows to the sewer under the allowable rate of the LACSD permit. In coordination with LACSD staff, the Discharger submitted additional documentation and analysis to demonstrate the need for higher discharge rates for the CAFO process wastewater and stormwater runoff from up to the 25-yr rain event. LACSD reviewed and approved modifications to the permit and reissued a revised permit in August 2019. The revised permit allows for a 40% increase in maximum allowable peak flow discharge rates, which will enhance the ability to drawdown the CAFO runoff collected in the CAFO basins within a reasonable time frame.

Step 3: Maintenance Yard Drainage Improvements

The maintenance yard currently drains into the sewer diversion system but also includes drainage from Parking Lot 7 runoff and overflow runoff from maintenance areas. In order to isolate the runoff from the maintenance yard into the North CAFO Basin and sewer diversion system, several improvements are required, including capping existing catch basins and adding new catch basins to improve the collection of flows from the maintenance yard into the sewer diversion system.

Step 4: Dedicated Roof Drain System

While the CAFO basins are being constructed, a separate dedicated roof drain system will be implemented to collect all rooftop runoff up to the 25-yr rain event within the stable areas. The dedicated roof drain system will reduce the runoff from the CAFO areas to a volume that can be stored in the CAFO basins.

Completion of the roof drain system will require a new discharge point to the Arcadia Wash. The roof drain discharge will no longer be regulated under this Order because the source of runoff will no longer come into contact with any activities or materials in the CAFO areas and can therefore be regulated as an MS4 discharge. Approximately 9,575 linear feet of storm drainpipe is required in order to collect roof runoff from all existing roof structures within the stable area. As part of the roof drain improvements,

roof gutters will also be installed and/or replaced. In some cases, roof gutters and down drains already exist but are in poor condition. Approximately 28,800 linear feet of roof gutters is required. Based on the field investigation, it is estimated that over 90% of the existing roofs will require new roof gutters. Many of the barns have special historical significance status and require additional permitting, review and special protections during construction. Therefore, the implementation plan will phase in the roof drain improvements over the course of several years.

The Discharger will treat runoff from the roof drains with Kraken Filter membrane filtration (or equivalent) prior to discharging into Arcadia Wash. Kraken filters utilize advanced membrane filtration, ensuring a high level of removal for TSS, metals, nutrients, and hydrocarbons, which would address pollutants of concern from the stable rooftops. This filter is approved within Los Angeles County for high sediment removal, including fine sediments down to 50 microns. The roof filters will be located within an existing parking lot adjacent to the channel and two filters (8-feet by 14-feet filters) are anticipated to accommodate the proposed treatment flow rate.

Prior to connecting the new roof drains to the Arcadia Wash, a "New Storm Drain Connection Permit" will need to be obtained from Los Angeles County Public Works. Once obtained, the Discharger will also need to obtain permission under section 408 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (408 Permit) from the Army Corps to authorize the proposed alteration to the Arcadia Wash channel. Based on discussions with Army Corps staff and their current backlog, it is expected to take approximately 2 years to obtain the 408 Permit after the initial application is submitted. While the 408 Permit is being pursued, the CAFO basins and required modifications to the sewer diversion system will be implemented to increase the retention capacity within the CAFO drainage area. Once the 408 Permit is obtained, the roof drainage system will be implemented in phases. Upon completion of all the CAFO stormwater improvements including the CAFO basins, roof drain, and sewer diversion pump system, there will be two CAFO discharge points associated with the stable area subject to the NPDES Permit. These CAFO discharge points will be designated as "No Discharge" discharge points up to and including the 25-yr rain event. Only a storm event that exceeds the 25-yr rain event would result in a discharge.

PHASING OF IMPROVEMENTS

One of the most critical aspects of all construction and improvements at the Facility is the preservation of the existing horse operations and maintaining safety for horses and staff. Due to the closure of former nearby horse facilities (Hollywood Park & Fairplex Pomona) and the Lilac Fire (December 2017) that resulted in the loss of 350 stalls at San Luis Rey Downs, the Facility is running at maximum horse capacity and the demand for horse stalls is not expected to diminish for many years. Therefore, all construction schedules must account for full operation of the Facility. Based on experience within the Facility and other stable areas, construction of the improvements is not recommended during normal occupancy period. Due to the near full capacity, moving horses out of specific areas of the stable to other areas to allow for the phased construction is also not feasible. Therefore, all improvements within the stable area

must take place during the annual Del Mar Race meet in which the Facility stabling area is vacant.

3. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

3.1. 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 (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 of the Order subject to the WDRs in this Order.

3.2. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

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

3.3.1. Water Quality Control Plan. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region* (hereinafter Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives (WQO), 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. Beneficial uses applicable to the Arcadia Wash are as follows:

Table F-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Points	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
14, 15	Arcadia Wash	<p><u>Intermittent:</u> Groundwater recharge (GWR); non-contact water recreation (REC-2)</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN)* (note a); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); wildlife habitat (WILD); water contact recreation (REC-1) (note b)</p>

Footnotes for Table F-3

- a. The potential municipal and domestic supply (MUN) beneficial use for the water body is consistent with the Sources of Drinking Water Policy (page 5-13 of the Basin Plan). However, the Los Angeles Water Board has only conditionally

designated the MUN beneficial use in anticipation of further evaluation. Therefore, the Los Angeles Water Board is not establishing effluent limitations for the protection of the potential MUN at this time.

- b. Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department in the concrete-channelized areas.

End of Footnotes for Table F-3

- 3.3.2. **High Flow Suspension.** On July 10, 2003, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted a Basin Plan amendment to suspend recreational beneficial uses in engineered channels during unsafe weather conditions (Resolution Number 2003-010). 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 CWA 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 CWA 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 applies 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. The Arcadia Wash has been identified by the Los Angeles Water Board as a water body to which the High Flow Suspension applies (Basin Plan Table 2-1a).
- 3.3.3. **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 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. EPA. The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the regulatory action on February 4, 2019. On March 22, 2019 U.S. EPA approved the Bacteria Provisions and they became effective. This Order implements the applicable numeric water quality objectives for bacteria included in the Bacteria Provisions.

- 3.3.4. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA adopted the CTR, which is codified in 40 CFR section 131.38. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants applicable to all surface waters in California. This Order implements the applicable water quality objectives in the NTR and CTR.
- 3.3.5. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Los Angeles Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
- 3.3.6. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 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 Los Angeles 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 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16. Requirements of this Order implement federal and state antidegradation policies as described in section 4.4.2 of this Fact Sheet.
- 3.3.7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. Requirements of this Order implement federal anti-backsliding requirements as described in section 4.4.1 of this Fact Sheet.

3.3.8. **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 Acts.

3.3.9. **Trash Amendments.** The State Water Board adopted the “*Amendment to the Ocean Plan and Part I Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*” (Trash Amendments) through Resolution Number 2015-0019, which was approved by OAL on December 2, 2015 and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on January 12, 2016. The Trash Provisions established a narrative water quality objective and a prohibition on the discharge of trash, to be implemented through permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402(p), waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements.

The Trash Amendments apply to all surface waters of the State, with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board where trash or debris Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Provisions. The receiving water, the Arcadia Wash, is tributary to the Los Angeles River. The Los Angeles River Trash TMDL was adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board on September 19, 2001 and amended on August 9, 2007 and June 11, 2015. It became effective on June 30, 2016. No waste load allocations (WLAs) are assigned to nonmunicipal stormwater NPDES permittees. However, consistent with the Trash TMDL and Trash Amendments, this Order requires a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and includes a prohibition for discharges of trash to waters of the State.

3.3.10. **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. EPA approval on July 14, 2017. The Mercury Provisions are implemented through NPDES permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402, waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements. The Provisions included specific implementation provisions for individual non-stormwater NPDES permits for municipal and industrial dischargers; stormwater discharges regulated by Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits and the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (CAS000001 or Industrial General Permit); as well as stormwater from mine site remediation sites; dredging activities; wetland projects and nonpoint source discharges.

In section IV.D.2(e)(2), the Provisions allow the exemption of certain industrial dischargers if there is no reasonable potential with respect to the applicable Mercury Water Quality Objectives. The Reasonable Potential Analysis specified in the Mercury Provisions IV.D.2(c) deviates from the SIP procedure and uses the annual average during the calendar year to “account for the long-term nature of the methylmercury bioaccumulation process”. Due to the intermittent nature of the discharge from the Facility the discharge is not expected to have reasonable potential to significantly contribute to the methylmercury bioaccumulation effects in the receiving water, the Arcadia Wash. Furthermore, neither the receiving water nor any waters to which it is tributary are listed as impaired for mercury on the 2014-16 CWA section 303(d) list (see section 3.4. below.) Therefore, this Order does not establish effluent limitations for mercury based on the Mercury Provisions. Routine monitoring for mercury is required at each discharge event.

3.3.11. Title 27 Statewide Water Quality Regulations for Confined Animal Facilities. Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 7, Subchapter 2, Article 1 of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27 prescribes minimum standards for discharges of animal waste at confined animal facilities to protect both surface water and groundwater. Confined animal facilities are defined in Title 27 of the CCR as “...any place where cattle, calves, sheep, swine, horses, mules, goats, fowl, or other domestic animals are corralled, penned, tethered, or otherwise enclosed or held and where feeding is by means other than grazing.” Designation as a confined animal facility under the CCR is not based on facility size. Confined animal facilities under the CCR include CAFOs as well as all other types and sizes of animal feeding operations. Provided the Discharger operates the facility in compliance with the requirements of this Order, the Facility will be deemed in compliance with Title 27 requirements. These requirements include compliance with the Effluent Limitation Guidelines outlined in section 4.2.2. below that require the Facility to submit a Manure Management Plan.

3.4. Impaired Water Bodies on the CWA section 303(d) List

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Los Angeles Water Board develops and adopts Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) that specify waste load allocations (WLA) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The U.S. EPA approved the California 2014-2016 CWA section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters (2014-16 303(d) List) on April 6, 2018. Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles Region 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 development. The Facility discharges into the Arcadia Wash which is tributary to Rio Hondo Reach 3. The 2014-16 303(d) List classifies Rio Hondo Reach 3 (above spreading grounds) as impaired. The pollutants of concern include: indicator bacteria, iron and dissolved oxygen. In Rio Hondo Reach 2, the pollutant of concern is cyanide. Rio Hondo Reach 3 is tributary to the Los Angeles River Reach 2.

The 2014-16 California CWA section 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles River Reach 2 as impaired and the pollutants of concern include: ammonia, indicator bacteria, copper, lead, nutrients (algae), oil, and trash. The inclusion of the Los Angeles River on the 2014-16 303(d) documents the waterbody's lack of assimilative capacity for the pollutants of concern. TMDLs have been developed or will be developed for pollutants of concern in accordance with CWA section 303(d) to facilitate the waterbody's recovery of its ability to fully support beneficial uses. Several TMDLs have already been established that apply to the Los Angeles River including:

- 3.4.1. **The Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL.** The TMDL for Indicator Bacteria in the Los Angeles River Watershed (LA River Bacteria TMDL) contains WLAs of single sample and geometric mean numeric targets for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) during both dry and wet weather events. The LA River Bacteria TMDL assigns discharges subject to individual NPDES permits zero days of allowable exceedance days of the WLAs. Per the TMDL, compliance with an effluent limitation based on the bacteria water quality objective can be used to demonstrate compliance with the WLAs. As explained in section 3.3.4. above, this Order implements the applicable numeric water quality objectives for bacteria included in the Bacteria Provisions as effluent limitations. Compliance with these effluent limitations therefore demonstrates compliance with the TMDL WLAs.
- 3.4.2. **The Los Angeles River Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL.** The TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds, and Related Effects in the Los Angeles River (LA River Nutrients TMDL) assigns ammonia WLAs to minor NPDES dischargers. This Order therefore includes effluent limitations for ammonia based on the LA River Nutrients TMDL.
- 3.4.3. **Los Angeles River Watershed Trash TMDL.** The Los Angeles River Watershed Trash TMDL (LA River Trash TMDL) does not assign WLAs to non-municipal stormwater NPDES permittees. However, consistent with the LA River Trash TMDL and the Trash Amendments, this Order requires a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and includes a prohibition for discharges of trash to waters of the State. Implementation of these requirements will minimize/prevent the discharge of trash from the Facility to the Los Angeles River Watershed.
- 3.4.4. **Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metal TMDL.** The Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL (LA River Metals TMDL) assigns WLAs to minor NPDES permits. Therefore, this Order includes effluent limitations for wet-weather discharges in accordance with the LA River Metals.

3.5. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

- 3.5.1 **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 Los Angeles Water Boards. On May 10, 2018, the Los Angeles Water Board also 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). 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 Los Angeles 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 Los Angeles Water Board for the Executive Officer’s approval no later than 12 months after the effective date 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.

4. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR 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 was developed based on constituents that were historically found in the effluent or are common pollutants from stormwater discharges. Pollutants commonly associated with stormwater discharges include pH, BOD, oil and grease, TSS, settleable solids, turbidity and metals.

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).

4.1. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharge Prohibitions in this Order are based on the federal CWA, the CFR, the Basin Plan, the Water Code, the State Water Board's plans and policies, U.S. EPA guidance and regulations, and the previous permit provisions. This Order includes a prohibition for trash consistent with 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 NPDES permits.

4.2. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

4.2.1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on 40 CFR section 122.23 (NPDES Permit Regulations); 40 CFR Part 412, Subpart A—Horses and Sheep, (Effluent Limitation Guidelines [ELGs] and Standards for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations [CAFOs]); and Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

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

- a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best existing performance by well-operated facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.
- b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.
- c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including

BOD, TSS, 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 (40 C.F.R. 122.29). The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA requires U.S. EPA to develop ELGs representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the Los Angeles Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3.

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

Technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) are intended to achieve a minimum level of treatment of pollutants for point source discharges. As discussed in section 2 above, the Facility is classified as a “Large CAFO” per 40 CFR section 122.23. TBELs applicable to the discharge of stormwater from the CAFO areas of the Facility are outlined below.

Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) for CAFO Areas. The Facility is subject to ELGs attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT) that apply to a large CAFO for horses and sheep as defined in 40 CFR Subpart A section 412.13. The CAFO ELGs were revised on February 12, 2003, and became effective on April 14, 2003. The revised regulations clarify the definition of areas subject to the regulatory requirements and establish limitations for large CAFOs, including horse facilities. The revisions are the basis for the requirements established in this Order. The ELGs are outlined below:

- a. Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32 and when the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section apply, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the application of BAT: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants into waters of the U.S.
- b. Whenever rainfall events cause an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewaters plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour

rainfall event at the location of the point source, any process wastewater pollutants in the overflow may be discharged into waters of the U.S.

According to 40 CFR section 122.42(e)(1), every large CAFO must develop a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP). Because the Discharger does not currently land-apply manure or process wastewater, the Los Angeles Water Board has determined that a Manure Management Plan (MMP) fulfills the requirements for an NMP. The MMP shall include measures to prevent stormwater from contacting stored manure or manure-soiled bedding. The Discharger shall update and comply with the requirements of MMP. If the Discharger proposes to land apply manure, litter, or process wastewater then it must first develop and submit to the Los Angeles Water Board an NMP.

This Order implements the ELGs for CAFO areas outlined above. Order R4-2006-0081 also included record-keeping and inspection requirements related to the ELGs in the CAFO areas. This Order retains those requirements.

4.3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

4.3.1. Scope and Authority

CWA Section 301(b) and 40 CFR section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) of 40 CFR requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi). WQBELs must also be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of TMDL WLAs.

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.

The specific procedures for determining reasonable potential and, if necessary, for calculating WQBELs are contained in U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001, 1991) (TSD) for stormwater 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-stormwater discharges. Hence, in this Order, the SIP methodology is used to evaluate reasonable potential for the discharge of stormwater runoff and process wastewater to the Arcadia Wash through Discharge Points 14 and 15.

4.3.2. **Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives**

The Los Angeles Water Board adopted a Basin Plan that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to the Arcadia Wash are summarized in section 3.3.1 of this Fact Sheet. The discharges go to the Arcadia Wash. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving waters.

Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to these waterbodies. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with 40 CFR 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 salinity in the Arcadia Wash is below 1 ppt. Therefore, the CTR criteria for freshwater is the applicable criteria to protect the beneficial uses. Due to the intermittent nature of the discharge that will only occur during a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, the freshwater acute CTR criteria is applied for this discharge.

Some CTR criteria for metals are dependent on the hardness of the receiving water. Due to safety and access concerns the Discharger did not conduct receiving water monitoring for Arcadia Wash, primarily because the upstream portion of the wash in the vicinity of the discharge is underground. In the absence of receiving water data, the Los Angeles Water Board may use the median hardness of the effluent data up to a value of 400 mg/L. The median hardness of the effluent from Discharge Points 14 and 15 was 466 mg/L, therefore a hardness value of 400 mg/L was applied to the CTR criteria for metals.

As discussed in section 3.4.4. above, the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL includes wet-weather WLAs that apply to this discharge. Therefore, the WLAs are applied as applicable water quality criteria for this discharge. In most cases, the TMDL WLAs are given highest priority when selecting criteria.

The table below summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objectives for priority pollutants detected in concentrations above the reporting limit (RL) in the effluent discharged from Discharge Points 14 and 15 evaluated based on data submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board from 2016 to 2021. Estimated values for monitoring results detected above the method detection limit (MDL) but below the RL (flagged as “detected, but not quantified” or “DNQ”) were not considered as they were not deemed specific enough to determine reasonable potential. Due to the close proximity and similar characteristics of the discharge from Discharge Point 14 and 15 a single, combined analysis was performed for both.

Table F-4. Applicable Water Quality Criteria for Priority Pollutants

CTR Number	Constituent	Selected Criteria (µg/L)	CTR Acute Criteria (µg/L)	TMDL WLAs (µg/L)
2	Arsenic	340	340	---
4	Cadmium	3.1	4.3	3.1
5a	Chromium (III)	5,400	5,400	---
5b	Chromium (VI)	16	16	---
6	Copper	68	52	68
7	Lead	94	477	94
9	Nickel	1,516	1,516	---
12	Thallium	6.3	6.3	---
13	Zinc	159	388	159
14	Cyanide	22	22	---

4.3.3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, the Los Angeles Water Board conducts a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. If there is an applicable TMDL-based WLA, then WQBELs are developed using the WLA pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B). Otherwise, the Los Angeles 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 in the receiving water, 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 $MEC \geq C$, 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 CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, or other applicable factors indicate that a WQBEL is required.

Sufficient effluent and receiving water data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon

review of the data, and if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

The RPA was performed using data collected by the Discharger at Monitoring Location EFF-001 during the effective term of Order R4-2006-0081 (from 2016 through 2021). Based on the RPA, pollutants that demonstrate reasonable potential are cadmium, copper, lead, zinc and cyanide. The table below summarizes results from the RPA. Only pollutants that were detected in the effluent are included in the table.

Table F-5. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis (Discharge Points 14 and 15)

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C)	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC)	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B)	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
2	Arsenic	340	30	---	No	MEC<C
4	Cadmium	3.1	1.3	---	Yes	TMDL
5a	Chromium (III)	5,400	551	---	No	MEC<C
5b	Chromium (VI)	16	0.6	---	No	MEC<C
6	Copper	68	728	---	Yes	TMDL
7	Lead	94	201	---	Yes	TMDL
9	Nickel	1,516	294	---	No	MEC<C
12	Thallium	6.3	1.2	---	No	MEC<C
13	Zinc	159	1,980	---	Yes	TMDL
14	Cyanide	22	23	---	Yes	MEC>C

4.3.4. WQBEL Calculations

If 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 maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).
- iii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Los Angeles Water Board.

In this Order, no dilution credit is being allowed. However, in accordance with the reopener provision in section 6.3.1.5. in the Order, this Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger of adequate information to establish

appropriate dilution credits or a mixing zone, as determined by the Los Angeles Water Board.

The process for developing these limits 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.

For this Order WQBELs are required for cadmium, copper, lead and zinc based on LA River Metals TMDL WLAs. As stated in procedure i. above, when a TMDL WLA is applicable and available the WLA is applied as the WQBEL. Therefore, the TMDL WLAs for cadmium, copper, lead and zinc are established as WQBELs in this Order.

For this Order WQBELs are also required for cyanide based on reasonable potential. Because of the intermittent nature of the discharge of stormwater runoff from the Facility only MDELs based on acute criteria apply. As shown is the example below, when using a steady-state model to derive only MDELs based on acute criteria the resulting MDEL is equivalent to the criteria:

Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL for cyanide

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

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

$$ECA = C \quad \text{when } C \leq B,$$

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

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

$$ECA = C$$

For cyanide the applicable ECAs are:

$$ECA_{\text{acute}} = 22 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$ECA_{\text{chronic}} = 22 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 2: For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic

criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers 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 cyanide there are ten samples and the CV is calculated as follows:

$$CV = \text{Standard Deviation} / \text{Average} = 7.33 / 6.73 = 1.09$$

For cyanide, 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}
10	1.09	0.19	0.35

$$LTA_{acute} = 22 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.19 = 4.2 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = 22 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.35 = 7.7 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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

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

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

$$LTA_{cyanide} = LTA_{chronic} = 4.2 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as Maximum Daily Effluent Limit (MDEL) or Average Monthly Effluent Limit (AMEL). 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.

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

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

For cyanide 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	1.09	5.29	2.03

AMEL = 4.2 µg/L x 2.03 = 8.4 µg/L

MDEL = 4.2 µg/L x 5.29 = 22 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}

For cyanide:

AMEL_{human health} = 220,000 µg/L

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} x (Multiplier_{MDEL}/ Multiplier_{AMEL})

For cyanide:

MDEL_{human health} = 220,000 µg/L x 2.61 = 574,200 µg/L

Step 7: Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health as the WQBEL for the Order. For cyanide the AMEL and MDEL for aquatic life apply. Due to the intermittent nature of the stormwater discharge from the Facility only the MDEL is established in this Order:

MDEL = 22 µg/L

4.3.4. WQBELs Based on Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives

pH. The pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are established in this Order.

Ammonia. As discussed in section 3.4.2. above, the LA River Nutrients TMDL includes effluent limitations for ammonia applicable to the discharge from this Facility. The TMDL assigns WLAs to NPDES permittees by receiving waters. For receiving waters that are tributary to the Los Angeles River the WLA is 10.1 mg/L. Therefore, this Order establishes effluent limitations for ammonia based on the LA River Nutrients TMDL WLA.

Bacteria. As noted in section 3.4.1 above, the LA River Bacteria TMDL, compliance with an effluent limitation based on the bacteria water quality objective can be used to demonstrate compliance with the TMDL WLA. This Order implements Part 3 of the Bacteria Provisions to address bacteria. The Bacteria Provisions only include objectives for *E. coli* in waters such as the Arcadia Wash where the salinity is equal to or less than 1 ppt 95 percent of the

time. Therefore, this Order establishes effluent limitations for *E. coli* based on the objectives included in the Bacteria Provisions.

Temperature. The Basin Plan establishes a Water Quality Objective (WQO) for temperature that is applicable to inland surface waters with WARM beneficial use designation such as the Arcadia Wash. 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.”

This Order establishes effluent limitations for temperature based on Basin Plan objectives.

4.3.5. 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.

In June 2010, U.S. EPA 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 approach to their implementation procedures for analyzing valid WET data for their current NPDES 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. EPA’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_0 : Mean response (IWC in % effluent) \leq 0.75 mean response (Control).

This Order includes monitoring requirements for chronic toxicity. 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 Points 14 and 15 is 100 percent effluent.

4.4. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

4.4.1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations for Discharge Points 14 and 15 in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order R4-2006-0081.

Order R4-2006-0081 included effluent limitations for non-CAFO areas. As discussed in section 2. above, the Los Angeles Water Board has determined that industrial stormwater discharges from non-CAFO Outfalls 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 are more appropriately enrolled under the Industrial General Permit (IGP). The Los Angeles Water Board has also determined that non-industrial stormwater discharges from Non-CAFO Outfalls 5, 6, 11 and 12 are more appropriately addressed under the MS4 Permit. Therefore, this Order does not retain effluent limitations for discharges from these non-CAFO outfalls, and because the effluent limits that have been removed are for areas and/or outfalls that will be or are covered under the IGP or addressed through requirements in the MS4 permit, there is no backsliding.

4.4.2. Antidegradation Policies

40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California’s antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 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 Los Angeles 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 for discharges from the CAFO outfalls are as stringent as those in R4-2006-0081 and therefore hold the discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or degradation. The removal of effluent limitations for discharges from the non-CAFO outfalls will not contribute to water quality impairment or degradation because discharges from these outfalls will continue to be regulated more appropriately through the IGP or requirements in the MS4 Permit.

4.4.3. 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 CFR § 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if, in establishing technology-based permit limitation on a case-by-case basis, 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:

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = \text{flow rate (MGD)} \times 8.34 \times \text{effluent limitation (mg/L)}$$

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

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

 Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

4.4.4. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

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 CFR section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by U.S. EPA on May 18, 2000. Most beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA” pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by U.S. EPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4.5. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

There can be no discharge of wastewater pollutants to the receiving waters except associated with the runoff from a rainfall event equal to or greater than the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

Table F-6. Summary of Effluent Limitations at Discharge Points 14 and 15

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily Discharge Point(14)	Maximum Daily Discharge Point(15)	Basis	Notes
pH	s.u.	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	BP	a
<i>E. coli</i>	MPN/100 ml or cfu/100 ml	320	320	BAC	b
Temperature	°F	80	80	BP	
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	10.1	10.1	TMDL	
Ammonia, Total (as N)	lbs/day	89	322	TMDL	c
Cadmium	µg/L	3.1	3.1	TMDL	
Cadmium	lbs/day	0.027	0.097	TMDL	c
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	68	68	TMDL	
Copper, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.60	2.1	TMDL	c
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	94	94	TMDL	
Lead, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.83	3.0	TMDL	c
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	159	159	TMDL	
Zinc, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	1.4	5.0	TMDL	c
Cyanide	µg/L	22	22	CTR, SIP	
Cyanide	lbs/day	0.2	0.7	CTR, SIP	c

Footnotes for Table F-6

- a. Instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5.
- b. The effluent limitations for *E. coli* do not apply during high flow suspension periods.
- c. The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 1.06 MGD at Discharge Point 14 and 3.76 MGD at Discharge Point 15 and are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Flow (MGD)} \times \text{Concentration (mg/L)} \times 8.34 \text{ (conversion factor)} = \text{lbs/day}$$

End of Footnotes for Table F-6

4.6. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

4.7. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

4.8. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

5. 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.

5.1. 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 CFR

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, including the Arcadia Wash are also included in the Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries Plan, including the provisions related to Bacteria, Trash Control and Mercury. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water.

6. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 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 CFR establish conditions that apply to all state-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) of 40 CFR allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 CFR section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 CFR 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).

6.2. Special Provisions

6.2.1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR part 123 and are also carried over from Order R4-2006-0081. The Los Angeles 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 Los Angeles Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

6.2.2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

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.

6.2.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The prior permit required the Discharger to develop and implement a SWPPP. This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a SWPPP. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing stormwater runoff

contamination and for preventing contaminated stormwater runoff from being discharged directly into the Arcadia Wash. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact with stormwater. SWPPP requirements are included as Attachment G, based on 40 CFR section 122.44(k).

Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP). This Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement a BMPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment, to ensure that unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (i.e. spills) do not occur at the Facility.

Special Provision 5.3.3.2 requires the Discharger to develop, maintain, and implement a BMPP. The BMPP may be included within the SWPPP as a description of best management practices (BMPs). Appendix G requires a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges.

Spill Contingency Plan (SCP). This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a SCP to control the discharge of pollutants. The SCP shall include a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. This provision is included in this Order to minimize and control the amount of pollutants discharged in case of a spill. The SCP shall be site specific and shall cover the CAFO areas of the Facility.

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

Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan: 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 facility operation, water quality and beneficial uses.

6.2.5. **Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) —Not Applicable**

6.2.6. **Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable**

6.2.7. **Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable**

7. **RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

CWA section 308 and 40 CFR sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code section 13383 also authorizes the Los Angeles 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.

7.1. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable

7.2. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge is required as established in the MRP (Attachment E) and as required in the SIP. Once-per-discharge event monitoring has been established for those pollutants where effluent limitations at Discharge Points 14 and 15 have been established in the Order (pH, *E. coli*, TSS, ammonia, cadmium, copper, lead, zinc and cyanide). This monitoring is necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations and to provide data for evaluating reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives during future permit reissuances.

Monitoring for all other priority pollutants without corresponding effluent limitations shall be conducted once per year during the permit term. Data generated from this monitoring is necessary for evaluating reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives contained in the SIP during future permit reissuances.

7.3. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. This Order requires annual monitoring for chronic toxicity which is a more stringent measure of the aggregate toxic properties of the discharge than acute toxicity. For this permit, chronic toxicity in the discharge is evaluated using U.S. EPA's 2010 TST statistical approach.

7.4. Receiving Water Monitoring

7.4.1. 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 Los Angeles Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants, *E. coli*, and ammonia at Monitoring Location RSW-001. Additionally, the Discharger must analyze pH, temperature, hardness, and salinity of the upstream receiving water at the same time as the samples are collected for analysis of priority pollutants and ammonia.

7.4.2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

7.5. Other Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable

8. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

8.1. Notification of Interested Parties

The Los Angeles 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 Los Angeles Water Board's website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>.

8.2. 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 fully responded to by staff and considered by the Los Angeles Water Board, the written comments were due at the Los Angeles Water Board office by **5:00 p.m. on May 20, 2022**.

8.3. Public Hearing

The Los Angeles 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: June 9, 2022
Time: 9:00 AM
Location: TBD

Additional information about the location of the hearing and options for participating will be available 10 days before the hearing. Any person desiring to receive future notices about any proposed Board action regarding this Discharger, please contact Thomas Siebels at thomas.siebels@waterboards.ca.gov, to be included on the e-mail list.

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

8.4. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

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

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

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

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

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

8.5. 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 Los Angeles Water Board by calling 213-576-6600.

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

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

8.6. Register of Interested Persons

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

8.7. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Thomas Siebels at thomas.siebels@waterboards.ca.gov.

ATTACHMENT G – STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

2. OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

3. PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

3.1 Pollution Prevention Team

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

3.2 Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, state, and federal requirements

that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain stormwater pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

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

Phase	Tasks
Planning and Organization	Form Pollution Prevention Team Review other plans
Assessment Phase	Develop a site map Identify potential pollutant sources Inventory of materials and chemicals List significant spills and leaks Identify non-storm water discharges Assess pollutant risks
Best management Practices Identification Phase	Non-structural BMPs Structural BMPs Select activity and site-specific BMPs
Implementation Phase	Train employees Implement BMPs Conduct recordkeeping and reporting
Evaluation/Monitoring	Conduct annual site evaluation Review monitoring information Evaluate BMPs Review and revise SWPPP

4. SITE MAP

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

The following information shall be included on the site map:

- A. The facility boundaries; the outline of all stormwater drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges may be received.
- B. The location of the stormwater collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect stormwater discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, skim ponds, diversion barriers, etc.
- C. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
- D. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in section 6.1.4. below have occurred.
- E. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

5. LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials² handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

² "Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

6. DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in section 4.5. above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in stormwater discharges or authorized non-stormwater discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

- A. **Industrial Processes.** Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process.
- B. **Material Handling and Storage Areas.** Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.
- C. **Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.** Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.
- D. **Significant Spills and Leaks.** Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in stormwater discharges or authorized non-stormwater discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 302) that have been discharged to stormwater as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 CFR, parts 110, 117, and 302).

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

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

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

Non-stormwater discharges that are not authorized by this Permit, other waste discharge requirements, or other NPDES permits are prohibited. The SWPPP must include BMPs

to prevent or reduce contact of authorized non-stormwater discharges with significant materials (as defined in Footnote 1 of section 5 above) or equipment.

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

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

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

7. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

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

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

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

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

8. STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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

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

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

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

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

8.1 Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from

contacting with stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see section 8.2. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

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

8.2 Structural BMPs

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in section 8.1. above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

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

9. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

The Facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation each year. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board along with the annual monitoring report. The revisions shall be implemented no later than 90 days after submission. The evaluation is subject to review by the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer and modifications may be required. Evaluations shall include the following:

- A. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.
- B. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- C. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.
- D. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in section 10.E., for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report,

retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 5.4.5 of Attachment D.

10. SWPPP GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Los Angeles Water Board and/or local stormwater management agency (local agency) which receives the stormwater discharges.
- B. The Los Angeles Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this section. As requested by the Los Angeles Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Los Angeles Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Los Angeles Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.
- C. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in stormwater discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to stormwater, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.
- D. The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Permit.
- E. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Los Angeles Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. Such reports are subject to Los Angeles Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Los Angeles Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.

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

CTR#	Parameters	Reason	HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS				AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS							LIMITS	
			Organisms only				Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan							Lowest AMEL	Lowest AMEL
			AMEL hh = ECA + C h h O multiplier only	MEDEL AMEL multiplier	MEDEL hh	ECA acute multiplier (P.7)	LTA acute multiplier	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	Lowest AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL multiplier 99	MEDEL multiplier 99	MEDEL multiplier 99
1	Antimony	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
2	Arsenic	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
3	Beryllium	No Criteria													No Limit
4	Cadmium	TMDL	Narrative	2.24						1.71	1.38	3.84	3.1	1.38	3.10
5a	Chromium (III)	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
5b	Chromium (VI)	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
6	Copper (wet weather)	MEC-C		2.35						1.77	29.34	4.10	69	29.34	68.00
7	Lead	MEC-C		2.21						1.69	42.95	3.73	94	42.95	94.00
8	Nickel	Lt MEC-C & no B								0.00					No Limit
9	Nickel	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
10	Selenium	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
11	Silver	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
12	Tellurium	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
13	Zinc	MEC-C		2.12						1.62	75.15	3.44	159	75.15	159.00
14	Cyanide	MEC-C		2.61						2.03	8.44	5.20	22	8.44	22.00
15	Asbestos	No Criteria													No Limit
16	TCDD Equivalents	No effluent data & no B													No Limit
17	Arylamines	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
18	Arylamines	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
19	Benzene	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
20	Bromoforn	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
22	Chlorobenzene	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
23	Chlorobromomethane	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
24	Chloroethane	No Criteria													No Limit
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	No Criteria													No Limit
26	Chloroform	No Criteria													No Limit
27	Dichlorobromomethane	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
28	Dichloroethane	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
32	1,3-Dichloropropane	No effluent data & no B													No Limit
33	Ethylbenzene	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
34	Methyl Bromide	No effluent data & no B													No Limit
35	Methyl Chloride	No Criteria													No Limit
36	Methylene Chloride	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
37	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
38	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
39	Toluene	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	No effluent data & no B													No Limit
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No Criteria													No Limit
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
43	Trichloroethylene	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
44	Vinyl Chloride	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
45	2-Chlorophenol	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
48	2,4-Dimethylphenol (ortho isomer)	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
50	2-Nitrophenol	No Criteria													No Limit
51	4-Nitrophenol	No Criteria													No Limit
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)	No Criteria													No Limit
53	Pentachlorophenol	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
54	Phenol	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
56	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
57	Azathioprine	No Criteria													No Limit
58	Anthraxene	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
59	Benzidine	UD Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
60	Benz(a)Anthracene	UD, effluent ND, MDL-C & B=C													No Limit
61	Benz(b)Fluoranthene	UD, effluent ND, MDL-C & B=C													No Limit
62	Benz(k)Fluoranthene	UD Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
63	Benz(g,h,i)Perylene	No Criteria													No Limit
64	Benzofluoranthene	UD Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
65	Benzofluoranthene	UD Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
66	Benzofluoranthene	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	MEC-C								2.64		7.97	83,000	17,787.5	No Limit
69	4-Bromobis(2-Phenyl) Ether	No Criteria		3.01											No Limit
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	Lt MEC-C & no B													No Limit

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CY	MEC	Human Health for consumption of:		Lowest C of TMDL, WAs, LC50 or LC10	MEC >= LC50 or LC10?	Tier 1 - No MeC limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter one min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B detected (max) conc (ug/L)	If all B is detected (max) MDL-C?	If B-C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result MeC Limit?
					Water & Organisms	Organisms											
		C results = CMC tot															
71	2-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L		No Criteria	4300	4300	No Criteria	4300	N/A	N	Y	0.013		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
72	Chrysene	ug/L		0.0460	0.0460	0.0460	0.0460	0.0460	N/A	Y	Y	0.013		N	No detected value of B Step 7	0.00	No
73	Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L		0.0460	0.0460	0.0460	0.0460	0.0460	N/A	Y	Y	0.013		N	No detected value of B Step 7	0.00	No
74	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.12	17000	17000	17000	17000	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
75	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.2	2600	2600	2600	2600	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
76	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L		0.17	2600	2600	2600	2600	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
77	3,4-Dinitrobenzidine	ug/L		0.0460	0.0460	0.0460	0.0460	0.0460	N/A	Y	Y	0.013		N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
78	Dinitro-Phthalate	ug/L		0.0460	240000	240000	240000	240000	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
79	Dinitro-Phthalate	ug/L		0.0460	240000	240000	240000	240000	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
80	Dinitro-Phthalate	ug/L		0.0460	240000	240000	240000	240000	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
81	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L		0.14	910	910	910	910	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
82	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L		No Criteria					No Criteria	N	N			N	No Criteria		Uc
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L		No Criteria					No Criteria	N	N			N	No Criteria		Uc
84	Dinitro-Phthalate	ug/L		0.092	0.540	0.540	0.540	0.540	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L		0.092	370	370	370	370	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
86	Fluorene	ug/L		0.06	14000	14000	14000	14000	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
87	Fluorene	ug/L		0.06	14000	14000	14000	14000	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L		0.33	0.0077	0.0077	0.0077	0.0077	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
89	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L		0.14	17000	17000	17000	17000	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L		0.14	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
91	Hexachlorophene	ug/L		0.26	0.460	0.460	0.460	0.460	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L		0.13	600.0	600.0	600.0	600.0	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
93	Isothorone	ug/L		No Criteria					No Criteria	N	N			N	No Criteria		Uc
94	Naphthalene	ug/L		0.23	1900	1900	1900	1900	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L		0.12	81000	81000	81000	81000	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L		0.37	1400	1400	1400	1400	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
97	N-Nitrosodipropylamine	ug/L		0.37	1400	1400	1400	1400	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
98	N-Nitrosodipropylamine	ug/L		0.37	1400	1400	1400	1400	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
99	N-Nitrosodipropylamine	ug/L		0.37	1400	1400	1400	1400	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
100	Picene	ug/L		No Criteria	11000	11000	11000	11000	No Criteria	N/A	Y	0.033		N	No Criteria	0.00	No
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L		No Criteria					No Criteria	N	N			N	No Criteria		Uc
102	Aldrin	ug/L		0.00174	0.00174	0.00174	0.00174	0.00174	No Criteria	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L		0.0130	0.0130	0.0130	0.0130	0.0130	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
104	beta-BHC	ug/L		0.028	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L		0.038	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.063	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
106	delta-BHC	ug/L		No Criteria					No Criteria	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
107	Chlordane	ug/L		0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	No Criteria	N/A	Y	0.28		Y	N/A	0.00	Uc
108	4,4'-DDE	ug/L		0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	No Criteria	N/A	Y	0.28		Y	No detected value of B Step 7	0.00	No
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L		0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	No Criteria	N/A	Y	0.28		Y	No detected value of B Step 7	0.00	No
110	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L		0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	0.00958	No Criteria	N/A	Y	0.28		Y	No detected value of B Step 7	0.00	No
111	Dieldrin	ug/L		0.00174	0.00174	0.00174	0.00174	0.00174	No Criteria	N/A	Y	0.028		Y	No detected value of B Step 7	0.00	No
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L		0.00958	240	240	240	240	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L		0.00958	240	240	240	240	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L		0.26	240	240	240	240	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
115	Endrin	ug/L		0.002	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
116	Endrin Aldehyds	ug/L		0.014	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
117	Heptachlor	ug/L		0.00271	0.00271	0.00271	0.00271	0.00271	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L		0.00111	0.00111	0.00111	0.00111	0.00111	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
119	Toxaphene	ug/L		0.00271	0.00271	0.00271	0.00271	0.00271	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
120	Toxaphene	ug/L		0.00271	0.00271	0.00271	0.00271	0.00271	No	N	N			N	No detected value of B Step 7		No
121	Copper (dry weather)	ug/L	###	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	Yes	Y	N		9.4	#REF!	Limit required, B-C & pollutant detected in effluent	0.00	#REF!

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

CTR#	Parameters	Reason	HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS				AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS						LIMITS		
			Organisms only				Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan		LIMITS		LIMITS				
			AMEL hh = ECA = C in O only	MEDEL/AMEL multiplier	MEDEL hh	ECA acute multiplier (P.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL multiplier 99	MEDEL multiplier life	MEDEL multiplier life	Lowest AMEL
71	2-Chloroacetophenone	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria													No Limit
73	Chrysene	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
74	Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
78	3-Dinitrobenzidine	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
79	Dimethyl Phthalate	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
80	Diethyl Phthalate	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
81	Dihexyl Phthalate	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	No Criteria													No Limit
84	Dih-n-Octyl Phthalate	No Criteria													No Limit
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
86	Fluoranthene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
87	Fluorene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
88	Hexachlorobenzene	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
89	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
91	Hexachlorophthalene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
93	Isophthalene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria													No Limit
95	Nitrobenzene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
97	N-Nitrosodipropylamine	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
98	N-Nitrosodipropylamine	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
99	Nitrobenzene	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
100	Picene	Ud MEC-C & no B	2.10						1.95		3.11				No Limit
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No Criteria													No Limit
102	Aldrin	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
103	alpha-BHC	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
104	beta-BHC	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
105	gamma-BHC	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
106	delta-BHC	No Criteria													No Limit
107	Chlordane	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
108	4,4'-DDE	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
109	4,4'-DDD	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
110	4,4'-DDD (linked to DDT)	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
111	Dieldrin	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
112	alpha-Endosulfan	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
113	beta-Endosulfan	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
115	Endrin	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
116	Endrin Aldehyds	Ud MEC-C & no B													No Limit
117	Heptachlor	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
119	Heptachlor Epoxide	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
120	Toxaphene	Ud Effluent ND, MDL-C & No B													No Limit
121	Copper (dry weather)														No Limit

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