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ORDER NO. R4-2010-XXXX
NPDES NO. CA0109991

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT FOR THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, HYPERION TREATMENT PLANT DISCHARGE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN

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The following Discharger is subject to State waste discharge requirements and federal NPDES permit requirements, as set forth in this Order/Permit:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	City of Los Angeles
Name of Facility (and POTW)	Hyperion Treatment Plant
Facility (and POTW) Address	12000 Vista del Mar Boulevard
	Playa del Rey, CA 90293
	Los Angeles County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.	

The discharge by the City of Los Angeles from the discharge points identified below is subject to State waste discharge requirements and federal NPDES permit requirements, as set forth in this Order/Permit:

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Secondary treated wastewater	33º, 55', 06" N	118º,26', 51" W	Pacific Ocean
002 (Y-shaped diffuser)	Secondary treated wastewater	33º, 54', 43" N 33º, 54', 02" N	118º,31', 17" W 118º,31', 38" W	Pacific Ocean

Table 3. Administrative Information for State Order

This Order was adopted by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	**September 2, 2010**
This Order shall become effective on:	**October 22, 2010**
This Order shall expire on:	**September 10, 2015**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, part 122.21(d))

I, Samuel Unger, Interim Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on **September 2, 2010**.

_____

Samuel Unger, Interim Executive Officer

Table 1. Administrative Information for Federal Permit

This Permit was issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX on:	**<Issuance Date>**
This Permit shall become effective on:	**<Effective Date>**
This Permit shall expire on:	**<Expiration Date>**
The Discharger shall submit, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), a new application at least 180 days before:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, part 122.21(d))

I, Alexis Strauss, do hereby certify that this Permit with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an NPDES permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, on **<Issuance Date>**.

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Alexis Strauss, Water Division Director

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Discharger is subject to the waste discharge requirements set forth in this Order/Permit:

Table 5. Facility Information

Discharger	City of Los Angeles
Name of Facility	Hyperion Treatment Plant
Facility Address	12000 Vista del Mar Boulevard
	Playa del Rey, CA 90293
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Steven Fan, Sanitation Wastewater Manager III (310) 648-5168
Mailing Address	Same as the Facility Address
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
Facility Design Flow	450 Million Gallons per Day (MGD), maximum dry weather design flow 850 MGD, maximum wet weather design flow

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II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Regional Water Board) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX (hereinafter USEPA), find:

A. Consent Decree and Legal Issues

1. The operations and discharges from the Hyperion Treatment Plant and Hyperion collection system are also regulated under the following enforcement actions:

   a. Amended Consent Decree entered on February 19, 1987, in United States and State of California v. City of Los Angeles, No. CV 77-3047-HP (C.D. Cal.);

   b. Settlement Agreement, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. C 665238, dated January 29, 1990, in State of California v. City of Los Angeles; and

   c. Regional Water Board Cease and Desist Order 98-073 adopted on September 14, 1998, amended by Order No. 00-128 adopted on August 31, 2000.

2. In 1987, the City entered into an Amended Consent Decree (No. CV 77-3047-HP) with USEPA and the Regional Water Board. The Amended Consent Decree required the City under time schedules to undertake the following:

   a. Eliminate the discharge of sewage sludge into the Pacific Ocean from Hyperion Treatment Plant by December 31, 1987 (status: completed);

   b. Comply with interim effluent limits (status: interim limits are not applicable as of January 1, 1999);

   c. Complete construction and begin operation of the Hyperion Energy Recovery System by June 30, 1989 (status: completed, but determined to be a technological failure and abandoned);

   d. Achieve and thereafter maintain compliance with full secondary treatment at Hyperion Treatment Plant by December 31, 1998 (status: completed and achieved compliance before the deadline);

   e. Prepare a storm water pollution reduction study and implement the recommended measures thereof (status: completed).

3. On June 7, 1991, the United States and the State of California filed a supplemental complaint under the existing Consent Decree CV 77-3047-HP (C.D. Cal.) for alleged pretreatment violations against the City. Settlement of the complaint had been concluded and modification to the Consent Decree was

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entered into court records on August 7, 2000. The settlement requires the City to implement the Westside Water Recycling Extension Project and the Santa Monica Bay Storm Drain Low-Flow Diversion Project. The Santa Monica Urban Runoff Recycling Facility (SMURRF), completed in 2000, is owned and operated by the City of Santa Monica. As the first full-scale, dry-weather runoff recycling facility in the U.S., SMURRF reclaims dry-weather run-off from storm drains and treats the water for reuse in landscape irrigation and toilet flushing. Since the City of Los Angeles contributes about half of the runoff treated at SMURRF, the City of Los Angeles pays for half of the capital and operations and maintenance costs of SMURRF, pursuant to an agreement with the City of Santa Monica.

4. In October 1987, the California Attorney General, on behalf of the Regional Water Board, filed a complaint with the Los Angeles Superior Court (Case No. C 665238) for civil penalties regarding unpermitted discharges to Discharge Point 001 and raw sewage overflows to surface waters from the Hyperion collection system. A settlement agreement was entered into on January 29, 1990. In lieu of civil penalties, the City was required to implement 23 projects to improve and enhance its collection system and benefit the waters in the Greater Los Angeles Area. Twenty two of the 23 Settlement Agreement projects were completed. The remaining project deals with the Los Angeles Zoo Wastewater Treatment Facility. Two of the original three elements of the Zoo project (construction of the retention basin and pump station for collection of the Zoo's wastewater and diversion to the North Outfall Sewer force main) were completed in 1995. The City proposes to substitute Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the storm water peripheral drainage system, the third element of the original design concept. After reviewing the study, the Regional Water Board rejected the City's proposal because the proposed BMPs can not achieve the objectives of the original Settlement Agreement. In a letter dated November 5, 2008, the Regional Water Board approved the Fremont High School Stormwater Improvements Project (Freemont Project) as a substitute for the remaining project, the Los Angeles Zoo Perimeter Drain System (PDS). The Regional Water Board agreed that the PDS has ceased to be necessary due to the completion of the North East interceptor Sewer and East Central Interceptor Sewer. The Freemont Project includes the implementation of the following five best management practices- Stormwater Diversion, Pollutant Settlement, Sediment Forebay, Dry Extended Detention/Retention Basin, and "Smart" (programmable) Irrigation System.

5. Sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) have been a recurring problem in certain areas of the City; in particular, in the South Central area, where sewers do not have adequate capacity to absorb inflow and infiltration that occurs during wet weather. For the entire City, between the wet weather period of February 3, 1998, through May 14, 1998, there were 99 separate sanitary overflows resulting in 44 million gallons of raw sewage released. On September 14, 1998, the Regional Water Board issued Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. 98-073 to the City, amended by CDO No. 00-128 adopted on August 31, 2000. The CDO requires the City to provide adequate capacity to its wastewater collection system by constructing

additional sewer alignments and/or upgrading the existing sewer system over a seven-year period (1998 to 2005). Additionally, on August 5, 2004, the United States, the State of California, Santa Monica Baykeeper, a coalition of community groups and the City of Los Angeles lodged a settlement that would resolve the parties' Clean Water Act and Porter-Cologne Act litigation regarding the City of Los Angeles' SSOs and sewage odors. This settlement underwent public review and comment. The Settlement Agreement and Final Order was filed on October 28, 2004 and entered by the District Court on October 29, 2004, and is now being implemented. The Settlement Agreement and Final Order establishes a ten-year program designed to reduce SSOs and sewage odors to the maximum extent feasible.

B. Background. The City of Los Angeles (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging pursuant to Order No. 2005-0020 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (CA0109991), which was adopted on April 7, 2005. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated October 27, 2009**,** and applied for an NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 450 MGD of disinfected (Discharge Point 001) and undisinfected (Discharge Point 002) secondary-treated municipal wastewater from Hyperion Treatment Plant (hereinafter, HTP or Facility and its appurtenances), to the Pacific Ocean within Santa Monica Bay, a water of the United States. The application for the NPDES permit renewal and Report of Waste Discharge was deemed complete on December 23, 2009.

For the purposes of this Order/Permit, 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.

C. Facility Description. The Discharger owns and operates its regional collection system and treatment facilities, the Hyperion Treatment Plant, and outfalls. The HTP is a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). In 2009, the HTP treated an average inflow of 312 MGD and discharged an average effluent flow of 275 MGD. Approximately 37 MGD of the secondary effluent was sent to West Basin Water Recycling Facility for advanced treatment and reuse.

The treatment system consists of primary and secondary treatments. Preliminary and primary wastewater treatments consist of screening, grit removal, and primary sedimentation with coagulation and flocculation. In secondary treatment, the primary effluent is biologically treated in a high purity oxygen-activated sludge process comprised of a cryogenic oxygen plant, nine secondary reactor modules and 36 secondary clarifiers. Each secondary reactor module is designed to handle 50 MGD of flow, which results in a total treatment capacity of 450 MGD producing secondary effluent. After clarification, undisinfected secondary effluent is discharged into Santa Monica Bay. Discharge up to 325 MGD flows by gravity to the outfall, or is pumped at the Effluent Pumping Plant when flows exceed 325 MGD.

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Solid fractions recovered from wastewater treatment processes include grit, primary screenings, primary sludge and skimmings, thickened waste activated sludge, digested sludge screenings and digester cleaning solids. The fine solids (grit, primary screenings, digested sludge screenings, digester cleaning solids) that consist of primary inorganic materials are hauled away to landfills. The remaining solid fractions (primary sludge and skimmings, thickened waste activated sludge) are anaerobically digested onsite. The digested solids are screened and dewatered using centrifuges. Since January 1, 2003, the Hyperion Treatment Plant has implemented full thermophilic digestion to generate Class A "EQ" biosoids. The biosolids (treated sewage sludge) are beneficially reusued offsite for land application and composting projects. The digester gas is cleaned and a major part of the gas is currently exported to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's Scattergood Steam Generating Plant, located immediately adjacent to the Hyperion Treatment Plant. The exported digester gas is used as fuel in the generation of electricity. In return, the generating plant provides steam for digester heating for the Hyperion Treatment Plant. During interruption in the export of steam from the Scattergood Steam Generation Plant, digester gas can be used as fuel for in-plant boilers that provide steam to heat the anaerobic digesters. Any remaining non-exported digester gas may be flared, if necessary, and is regulated under a flare operation permit from the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD). Attachment B provides a map of the area around the facility.

A schematic of the Hyperion Treatment Plant's wastewater flow is presented in Attachment C-1.

The HTP is part of a joint outfall system commonly known as the Hyperion Treatment System, which consists of the wastewater collection system, the Hyperion Treatment Plant and three upstream wastewater treatment plants: Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant (Tillman WRP), Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant (LAGWRP), and Burbank Water Reclamation Plant (Burbank WRP) (owned and operated by a contract city), and outfalls. The Hyperion Treatment System collects, treats, and disposes of sewage from the entire City (except the Wilmington-San Pedro Area, the strip north of San Pedro, and Watts) and from a number of cities and agencies (see Contract Cities and Agencies) under contractual agreements. The Contract Cities and Agencies operate their respective collection systems that are tributary to the City's main trunk lines. Some Contract Cities and Agencies also perform nondomestic source control activities. Approximately, 85% of the sewage and commercial/industrial wastewater comes from the City of Los Angeles. The remaining 15% comes from the Contract Cities and Agencies. The Hyperion Treatment System Service Area includes 6,138 miles of public sewers, 24 pump stations, 18 miles of force mains, 141,357 maintenance holes and serves a population of 3,954,000 in the City of Los Angeles and other Contract Agencies (see Attachment C-2, Map of Hyperion Treatment System Service Area).

CONTRACT CITIES AND AGENCIES

a. Aneta Street Tax Zone
b. Army Reserve Center
c. Army Reserve Training
d. Barrington Post Office
e. City of Beverly Hills
f. City of Burbank
g. California National Guard (Federal Avenue Armory)
h. L.A. County Sanitation District #4 (W. Hollywood)
i. L.A. County Sanitation District #5 (Inglewood)
j. L.A. County Sanitation District #9 (Terminal Island)
k. L.A. County Sanitation District #16 (Alhambra, Pasadena, S. Pasadena)
l. L.A. County Sanitation District 27 (Sunset Mesa)
m. City of Culver City
n. City of El Segundo
o. Federal Office Building
p. City of Glendale
q. Karl Holton Camp
r. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
s. Marina Del Rey
t. City of Long Beach
u. City of San Fernando
v. City of Santa Monica
w. Triunfo County Sanitation District
x, Universal City
y. Veterans Memorial Park
z. Veterans Administration- Sawtelle
aa. West Los Angeles Community College

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Sludge from the City's two upstream plants (i.e. Tillman WRP and LAGWRP) is returned to the wastewater collection system and flows to the Hyperion Treatment Plant for treatment. Discharges from Tillman WRP and LAGWRP are regulated by Order No. R4-2010-0060 (NPDES Permit No. CA0056227) and Order No. R4-2010-0059 (NPDES Permit No. CA0053953), respectively. In addition, sludge generated from the Burbank WRP is returned to the City of Burbank sewer system for treatment at the Hyperion Treatment Plant. The influent to the Burbank WRP can be diverted/bypassed to the Hyperion Treatment Plant during periods of emergency. Discharges from the Burbank WRP are regulated under Order No. R4-2010-0058 (NPDES CA0055531).

Currently, the HTP accepts dry weather urban runoff that is diverted from storm drains into the City's collection system year-round via the Low Flow Diversion (LFD) facilities except for storm events that generate greater than 0.1 inch of storm runoff and three days following the storm event, during which time LFD facilities are turned off. The City is currently upgrading the eight LFD Facilities to equip the facilities the necessary back up electrical, mechanical, telemetry, and the required pumping capacity to minimize down-time. The LFD facilities' operation are in accordance with the six-year schedule for bacteria concentration during winter dry weather, contained in the Santa Monica Bay Beach Dry-weather Bacteria TMDL (Resolution No. 02-004 and Resolution No. 2002-022) adopted by the Regional Water Board.

Water Reclamation. A small fraction (approximately 37 MGD in 2009) of the HTP's secondary effluent is sent to West Basin Water Recycling Facility (West Basin Facility) for advanced treatment and reuse. The West Basin Municipal Water District (West Basin) operates the West Basin Facility in El Segundo. West Basin is contractually entitled to receive up to 70 MGD of secondary effluent from HTP. West Basin Facility provides tertiary treatment and/or advanced treatments such as microfiltration and reverse osmosis (RO) to the Hyperion secondary effluent to produce Title 22 and high purity recycled water. Title 22 recycled water is used for beneficial irrigiation, industrial applications including cooling water and boiler feed water, and other purposes. The RO-treated recycled water is primarily injected into the West Coast Basin Barrier Project to control seawater intrusion.

The waste brine from West Basin Facility is discharged to the ocean through Hyperion's five-mile outfall (Discharge Point 002) via a waste brine line from West Basin Facility. Although the waste brine is discharged through Hyperion's outfall, it is regulated under separate waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit.

The Hyperion Treatment Plant ceased the irrigation use of in-plant chlorinated secondary treated wastewater in January 1999. Instead, the plant started using tertiary recycled water from West Basin Facility in August 1999.

Description of Outfalls. The Hyperion Treatment Plan has three ocean outfalls. However, only two outfall points (i.e. 001 and 002) are authorized discharge points for treated wastes to the Pacific Ocean. The three ocean outfalls are described as follows:

Discharge Point 001-- This is commonly referred to as the "one-mile outfall". It is a 12-foot diameter outfall terminating approximately 5,364 feet (1.6 kilometers (km)) west-southwest of the treatment plant at a depth of approximately 50 feet (15 meters (m)) below the ocean surface (Latitude 33°55.095, longitude 118°). This outfall is permitted for emergency discharge of chlorinated secondary treated effluent during extremely high flows, and preventative maintenance, such as routine opening and closing the outfall gate valve(s) for exercising and lubrication. However, during intense storms or storms associated with plant power outages, direct discharge of undisinfected storm water overflow from the HTP is also permitted at this outfall. This Order/Permit requires the City to notify the Regional Water Board and USEPA in advance of any planned preventative maintenance that results in discharges through Discharge Point 001.

Discharge Point 002-- This is commonly referred to as the "five-mile outfall". It is a 12-foot diameter outfall terminating approximately 26,525 feet (8.1 km) west-southwest of the treatment plant at a depth of approximately 187 feet (57 m) below the ocean surface. This outfall is located north of Discharge Point 001 and ends in a "Y" shaped diffuser consisting of two 3,840-foot legs (Latitude 33°54.718, Longitude: 118°31.287) (North terminus of wye structure – Latitude 33°55.160, Longitude 118°31.709; South terminus of wye structure – Latitude 33°54.039,

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Longitude 118°31.636). This is the only outfall permitted for the routine discharge of undisinfected secondary treated effluent.

Outfall No. 003 – This is a 20-inch diameter outfall terminating approximately 35,572 feet (10.8 km) west of the treatment plant, at the head of a submarine canyon at a depth of approximately 300 feet (91m) below the ocean surface (Latitude 33°55.622, Longitude 118°33.183). This outfall had been used to discharge sludge. Under the 1987 amended Consent Decree No. CV77-3047-HP, this outfall was deactivated in November 1987 when sludge discharge to the ocean was terminated. Near the head of this outfall, a spool piece was removed and the discharge pipe was blind-flanged to prevent any possible discharge of sewage or sludge into the Pacific Ocean. This outfall has not been maintained since it was taken out of service. Any discharge from this outfall is prohibited.

C. Legal Authorities. This Order/Permit is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by USEPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with Section 13370). This Order shall serve as a jointly issued NPDES permit for point source discharges from this POTW to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). Although Discharge Point 002 is beyond the limit of State-regulated ocean waters, effluent plume migration into State waters warrants joint regulation of the discharge by USEPA and the Regional Water Board.

D. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Regional Water Board and USEPA developed the requirements in this Order/Permit 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 Order/Permit requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order/Permit and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order/Permit. Attachments A through I are also incorporated into this Order/Permit.

E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under California Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100-21177.

F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing regulations at part 125.3, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations[1] (hereinafter 40 CFR), require that NPDES permits include limitations which meet applicable technology-based requirements, at minimum. The discharge authorized by this Order/Permit must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements for POTWs at 40 CFR 133. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

[1] All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated and will be abbreviated as "40 CFR part number."

G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR part 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve water quality standards and State requirements. 40 CFR part 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for all pollutants, which are or may be discharged at levels having the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives or criteria within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric objective or criterion for the pollutants, WQBELs must be established using: (1) USEPA 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 40 CFR part 122.44(d)(1)(vi). USEPA has applied CWA section 403(c) and 40 CFR part 125, Subpart M, following 40 CFR 122.

H. Los Angeles Water Quality Control Plan. On June 13, 1994, the Regional Water Board adopted a water quality control plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) as amended that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for the Pacific Ocean. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established State policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Basin Plan beneficial uses applicable to the Pacific Ocean are shown in Table 6:

Table 6. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Dockweiler Beach (Hydrologic Unit 405.12)	Existing: Industrial service supply (IND), navigation (NAV), water contact recreation (REC-1), non-contact water recreation (REC-2), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), marine habitat (MAR), and wildlife habitat (WILD). Potential: Spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN)*.
	Pacific Ocean Nearshore** Zone	Existing: IND, NAV, REC-1, REC-2, COMM, MAR, WILD, preservation of biological habitats** (BIOL), RARE**, migration of aquatic organisms** (MIGR), SPWN**, and SHELL. Potential: None.

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Discharge Point	Receiving Water	Beneficial Use(s)
001, 002	Pacific Ocean Offshore Zone	Existing: IND, NAV, REC-1, REC-2, COMM, MAR, WILD, RARE**, MIGR**, SPWN**, and SHELL. Potential: None.

Requirements of this Order/Permit implement the Basin Plan.

On June 28, 2007, USEPA approved California's 2006 section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments. The list (hereinafter referred to as the 303(d) list) identifies waterbodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations by point sources (water quality-limited waterbodies).

Santa Monica Bay (Offshore and Nearshore) is on the 303(d) list for the following pollutants/stressors, from point and non-point sources: DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) (tissue & sediment), debris, fish consumption advisory, PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) (tissue & sediment), and sediment toxicity. This Order/Permit prescribes WQBELS for chlordane, DDT, PAHs, and PCBs, as described in Finding 54.

I. California Thermal Plan. In 1972, the State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (hereinafter Thermal Plan), as amended. This plan contains temperature objectives for coastal and inland surface waters. Requirements of this Order/Permit implement the Thermal Plan.

J. California Ocean Plan. In 1972, the State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters** of California, California Ocean Plan* (hereinafter Ocean Plan) as amended. The latest amendment became effective on February 14, 2006. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean waters of the State. Ocean Plan beneficial uses applicable to ocean waters of the State are shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water	Beneficial Use(s)
001, 002	Pacific Ocean	IND, REC-1, REC-2; COMM, NAV, COMM, mariculture, preservation and enhancement of designated Area of Special Bioloigical Significance (ASBS), RARE, MAR, MIGR, SPWN, and SHELL.

To protect the beneficial uses in ocean water, the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives and a program implementation. Requirements of this Order/Permit implement the Ocean Plan.

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K. Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan – The Hyperion Treatment Plant discharges to Santa Monica Bay, one of the most heavily used recreational areas in California. Recognizing the importance of the Bay as a national resource, the State of California and USEPA nominated and Congress included Santa Monica Bay in the National Estuary Program. This led to the formation of the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project (currently named Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission) that developed the Bay Restoration Plan (BRP), which serves as a blueprint for restoring and enhancing the Bay. The Regional Water Board plays a lead role in the implementation of the BRP. Three of the proposed priorities of the BRP are reduction of pollutants of concern at the source (including municipal wastewater treatment plants), attainment of full secondary treatment at the City of Los Angeles' Hyperion Treatment Plant and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County's Joint Water Pollution Control Plant, and implementation of the mass emission approach for discharges of pollutants to the Bay.

L. Alaska Rule. USEPA has revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised State and Tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR part 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000)). Under the revised regulation (hereinafter Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000 must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

M. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants. This Order/Permit contains restrictions on individual pollutants that are no more stringent than required by the federal CWA. Individual pollutant restrictions consist of technology-based effluent limitations and water quality-based effluent limitations. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on biochemical oxygen demand (5-day) (BOD_5), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH, and percent removal of BOD_5 and TSS, which implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements for POTWs. Also, effluent limitations consisting of restrictions on oil and grease, settleable solids, and turbidity more stringent than federal technology-based requirements are necessary to implement State treatment standards in Table A of the Ocean Plan. Water quality-based effluent limitations consisting of restricts on total chlorine residual, ammonia (expressed as nitrogen), acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, radioactivity, benzidine, hexachlorobenzene, PCBs, and toxaphene have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. Collectively, restrictions on individual pollutants in this Order/Permit are no more stringent than required by the CWA.

N. Antidegradation Policy. 40 CFR part 131.12 requires that the State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal antidegradation policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. This resolution

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incorporates the federal antidegradation policy, where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR part 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

O. Anti-Backsliding Requirements. CWA sections 402(o)/303(d) and 40 CFR part 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding and require effluent limitations, permit conditions, and standards in a reissued NPDES permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations and conditions may be relaxed. Some effluent limitations in this Order/Permit are less stringent that those in the previous Order/Permit. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), this relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

This Order/Permit is consistent with State and federal antidegradation policies in that it does not authorize a change in pollutant mass emission rates, nor does it authorize a relaxation in the manner of treatment of the discharge. Pollutant limit mass emission rates continue to be based on the design flow rate of the treatment plant under the 1994 permit of 420 mgd. Although the design flow rate of the treatment plant has increased to 450 mgd, this increase has been accompanied by a significant improvement in the level of treatment necessary to achieve full secondary treatment. As a result, both the quantity of discharged pollutants and quality of the discharge are expected to remain relatively constant or improve during this permit term, consistent with antidegradation policies. In conformance with reasonable potential analysis procedures identified in State Board and USEPA documents, effluent limitations for some constituents are not carried forward in this Order/Permit because there is not presently reasonable potential for the constituents to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards. Without reasonable potential, there is no longer a need to maintain prior WQBELs under NPDES regulations, antibacksliding provisions, and antidegradation policies. The accompanying monitoring and reporting program requires continued data collection and if monitoring data show reasonable potential for a constituent to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards, the Order/Permit will be reopened to incorporate WQBELs. Such an approach ensures that the discharge will adequately protect water quality standards for designated beneficial uses and conform with antidegradation policies and antibacksliding provisions.

P. Endangered Species Act. This Order/Permit does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order/Permit requires compliance with effluent limitations, receiving water limitations, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the

State. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

Q. Monitoring and Reporting. 40 CFR part 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. California Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements.

R. Standard and Special Conditions. Standard Provisions that apply to all NPDES permits, in accordance with 40 CFR part 122.41, and additional provisions, which apply to POTWs, in accordance with 40 CFR part 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Regional Water Board and USEPA have also included in this Order/Permit special provisions applicable to the Discharger. The rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order/Permit is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

S. Sanitary Sewer Overflows. The State Water Board issued General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ (General Order) on May 2, 2006. The General Order requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater than one mile of pipes or sewer lines to enroll for coverage under the General Order. The General Order requires agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans and report all sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), among other requirements and prohibitions. Furthermore, the General Order contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating SSOs. The Discharger's collection system is part of the POTW that is subject to this Order/Permit. The Discharger must comply with both the General Order and this Order/Permit.

T. Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Requirements. Section 405 of the CWA and implementing regulations at 40 CFR 503 require that producers of sewage sludge/biosolids meet certain reporting, handling, and use or disposal requirements. The State has not been delegated the authority to implement this program; therefore, USEPA is the implementing agency. This Order/Permit contains sewage sludge/biosolids requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 503 that are applicable to the Discharger.

U. Federal Permit Renewal Contingency. The Discharger's federal permit renewal is contingent upon determination by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service that the proposed discharge is consistent with the: (1) federal Endangered Species Act; (2) Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA); and (3) the Regional Water Board's certification/concurrence that the discharge will comply with applicable State water quality standards.

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USEPA's reissuance of NPDES permit No. CA0109991 to the City of Los Angeles for Hyperion Treatment Plant is subject to requirements of MSA and ESA. In May 2010, USEPA requested updated information related to: (1) essential fish habitat and managed and associated species, and (2) threatened and endangered species and their designated critical habitats, in the vicinity of the Hyperion outfalls from the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (collectively, the Services). Based on this and other relevant information, USEPA is currently evaluating whether there are effects on essential fish habitat and managed and associated species protected under the MSA, or on threatened and endangered species and their designated critical habitats protected under the ESA. Based on the outcome of this analysis, USEPA may engage in consultation with the Services during, and subsequent to, this permit reissuance. USEPA may decide that changes to this permit are warranted based on the results of the completed consultation, and a reopenener provision to this effect has been included in the Order/Permit.

Joint issuance of an NPDES permit which incorporates both federal requirements and State waste discharge requirements will serve as the State's concurrence that the discharge complied with State water quality standards. The California Coastal Commission has indicated that it is not necessary to obtain a consistency certification pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act for the issuance of a federal NPDES permit containing secondary treatment standards.

V. Performance Goals. Chapter III, section F.2, of the 2005 Ocean Plan allows the Regional Water Board to establish more restrictive water quality objectives and effluent limitations than those set forth in the Ocean Plan as necessary for the protection of the beneficial uses of ocean waters.

Pursuant to this provision and to implement the recommendation of the Water Quality Advisory Task Force (*Working Together for an Affordable Clean Water Environment, A final report presented to the California Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region by Water Quality Advisory Task Force, September 30, 1993)* that was adopted by the Regional Water Board on November 1, 1993, performance goals that are more stringent than those based on Ocean Plan objectives are prescribed in this Order/Permit. This approach is consistent with the antidegradation policy in that it requires the Discharger to maintain its treatment level and effluent quality, recognizing normal variations in treatment efficiency and sampling and analytical techniques. However, this approach does not address substantial changes in treatment plant operations that could significantly affect the quality of the treated effluent.

The performance goals are based upon the actual performance of the HTP and are specified only as an indication of the treatment efficiency of the Facility. Performance goals are intended to minimize pollutant loading (primarily for toxics) while maintaining the incentive for future voluntary improvement of water quality whenever feasible, without the imposition of more stringent limits based on improved performance. They are not considered as limitations or standards for the regulation of the discharge from the treatment facility. The Executive Officer may modify any of the performance goals

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if the Discharger requests and has demonstrated that the change is warranted. The methodology for calculating performance goals is described in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

W. Mass Emission Benchmarks. To address the uncertainty due to potential increases in toxic pollutant loadings from the Hyperion Treatment Plant discharge to the marine environment during the five-year permit term, and to establish a framework for evaluating the need for an antidegradation analysis to determine compliance with State and federal antidegradation requirements at the time of permit reissuance, 12-month average mass emission benchmarks have been established for effluent discharged through the 5-mile outfall (Discharge Point 002). These mass emission benchmarks are not enforceable water quality based effluent limitations. They may be re-evaluated and revised during the five-year permit term. The mass emission benchmarks (in metric tons per year; MT/yr) for the Hyperion Treatment Plant discharge were determined using January 1999 through June 2004 effluent concentrations and the Discharger's projected end-of-permit flow of 400 MGD. If only one effluent data point was detected or if all effluent data points were nondetect, the pollutant concentration associated with the maximum method detection limit from January 2003 to June 2004 was used to calculate the mass emission benchmark. If two or more effluent data points were detected, the pollutant concentration associated with the 95th percentile (calculated in accordance with Regional Water Board procedures) was used to calculate the mass emission benchmark. Exceptions to this are mass emission benchmarks for copper, lead, silver and zinc which are based directly on Mass Emission Caps for these pollutants of concern in Santa Monica Bay, established by the Regional Water Board. The methodology for calculating mass emission benchmarks is described in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

X. Notification of Interested Parties. The Regional Water Board and USEPA have notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of their intent to jointly issue State Waste Discharge Requirements and a federal NPDES permit for the discharge and have provided an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations by the close of the Regional Water Board/USEPA joint public hearing during the regularly scheduled Board meeting on July 8th and 9th, 2010. Also, the Regional Water Board and USEPA have provided an opportunity to submit oral comments and recommendations, at this joint public hearing. Details of these notifications are provided in the Fact Sheet and the joint public notice for this Order/Permit.

Y. Consideration of Public Comment. The Regional Water Board and USEPA heard and considered all written and oral comments pertaining to the discharge.

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THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order/Permit supersedes Order No. R4-2005-0020, except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order/Permit.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Ocean Plan Discharge Prohibitions

1. Discharge of any radiological, chemical or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste* into the ocean* is prohibited.

2. Waste* shall not be discharged to designated Areas* of Special Biological Significance.

3. Pipeline discharge of sludge to the ocean* is prohibited by federal law; the discharge of municipal and industrial waste* sludge directly to the ocean*, or into waste* stream that discharges to the ocean is prohibited by the Ocean Plan. Discharge of sludge digester supernatant directly to the ocean, or to a waste stream that discharges to the ocean* without further treatment, is prohibited. The treatment, use and disposal of sewage sludge shall be carried out in the manner found to have the least adverse impact on the total natural and human environment.

4. The bypassing of untreated wastes containing concentrations of pollutants in excess of those of Table A or Table B of the Ocean Plan to the ocean is prohibited.

B. Discharge of wastes at any point other than specifically described in this Order/Permit is prohibited, and constitutes a violation thereof.

C. The bypassing of untreated or partially treated wastes to the ocean is prohibited

D. Discharge of municipal and industrial waste sludge directly to the ocean, or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean, is prohibited.

E. The discharge of sludge digester supernatant and centrate directly to the ocean, or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean without further treatment is prohibited.

F. 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/Permit

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IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, PERFORMANCE GOALS, AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

Effluent limitations and performance goals for Discharge Points 001 and 002 are specified below. The discharge of an effluent with constituents in excess of effluent limitations is prohibited. The listed effluent performance goals are not enforceable effluent limitations or standards.

A. Effluent Limitations and Performance Goals – Discharge Points 002 and 001

The performance goals for Discharge Points 001 and 002 are prescribed in this Order/Permit. The listed performance goals are not enforceable effluent limitations or standards. The Discharger shall maintain, if not improve, its treatment efficiency. Any exceedance of the performance goals shall trigger an investigation into the cause of the exceedance. If the exceedance persists in three successive monitoring periods, the Discharger shall submit a written report to the Regional Water Board and USEPA on the nature of the exceedance, the results of the investigation as to the cause of the exceedance, and the corrective actions taken or proposed corrective measures with timetable for implementation, if necessary.

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1. Final Effluent Limitations and Performance Goals – Discharge Point 002

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

Table 8. Effluent Limitations and Performance Goals for Discharge Point 002
(Footnotes are specified on pages 31 and 32 of this Order/Permit.)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[1]					Performance Goals[2]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily[3**]	Instantaneous Minimum**	Instantaneous Maximum[4**]	Average Monthly
Major Wastewater Constituents							
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C[5]	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	113,000	169,000	--	--	--	--
Total Suspended Solids[5]	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	113,000	169,000	--	--	--	--
pH[4, 5, 6]	standard units	--	--	--	6.0	9.0	--
Oil and Grease[6]	mg/L	25	40	--	--	75	--
	lbs/day	93,800	150,000	--	--	--	--
Settleable Solids[6]	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	--	3.0	--
Turbidity[6]	NTU	75	100	--	--	225	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[1]					Performance Goals[2]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily[3**]	Instantaneous Minimum**	Instantaneous Maximum[4**]	Average Monthly
Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants[7]							
Arsenic [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Cadmium [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Chromium (VI) [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.50
Copper [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	25
Lead [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	10
Mercury [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.02
Nickel [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	3
Selenium [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Silver [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Zinc [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	20
Cyanide [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.005
Chlorine Residual [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ammonia as N [10]	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--	42
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated) [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated) [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2
Endosulfan [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.04
HCH [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.015
Endrin [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.025
Acute toxicity	TUa	--	--	2.8	--	--	--
Chronic toxicity	TUc	--	--	84	--	--	--
Radioactivity							
Gross alpha	PCi/L	--	--	15	--	--	--
Gross beta	PCi/L	--	--	50	--	--	--
Combined Radium-226 & Radium-228	PCi/L	--	--	5.0	--	--	--
Tritium	PCi/L	--	--	20,000	--	--	--
Strontium-90	PCi/L	--	--	8.0	--	--	--
Uranium	PCi/L	--	--	20	--	--	--
Human Health Toxicants – Non Carcinogens[7]							
Acrolein[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	20
Antimony [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[1]					Performance Goals[2]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily[3**]	Instantaneous Minimum**	Instantaneous Maximum[4**]	Average Monthly
Chlorobenzene [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.6
Chromium (III) [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	1
Di-n-butyl-phthalate [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	5
Dichlorobenzenes [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.6
Diethyl phthalate[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.6
Dimethyl phthalate[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	4
2,4-Dinitrophenol[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Ethyl benzene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
Fluoranthene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	29
Nitrobenzene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
Thallium [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.1
Toluene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.6
Tributyltin[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.12
1,1,1-Trichloroethane [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
Human Health Toxicants – Carcinogens[7]							
Acrylonitrile[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.4
Aldrin[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.0019
Benzene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.35
Benzidine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.0059
Beryllium[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	1
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.45
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	5
Carbon tetrachloride[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.45
Chlordane[7]	µg/L	0.0019	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0067	--	--	--	--	
Chlorodibromomethane [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.25
Chloroform[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
DDT[7]	µg/L	0.014	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	0.049	--	--	--	--	--
1,4-Dichlorobenzene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.55
1,2-Dichloroethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.6

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[1]					Performance Goals[2]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily[3**]	Instantaneous Minimum**	Instantaneous Maximum[4**]	Average Monthly
Bromodichloromethane [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
Dichloromethane [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
1,3-Dichloropropene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.45
Dieldrin[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.0034
2,4-Dinitrotoluene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.4
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
Halomethanes[3 10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	1.05
Heptachlor[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.0043
Heptachlor epoxide[10]	µg/L		--	--	--	--	0.0017
	lbs/day		--	--	--	--	0.0060
Hexachlorobenzene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.018
Hexachlorobutadiene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.35
Hexachloroethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.35
Isophorone[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.35
N-Nitrosodimethylamine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.85
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.65
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.45
PAHs[3 10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.70
PCBs [3, 7]	µg/L	0.0020	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0070	--	--	--	--	
TCDD equivalents [3, 7]	µg/L	0.33xE-6	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	1.2x E-6	--	--	--	--	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.55
Tetrachloroethylene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
Toxaphene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.018
Trichloroethylene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.25
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.45
Vinyl chloride[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.35

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2. Final Effluent Limitations and Performance Goals – Discharge Point 001

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

Table 9. Effluent Limitations and Performance Goals for Discharge Point 001
(Footnotes are specified on pages 31 and 32 of this Order/Permit.)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[1]					Performance Goals[2]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily[4]	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum[5]	Average Monthly
Major Wastewater Constituents							
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C[6]	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	113,000	169,000	--	--	--	--
Total Suspended Solids[6]	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	113,000	169,000	--	--	--	--
pH [5,6,7]	standard units	--	--	--	6.0	9.0	--
Oil and Grease[7]	mg/L	25	40	--	--	75	--
	lbs/day	93,800	150,000	--	--	--	--
Settleable Solids[7]	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	--	3.0	--
Turbidity[7]	NTU	75	100	--	--	225	--
Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants[7]							
Arsenic[9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	12
Cadmium[9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	7.0
Chromium (VI) [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.50
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Copper[10]	µg/L	16	--	140	--	160	--
	lbs/day	56	--	490	--	560	--
Lead[9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	10
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	35
Mercury[9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.070
Nickel[9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	3
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	11
Selenium[9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
Silver[9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	6.9
Zinc[9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	20
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	70
Cyanide [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.005
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.018
Chlorine Residual	µg/L	28	--	92	--	840	300

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[1]					Performance Goals[2]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily[4]	Instan-taneous Minimum	Instan-taneous Maximum[5]	Average Monthly
	lbs/day	98	--	320	--	2900	1100
Ammonia as N	mg/L	8.4	--	34	--	84	42
	lbs/day	29,000	--	120,000	--	290,000	150,000
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated) [3,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	7.0
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated) [3,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	7.0
Endosulfan [3,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.04
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.14
HCH [3 10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.015
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.053
Endrin [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.025
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.088
Acute toxicity	TUa	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chronic toxicity	TUc	--	--	13	--	--	--
Radioactivity							
Gross alpha	PCi/L	--	--	15	--	--	--
Gross beta	PCi/L	--	--	50	--	--	--
Combined Radium-226 & Radium-228	PCi/L	--	--	5.0	--	--	--
Tritium	PCi/L	--	--	20,000	--	--	--
Strontium-90	PCi/L	--	--	8.0	--	--	--
Uranium	PCi/L	--	--	20	--	--	--
Human Health Toxicants – Non Carcinogens[7]							
Acrolein[19]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	20
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	69
Antimony [9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Chlorobenzene [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.6
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Chromium (III) [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	1
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Di-n-butyl-phthalate [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	18
Dichlorobenzenes [3, 10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.6
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	2.1

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[1]					Performance Goals[2]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily[4]	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum[5]	Average Monthly
Diethyl phthalate[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.6
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Dimethyl phthalate[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	9.5
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	4
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	14
2,4-Dinitrophenol[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	7.4
Ethyl benzene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
Fluoranthene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.70
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	29
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	100
Nitrobenzene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Thallium[9,10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.1
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.35
Toluene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.6
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Tributyltin[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.020
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.07
1,1,1-Trichloroethane [10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Human Health Toxicants – Carcinogens[7]							
Acrylonitrile[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.4
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Aldrin[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.00031
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.0011
Benzene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.35
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Benzidine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.00097
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.0034
Beryllium	µg/L	0.46	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.45
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	18
Carbon tetrachloride[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.45

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[1]					Performance Goals[2]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily[4]	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum[5]	Average Monthly
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Chlordane[7]	µg/L	0.0003	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0011	--	--	--	--	--
Chlorodibromomethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.25
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.88
Chloroform[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	30
DDT[3 7]	µg/L	0.0024	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0084	--	--	--	--	--
1,4-Dichlorobenzene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	7.2
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.11
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.40
1,2-Dichloroethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
1,1-Dichloroethylene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.6
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Bromodichloromethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Dichloromethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	23
1,3-Dichloropropene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.45
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Dieldrin[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.00056
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.0020
2,4-Dinitrotoluene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.4
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Halomethanes[3, 10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	1.05
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Heptachlor[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.0007
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.0025
Heptachlor epoxide[10]	µg/L		--	--	--	--	0.00028
	lbs/day		--	--	--	--	0.00098
Hexachlorobenzene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.0029
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.010
Hexachlorobutadiene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.35
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Hexachloroethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.35
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.2

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Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations[1]					Performance Goals[2]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily[4]	Instan-taneous Minimum	Instan-taneous Maximum[5]	Average Monthly
Isophorone[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.35
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
N-Nitrosodimethylamine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.85
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.65
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.45
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
PAHs [3, 7]	µg/L	0.12	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	0.43	--	--	--	--	--
PCBs [3, 7]	µg/L	0.00030	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0084	--	--	--	--	
TCDD equivalents [3, 7]	µg/L	0.055xE-6	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day	1.93xE-7	--	--	--	--	--
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.55
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Tetrachloroethylene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Toxaphene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.0029
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.010
Trichloroethylene[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.4
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.25
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	0.88
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.45
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1,6
Vinyl chloride[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	0.35
	lbs/day	--	--	--	--	--	1.2

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Footnotes:

[1] Effluent limitations for conventional, nonconventional, and toxic pollutants were calculated based on effluent limitations in *Table A* and water quality objectives in *Table B* of the Ocean Plan. The minimum dilution ratios used to calculate effluent limitations for nonconventional and toxic pollutants based on water quality objectives in *Table B* of the Ocean Plan are 84:1 (i.e., 84 parts seawater to one part effluent) and 13:1 for Discharge Points 002 and 001, respectively. Effluent limitations for radioactivity are not dependent on minimum ratios. The calculations of mass emission rates are shown in the accompanying Fact Sheet.

The mass emission rates are based on the average design flow rate (420 MGD) of the Hyperion Treatment Plant in the 1994 permit: lbs/day = 0.00834 x Ce (effluent concentration in ug/L) x Q (flow rate in MGD). During storm events when flow exceeds the dry weather design capacity, the mass emission rate limitations shall not apply.

[2] The performance goals are based upon the actual performance data of Hyperion Treatment Plant and are specified only as an indication of the treatment efficiency of the plant. They are not considered effluent

limitations or standards for the treatment plant. Hyperion Treatment Plant shall make best efforts to maintain, if not improve, the effluent quality at the level of these performance goals. The Executive Officer and USEPA may modify any of the performance goals if the City requests and has demonstrated that the change is warranted.

[3] See section VII of this Order and Attachment A for definition of terms.

[4] The maximum daily effluent concentration limitation shall apply to flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples. It may apply to grab samples if the collection of composite samples for those constituents is not appropriate because of the instability of the constituents.

[5] The instantaneous maximum effluent limitations shall apply to grab sample results.

[6] The effluent limitations are based on secondary treatment standards, 40 CFR 133.102.

[7] Based on Ocean Plan Table A effluent limitations.

[8] Effluent limitations for these constituents are based on Ocean Plan Table B objectives using initial dilution ratios of 84 and 13 parts of seawater to 1 part effluent for Discharge Points 002 and 001, respectively.

[9] Represents total recoverable metal value.

[10] These constituents did not show reasonable potential to exceed Ocean Plan Table B objectives; therefore, no numerical water quality-based effluent limits are prescribed.

3. Percent Removal: For $BOD_5$20℃ and total suspended solids, the arithematic mean values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.

4. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100°F.

5. Radioactivity: Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations. Reference to section 30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.

6. The Discharger shall ensure that bacterial concentrations in the effluent discharged from Discharge Points 001 and 002 do not result in an exceedance of the Hyperion Treatment Plant's waste load allocation of zero (0) days exceedance of single sample numeric limits or geometric mean limits (based on Basin Plan bacteria objectives for marine waters designated REC-1, see Section VI.A.1.b.) at shoreline compliance points, as specified in Regional Water Board Resolution Nos. 2002-004 and 2002-022.

7. Waste discharged to the ocean must be essentially free of:

   a. Material that is floatable or will become floatable upon discharge.

   b. Settleable material or substances that may form sediments which will degrade

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benthic communities or other aquatic life.

c. Substances that will accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota.

d. Substances that significantly decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life.

e. Materials that result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

8. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

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V. MASS EMISSION CAPS

Mass emission caps are applied to four pollutants of concern identified by the SMBRP (copper, lead, silver, and zinc) that are causing or could cause deterioration of designated beneficial uses in Santa Monica Bay. Caps are set at 1995 allowable mass emission rates. The Discharger should make best efforts to discharge these pollutants of concern below cap values. The Executive Officer and USEPA may modify any of the mass emission cap values, if the City requests and demonstrates that the change is warranted.

The mass emission caps are based on an average flow rate of 347 MGD and the average concentration of the pollutant of concern in 1995. If performance data showed nondetectable levels, one half of the detection limit was used to calculate an average concentration. Mass emission caps calculations are shown in the Fact Sheet.

Parameter	Mass Emission Cap (lbs/year)
Copper	41,100
Lead	2,700
Silver	5,500
Zinc	59,100

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The Discharger shall not cause a violation of the following water quality objectives. Compliance with these water quality objectives shall be determined by samples collected at stations representative of the area within the waste field where initial dilution is completed.

A. Surface Water Limitation

1. Bacterial Characteristics

a. USEPA Primary Recreation Criteria in Federal Waters

Ocean waters beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea shall not exceed the following 304(a)(1) criteria for enterococcus density beyond the zone of initial dilution in areas where primary contact recreation, as defined in USEPA guidance, occurs. USEPA describes the "primary contact recreation" use as protective when the potential for ingestion of, or immersion in, water is likely. Activities usually include swimming, water-skiing, skin-diving, surfing, and other activities likely to result in immersion. (Water Quality Standards Handbook, EPA-823-B-94-005a, 1994, p.2-2.)

30-day Geometric Mean (per 100 ml): 35.

Single Sample Maximum (per 100 ml): 104 for designated bathing beach; 158 for moderate use; 276 for light use; and 501 for infrequent use.

b. State/Regional Water Boards Water Contact Standards

i. Within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is further from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone used for water contact sports, as determined by the Regional Water Board (i.e., waters designated as REC-1), but including all kelp beds, the following bacterial objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column.

30-day Geometric Mean Limits

a. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml.

b. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml.

c. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.

Single Sample Maximum Limits (SSM)

a. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml.

b. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml.

c. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml.

d. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, when the fecal coliform/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.

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If any of the single sample limits are exceeded, the Regional Water Board may require repeat sampling on a daily basis until the sample falls below the single sample limit in order to determine the persistence of the exceedance. When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any single sample limit, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean.

c. The Initial Dilution Zone for any wastewater outfall shall be excluded from designation as kelp beds for purposes of bacterial standards. Adventitious assemblages of kelp plants on waste discharge structures (e.g., outfall pipes and diffusers) do not constitute kelp beds for purposes of bacterial standards.

d. California Department of Public Health[2] (CDPH) Standards

California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has established minimum protective bacteriological standards for coastal waters adjacent to public beaches and for public water-contact sports areas in ocean waters. These standards are found in the California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 7958, and they are identical to the objectives contained in subsection b, above. When a public beach or public water-contact sports area fails to meet these standards, CDPH or the local public health officer may post with warning signs or otherwise restrict use of the public beach or public water-contact sports area until the standards are met. The CDPH regulations impose more frequent monitoring and more stringent posting and closure requirements on certain high-use public beaches that are located adjacent to a storm drain that flows in the summer. For beaches not covered under AB 411 regulations, CDPH imposes the same standards as contained in title 17 and requires weekly sampling but allows the county health officer more discretion in making posting and closure decisions.

For beaches not covered under AB 411 regulations (this incorporation by reference is prospective including future changes to the incorporated provisions as changes take effect), CDPH imposes the same standards as contained in title 17, California Code of Regulations, and requires weekly sampling but allows the county health officer more discretion in making posting and closure decisions.

e. Shellfish Harvesting Standards. At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the Regional Water Board, the following bacterial objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column: The median total coliform density shall not exceed 70

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[2] Formerly, California Department of Health Services.

per 100 ml, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 ml.

2. Physical Characteristics

The waste discharged shall not:

a. Cause floating particulates and oil and grease to be visible;

b. Cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface;

c. Significantly reduce the transmittance of natural light at any point outside the initial dilution zone as a result of the discharge of waste; and,

d. Change the rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments such that benthic communities are degraded.

3. Chemical Characteristics

The waste discharged shall not:

a. Cause the dissolved oxygen concentration at any time to be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, as a result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste materials;

b. Change the pH of the receiving waters at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally;

c. Cause the dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments to be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions;

d. Cause the concentration of substances set forth in Chapter II, Table B of the Ocean Plan, in marine sediments to be increased to levels that would degrade indigenous biota;

e. Cause the concentration of organic materials in marine sediments to be increased to levels that would degrade marine life;

f. Contain nutrients at levels that will cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota; and,

g. Contain nutrients at levels that will cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota.

4. Biological Characteristics

The waste discharged shall not:

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a. Degrade marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species;

b. Alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption; and,

c. Cause the concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption to bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.

5. Radioactivity

Discharge of radioactive waste shall not degrade marine life.

VII. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order/Permit.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the following Regional Water Board provisions:

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

b. Odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage or sludge origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site or the sewage collection system due to improper operation of facilities, as determined by the Regional Water Board, are prohibited.

c. All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, or disposal of wastes shall be adequately protected against damage resulting from overflow, washout, or inundation from a storm or flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.

d. Collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be operated in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.

e. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board and USEPA.

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

g. Nothing in this Order/Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the CWA.

h. Nothing in this Order/Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the discharger is or may be subject to under section 311 of the CWA.

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

j. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation thereof.

k. 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, 403, and 405 of the Federal CWA and amendments thereto.

l. 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.

m. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials 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.

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

o. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour

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emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.

p. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.

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

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

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

s. Under CWC section 13387, 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, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this order and is subject to a fine of not more than $25,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both. For a second conviction, such a person shall be punished by a fine of not more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both.

t. 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/Permit.

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

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1. Name and general composition of the chemical,

2. Frequency of use,

3. Quantities to be used,

4. Proposed discharge concentrations, and

5. USEPA registration number, if applicable.

3. The Discharger shall comply with the following USEPA Region 9 Standard Provisions:

a. The following condition has been established to enforce applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. POTWs may not receive hazardous waste by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe except as provided under 40 CFR 270. Hazardous wastes are defined at 40 CFR 261 and include any mixture containing any waste listed under 40 CFR 261.31 through 261.33. The Domestic Sewage Exclusion (40 CFR 261.4) applies only to wastes mixed with domestic sewage in a sewer leading to a POTW and not to mixtures of hazardous wastes and sewage or septage delivered to the treatment plant by truck.

b. Transfers by Modification: Except as provided in 40 CFR 122.61(b), this Permit may be transferred by the Discharger to a new owner or operator only if the Permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2)), or a minor modification made (under 40 CFR 122.63(d)), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA. (40 CFR 122.61(a).)

c. Automatic Transfers: As an alternative to transfers under 40 CFR 122.61(a), this Permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if: The notice includes a written agreement between the Discharger and new permittee containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and the Water Division Director does not notify the Discharger and the proposed new permittee of his/her intent to modify or revoke and reissue the Permit. A modification under this paragraph may also be a minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement between the Discharger and the new permittee. (40 CFR 122.61(b).)

d. Minor Modification of Permits: Upon the consent of the Discharger, the Water Division Director may modify the Permit to make the corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity listed under 40 CFR 122.63(a) through (g), without following the procedures of 40 CFR 124.

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Any permit modification not processed as a minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63 must be made for cause and with 40 CFR 124 draft permit and public notice as required in 40 CFR 122.62. (40 CFR 122.63.)

e. Termination of Permits: The causes for terminating a permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application, are found at 40 CFR 122.64(a)(1) through (4). (40 CFR 122.64.)

f. Availability of Reports: Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this Order/Permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Regional Water Board and USEPA. As required by the CWA, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential. (Pursuant to CWA section 308.)

g. Removed Substances: Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering navigable waters. (Pursuant to CWA section 301.)

h. Severability: The provisions of this Order/Permit are severable, and if any provision of this Order/Permit, or the application of any provision of this Order/Permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Order/Permit shall not be affected thereby. (Pursuant to CWA section 512.)

i. Civil and Criminal Liability: Except as provided in standard conditions on Bypass and Upset, nothing in this Order/Permit shall be construed to relieve the Discharger from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. (Pursuant to CWA section 309.)

j. Oil and Hazardous Substances Liability: Nothing in this Order/Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Discharger is or may be subject under CWA section 311.

k. State or Tribal Law: Nothing in this Order/Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relive the operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State or Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by CWA section 510.

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B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order/Permit.

2. Reports required to be submitted to the Regional Water Board and USEPA shall be sent to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attention: Information Technology Unit

U.S. EPA, Region 9
ATTN: NPDES Data Team (WTR-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Notifications and report required to be provided to the Regional Water Board shall be made to:

Telephone – (213) 576-6616
Facsimile – (213) 576-6660

Notifications and report required to be provided to USEPA shall be made to:

Telephone – (415) 972-3577
Facsimile – (415) 947-3545

3. After notification by the State or Regional Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger may be required to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. Until such time as electronic submissions of self-monitoring reports is required, the Discharger shall submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) in accordance with the requirements described in this Order/Permit.

DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions of this Order/Permit (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to:

Standard Mail	**FedEx/UPS/ Other Private Carriers**
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center PO Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

The Discharger shall submit one copy of the DMR to:

U.S. EPA, Region 9
ATTN: NPDES Data Team (WTR-1)

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75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

All discharge monitoring results should be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (USEPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated must be approved by USEPA.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. This Order/Permit may be reopened and modified, to incorporate new limits based on future reasonable potential analyses to be conducted based on on-going monitoring data collected by the Discharger and evaluated by the Regional Water Board and USEPA.

b. This Order/Permit may be reopened and modified, to incorporate new mass emission rates based on the current Hyperion Treatment Plant's design capacity of 450 mgd provided that the Discharger requests and conducts an antidegradation analysis to demonstrate that the change is warranted.

c. This Order/Permit may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR 122 and 124, to incorporate requirements for the implementation of the watershed protection management approach.

d. This Order/Permit may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR 122 and 124, to include new MLs.

e. This Order/Permit may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments or the adoption of a TMDL for Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Areas.

f. The Regional Water Board or USEPA may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order/Permit if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order/Permit will cause, have the potential to cause, or will contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

g. This Order/Permit may be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 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/Permit, 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/Permit adoption and issuance. The filing of a request by the

Discharger for an Order/Permit modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliances does not stay any condition of this Order/Permit.

h. This Order/Permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued, based on the results of Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and/or Endangered Species Act section 7 consultation(s) with the National Marine Fisheries Service and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

i. The Regional Water Board may reopen this Order to consider making conforming changes to Order No. R4-2010-XXXX in the event the USEPA issues a version of NPDES Permit No. CA0109991 that contains revisions based on its consideration of comments which are timely submitted.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Treatment Plant Capacity

The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Executive Officer and Water Division Director within 90 days after the monthly average influent flow rate equals or exceeds 75 percent of the secondary design capacity of the POTW. The Discharger's senior administrative officer shall sign a letter, which transmits the report and certifies that the Discharger's policy-making body is adequately informed of the report contents. The report shall include the following:

1. Daily average influent flow for the calendar month, the date on which the maximum daily flow (peak flow) occurred, and the rate of that maximum flow.

2. The Discharger's best estimate of when the daily average influent flow for a calendar month will equal or exceed the design capacity of the POTW.

3. The Discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow exceeds the capacity of the POTW.

b. Constituents of Emerging Concern (CEC) Special Study – The requirements of the CEC Special Study are included under Attachment E (MRP, section VII.A).

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – The HTP is regulated under the State Water Board Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001 (General Permit), WDRs for Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities.

b. Spill Clean-Up Contingency Plan (SCCP)

T E N T A T I V E

The Discharger shall maintain a SCCP for Hyperion Treatment Plant and its sanitary sewage collection system in an up-to-date condition and shall amend the SCCP whenever there is a change (e.g. in the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the sewage system or sewage facilities) which materially affects the potential for spills. The Discharger shall review and amend the SCCP as appropriate after each spill from Hyperion Treatment Plant or in the service area of the Facility. Upon request of the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharge shall submit the SCCP and any amendments to the Regional Water Board and USEPA. The Discharger shall ensure that the up-to-date SCCP is readily available to the sewage system personnel at all times and that the sewage system personnel are familiar with it.

Within ninety days of the adoption of this Order/Permit, the Discharger is required to submit an interim SCCP, which describes current activities and protocols, to address cleanup of spills, overflows, and bypasses of untreated or partially treated wastewater caused by a failure in the publicly owned portion of a sanitary sewer system, that reach water bodies, including dry channels and beach sands. This interim SCCP shall be developed in consultation with Regional Water Board and USEPA staff, the City of Los Angeles, the County Health Department and the Environmental Community.

Within six months of the adoption of this Order/Permit, the Discharger is required to convene a multi-agency workgroup to review the interim SCCP and make their recommendations to the group for the most applicable containment, cleanup and monitoring of sewer spills or overflows that reach water bodies, including dry channels and beach sands. The multi-agency workgroup shall be developed with statewide participants (to the extent practicable) with a goal of achieving a plan that could be implemented on a statewide basis. However, if a statewide consensus cannot be achieved, the plan at a minimum must address the Discharger's SCCP. The interim SCCP shall include at a minimum sections on spill, cleanup, and containment measures, public notification, and receiving water monitoring.

Within two years of the adoption of this Order/Permit, the Discharger shall submit a final SCCP, which provides the most applicable containment, cleanup and monitoring of sewer spills or overflows that reach water bodies, including dry channels and beach sands, to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer and USEPA.

c. Pollutant Minimization Program

Reporting protocols in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E, describe sample results that are to be reported as Detected but Not Quantified (DNQ) or Not Detected (ND). Definitions for a reported Minimum Level (ML) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) are provided in the Ocean Plan. These reporting

protocols and definitions are used in determining the need to conduct a Pollution Minimization Program, as follows:

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order/Permit, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

1. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the reported ML; or,
2. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL.

The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a pollutant through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost-effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to California Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Water Board and USEPA:

1. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;

2. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;

3. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;

4. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and,

5. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Regional Water Board and USEPA including:

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a. All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;

b. A list of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s);

c. A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and,

d. A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. Wastewater treatment facilities subject to this Order/Permit shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Chapter 3, Subchapter 14, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (section 13625 of the California Water Code).

b. The Discharger shall maintain in good working order a sufficient alternate power source for operating the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. All equipment shall be located to minimize failure due to moisture, liquid spray, flooding, and other physical phenomena. The alternate power source shall be designed to permit inspection and maintenance and shall provide for periodic testing. If such alternate power source is not in existence, the Discharger shall halt, reduce, or otherwise control all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power.

c. Emergency Power Facilities

The Discharger shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other cause, discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. **Sludge (Biosolids) Requirements-** Refer to Attachment H.

b. **Pretreatment Program Requirements**– Refer to Attachment I.

c. **Spill Reporting Requirements for POTWs**

1. Initial Notification

This requirement is an appropriate mechanism to ensure that the agencies that have first responder duties are notified in a timely manner in order to protect public health and beneficial uses. For spills, overflows, and bypasses from its POTW, the Discharger shall make notifications as required below:

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a. In accordance with the requirements of Health and Safety Code section 5411.5, the Discharger shall provide notification to the local health officer or the director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water body of any unauthorized release of sewage or other waste that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the State as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) hours after becoming aware of the release.

b. In accordance with the requirements of Water Code section 13271, the Discharger shall provide notification to the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) of the release of reportable amounts of hazardous substances or sewage that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the State as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) hours after becoming aware of the release. The California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2250, defines a reportable amount of sewage as being 1,000 gallons. The phone number for reporting releases to Cal EMA is (800) 852-7550.

c. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board of any unauthorized release of sewage from its POTW that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the State as soon as possible, but not later than ***two (2)*** hours after becoming aware of the release. This initial notification does not need to be made if the Discharger has notified Cal EMA and the local health officer or the director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water body. The phone number for reporting releases of sewage to the Regional Water Board is (213) 576-6657.

   At a minimum the following information shall be provided to the Regional Water Board:

   1. The location, date and time of the release.

   2. The waters of the State that received or will receive the discharge.

   3. An estimate of the amount of sewage or other waste released and the amount that reached waters of the State at the time of notification.

   4. If ongoing, the estimated flow rate of the release at the time of the notification.

   5. The name, organization, phone number, and email address of the reporting representative.

2. Monitoring

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For spills, overflows, and bypasses reported under section VI.C.6.A, the Discharger shall monitor as required below:

To define the geographical extent of the impact, the Discharger shall obtain grab samples (if feasible, accessible, and safe) for spills, overflows, or bypasses of any volume that reach any waters of the State and for all spills, overflows, or bypasses of 1,000 gallons or more. The Discharger shall analyze the samples for total and fecal coliforms or E. coli, enterococcus, and relevant pollutants of concern, upstream and downstream of the point of entry of the spill (if feasible, accessible, and safe). This monitoring shall be done on a daily basis from time the spill is known until the results of two consecutive sets of bacteriological monitoring indicate the return to the background level or the County Department of Public Health authorizes cessation of monitoring.

3. Twenty-four (24) Hour Reporting

The Regional Water Board initial notification required under section VI.C.6.A, above, shall be followed by:

a. As soon as possible, but not later than **twenty-four (24) hours** after becoming aware of an unauthorized discharge of sewage or other waste from its POTW to any waters of the State or of 1,000 gallons or more, the Discharger shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board by email at aanijielo@waterboards.ca.govr and the USEPA by telephone at (415) 972-3577 or facsimile at (415) 947-3545. If the discharge is 1,000 gallons or more, this report shall certify that the Cal EMA has been notified of the discharge in accordance with Water Code section 13271 and section VI.C.6.A. This report shall also certify that the local health officer or director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water body has been notified of the discharge in accordance with Health and Safety Code section 5411.5 and section VI.C.6.A. This report shall also include at a minimum the following information:

(i) Agency, NPDES No., Order No., and MRP CI No., if applicable.
(ii) The location, date and time of the discharge.

(iii) The waters of the State that received the discharge.

(iv) A description of the level of treatment of the sewage or other waste discharged.

(v) An initial estimate of the amount of sewage or other waste released and the amount that reached waters of the State.

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(vi) The Cal EMA control number and the date and time that notification of the incident was provided to the Cal EMA.

(vii) The name of the local health officer or director of environmental health notified (if contacted directly), the date and time of notification, and the method of notification (e.g., phone, fax, email).

b. A preliminary written report is due five (5) working days after disclosure of the incident reported under section VI.6.C.1 (submission to the Regional Water Board and USEPA of the log number of the SSO Database entry shall satisfy this requirement for a preliminary written report). Within 30 days after submitting this preliminary written report, the Discharger shall submit the final written report to the Regional Water Board and USEPA. The final written report shall document the information required in section VI.C.6.D, below, and in the Standard Provisions of this Order/Permit. The Executive Officer for just cause can grant an extension for submittal of the final written report to the Regional Water Board.

c. The Discharger shall include a certification in the annual summary report (due according to the schedule in the Monitoring and Reporting Program) stating that the sewer system emergency equipment, including alarm systems, backup pumps, standby power generators, and other critical emergency pump station components are maintained and tested in accordance with the Discharger's Preventative Maintenance Plan (PMP). Any deviations from or modifications to the PMP shall be discussed.

4. Records

The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spillsspill, overflows, or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its POTW. This record shall be made available to the Regional Water Board and USEPA upon request and a summary shall be included in the annual summary report. The records shall contain:

a. The date and time of each spill, overflow, or bypass;

b. The location of each spill, overflow, or bypass (including latitude and longitude);

c. The estimated volume of each spill, overflow, or bypass including gross volume, amount recovered and not recovered, and monitoring results required by section VI.C.6.B;

d. The cause of each spill, overflow, or bypass;

e. Whether each spill, overflow, or bypass entered a waters of the State and, if so, the name of the water body and whether it entered via a storm drain or other man-made conveyance;

f. Mitigation measures implemented;

g. Corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences; and

h. The mandatory information included in SSO online reporting for finalizing and certifying the SSO report for each spill, overflow, or bypass under the SSO WDR.

5. Activities Coordination

In addition, the Regional Water Board and USEPA expect that the POTW will coordinate its compliance activities for consistency and efficiency with other entities that have responsibilities under: this NPDES permit,including the Pretreatment Program; an MS4 NPDES permit that may contain spill prevention, sewer maintenance and reporting requirements; or the SSO WDR.

6. Consistency with Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements For Sanitary Sewer Systems (SSO WDR)

The Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants from a point source to waters of the United States unless authorized under a NPDES permit. (33 U.S.C. §§1311, 1342.). The State Water Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, (Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ) on May 2, 2006, to provide a consistent, Statewide regulatory approach to address Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs). The SSO WDR requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems to develop and implement sewer system management plans and report all SSOs to the State Water Board's online SSO Database.

The requirements contained in this Order/Permit in Sections VI.C.3.b (Spill Clean-Up Contingency Plan), VI.C.4 (Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications), and VI.C.6 (Spill Reporting Requirements for POTWs) are intended to be consistent with the requirements of the SSO WDR and as outlined in the State Water Board letter dated September 9, 2008 (Modification to Monitoring and Reporting Program). The Regional Water Board recognizes that there may be some overlap between the provisions of this Order/Permit and SSO WDR requirements. The requirements of the SSO WDR are considered the minimum thresholds (see Finding 11 of Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ). The Regional Water Board will

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accept the documentation prepared by the Discharger under the SSO WDR for compliance purposes, as satisfying the requirements in sections VI.C.3.b, VI.C.4, and VI.C.6 provided that any additional or more stringent provisions enumerated in this Order/Permit are addressed.

Regardless of the coverage obtained under the SSO WDR, the Discharger's collection system is part of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works that is subject to this Order/Permit. As such, pursuant to federal regulations, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR 122.41(e)), report any non-compliance (40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) and (7), and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this Order/Permit (40 CFR 122.41(d)).

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable.

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable.

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with effluent limitations for reportable pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP.

A. General.

Compliance with effluent limitations for reportable pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP.

1. Compliance with Effluent Limitations expressed as Single Constituents.

   Dischargers are out of compliance with the effluent limitation if the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level.

2. Compliance with Effluent Limitations expressed as Sum of Several Constituents.

   Dischargers are out of compliance with an effluent limitation which applies to the sum of a group of chemicals (e.g., PCB's) if the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation. Individual pollutants of the group will be considered to have a concentration of zero if the constituent is reported as "Not Detected" (ND) or "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ).

3. Multiple Sample Data Reduction.

   The concentration of the pollutant in the effluent may be estimated from the result of a single sample analysis or by a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple sample analyses when all sample results are quantifiable (i.e., greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level). When

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one or more sample results are reported as ND or DNQ, the central tendency concentration of the pollutant shall be the median (middle) value of the multiple samples. If, in an even number of samples, one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median will be the lower of the two middle values.

4. Sufficient sampling and analysis shall be required to determine compliance with the effluent limitation. If the analytical result of any single sample (daily discharge) monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger shall increase sampling frequency to weekly until compliance with the AMEL is demonstrated. All analytical results shall be reported as specified in Section VI—Compliance Determination.

5. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

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

6. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).

   If the average of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter (e.g., resulting in seven days of non-compliance). However, an alleged violation of the AWEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing mandatory minimum penalties. The average of daily discharges over a calendar week that exceeds the AWEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that week only. If only a single sample (daily discharge) is taken over acalendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that week. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar week, no compliance determination can be made for that week with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that week with respect to reporting violation determination.

   A calendar week will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. Partial calendar weeks consisting of four or more days at the end of the calendar month will include

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the remaining days of the week which occur in the next month in order to calculate a consecutive seven-day average value. This value will be reported as a weekly average or seven-day average for the month containing the partial week of four or more days. Partial calendar weeks consisting of less than four days at the end of the calendar month will be carried forward to the next month in order to calculate and report a consecutive seven-day average value.

7. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

   If a daily discharge on a calendar day exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that day for that parameter. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar day, no compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to reporting violation determination.

8. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

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

9. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

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

10. Percent Removal.

    A percentage expression of the removal efficiency across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of the raw wastewater influent pollutant concentrations to the facility and the 30-day average values of the effluent pollutant concentrations for a given time period.

    Daily discharge percent removal is calculated using the following equation: Percent Removal (%) = $[1 - (C_{Effluent} \div C_{Influent})] \times 100\%$

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11. 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.

11. Mass Emission Rate.

The daily discharge mass emission rate for any calendar day is calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Daily Discharge mass emission rate (lb/day)} = \frac{8.337}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

$$\text{Daily Discharge mass emission rate (kg/day)} = \frac{3.785}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

in which "N" is the number of samples taken over any calendar day. If grab samples are taken, "Ci" is the constituent concentration (mg/L) and "Qi" is the flow rate (MGD) associated with each "N" grab sample. If composite samples are taken, "Ci" is the constituent concentration (mg/L) in each composite sample and "Qi" is the average flow rate (MGD) during the period over which sample compositing occurs.

The daily discharge concentration of a constituent shall be determined from the flow-weighted average of the same constituent in the combined waste stream using the following equations:

$$\text{Daily discharge concentration} = \frac{1}{Q_t}\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

in which "N" is the number of component waste streams. "Ci" is the constituent concentration (mg/L) and "Qi" is the flow rate (MGD) associated with each "N" component waste stream. "Qt" is the total flow rate of the combined waste stream.

13. Bacterial Standards and Analyses.

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

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

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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 and fecal) and enterococcus shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR 136 (revised revised July 1, 2009), unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA.

14. Single Operational Upset.

A single operational upset (SOU) that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single violation and limits the Discharger's liability in accordance with the following conditions:

A single operational upset is broadly defined as a single unusual event that temporarily disrupts the usually satisfactory operation of a system in such a way that it results in violation of multiple pollutant parameters.

A Discharger may assert SOU to limit liability only for those violations which the Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Attachment D – Standard Provisions.

For purpose outside of CWC section 13385(h) and (i), determination of compliance and civil liability (including any more specific definition of SOU, the requirements for Dischargers to assert the SOU limitation of liability, and the manner of counting violations) shall be in accordance with USEPA Memorandum "Issuance of Guidance Interpreting Single Operational Upset" (September 27, 1989).

For purpose of CWC section 13385(h) and (i), determination of compliance and civil liability (including any more specific definition of SOU, the requirements for Dischargers to assert the SOU limitation of liability, and the manner of counting violations) shall be in accordance with CWC section 13385(f)(2).

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Acute Toxicity:

a. Acute Toxicity (TUa)

Expressed in Toxic Units Acute (TUa)

$$TUa = \frac{100}{\text{96-hr LC 50\%}}$$

b. Lethal Concentration 50% (LC 50)

LC 50 (percent waste giving 50% survival of test organisms) shall be determined by static or continuous flow bioassay techniques using standard marine test species as specified in Ocean Plan Appendix III, Chapter II. If specific identifiable substances in wastewater can be demonstrated by the discharger as being rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the marine environment, but not as a result of dilution, the LC 50 may be determined after the test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances.

When it is not possible to measure the 96-hour LC 50 due to greater than 50 percent survival of the test species in 100 percent waste, the toxicity concentration shall be calculated by the expression:

$$TUa = \frac{\log (100 - S)}{1.7}$$

where:

S = percentage survival in 100% waste. If S > 99, TUa shall be reported as zero.

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS): are those areas designated by the State Water Board as ocean areas requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable. All Areas of Special Biological Significance are also classified as a subset of STATE WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AREAS.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL) means 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. (40 CFR 122.2.)

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL) means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week. (40 CFR 122.2.)

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Chlordane shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

Chronic Toxicity: This parameter shall be used to measure the acceptability of waters for supporting a healthy marine biota until improved methods are developed to evaluate biological response.

a. Chronic Toxicity (TUc)

   Expressed as Toxic Units Chronic (TUc)

   $$TUc = \frac{100}{NOEL}$$

b. No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)

   The NOEL is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test listed in Ocean Plan Appendix III.

Composite Sample, for flow rate measurements, means the arithmetic mean of no fewer than eight individual measurements taken at equal intervals for 24 hours or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

Composite sample, for other than flow rate measurements, means:

a. No fewer than eight individual sample portions taken at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual sample portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rat at the time of sampling; or,

b. No fewer than eight individual sample portions taken of equal time volume taken over a 24 hour period. The time interval between each individual sample portion shall vary such that the volume of the discharge between each individual sample portion remains constant.

The compositing period shall equal the specified sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

For a composite sample, if the duration of the discharge is less than 24 hours but greater than 8 hours, at least eight flow-weighted individual sample portions shall be taken during the duration of the discharge and composited. For a discharge duration of 8 hours or less, eight individual "grab samples" may be substituted and composited.

The composite sample result shall be reported for the calendar day during which composite sampling ends.

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Daily Discharge means the "discharge of a pollutant" measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. 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 average measurement of the pollutant over the day. (40 CFR 122.2.)

DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD, and 2,4'DDD.

Degrade. Degradation shall be determined by comparison of the waste field and reference site(s) for characteristic species diversity, population density, contamination, growth anomalies, debility, or supplanting of normal species by undesirable plant and animal species. Degradation occurs if there are significant differences in any of three major biotic groups, namely, demersal fish, benthic invertebrates, or attached algae. Other groups may be evaluated where benthic species are not affected, or are not the only ones affected.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ) means sample results less than the reported Minimum Level, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Dichlorobenzenes shall mean the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

Downstream Ocean Waters shall mean waters downstream with respect to ocean currents.

Dredged Material: Any material excavated or dredged from the navigable waters of the United States, including material otherwise referred to as "spoil".

Enclosed Bays are indentations along the coast, which enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. This definition includes but is not limited to: Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drakes Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay.

Endosulfan shall mean the sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.

Estuaries and Coastal Lagoons are waters at the mouths of streams that serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean waters during a major portion of the year. Mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries. Estuarine waters will generally be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to the upstream limit of tidal action but may be considered to extend seaward if significant mixing of fresh and salt water occurs in the open coastal waters. The waters described by this definition include but are not limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined by section 12220

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of the California Water Code, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Noyo, and Russian Rivers.

Grab Sample means an individual sample collected during a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes. Grab samples shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not occur during hydraulic peaks.

Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide) and chloromethane (methyl chloride).

HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane) and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

Initial Dilution is the process that results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge.

For a submerged buoyant discharge, characteristic of most municipal and industrial wastes that are released from the submarine outfalls, the momentum of the discharge and its initial buoyancy act together to produce turbulent mixing. Initial dilution in this case is completed when the diluting wastewater ceases to rise in the water column and first begins to spread horizontally.

For shallow water submerged discharges, surface discharges, and non-buoyant discharges, characteristic of cooling water wastes and some individual discharges, turbulent mixing results primarily from the momentum of discharge. Initial dilution, in these cases, is considered to be completed when the momentum induced velocity of the discharge ceases to produce significant mixing of the waste, or the diluting plume reaches a fixed distance from the discharge to be specified by the Regional Water Board, whichever results in the lower estimate for initial dilution.

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 effluent 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 effluent limitation).

Kelp Beds, for purposes of the bacteriological standards of the Ocean Plan, are significant aggregations of marine algae of the genera Macrocystis and Nereocystis. Kelp beds include the total foliage canopy of Macrocystis and Nereocystis plants throughout the water column.

Mariculture is the culture of plants and animals in marine waters independent of any pollution source.

Material: (a) In common usage: (1) the substance or substances of which a thing is made or composed (2) substantial; (b) For purposes of the Ocean Plan relating to waste disposal, dredging and the disposal of dredged material and fill, MATERIAL means matter of any kind or description which is subject to regulation as waste, or any material dredged from the navigable waters of the United States. See also, DREDGED MATERIAL.

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) means the highest allowable "daily discharge". (40 CFR Part 122.2.)

MDL (Method Detection Limit) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.

Minimum Level (ML) is the concentrations 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.

Natural Light: Reduction of natural light may be determined by the Regional Water Board by measurement of light transmissivity or total irradiance, or both, according to the monitoring needs of the Regional Water Board.

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

Ocean Waters are the territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. If a discharge outside the territorial waters of the State could affect the quality of the waters of the State, the discharge may be regulated to assure no violation of the Ocean Plan will occur in ocean waters.

PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene (benzo[a]anthracene), 3,4-benzofluoranthene (benzo[b] fluoranthene), benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene (benzo[ghi]perylene), benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) 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.

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Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a pollutant through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, in order to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to California Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements in Ocean Plan section III.C.9.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works. The term Publicly Owned Treatment Works or POTW means a treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastews of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such treatment works. (40 CFR 403.3(q).)

Reported Minimum Level is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in their permit. The MLs included in this permit correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board in accordance with Ocean Plan section III.C.5. The ML is based on the proper application of method-specific analytical procedures 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 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 reported ML. (See Ocean Plan section III.C.6.)

Shellfish are organisms identified by the California Department of Health Services as shellfish for public health purposes (i.e., mussels, clams and oysters).

Significant Difference is defined as a statistically significant difference in the means of two distributions of sampling results at the 95 percent confidence level.

Six-month Median Effluent Limitation: the highest allowable moving median of all “daily discharges” for any 180-day period.

State Water Quality Protection Areas (SWQPAs) are non-terrestrial marine or estuarine areas designated to protect marine species or biological communities from an undesirable alteration in natural water quality. All AREAS OF SPECIAL BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE (ASBS) that were previously designated by the State Water Board in Resolutions 74-28, 74-32, and 75-61 are now also classified as a subset of State Water Quality Protection Areas and require special protections afforded by the Ocean Plan.

TCDD Equivalents shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown in the table below.

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalence Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDF	0.001

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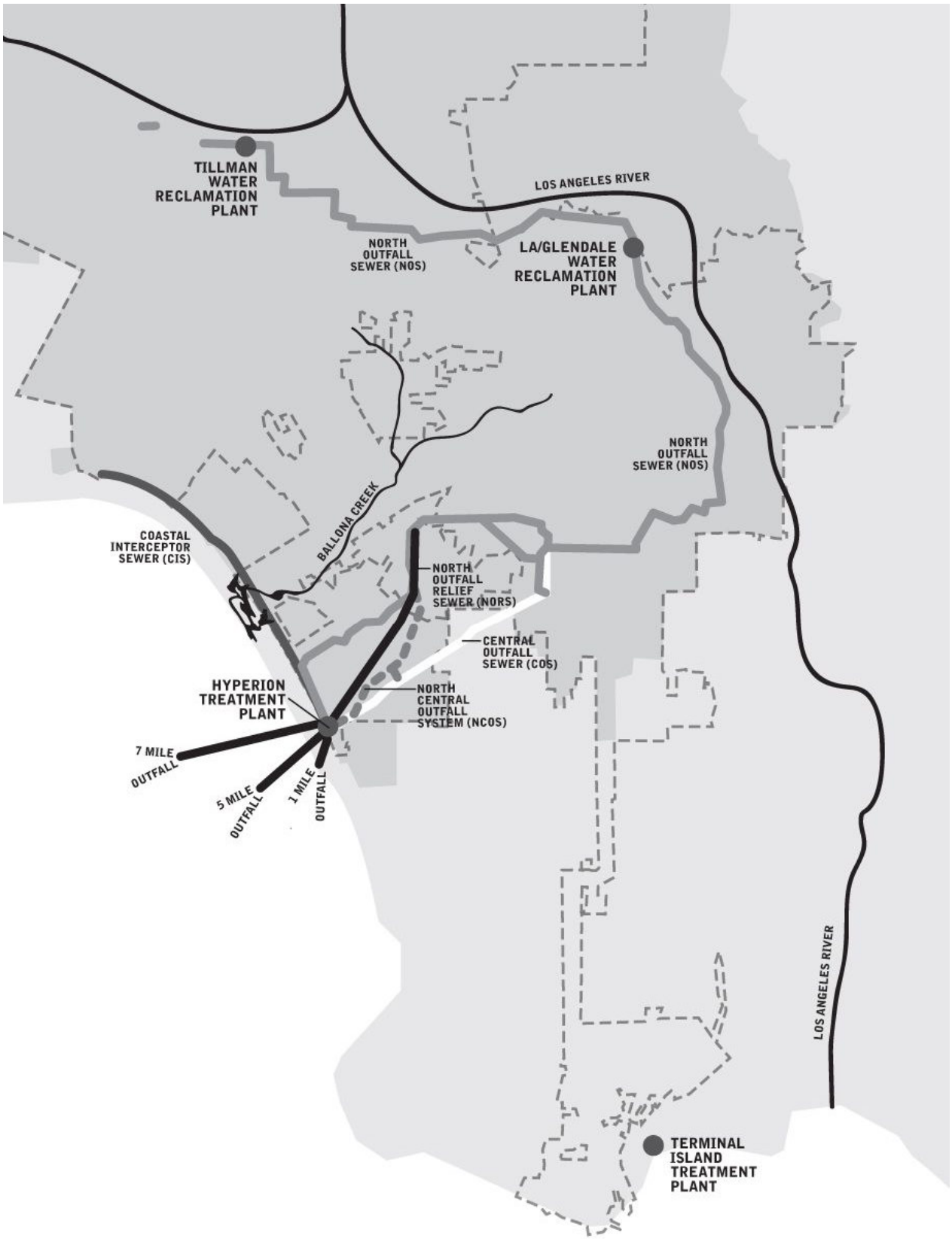
Water Reclamation: The treatment of wastewater to render it suitable for reuse, the transportation of treated wastewater to the place of use, and the actual use of treated wastewater for a direct beneficial use or controlled use that would not otherwise occur.

ATTACHMENT B – MAP



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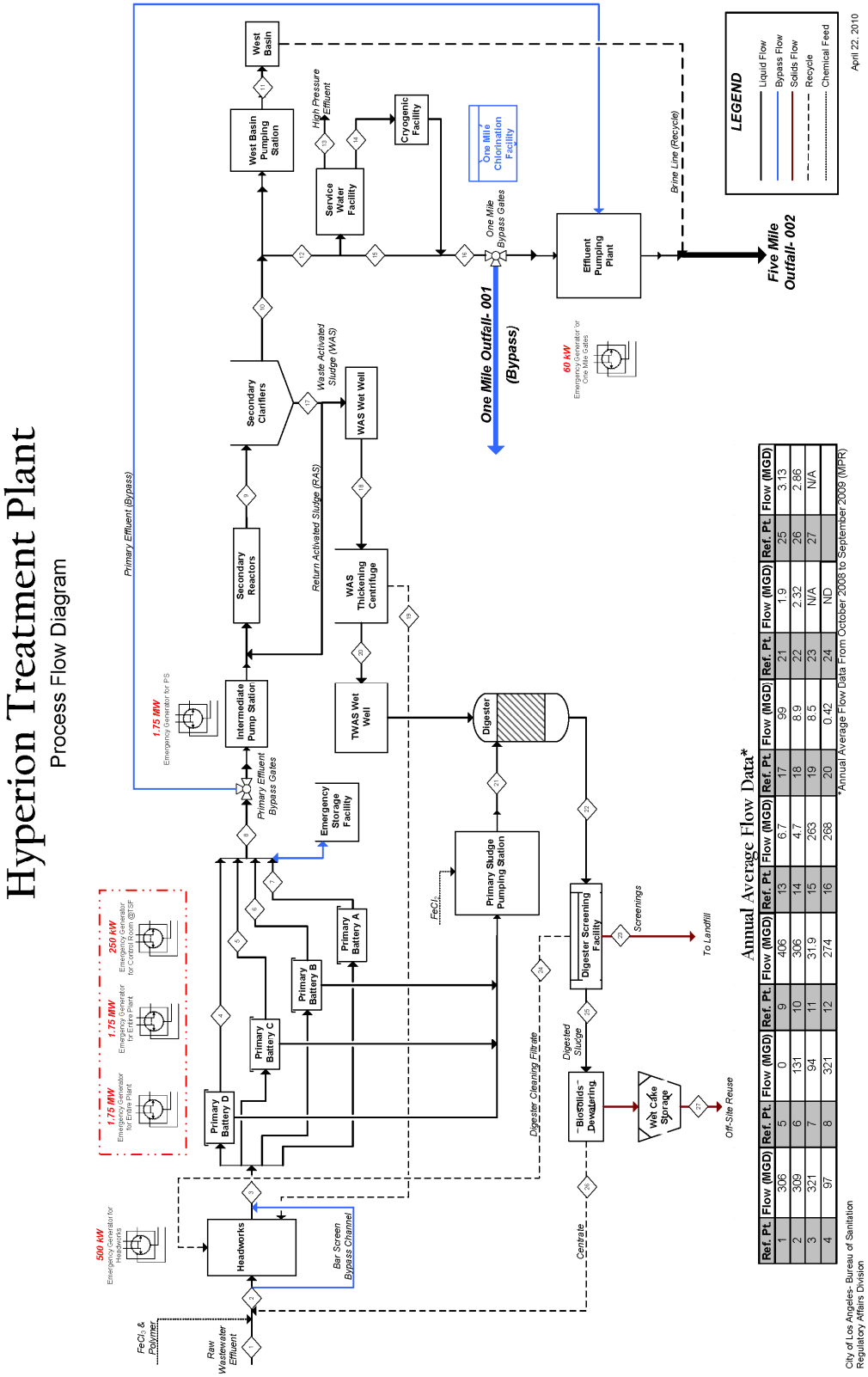
ATTACHMENT C-1 – FLOW SCHEMATIC



Ref. Pt.	Flow (MGD)
1	306
2	309
3	321
4	97

Ref. Pt.	Flow (MGD)
5	0
6	131
7	94
8	321

Ref. Pt.	Flow (MGD)
9	406
10	306
11	31.9
12	274

Ref. Pt.	Flow (MGD)
13	6.7
14	4.7
15	263
16	268

Ref. Pt.	Flow (MGD)
17	99
18	8.9
19	8.5
20	0.42

Ref. Pt.	Flow (MGD)
21	1.9
22	2.32
23	N/A
24	ND

Ref. Pt.	Flow (MGD)
25	3.13
26	2.96
27	N/A

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Attachment C-2 – MAP OF HYPERION SERVICE AREA

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