May 26, 2016

Change Sheet for the Administrative Update to Chapter 4 "Strategic Implementation and Planning" and Specific Geographic Information in Chapter 2 "Beneficial Uses" of the Basin Plan

Page	Location	Action	Added or Deleted Text (additions are underlined, deletions are in strikeout)	Reason for Change
			Chapter 4 Text	
4-20	Developing NPDES Permit Requirements	Add <u>underline</u> <u>text</u>	When technology-based effluent limitations fail to attain or maintain acceptable water quality (as compared to water quality objectives) or comply with water quality control plans, additional or more stringent effluent limitations are required to attain water quality objectives (Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C).)	Clarification in response to comments
4-20	Developing NPDES Permit Requirements	Add <u>underline</u> <u>text</u> including footnote	The Regional Water Board prescribes WQBELs after conducting a reasonable potential analysis pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1), identifying any available wasteload allocations established in a TMDL that must be implemented for the discharge, and assessing the nature of the waste, treatment level, other nearby waste discharges, and allowable mixing zones (if any)1. NPDES permits must include effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements	Clarification in response to comments

A reasonable potential analysis determines whether a pollutant is or may be discharged at a level that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality. Reasonable potential can be demonstrated in several ways, one of which is through the TMDL development process. Where a point source is assigned a wasteload allocation in a TMDL, the analysis conducted in the development of the TMDL provides the basis for the Regional Water Board's determination that the discharge has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards in the receiving water.

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			of any available wasteload allocation for the discharge. (40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)	
4-35 to 4- 44	Stormwater Permitting	Minor edits	Minor edits	Clarification
4-39	Stormwater Permitting	Delete strikethrough text Add <u>underline</u> text	To address the requirements in (1) and (2), in particular, MS4 permits include "receiving water limitations" (i.e., pollutant-specific, numeric water quality thresholds that must be attained in waterbodies) and requirements that MS4 discharges do not cause or contribute to exceedances of these receiving water limitations, and also include water quality-based effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of available wasteload allocations assigned to MS4 discharges contained in TMDLs. Effluent limitations in MS4 permits are established pursuant to Clean Water Act section 402(p)(3)(B) and, if applicable, section 303(d).	Clarification in response to comments
4-48	Statewide General Industrial and Construction Storm Water Permits – Permit	Delete strikethrough text Add <u>underline</u> text	The objective of the general stormwater permits is to ensure that stormwater discharges of stormwater and non-stormwater are in compliance with discharge prohibitions, effluent limitations, and receiving water limitations. Permittees are required: To prohibit unauthorized non-stormwater	Clarification

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	Objctives and Requirements		discharges and to prohibit authorized non- stormwater discharges that cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance;	
			 To comply with TMDL-specific requirements applicable to the discharge that have been incorporated into the general stormwater permits; 	
			 To develop and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP); 	
			■ To implement structural and non-structural best management practices (BMPs), including exposure minimization BMPs, stormwater containment and discharge reduction BMPs; erosion and sediment control BMPs (stabilization, hydro-seeding, avoiding mass grading, silt fences, and sand bags), and stormwater treatment BMPs; and	
			For industrial facilities, to implement the most common BMPs, such as overhead coverage and secondary containment;	
			 For construction sites, to implement erosion control BMPs (stabilization, hydro-seeding, and avoiding mass grading), and sediment control 	

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			 (silt fences and sand bags); To retain on-site a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP); Conduct sampling and submit annual reports. 	
4-44	Resource Extraction	Replace	Figure 4-6 with Figure 4-2	Correct an error
4-54 to 4-59	Regulation of Nonpoint Source Pollution	Revise	Revise section to reflect the 2014-2020 NPS Implementation Plan and more current statistics	In response to comments, and to provide the most current information.
4-57	Agricultural Sources	Replace	Figure 4-9 with Figure 4-3	Correct an error
4-82	Landfills	Replace	Figure 4-2 with Figure 4-4	Correct an error
4-89	Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems	Replace	Figure 4-3 with Figure 4-5	Correct an error

Page	Location	Action	Added or Deleted Text (additions are underlined, deletions are in strikeout)	Reason for Change
4-106	Mines	Replace	Figure 4-6 with Figure 4-8	Correct an error
4-106	Oil and Gas Extraction	Replace	Figure 4-7 with Figure 4-9	Correct an error
4-107	Oil and Gas Extraction	Remove strikethrough text, replace with <u>underline</u> text	the Regional Water Board may review and comment on draft brine fluid injection well permits developed by DOGGR.	Clarification
4-107	Oil and Gas Extraction	Delete strikethrough text Add <u>underline</u> text	In addition, oil and gas production operations pose a significant threat to surface water quality from seeping or over-flowing reserve pits containing drilling fluids and production pits containing hydrocarbons that can be discharged to receiving waters, either directly or via pollute stormwater runoff.	Clarification
4-107	Oil and Gas Extraction	Add <u>underline</u> <u>text</u>	Oil production facilities in the Region are required to be covered under the State Water Board's general NPDES industrial stormwater permits or individual NPDES permits for the discharge of stormwater runoff and/or other industrial discharges.	Clarification
4-107 to	Oil and Gas	Revise	Revise discussion of the Oil and Gas Extraction	Provide more complete information on the

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109	Extraction		section	Regional Water Board's Oil and Gas Program.
4-124	Brownfields	Remove strikethrough text, replace with <u>underline</u> text	The goals-of the Brownfields program associated with brownfield sites include the following	Clarification
4-125	Underground Storage Tank Program	Delete strikethrough text	Statewide UST regulations allow for cooperation and coordination between local governments (i.e. counties and cities) and the State and Regional Water Boards. Local government programs known as Local Implementing Agencies (LIAs) act as the permitting authority for USTs and may oversee the cleanup of sites with soil contamination only. Additionally, the State Water Board manages a Local Oversight Program (LOP), which empowers counties to require investigation and cleanup of contaminated soil and groundwater due to leaking USTs. LIAs and LOPs may refer sites for Regional Water Board oversight, if necessary.	Remove obsolete information
4-125	Underground Storage Tank Program	Add <u>underline</u> <u>text</u>	In 2012, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a "Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy" (Resolution No. 2012-0016), which establishes consistent statewide case	Provide more current information on the Underground Regional Board's Storage Tanks

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			closure criteria for low-threat petroleum UST sites. The Policy contains general criteria and media- specific criteria for case closure. In the absence of unique attributes of a case or site-specific conditions that demonstrably increase the risk associated with residual petroleum constituents, cases that meet the general and media-specific criteria described in the Policy are considered to pose a low threat to human health, safety and the environment and are appropriate for closure pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25296.10. The general criteria that must first be satisfied by candidate sites include:	Program.
			(a) The unauthorized release is located within the service area of a public water system;	
			(b) The unauthorized release consists only of petroleum;	
			(c) The unauthorized ("primary") release from the UST system has been stopped;	
			(d) Free product has been removed to the maximum extent practicable;	
			(e) A conceptual site model that assesses the nature, extent, and mobility of the release has been	

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			developed: (f) Secondary source has been removed to the extent practicable; (g) Soil and groundwater has been tested for methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) and results reported in accordance with Health and Safety Code section 25296.15; and (h) Nuisance as defined by Water Code section	
			If a candidate site meets the general criteria, the site is evaluated to determine whether it meets the media-specific criteria, which are based on the most common exposure scenarios. Candidate sites must satisfy all three of the following media-specific criteria: (1) groundwater, (2) vapor intrusion to	
			indoor air, and (3) direct contact and outdoor air exposure. Details of each media-specific criteria are included in the Policy. If the case has been determined to meet all of the general and media-specific criteria, the case is eligible for case closure. The following items, if applicable, shall be completed prior to case closure – notification requirements, monitoring well destruction, and	

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			waste removal. After completion of these items, and unless the Board revises its determination based on comments received on the proposed case closure, the Board shall issue a uniform closure letter specified in Health and Safety Code section 25296.10 within 30 days from the end of the comment period	
4-126	UST and Site Cleanup Programs, General WDRs	Delete strikethrough text	Since this is a common remediation technology used for soil and/or groundwater cleanup, the Regional Water Board has adopted a General WDR for Groundwater Remediation at Petroleum Hydrocarbon Fuel, Volatile Organic Compound and/or Hexavalent Chromium Impacted Sites (Order No. R4-2007-0019).	Remove obsolete information.
4-126	UST and Site Cleanup Programs, General WDRs	Add <u>underline</u> <u>text</u>	Since this is a common remediation technology used for soil and/or groundwater cleanup, the Regional Water Board has adopted a General WDR for In-Situ Groundwater Remediation and Groundwater Re-injection (Order No. R4-2014-0187).	Provide more current information on the Regional Board's Site Cleanup Program.
4-127	UST and Site Cleanup Programs, General	Replace	Order No. R4-2007-0019 with Order No. R4-2014-0187	Provide more current information on the Regional Board's Site

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	WDRs		2	Cleanup Program.		
4-130	Enforcement	Delete strikethrough text	Actions taken to address past violations include issuance of notices to comply (minor violations),	Correction.		
4-130	Enforcement	Replace	NON with NNC	Correct an error		
4-132	Enforcement	Replace	60 days with 90 days	Correct an error		
4-133	Spill Response	Replace	California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) with California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Reflect agency's name change.		
4-133	Spill Response	Replace	Cal EMA with Cal OES	Reflect agency's name change.		
4-135	Complaints	Replace	Approximately 100 complaints with Approximately 200 complaints	Correct an error		
	Chapter 4 Tables					
4-10 through 4-13	Table 4-3	Revise	Revise average and peak flow numbers throughout table.	Provide the most current information		
4-10 through	Table 4-3	Delete	Delete facilities that have been terminated as of	Remove obsolete		

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4-13			2014	information	
4-12	Table 4-3	Add	Add new facility - Ventura Regional Sanitation District: City of Fillmore Wastewater Recycling Plant – and corresponding information	Provide the most current information	
	Appendix II				
	Appendix II	Delete	Overlays	Remove obsolete information	