

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
NORTH COAST REGION**

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**ORDER NO. R1-2023-0039
NPDES NO. CA0022756
WDID NO. 1A84006ODN**

Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Permit

for the

**City of Crescent City
Wastewater Treatment Facility
Del Norte County**

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

Permittee **City of Crescent City**
Name of Facility **Wastewater Treatment Facility**
Facility Address **210 Battery Street
Crescent City, CA 95531
Del Norte County**

Table 1. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North-South)	Discharge Point Longitude (East-West)	Receiving Water
001	Secondary treated wastewater	41°44' 38"	124°12' 10"	Pacific Ocean
002	Tertiary treated wastewater	--	--	Recycled Water System

This Order was adopted on: **December 12, 2023**
This Order shall become effective on: **February 1, 2024**
This Order shall expire on: January 31, 2029

The Permittee shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than: **January 31, 2028**. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region have classified this discharge as follows: **Major**

I, Valerie M. Quinto, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region, on the date indicated above.

Valerie M. Quinto, Executive Officer

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1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the City of Crescent City (Permittee), Wastewater Treatment Facility (Facility) is summarized on the cover page and in sections 1 and 2 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section 1 of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

2. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (Regional Water Board), finds:

2.1. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Permittee to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 1 subject to the WDRs in this Order. This Order also serves as a Master Recycling Permit pursuant to article 4, chapter 7, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13500).

2.2. Background and Rationale for Requirements

The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E are also incorporated into this Order.

2.3. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law

The provisions/requirements in subsections 3.11, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.2, and 6.3.4.3 of this Order and sections 7, 9.1, 9.3, and 10.6 of the MRP are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

2.4. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Permittee and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them

with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

2.5. **Consideration of Public Comment**

The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

2.6. **Anticipated Water Quality Impacts in Disadvantaged or Tribal Communities**

The Permittee, the City of Crescent City, operates a wastewater treatment facility within a disadvantaged community located along the Pacific Ocean in Del Norte County. The discharge is classified as "major" under federal regulations. Among other updates, this renewed permit contains new requirements to implement bacteria objectives for ocean waters used for water contact recreation and shellfish harvesting. Expanded monitoring and reporting requirements are also included in the renewed Order to monitor compliance with applicable water quality objectives. The Order does not contain a time schedule for meeting applicable water quality objectives, an alternative compliance path that allows time to come into compliance with water quality objectives, or a water quality variance (Wat. Code, section 13149.2, subd. (d)); all requirements must be met upon Order adoption.

The Regional Water Board publicly noticed the permit and provided opportunities for public comment. Public notice was provided to interested persons and public agencies in the region with jurisdiction over natural resources in the affected area, including the Del Norte County Community Development Department. While the discharge regulated by this Order is not expected to result in disproportionate impacts on water quality in tribal or disadvantaged communities, the Regional Water Board has conducted outreach consistent with Water Code section 189.7.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R1-2017-0002 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Permittee shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- 3.1. The discharge of any waste not disclosed by the Permittee or not within the reasonable contemplation of the Regional Water Board is prohibited.
- 3.2. Creation of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by section 13050 of the Water Code is prohibited.
- 3.3. The discharge of sludge or digester supernatant is prohibited, except as authorized under section 6.3.4.2 of this Order (Sludge Disposal and Handling Requirements).
- 3.4. The discharge or recycling use of untreated or partially treated waste (receiving a lower level of treatment than described in section 2.1 of the Fact Sheet) from anywhere within the collection, treatment, or disposal systems is prohibited, except as provided for in Attachment D, Standard Provisions 1.7 (Bypass) and 1.8 (Upset).
- 3.5. The discharge of waste to land that is not owned by the Permittee, governed by City ordinance, or under agreement to use by the Permittee, or for which the Permittee has explicitly permitted such use, is prohibited, except for use for fire suppression as provided in title 22, sections 60307(a) and 60307(b) of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).
- 3.6. The discharge of waste at any point not described in Finding 2.2 of the Fact Sheet or authorized by a permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or another Regional Water Board is prohibited.
- 3.7. The average dry weather flow of waste through the Facility shall not exceed 1.86 mgd, measured daily and averaged over a calendar month. The peak daily wet weather flow of waste through the Facility shall not exceed 6.12 mgd, measured daily. Compliance with this prohibition shall be determined as defined in sections 7.11 and 7.12 of this Order.
- 3.8. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into waters of the state is prohibited.
- 3.9. The discharge of sludge directly into the ocean or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean is prohibited.
- 3.10. The by-passing of untreated wastes containing concentrations of pollutants in excess of those of Ocean Plan Tables 3 or 4 (2019) is prohibited.
- 3.11. The acceptance of septage to a location other than an approved septage receiving station is prohibited.

4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

4.1. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

4.1.1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

4.1.1.1. The Permittee shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E:

Table 2. Effluent Limitations¹

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--	--
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.0	9.0	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	--	75	--
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	--	--	72	--	180	18
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	--	--	3.0	--
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	--	225	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	300	--	840	32
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	79	--	200	16
Endosulfan ⁴	µg/L	--	--	0.54	--	0.81	0.27
Endrin	µg/L	--	--	0.12	--	0.18	0.060
Total Residual Chlorine ⁵	µg/L	--	--	240	--	1800	60
DDT ⁶	µg/L	0.0051	--	--	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0015	--	--	--	--	--
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0012	--	--	--	--	--

Table Notes

1. See Definitions in Attachment A and Compliance Determination discussion in section 7 of this Order.
2. The sum of the concentrations of endosulfan-alpha, endosulfan-beta, and endosulfan sulfate, as identified in Attachment A of this Order and Appendix I of the Ocean Plan under the Endosulfan definition.
3. See section 7.12 of this Order regarding compliance with chlorine residual effluent limitations.
4. The sum of the concentrations of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD, and 2,4'DDD.

4.1.1.2. **Percent Removal:** The average monthly percent removal of BOD₅ and total suspended solids shall not be less than 85 percent. Percent removal shall be determined from the monthly average value of influent wastewater concentration in comparison to the monthly average value of effluent concentration for the same constituent over the same time period as measured at Monitoring Locations INF-001 and EFF-001, respectively.

4.1.1.3. **Disinfection:** Disinfected effluent discharged from the wastewater treatment plant through Discharge Point 001 to the Pacific Ocean shall not contain fecal coliform bacteria exceeding the following concentrations, as measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001:

4.1.1.3.1. **Enterococci**

4.1.1.3.1.1. The 6-week rolling geometric mean of enterococci shall not exceed 30 colony forming units (CFU) per 100 mL; and

4.1.1.3.1.2. No sample shall exceed a CFU of 110 per 100 mL.

4.1.1.3.2. **Total Coliform Organisms**

4.1.1.3.2.1. The median value of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed an MPN of 70 per 100 mL in a calendar month; and

4.1.1.3.2.2. Not more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month shall exceed an MPN of 230 per 100 mL.

4.1.1.3.3. **Fecal Coliform**

4.1.1.3.3.1. The 30-day geometric mean of fecal coliform density not to exceed 200 per 100 mL;

4.1.2. **Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable**

This Order does not establish interim effluent limitations or schedules for compliance with final limitations.

4.2. **Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable**

This Order does not authorize discharges to land.

4.3. **Recycling Specifications – Discharge Point 002**

4.3.1. When discharging to the recycled water system, the Permittee shall maintain compliance with the following limitations at Discharge Point 002, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location REC-001, as described in the attached MRP.

Table 3. Recycled Water Discharge Specifications¹

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	10	15	--	--	--
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	10	15	--	--	--
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.1	--	0.2	--	--
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.0	9.0

Table Notes

1. See Definitions in Attachment A and Compliance Determination discussion in section 7 of this Order.

- 4.3.1.1. **Disinfection:** Disinfected effluent discharged from the Facility to the recycled water system at Discharge Point 002 shall not contain total coliform bacteria exceeding the following concentrations, as measured at Monitoring Location REC-001:
 - 4.3.1.1.1. The median concentration shall not exceed an MPN of 2.2 per 100 mL, using the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analysis have been completed:
 - 4.3.1.1.2. The number of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 mL, in more than one sample in any 30-day period; and
 - 4.3.1.1.3. No sample shall exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 mL.

4.3.2. **Water Recycling Requirements**

- 4.3.2.1. This Order includes water recycling requirements that apply to the production of recycled water. The Permittee shall obtain permit coverage for the use of recycled water, prior to initiating recycled water use.
- 4.3.2.2. The Permittee shall comply with applicable state and local requirements regarding the production and use of recycled water, including requirements of Water Code sections 13500 – 13577 (Water Reclamation) and State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) regulations at title 22, sections 60301 – 60357 of the CCR (Water Recycling Criteria).

4.3.3. **Filtration Process Requirements**

- 4.3.3.1. **Filtration Rate.** When discharging to the recycled water system, the rate of filtration through the tertiary filters, as measured at Monitoring Location INT-001A, shall not exceed 5 gallons per minute per square foot of surface area or other filtration rates authorized in writing by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer and under conditions recommended by DDW.
- 4.3.3.2. **Turbidity.** When discharging to the recycled water system, the effluent from the filtration system shall at all times be filtered such that the filtered effluent does not exceed any of the following specifications at Monitoring Location INT-001B prior to discharge to the disinfection unit:
 - 4.3.3.2.1. 0.2 NTU more than 5 percent of the time during any 24-hour period; and
 - 4.3.3.2.2. 0.5 NTU at any time.
- 4.3.3.3. Filtered effluent in excess of the turbidity specifications shall not enter the recycling distribution system. Filtered effluent in excess of turbidity specifications shall be automatically diverted to an upstream treatment process unit or to emergency storage as soon as the Permittee is aware of the exceedance. The Permittee shall provide notification of non-compliance with the filtration process requirements as required in section 9.3.2.3 of the MRP (Attachment E).

4.3.4. **Disinfection Process Requirements**

When discharging to the recycled water system, the Permittee shall operate the ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection system in accordance with the operating protocol and technical and administrative requirements set out by DDW in order to ensure compliance with disinfection water recycling specifications in section 4.3.1.2 of this Order. Specifically, the Permittee shall:

- 4.3.4.1. Disinfect tertiary treated wastewater using a disinfection process that, when combined with the filtration process, has been demonstrated to inactivate and/or remove 99.999 percent of the plaque forming units of F-specific

bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater. At a minimum, the Permittee shall demonstrate a 99.99 percent removal and/or inactivation of MS2 through the UV disinfection system only.

- 4.3.4.2. Provide continuous, reliable monitoring of flow, UV transmittance, UV intensity, UV dose, and UV power at Monitoring Location INT-002B, and turbidity at Monitoring Location INT-001B. The Permittee must demonstrate compliance with the UV dose requirement.
- 4.3.4.3. Operate the UV disinfection system to provide a minimum UV dose of 80 millijoules per square centimeter (mJ/cm²) at all times at Monitoring Location INT-002B, unless otherwise approved by DDW.
- 4.3.4.4. The equations below must be used as part of the automatic UV disinfection control system for calculating UV dose.

$$RED = 10(1.49425 - 0.38577 * \log(Q) - 0.51275 * \log(UVA) + 0.40133 * \log(\text{sensor}))$$

And

$$\text{Sensor Intensity High power} = 10.465 (UVT) - 412.2$$

OR

- 4.3.4.5. Sensor Intensity Low power = 7.8655 (UVT) - 302.29

Where:

RED = Delivered UV dose per Reactor (mJ/cm²);

Q = flow in gpm [gallons per minute];

UVA = UV absorbance at 254 nm (%);

UVT = % UV transmittance at 254 nm (%).

- 4.3.4.6. Ensure that the UV transmittance (at least 254 nanometers) in the wastewater does not fall below 65 percent of maximum at any time, unless otherwise approved by DDW.
- 4.3.4.7. Visually inspect the quartz sleeves and cleaning system components per the manufacturer's operation manual for physical wear (scoring, solarization, seal leaks, etc.) and to check the efficacy of the cleaning system.
- 4.3.4.8. Wipe/clean the quartz sleeves at least once every 24 hours following the manufacturer's procedures to ensure the minimum required UV dose delivery is consistently achieved. Cleaning intervals shall be increased as necessary

to ensure compliance with permit requirements such as UV dose and total coliform organism requirements.

- 4.3.4.9. Operate the UV disinfection system in accordance with an approved operations and maintenance plan, which specifies clearly the operational limits and responses required for critical alarms. The Permittee shall maintain a copy of the approved operations plan at the treatment plant and make the plan readily available to operations personnel and regulatory agencies. The Permittee shall post a quick reference plant operations data sheet at the treatment plant. The data sheet shall include the following information:
 - 4.3.4.9.1. The alarm set points for secondary and tertiary turbidity, high and low flow, UV dose and transmittance, UV lamp operations hours, and power.
 - 4.3.4.9.2. The values of secondary and tertiary turbidity, high and low flow, UV dose and transmittance, UV lamp operation hours, and power when flow must be diverted to waste.
 - 4.3.4.9.3. The values of high daily and weekly median total coliform when an operational response must be taken.
 - 4.3.4.9.4. The required frequency of calibration for all meters measuring turbidity, flow, UV transmittance, and power.
 - 4.3.4.9.5. The required frequency of mechanical cleaning/wiping and equipment inspection.
 - 4.3.4.9.6. The UV lamp age tracking procedures and replacement intervals.
- 4.3.4.10. Replace lamps every 7,000 hours of operation, or sooner, if there are indications that the lamps are failing to provide adequate disinfection. The Permittee shall maintain lamp age and lamp replacement records for a time period consistent with the record retention requirements in the Standard Provisions (Attachment D, Section 4).
- 4.3.4.11. Properly calibrate flow meters and UV transmittance (UVT) monitors to ensure proper disinfection.
- 4.3.4.12. Inspect the UVT meter and check against a reference bench-top unit weekly to document accuracy.
- 4.3.4.13. Recalibrate the on-line UVT analyzer by a procedure recommended by the manufacturer if the on-line analyzer UVT reading varies from the bench-top spectrophotometer UVT reading by 2 percent or more.
- 4.3.4.14. Operate the UV disinfection system with a built-in automatic reliability feature that must be triggered when the system is below the target UV dose. If the measured UV dose goes below the minimum UV dose, the UV reactor in

question must alarm and startup the next available row of UV lamps or UV lamp bank.

- 4.3.4.15. Not allow equivalent or substitutions of equipment to occur without an adequate demonstration of equivalent disinfection performance to the satisfaction and approval of DDW.
- 4.3.4.16. Until adequate redundancy and reliability is provided and demonstrated, ensure that flow through the UV disinfection system does not exceed 0.6 mgd as a daily maximum. Upon demonstration of adequate redundancy and reliability, ensure that flow through the UV disinfection system does not exceed 1.2 mgd as a daily maximum, unless otherwise approved by DDW.

4.4. Other Requirements

- 4.4.1. Total Residual Chlorine, Monitoring Location INT-002A. As measured at the end of the chlorine contact tank at Monitoring Location INT-002A, the total residual chlorine concentration shall be maintained at a concentration that ensures the discharge meets the effluent limitations for total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococci bacteria at the end of the disinfection process for discharges to Discharge Point 001.

5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan (Surface Water Limitations) and the Basin Plan (Groundwater) are a required part of this Order. Receiving water conditions not in conformance with the limitation are not necessarily a violation of this Order. Compliance with receiving water limitations shall be measured at monitoring locations described in the MRP (Attachment E). The Regional Water Board may require an investigation to determine cause and culpability prior to asserting that a violation has occurred and/or may consider other available information.

5.1. Surface Water Limitations

Discharges from the Facility shall not cause the following in the receiving water upon completion of initial dilution:

5.1.1. Ocean Plan

5.1.1.1. Bacteria Characteristics

- 5.1.1.1.1. **Water-Contact Standards.** 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 designated for water contact recreation use by the Regional Water Board, but including all kelp beds, the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:

- 5.1.1.1.1.1. A 30-day geometric mean of fecal coliform density not to exceed 200 per 100 mL, calculated based on the five most recent samples from each site, and a single sample maximum not to exceed 400 per 100 mL.
- 5.1.1.1.1.2. A 6-week rolling geometric mean of enterococci not to exceed 30 CFU per 100 mL, calculated weekly, and a statistical threshold value of 110 CFU per 100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner.
- 5.1.1.1.2. **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:
 - 5.1.1.1.2.1. The median total coliform density shall not exceed 70 per 100 mL, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 mL.
- 5.1.1.1.3. **Physical Characteristics**
 - 5.1.1.1.3.1. Floating particulates and oil and grease shall not be visible.
 - 5.1.1.1.3.2. The discharge of waste shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
 - 5.1.1.1.3.3. Natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the initial dilution zone as the result of the discharge of waste.
 - 5.1.1.1.3.4. The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded.
- 5.1.1.1.4. **Chemical Characteristics**
 - 5.1.1.1.4.1. The dissolved oxygen concentration shall not at any time be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste materials.
 - 5.1.1.1.4.2. The pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.
 - 5.1.1.1.4.3. The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions.
 - 5.1.1.1.4.4. The concentration of substances set forth in Chapter II, Table 3 of the Ocean Plan shall not be increased in marine sediments to levels which would degrade indigenous biota.

- 5.1.1.1.4.5. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels that would degrade marine life.
- 5.1.1.1.4.6. Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota.
- 5.1.1.1.4.7. Discharges shall not cause exceedances of water quality objectives for ocean waters of the state established in Chapter II, Table 3 of the Ocean Plan.
- 5.1.1.1.5. **Radiological Standards**
 - 5.1.1.1.5.1. The discharge of radioactive waste shall not degrade marine life.
- 5.1.1.1.6. **Biological Characteristics**
 - 5.1.1.1.6.1. Marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate and plant species, shall not be degraded.
 - 5.1.1.1.6.2. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered.
 - 5.1.1.1.6.3. The concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.
- 5.1.1.1.7. **General Standards**
 - 5.1.1.1.7.1. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for the receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board as required by the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder.
 - 5.1.1.1.7.2. Waste management systems that discharge to the ocean must be designed and operated in a manner that will maintain the indigenous marine life and a healthy and diverse marine community.
 - 5.1.1.1.7.3. Waste discharged to the ocean must be essentially free of:
 - 5.1.1.1.7.3.1. Material that is floatable or will become floatable upon discharge.
 - 5.1.1.1.7.3.2. Settleable material or substances that may form sediments which will degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.
 - 5.1.1.1.7.3.3. Substances which will accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota.
 - 5.1.1.1.7.3.4. Substances that significantly decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life.

- 5.1.1.1.7.3.5. Materials that result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
- 5.1.1.1.7.4. Waste effluents shall be discharged in a manner which provides sufficient initial dilution to minimize the concentrations of substances not removed in the treatment.
- 5.1.1.1.7.5. Location of waste discharges must be determined after a detailed assessment of the oceanographic characteristics and current patterns to assure that:
 - 5.1.1.1.7.5.1. Pathogenic organisms and viruses are not present in areas where shellfish are harvested for human consumption or in areas used for swimming or other body-contact sports.
 - 5.1.1.1.7.5.2. Natural water quality conditions are not altered in areas designated as being of special biological significance or areas that existing marine laboratories use as a source of seawater.
 - 5.1.1.1.7.5.3. Maximum protection is provided to the marine environment.
 - 5.1.1.1.7.5.4. The discharge does not adversely affect recreational beneficial uses such as surfing and beach walking.

5.2. Groundwater Limitations

- 5.2.1. The collection, treatment, storage, and disposal of wastewater or use of recycled water shall not cause a statistically significant degradation of groundwater quality unless a technical evaluation is performed that demonstrates that any degradation that could reasonably be expected to occur, after implementation of all regulatory requirements (e.g., title 27 of the CCR) and reasonable BMPs, will not violate groundwater quality objectives or cause impacts to beneficial uses of groundwater.
- 5.2.2. The collection, treatment, storage, and disposal of wastewater or use of recycled water shall not cause alterations of groundwater that contain chemical concentrations in excess of limits specified in title 22, division 4, chapter 15, article 4, sections 64431; article 5.5, section 64444; and article 16, section 64449 of the CCR, and the Basin Plan.
- 5.2.3. The collection, treatment, storage, and use of wastewater or recycled water shall not cause or contribute to levels of radionuclides in groundwater in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses, nor in excess of the MCLs and SMCLs established for these pollutants in title 22, division 4, chapter 15, article 5, sections 64442 and 64443 of the CCR.
- 5.2.4. The collection, treatment, storage, and disposal of wastewater or use of recycled water shall not cause groundwater to contain taste - or odor-producing

substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

- 5.2.5. In groundwaters used for domestic or municipal supply (MUN), the collection, treatment, storage, and disposal of wastewater or use of recycled water shall not cause the median of the most probable number of coliform organisms over any 7-day period to exceed 1.1 MPN/100 mL or 1 colony/100 mL.
- 5.2.6. The collection, treatment, storage and use of wastewater or recycled water shall not cause groundwater to contain toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in humans, or that adversely affects beneficial uses. This limitation applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the synergistic effect of multiple substances.

6. PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions.

- 6.1.1. **Federal Standard Provisions.** The Permittee shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
- 6.1.2. **Regional Water Board Standard Provisions.** The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply:
- 6.1.2.1. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Permittee to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Permittee to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
- 6.1.2.2. In the event the Permittee does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, final effluent limitation, recycling specification, other specification, receiving water limitation, or provision of this Order that may result in a significant threat to human health or to the environment, such as inundation of treatment components, breach of pond containment, recycled water main break or equivalent release, irrigation runoff, etc., that results in a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Permittee shall:
- 6.1.2.2.1. Notify Regional Water Board staff within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance. Spill notification and reporting shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.5 of Attachment D and 10.6 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E).

- 6.1.2.2.2. Investigate the cause(s) of final effluent limitation and discharge specification exceedances and failures to comply with any prohibition, specification, or provision of this Order that may result in significant threat to human health or the environment.
- 6.1.2.2.3. Identify and implement corrective actions to prevent future exceedances or failures to comply with Order requirements.
- 6.1.2.2.4. Report the results of such investigations and corrective actions implemented in the monthly self-monitoring report (SMR) as required by MRP section 10.3.6.2.5 and 10.3.6.2.6.

6.2. **Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements**

The Permittee shall comply with the MRP, included as Attachment E to this Order, and future revisions thereto.

6.3. **Special Provisions**

6.3.1. **Reopener Provisions**

- 6.3.1.1. **Standard Revisions.** If applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board may reopen this Order and make modifications in accordance with such revised standards.
- 6.3.1.2. **Reasonable Potential.** This Order may be reopened for modification to include an effluent limitation, if monitoring establishes that the discharge causes, or has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, an excursion above a water quality criterion or objective applicable to the receiving water.
- 6.3.1.3. **Whole Effluent Toxicity.** As a result of a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), this Order may be reopened to include a new chronic toxicity limitation, acute toxicity limitation and/or a limitation for a specific toxicant identified in the TRE.
- 6.3.1.4. **303(d)-Listed Pollutants.** If an applicable total maximum daily load (TMDL) (see Fact Sheet, section 3.4) program is adopted, this Order may be reopened and effluent limitations for the pollutant(s) that are the subject of the TMDL modified or imposed to conform this Order to the TMDL requirements.

6.3.2. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

6.3.2.1. **Pollutant Minimization Program**

The Permittee shall, as required by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer (hereafter Executive Officer), develop and conduct a PMP, as further

described below, when there is evidence (e.g., sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

- 6.3.2.1.1. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ) and the effluent limitation is less than the reported ML;
- 6.3.2.1.2. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as non-detect (ND) and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in MRP section 10.3.5.
- 6.3.2.2. The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Water Board:
 - 6.3.2.2.1. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;
 - 6.3.2.2.2. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;
 - 6.3.2.2.3. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
 - 6.3.2.2.4. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and
 - 6.3.2.2.5. An annual status report that shall be submitted as part of the Annual Facility Report, due **March 1st**, to the Regional Water Board including:
 - 6.3.2.2.5.1. All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
 - 6.3.2.2.5.2. A list of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s);
 - 6.3.2.2.5.3. A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
 - 6.3.2.2.5.4. A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

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

- 6.3.3.1. **Proper Operation and Maintenance.** This Order (Attachment D, Standard Provision 1.4) requires that the Permittee at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes

adequate laboratory quality control and appropriate quality assurance procedures.

- 6.3.3.2. **Operation and Maintenance Manual.** The Permittee shall maintain an updated Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual for the operational components of the Facility. The Permittee shall update the O&M Manual, as necessary, to conform to changes in operation and maintenance of the Facility. The Permittee shall operate and maintain the Facility in accordance with the most recently updated O&M Manual. The O&M Manual shall be readily available to operating personnel onsite and for review by state or federal inspectors. The O&M Manual shall include the following.
- 6.3.3.2.1. Description of the Facility's organizational structure showing the number of employees, duties and qualifications and plant attendance schedules (daily, weekends and holidays, part-time, etc.). The description should include documentation that the personnel are knowledgeable and qualified to operate the Facility so as to achieve the required level of treatment at all times.
 - 6.3.3.2.2. Detailed description of safe and effective operation and maintenance of treatment processes, process control instrumentation and equipment.
 - 6.3.3.2.3. Description of laboratory and quality assurance procedures.
 - 6.3.3.2.4. Inspection and essential maintenance schedules for all processes and equipment.
 - 6.3.3.2.5. Description of safeguards to assure that, should there be reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the Permittee will be able to comply with requirements of this Order.
 - 6.3.3.2.6. Description of preventive (fail-safe) and contingency (response and cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. These plans shall identify the possible sources (such as loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit failure, process equipment failure, tank and piping failure) of accidental discharges, untreated or partially treated waste bypass, and polluted drainage.
- 6.3.3.3. **Operating Records.** The Permittee shall maintain operating records at the Facility or at the Permittee's central depository. The records shall include: all analyses specified in the reclamation criteria; any documentation of operational problems, plant and equipment breakdowns, and diversions to emergency storage or disposal; and documentation of all corrective or preventive actions taken
- 6.3.3.4. **Septage Handling Requirements**

6.3.3.4.1. **Septage Management Plan.** Prior to accepting septage, the Permittee shall submit a Septage Management Plan for approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Septage Management Plan shall include a description of the proposed septage receiving station and how septage would be handled, identify the necessary legal authorities to monitor and enforce septage handling requirements, specify standard operating procedures (SOPs) for accepting septage, and demonstrate that the Facility has the capability of handling the septage without violating any conditions of this Order.

6.3.3.4.2. **Septage Handling Specifications.** The Permittee may accept septage upon written notification of approval of the Septage Management Plan by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Permittee shall comply with the following specifications for accepting septage:

6.3.3.4.2.1. The Permittee shall implement any necessary legal authorities to monitor and enforce septage handling requirements, including restriction of discharges of toxic materials to the collection system and wastewater treatment facility and inspection facilities connected to the system.

6.3.3.4.2.2. The Permittee shall maintain a waste hauler manifest that identifies the name of the hauler, county identification number, the date and time the waste load was transferred, and the volume and source of the waste.

6.3.3.4.2.3. The Permittee shall accept the discharge of septage only during business hours and when the Permittee's operations staff is on site.

6.3.3.4.2.4. The Permittee shall accept septage only at an approved septage receiving station/location.

6.3.3.4.2.5. The Permittee shall collect representative grab samples of septage loads in accordance with the MRP (Attachment E).

6.3.4. **Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

6.3.4.1. **Pretreatment of Industrial Waste**

6.3.4.1.1. The Permittee shall be responsible for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in 40 C.F.R. part 403 and shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the U.S. EPA or other appropriate parties as provided in the CWA, as amended (33 USC 1351 et seq.). The Permittee shall implement and enforce its approved Facility Pretreatment Program. The Permittee's approved Facility Pretreatment Program is hereby made an enforceable condition of this Order. U.S. EPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the CWA.

- 6.3.4.1.2. The Permittee shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(d) of the CWA. The Permittee shall cause industrial users subject to Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.
- 6.3.4.1.3. The Permittee shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 C.F.R. part 403 including, but not limited to:
 - 6.3.4.1.3.1. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 C.F.R. section 403.8(f)(1);
 - 6.3.4.1.3.2. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 C.F.R. sections 403.5 and 403.6;
 - 6.3.4.1.3.3. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 C.F.R. section 403.8(f)(2); and
 - 6.3.4.1.3.4. Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 C.F.R. section 403.8(f)(3).
- 6.3.4.1.4. The Permittee shall implement, as more completely set forth in 40 C.F.R. section 403.5, the necessary legal authorities, programs, and controls to ensure that the following incompatible wastes are not introduced to the treatment system:
 - 6.3.4.1.4.1. Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;
 - 6.3.4.1.4.2. Wastes which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case wastes with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specially designed to accommodate such wastes;
 - 6.3.4.1.4.3. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which cause obstruction to flow in sewers, or which cause other interference with proper operation of treatment works;
 - 6.3.4.1.4.4. Any waste, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD₅, etc.), released in such volume or strength as to cause inhibition or disruption in the treatment works, and subsequent treatment process upset and loss of treatment efficiency;
 - 6.3.4.1.4.5. Heat in amounts that inhibit or disrupt biological activity in the treatment works, or that raise influent temperatures above 40°C (104°F);
 - 6.3.4.1.4.6. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

- 6.3.4.1.4.7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the treatment works in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and
- 6.3.4.1.4.8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at points predesignated by the Permittee, and consisting of waste that can be adequately treated at the Facility.
- 6.3.4.1.5. The Permittee shall implement, as more completely set forth in 40 C.F.R. section 403.5, the legal authorities, programs, and controls necessary to ensure that indirect discharges do not introduce pollutants into the sewerage system that, either alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources:
 - 6.3.4.1.5.1. Flow through the system to the receiving water in quantities or concentrations that cause a violation of this Order, or
 - 6.3.4.1.5.2. Inhibit or disrupt treatment processes, treatment system operations, or sludge processes, use, or disposal and either cause a violation of this Order or prevent sludge use or disposal in accordance with this Order.

6.3.4.2. **Sludge Disposal and Handling Requirements**

- 6.3.4.2.1. Sludge, as used in this Order, means the solid, semisolid, and liquid residues removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. Solid waste refers to grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment. Biosolids refers to sludge that has been treated, tested, and demonstrated to be capable of being beneficially and legally used pursuant to federal and state regulations as a soil amendment for agriculture, silviculture, horticulture, and land reclamation activities.
- 6.3.4.2.2. All collected sludge and other solid waste removed from liquid wastes shall be removed from screens, sumps, ponds, and tanks as needed to ensure optimal plant operation and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations.
- 6.3.4.2.3. The use and disposal of biosolids shall comply with all of the land application and disposal requirements in 40 C.F.R. part 503, which are enforceable by the U.S. EPA, not the Regional Water Board. If during the life of this Order, the state accepts primacy for implementation of 40 C.F.R. part 503, the Regional Water Board may also initiate enforcement where appropriate.
- 6.3.4.2.4. Sludge or biosolids that are disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill or used as daily landfill cover shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 258. In the annual self-monitoring report, the Permittee shall report the amount of sludge placed in a landfill and the landfill(s) which received the sludge or biosolids.

- 6.3.4.2.5. The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to prevent and minimize any sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that may adversely affect human health or the environment.
- 6.3.4.2.6. Solids and sludge treatment, storage, and disposal or reuse shall not create a nuisance, such as objectionable odors or flies, and shall not result in groundwater contamination.
- 6.3.4.2.7. Solids and sludge treatment and storage sites shall have facilities adequate to divert surface water runoff from adjacent areas, to protect the boundaries of the site from erosion, and to prevent drainage from the treatment and storage site. Adequate protection is defined as protection from a design storm with a 100-year recurrence interval and 24-hour duration.
- 6.3.4.2.8. The discharge of sewage sludge and solids shall not cause waste material to be in a position where it is, or can be, conveyed from the treatment and storage sites and deposited in the waters of the state.
- 6.3.4.2.9. For the land application of biosolids as soil amendment, the Permittee shall submit a report of waste discharge or the Permittee may dispose of biosolids at another appropriately permitted facility.
- 6.3.4.2.10. New sludge treatment and storage facilities must comply with the requirements of title 27 of the CCR for the protection of water quality.

6.3.4.3. **Wastewater Collection System**

The Permittee has coverage under, and is separately subject to, the requirements of State Water Board Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ, Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements General Order for Sanitary Sewer Systems. As such, the Permittee provides notification and reporting of SSOs in accordance with the requirements of Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ and any revisions thereto for operation of its wastewater collection system.

6.3.4.4. **Operator Certification**

Supervisors and operators of municipal wastewater treatment facilities shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with CCR title 23 of the CCR, section 3680. The State Water Board may accept experience in lieu of qualification training. In lieu of a properly certified wastewater treatment facility operator, the State Water Board may approve use of a water treatment facility operator of appropriate grade certified by DDW where water recycling is involved.

6.3.4.5. **Ensuring Adequate Capacity**

If the Facility will reach capacity within 4 years, the Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board. A copy of such notification shall be sent to appropriate

local elected officials, local permitting agencies, and the press. Factors to be evaluated in assessing reserve capacity shall include, at a minimum, (1) comparison of the wet weather design flow with the highest daily flow, and (2) comparison of the average dry weather design flow with the lowest 30-day flow. The Permittee shall demonstrate that adequate steps are being taken to address the capacity problem. The Permittee shall submit a technical report to the Regional Water Board showing how flow volumes will be prevented from exceeding capacity, or how capacity will be increased, **within 120 days after providing notification to the Regional Water Board**, or within 120 days after receipt of Regional Water Board notification that the Facility will reach capacity within 4 years. The time for filing the required technical report may be extended by the Regional Water Board. An extension of 30 days may be granted by the Executive Officer, and longer extensions may be granted by the Regional Water Board itself. [Cal. Code. Regs., tit. 23, §2232].

6.3.5. Other Special Provisions

6.3.5.1. Storm Water

For the control of storm water discharges from the Facility, if required, the Permittee shall seek separate authorization to discharge under the requirements of the State Water Board's Water Quality Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (or subsequent renewed versions of the NPDES General Permit CAS000001), which is not incorporated by reference in this Order.

BMPs to control the run-on of storm water to the Facility site shall be maintained and upgraded as necessary. The Permittee shall describe the effectiveness of these storm water BMPs, as well as activities to maintain and upgrade these BMPs during the previous year, in its annual report to the Regional Water Board.

6.3.6. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

This Order does not establish interim effluent limitations or schedules of compliance for final numeric effluent limitations.

7. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section 4 of this Order and with Discharge Prohibition 3.7 will be determined as specified below.

7.1. Compliance with Effluent Limitations

7.1.1. **Single Constituent Effluent Limitations.** The Permittee is out of compliance with the effluent limitation if the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring

sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML).

- 7.1.2. **Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents.** The Permittee is out of compliance with an effluent limitation which applies to the sum of a group of chemicals (e.g., PCBs) 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 non-detect (ND) or detected but not quantified (DNQ).

7.2. Multiple Sample Data

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

- 7.2.1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
- 7.2.2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two middle values unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ and a value of zero shall be used for the ND or DNQ value in the median calculation for compliance purposes only. Using a value of zero for DNQ or ND samples does not apply when performing reasonable potential or antidegradation analyses.

7.3. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by section 7.2 above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Permittee 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).

If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Permittee will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. The Permittee will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. If there are ND or DNQ results for a specific constituent in a calendar month, the Permittee shall calculate the median of all sample results within that month for compliance determination with the AMEL as described in section 7.2, above.

7.4. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by section 7.2 above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Permittee will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance.

If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Permittee will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Permittee will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. If there are ND or DNQ results for a specific constituent in a calendar week, the Permittee shall calculate the median of all sample results within that week for compliance determination with the AWEL as described in section 7.2, above.

7.5. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

If a daily discharge (or when applicable, the median determined by section 7.2, above, for multiple sample data of a daily discharge) exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Permittee will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period.

7.6. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

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

If the Permittee monitors pH continuously, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 401.17, the Permittee shall be in compliance with the pH limitation specified herein provided that both of the following conditions are satisfied: (1) the total sum of time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and (2) no individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

7.7. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Permittee will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent

limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

If the Permittee monitors pH continuously, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 401.17, the Permittee shall be in compliance with the pH limitation specified herein provided that both of the following conditions are satisfied: (1) the total sum of time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and (2) no individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

7.8. Bacteriological Limitations (Fecal Coliform Bacteria, Enterococci, and Total Coliform Bacteria)

7.8.1. **Median.** The median is the central tendency concentration of the pollutant. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking any ND concentrations lowest, followed by quantified values. The median value is determined based on the number of data points in the set. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, the median is the average of the two middle values, unless one or both points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two middle data points. DNQ is lower than a detected value, and ND is lower than DNQ.

7.8.2. **Geometric Mean (GM).** The geometric mean is a type of mean or average that indicates the central tendency or typical value of a set of numbers by using the product of their values (as opposed to the arithmetic mean which uses their sum). The geometric mean shall be calculated using the 5 most recent samples from a site using the following formula:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \sqrt[n]{(x_1)(x_2)(x_3) \dots (x_n)}$$

Where x is the sample value and n is the number of samples taken.

7.8.3. **Six-week Rolling Geometric Mean.** The rolling geometric mean shall be calculated using at least 5 sample results over a 6-week period from a site using the following formula:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \sqrt[n]{(x_1)(x_2)(x_3) \dots (x_n)}$$

Where x is the sample value and n is the number of samples taken.

7.8.4. **Statistical Threshold Value.** (1) The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking any ND concentrations lowest, followed by quantified values. (2) The number of sample results should then be multiplied by 90 percent then rounded

up to the nearest whole number. (3) Count the values in the data set starting from lowest to highest until the number indicated in step (2) is reached. (4) To be compliant with the statistical threshold value in Receiving Water Limitation 5.1.1.1.2, all sample results less than the point described in step 3 must be less than 100 MPN/100 mL.

7.9. Chronic Toxicity

Compliance with the accelerated monitoring and TRE provisions shall constitute compliance with the chronic toxicity requirements, all specified in the MRP (Attachment E, sections 5.1 and 5.2).

7.10. Average Dry Weather Flow

Compliance with the average dry weather flow prohibition in section 3.7 of this Order will be determined once each calendar year by evaluating all flow data collected in a calendar year. The flow through the facility, measured daily and averaged monthly, must be 1.86 mgd or less for the month with the lowest average monthly flow.

7.11. Peak Daily Wet Weather Flow

The peak daily wet weather flow is the maximum flow rate that occurs over a 24-hour period. Compliance with the peak daily wet weather flow prohibition in section 3.7 of this Order will be determined daily by measuring the daily average flow at Monitoring Location INF-001. If the measured daily average flow exceeds 6.12 mgd, the discharge is not in compliance with Prohibition 3.7 of this Order.

7.12. Chlorine Residual Effluent Limitations

Compliance with the chlorine residual effluent limitations shall be based on continuous residual monitoring at Monitoring Location EFF-001. The Permittee shall report from discrete readings of the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour. Compliance shall be based on an average of these discrete hourly readings on a daily basis. The Permittee shall retain continuous monitoring readings for at least three years. The Regional Water Board retains the right to use all continuous monitoring data for discretionary enforcement.

ATTACHMENT A - DEFINITIONS

AREAS OF SPECIAL BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE (ASBS)

Those areas designated by the State Water Resources Control Board (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.

ARITHMETIC MEAN (μ)

Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \mu = \Sigma x / n$$

where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EFFLUENT LIMITATION (AMEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EFFLUENT LIMITATION (AWEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

CHLORDANE

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

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CV)

CV is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

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. See also Test of Significant Toxicity.

DAILY DISCHARGE

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

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

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

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)

Sample results that are less than the reported Minimum Level, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

DICHLOROBENZENES

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

DILUTION CREDIT

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

DOWNSTREAM OCEAN WATERS

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."

EFFLUENT CONCENTRATION ALLOWANCE (ECA)

ECA is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as wasteload allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

ENCLOSED BAYS

Indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between 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

The sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.

ESTIMATED CHEMICAL CONCENTRATION

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

ESTUARIES AND COASTAL LAGOONS

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 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.

GEOMETRIC MEAN

The geometric mean is a type of mean or average that indicates the central tendency or typical value of a set of numbers by using the product of their values (as opposed to the arithmetic mean which uses their sum). The geometric mean is defined as the nth root of the product of n numbers. The formula is expressed as:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \sqrt[n]{(x_1)(x_2)(x_3) \dots (x_n)}$$

Where:

x is the sample value and n is the number of samples taken.

HALOMETHANES

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

HCH

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

INITIAL DILUTION

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 limitation).

INSTANTANEOUS MINIMUM EFFLUENT LIMITATION

The lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

INSTREAM WASTE CONCENTRATION (IWC)

The concentration of a toxicant or effluent in the receiving water after mixing (the inverse of the dilution factor).

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

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)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant.

MEDIAN

The middle measurement in a set of data. After the measurements are ranked in order, the median is the middle measurement if the number of measurements is odd. If the

number of measurements is even, then the median is the arithmetic mean of the middle pair of ranked measurements.

METHOD DETECTION LIMIT (MDL)

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

MINIMUM LEVEL (ML)

The concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

MIXING ZONE

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

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)

Those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

OCEAN WATERS

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)

The sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4 benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

PCBS (POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS)

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.

POLLUTANT MINIMIZATION PROGRAM (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of Ocean Plan Table 1 pollutants through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Regional Water Board.

PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW)

Pollution A treatment works as defined in section 212 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), which is owned by a government agency as defined by section 502(4) of the CWA. Section 502(4) of the CWA defines a municipality as a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or pursuant to state law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and recycling of municipal sewage or industrial wastes 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 as defined in section 502(4) of the CWA, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

RECYCLED WATER

Water which, as a result of treatment of municipal wastewater, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur and is therefore considered a valuable resource (Water Code section 13050). The terms “recycled water” and “reclaimed water” have the same meaning (Water Code section 26).

REPORTED MINIMUM LEVEL

The reported ML (also known as the Reporting Level or RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Permittee for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix II of the Ocean Plan in accordance with section III.C.5.a. of the Ocean Plan or established in accordance with section III.C.5.b. of the Ocean Plan. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the reported ML.

SATELLITE COLLECTION SYSTEM

The portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

SHELLFISH

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

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE

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)

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

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

TEST OF SIGNIFICANT TOXICITY (TST)

The statistical approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R10-003, 2010). TST was developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for analyzing WET and ambient toxicity data. Using the TST approach, the sample is declared toxic if there is greater than or equal to a 25% effect in chronic tests, or if there is greater than or equal to a 20% effect in acute tests at the permitted instream waste concentration (IWC) (referred to as the toxic regulatory management decision (RMD)). The sample is declared non-toxic if there is less than or equal to a 10% effect at the IWC in acute or chronic tests (referred to as the non-toxic RMD).

TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE)

A study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity

testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

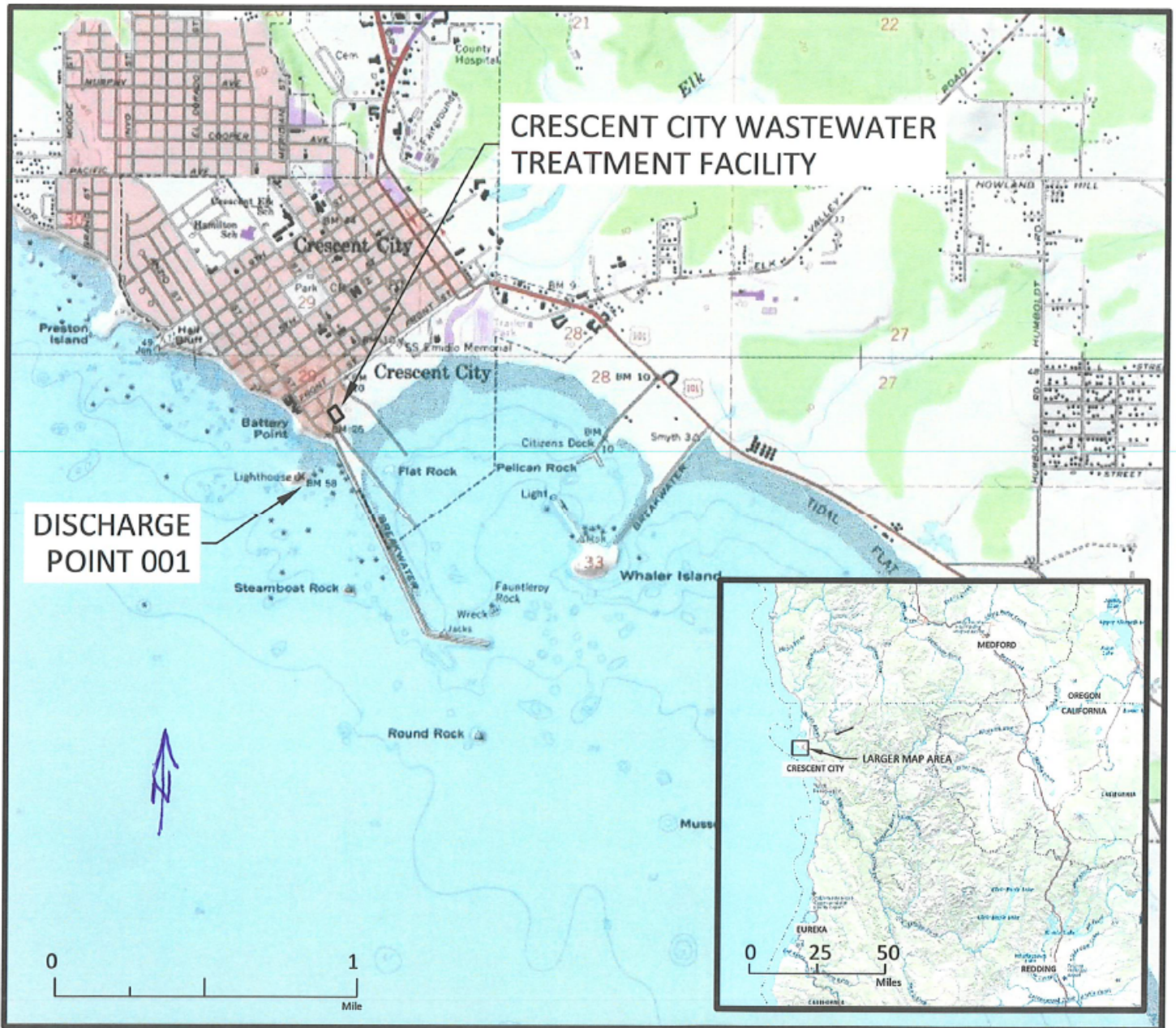
WASTE

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

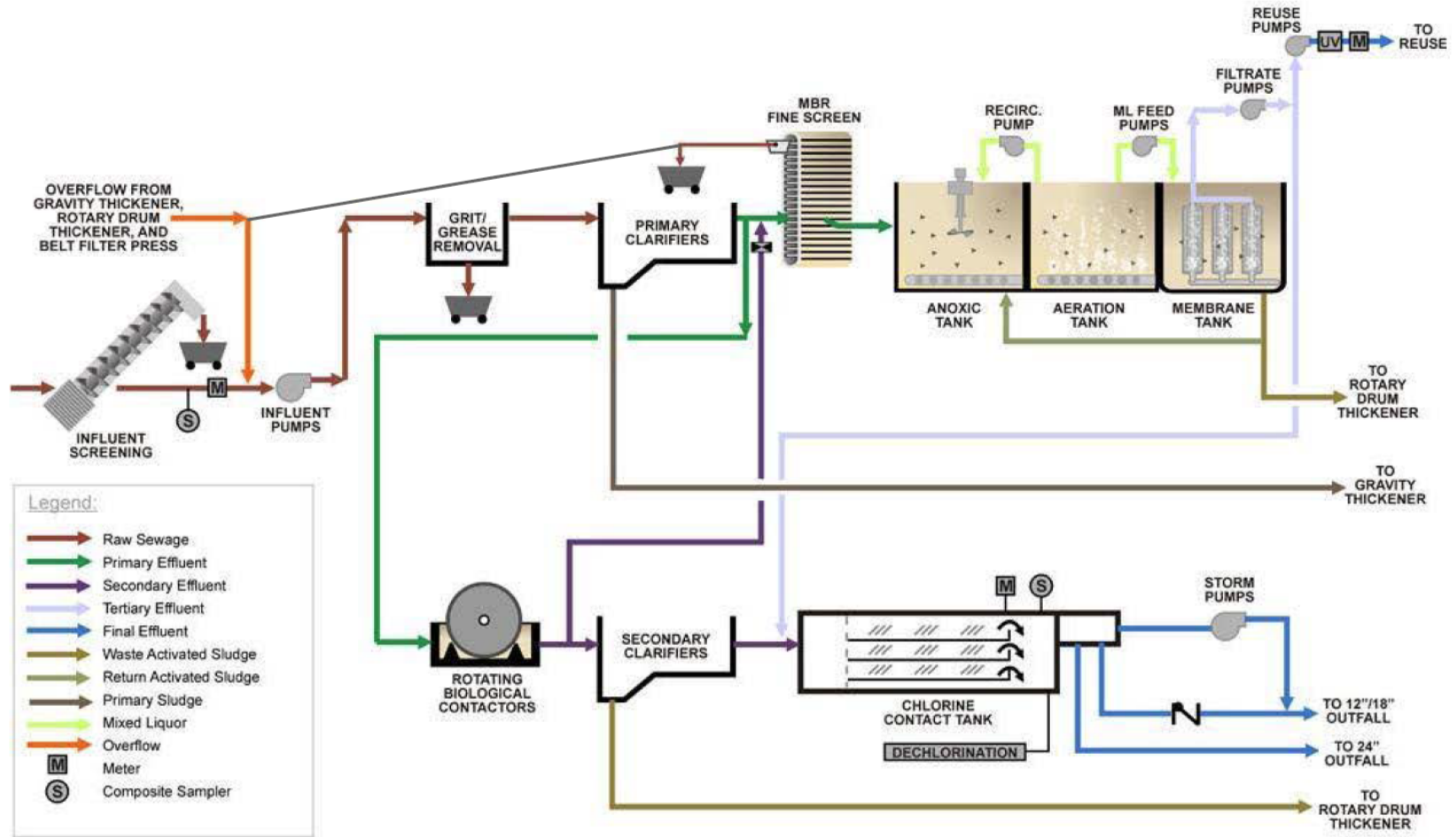
WATER RECYCLING

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

ATTACHMENT B - MAP



ATTACHMENT C - FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D - STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

1.1. Duty to Comply

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

1.2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

1.3. Duty to Mitigate

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

1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

1.5. Property Rights

- 1.5.1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)

- 1.5.2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

1.6. **Inspection and Entry**

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

- 1.6.1. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
- 1.6.2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
- 1.6.3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and
- 1.6.4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

1.7. **Bypass**

1.7.1. **Definitions**

- 1.7.1.1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
- 1.7.1.2. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
- 1.7.2. **Bypass not exceeding limitations.** The Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not

subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3, 1.7.4, and 1.7.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

- 1.7.3. **Prohibition of bypass.** Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
 - 1.7.3.1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
 - 1.7.3.2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
 - 1.7.3.3. The Permittee submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.6 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
- 1.7.4. **Burden of Proof.** In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the bypass defense has the burden of proof.
- 1.7.5. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)
- 1.7.6. **Notice**
 - 1.7.6.1. **Anticipated bypass.** If the Permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The notice shall be sent to the Regional Water Board. As of December 21, 2025 a notice shall be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
 - 1.7.6.2. **Unanticipated bypass.** The Permittee shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.5 below (24-hour notice). The notice shall be sent to the Regional Water Board. As of December 21, 2025, a notice shall be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

1.8. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(1).)

- 1.8.1. **Effect of an upset.** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.8.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)
- 1.8.2. **Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.** A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):
 - 1.8.2.1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - 1.8.2.2. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
 - 1.8.2.3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.5.2.2 below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
 - 1.8.2.4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
- 1.8.3. **Burden of proof.** In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(4).)

2. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

2.1. General

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

2.2. Duty to Reapply

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

2.3. Transfers

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

3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- 3.1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)
- 3.2. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:
 - 3.2.1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
 - 3.2.2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

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

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- 4.1. The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)
- 4.2. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - 4.2.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
 - 4.2.2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
 - 4.2.3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
 - 4.2.4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
 - 4.2.5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
 - 4.2.6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)
- 4.3. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):
 - 4.3.1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Permittee (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
 - 4.3.2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

5.1. Duty to Provide Information

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

5.2. Signatory and Certification Requirements

- 5.2.1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
- 5.2.2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).)
- 5.2.3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- 5.2.3.1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));
- 5.2.3.2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and
- 5.2.3.3. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)
- 5.2.4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)
- 5.2.5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 above shall make the following certification:
- “I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system

designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(d).)

- 5.2.6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – 5.2.1, 5.2.2, or 5.2.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 C.F.R. part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 C.F.R § 122.22(e).)

5.3. Monitoring Reports

- 5.3.1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)
- 5.3.2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 and comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
- 5.3.3. If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
- 5.3.4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

5.4. Compliance Schedules

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

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

- 5.5.1. The Permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A report shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

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

As of December 2025, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10. The reports shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Regional Water Board may also require the Permittee to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

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

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

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

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

5.6. Planned Changes

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

- 5.6.1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
- 5.6.2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
- 5.6.3. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions— Notification Levels 7.1.1). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii))

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

5.8. Other Noncompliance

The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 above. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Regional Water Board may also require the Permittee to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(7).)

5.9. Other Information

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

5.10. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(b). U.S. EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal

Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(c)].
U.S. EPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(9).)

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- 6.1. The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13350, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

7. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

7.1. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)):

- 7.1.1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and
- 7.1.2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)
- 7.1.3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3)).

ATTACHMENT E - MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

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

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- 1.1. **Wastewater Monitoring Provision.** Composite samples may be taken by a proportional sampling device approved by the Executive Officer or by grab samples composited in proportion to flow. In compositing grab samples, the sampling interval shall not exceed 1 hour.
- 1.2. **Supplemental Monitoring Provision.** If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, using test procedures approved by 40 C.F.R. part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the monthly and annual discharge monitoring reports.
- 1.3. **Laboratory Certification.** Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in accordance with the provisions of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their analytical reports.

The Permittee may analyze pollutants with short hold times (e.g., pH, chlorine residual, etc.) with field equipment or its on-site laboratory provided that the Permittee has written standard operating procedures (SOPs) that identify quality assurance/quality control procedures to be followed to ensure accurate results. The Permittee must demonstrate sufficient capability to adequately perform these field tests (e.g., qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments). The program shall conform to U.S. EPA guidelines or other approved procedures.

- 1.4. **Instrumentation and Calibration Provision.** All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Permittee to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated no less than the manufacturer's recommended intervals or one year intervals, (whichever comes first) to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.
- 1.5. **Minimum Levels (ML) and Reporting Levels (RL).** U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants. All analyses shall be conducted using the lowest practical quantitation limit achievable using U.S. EPA approved methods. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R., part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

- 1.5.1. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
- 1.5.2. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- 1.5.3. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

Where effluent limitations are set below the lowest achievable quantitation limits, pollutants not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits will be considered in compliance with effluent limitations. Analysis for toxics listed in Table 3 of the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan* (2019) (Ocean Plan) shall also adhere to guidance and requirements contained in the Ocean Plan. However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that are more sensitive than the MLs for analytical methods listed in the Ocean Plan. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in Ocean Plan Appendix II, but it is published with an ML of 0.5 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method. Similarly, U.S. EPA Method 245.7 for mercury is published with an ML of 5 ng/L.

- 1.6. **Discharge Monitoring Report Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study.** The Permittee shall participate in the DMR-QA program and ensure that the results of the DMR-QA Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study from each laboratory providing testing services for the permit are submitted annually to the State Water Board at qualityassurance@waterboards.ca.gov. For more information on the DMR-QA Program, contact the State DMR-QA Coordinator at the aforementioned email address.

2. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	INF-001	Influent wastewater prior to treatment and following all significant input of waste to the treatment system and consisting of wastewater from both the collection system and any future septage receiving station.
--	INT-001A	Internal monitoring location for monitoring the surface loading rate through the membrane bioreactor (MBR) system.
--	INT-001B	Internal monitoring location for monitoring the turbidity of treated effluent immediately following the MBR system.
--	INT-002A	Internal Monitoring location for purpose of demonstrating the presence of a chlorine residual at the end of the chlorine contact tank.
--	INT-002B	Internal monitoring location for monitoring ultraviolet light (UV) radiation dose and UV transmittance of the UV disinfection system.
001	EFF-001	A location where representative samples of the treated wastewater to be discharged to the Pacific Ocean at Discharge Point 001 can be collected at a point after treatment, including chlorination/dechlorination, and before contact with the receiving water. Latitude: 41° 44' 38" Longitude: -124° 12' 10"

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
002	REC-001	Location where the flow rate of recycled water can be monitored and representative samples of treated wastewater to be distributed to the recycled water system can be collected.
--	RSW-001	Location in the receiving water in the vicinity of the outfall, within the waste field where initial dilution is completed.
--	SEP-001	Septage receiving station after complete mixing of septage wastes and prior to the headworks. This station may be established upon receipt and Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval of a Septage Management Plan.
--	BIO-001	A representative sample of the sludge or biosolids generated when removed for disposal.

The North latitude and West longitude information in Table E-1 are approximate for administrative purposes. Monitoring Locations INT-001A, INT-001B, and REC-001 are applicable if the Permittee produces and distributes recycled water.

3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Monitoring Location INF-001

3.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor influent to the facility at Monitoring Location INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method¹
Influent Flow ²	mgd	Meter	Continuous	--
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅) ³	mg/l	24-hr Composite	Weekly	Standard Methods
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	24-hr Composite	Weekly	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Ocean Plan Table 3 ⁴	µg/L	Grab/Composite ⁵	Once per permit term ⁶	Standard Methods

Table Notes:

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. Each month, the Permittee shall report the average daily and average monthly flows.
3. For purposes of determining percent removal of BOD₅, the Permittee may sum the BOD₅ mass computed from samples collected at INF-001 and the BOD₅ mass removed by the Rumiano Cheese Company pretreatment process during the same interval. The Permittee must provide and certify pretreatment data considered in percent removal determinations.
4. Excluding acute and chronic toxicity and total chlorine residual.
5. Grab samples shall be used for volatile chemicals listed in Table II-1 of the Ocean Plan (2012). 24-hour composite samples shall be used for all other Ocean Plan Table 1 parameters.
6. Within the first year of the permit term.

4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Monitoring Location EFF-001

- 4.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor treated effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 during periods of discharge to the Pacific Ocean at Discharge Point 001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Permittee must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level:

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Effluent Flow ²	mgd	Meter	Continuous	--

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method¹
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly ³	Standard Methods
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly ³	Standard Methods
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	Daily ⁴	Standard Methods
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Monthly ⁵	Standard Methods
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Weekly ³	Standard Methods
pH	s.u.	Grab	Daily ⁴	Standard Methods
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Weekly ³	Standard Methods
Enterococcus Bacteria	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Twice Weekly ³	Standard Methods
Total Residual Chlorine ⁶	mg/L	Meter	Continuous	Standard Methods
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	24-hour composite	Monthly ⁵	Standard Methods
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	24-hour composite	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods
Endosulfans ⁷	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	Monthly ⁵	Standard Methods
DDT ⁸	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly ⁵	Standard Methods
Ocean Plan Table 3 Pollutants ⁹	µg/L	Grab/Composite ¹⁰	Annually ⁵	Standard Methods
Chronic Toxicity ¹¹	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Grab	Annually	See Section 5 below

Table Notes:

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. Each month, the Permittee shall report the daily average and monthly average flows.
3. Accelerated Monitoring (weekly monitoring frequency). If two consecutive weekly test results exceed an effluent limitation, the Permittee shall take two samples each of the two weeks following receipt of the second sample result. During the intervening period, the Permittee shall take steps to identify the cause of the exceedance and take steps to return to compliance.
4. Accelerated Monitoring (daily monitoring frequency). If a test result exceeds an effluent limitation, the Permittee shall increase the monitoring frequency to a minimum of twice a day for a week to evaluate whether the exceedance is persisting. If two or more samples in a week exceed an effluent limitation, the Permittee shall take steps to identify the cause of the exceedance and take steps needed to return to compliance.
5. Accelerated Monitoring (monthly, quarterly, and annual monitoring frequency). If a test result exceeds an effluent limitation the Permittee shall take two more samples, one within 7 days and one within 14 days following receipt of the initial sample result. During the intervening period, the Permittee shall take steps to identify the cause of the exceedance and take steps needed to return to compliance.
6. The Permittee shall report from discrete readings of the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour and report the average of the hourly readings on a daily basis in accordance with Compliance Determination section 7.12 of this Order. The Permittee shall calibrate chlorine residual analyzers against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate and reliable operations.
7. Endosulfans shall mean the sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
8.				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.
9.				Excluding acute toxicity.
10.				Grab samples shall be used for volatile chemicals listed in Table II-1 of the Ocean Plan (2019). 24-hour composite samples shall be used for all other Ocean Plan Table 3 parameters.
11.				Whole effluent chronic toxicity shall be monitored in accordance with the requirements of section 5 of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

5. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Chronic Toxicity Testing

The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing in accordance with the following chronic toxicity testing requirements:

- 5.1.1. **Test Frequency.** The Permittee shall conduct chronic WET testing in accordance with the schedule established in this MRP, while discharging at Discharge Point 001, as summarized in Table E-3, above.
- 5.1.2. **Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity.** The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 3.45¹ percent effluent.
- 5.1.3. **Sample Volume and Holding Time.** The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection.

For toxicity tests requiring renewals (*Atherinops affinis*), a minimum of three samples shall be collected. The lapsed time (holding time) from sample collection to first use of each sample must not exceed 36 hours.

- 5.1.4. **Chronic Marine Test Species and Test Methods.** If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity >1 ppt, the Permittee shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples at the IWC for the discharge in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving*

¹ The IWC is calculated using the approved dilution ratio of 29 to 1 (seawater to wastewater) as follows: $(1 \div 29) \times 100$.

Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). Artificial sea salts or hypersaline brine prepared from natural seawater shall be used to increase sample salinity. In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

- 5.1.4.1. A static renewal toxicity test with the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0).
- 5.1.4.2. A static non-renewal toxicity test with the purple sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, and the sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus* (Fertilization Test Method 1008.0), or a static non-renewal toxicity test with the mussel, *Mytilus sp.* (Embryo-Larval Shell Development Test Method).
- 5.1.4.3. A static non-renewal toxicity test with the giant kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Germination and Growth Test Method 1009.0).
- 5.1.5. **Species Sensitivity Screening.** Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this permit's first required sample collection. The Permittee shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three chronic toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species identified in section 5.1.4, above. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge. The species that exhibits the highest "Percent (%) Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit term².
- 5.1.6. **Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements.** Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.
 - 5.1.6.1. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent (%) Effect" for chronic toxicity tests using the TST approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-

² If the percent effect is less than or equal to zero percent effect for each species, or all percent effect are the same value, in the species sensitivity screening test, the Permittee shall either use the species that was most sensitive during the previous permit term for routine monitoring or repeat the species sensitivity screening for all species to confirm the results of the first screening before selecting the most sensitive species to use for routine monitoring. If two consecutive species sensitivity screening tests demonstrate that the percent effect for all species exhibit less than or equal to zero percent, the Permittee may select the species to be used for routine monitoring during the permit term.

1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass". A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail". The relative "Percent (%) Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

- 5.1.6.2. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet the minimum effluent or reference toxicant test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method, then the Permittee shall re-sample and re-test within 14 days.
- 5.1.6.3. Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
- 5.1.6.4. Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported.
- 5.1.6.5. The Permittee shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples collected at Monitoring Location EFF-001 (after chlorination and dechlorination). Ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the MRP and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). If any chlorine is detected in the sample upon arrival at the analytical laboratory, the effluent sample may be further dechlorinated with anhydrous sodium thiosulfate to non-toxic levels in accordance with section 8.8.7 of the test method identified in section 5.1.4, above. The removal of chlorine by the analytical laboratory shall be clearly documented in the chronic toxicity report submitted to the Regional Water Board.
- 5.1.6.6. **Ammonia Removal.** Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Permittee must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and not other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.
 - 5.1.6.6.1. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.
 - 5.1.6.6.2. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.

- 5.1.6.6.3. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.
- 5.1.6.6.4. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.

When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent.

- 5.1.7. **Notification.** The Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board verbally **within 72 hours** and in writing **within 14 days** after the receipt of a result of "Fail" during routine or accelerated monitoring.
- 5.1.8. **Accelerated Monitoring Requirements.** The trigger for accelerated monitoring for chronic toxicity is exceeded when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST approach, results in "Fail" and the "Percent Effect" is ≥ 0.50 . Within 24 hours of the time the Permittee becomes aware of a result of "Fail", the Permittee shall implement an accelerated monitoring schedule consisting of four toxicity tests—consisting of 5-effluent concentrations (including the discharge IWC) and a control—conducted at approximately 2-week intervals, over an 8-week period. If each of the accelerated toxicity tests results is "Pass," the Permittee shall return to routine monitoring for the next monitoring period. If one of the accelerated toxicity tests results is "Fail", the Permittee shall immediately implement the TRE Process conditions set forth in section 5.2, below.
- 5.1.9. **Reporting**
 - 5.1.9.1. **Routine Reporting.** Chronic toxicity monitoring results for effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 shall be submitted with the monthly self-monitoring report (SMR) for the month in which chronic toxicity monitoring was performed. Routine reporting shall include the following in order to demonstrate compliance with permit requirements:
 - 5.1.9.1.1. WET reports shall include the contracting laboratory's complete report provided to the Permittee and shall be consistent with the appropriate "Report Preparation and Test Review" sections of the methods manual and this MRP. The WET test reports shall contain a narrative report that includes details about WET test procedures and results, including the following:
 - 5.1.9.1.1.1. Receipt and handling of the effluent sample that includes a tabular summary of initial water quality characteristics (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia);

- 5.1.9.1.1.2. The source and make-up of the lab control/diluent water used for the test;
- 5.1.9.1.1.3. Any manipulations done to lab control/diluent and effluent such as filtration, nutrient addition, etc.;
- 5.1.9.1.1.4. Identification of any reference toxicant testing performed;
- 5.1.9.1.1.5. Tabular summary of test results for control water and each effluent dilution and statistics summary to include calculation of the NOEC, TUc, and IC25;
- 5.1.9.1.1.6. The toxicity test results for the TST approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent (%) Effect” at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge;
- 5.1.9.1.1.7. Identification of any anomalies or nuances in the test procedures or results;
- 5.1.9.1.1.8. Summary and conclusions section.
- 5.1.9.1.1.9. WET test results shall include, at a minimum, for each test:
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.1. Sample date(s);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.2. Test initiation date;
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.3. Test species;
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.4. Determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” following the Test of Significant Toxicity hypothesis testing approach in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). The “Percent Effect” shall be calculated as follows:

“Percent Effect” (or Effect, in %) = ((Control mean response – IWC mean response) ÷ Control mean response) x 100
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.5. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.6. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.7. IC15, IC25, IC40, and IC50 values (or EC15, EC25...etc.) in percent effluent;
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.8. TUc values (100/NOEC);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.9. Mean percent mortality (±s.d.) after 96 hours in 100 percent effluent (if applicable);

- 5.1.9.1.1.9.10. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.11. IC50 or EC50 value(s) for reference toxicant test(s);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.12. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, DO, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia);
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.13. Statistical methods used to calculate endpoints;
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.14. The statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results, which includes the calculation of percent minimum significant difference (PMSD); and
 - 5.1.9.1.1.9.15. Results of applicable reference toxicant data with the statistical output page identifying the species, NOEC, LOEC, type of toxicant, dilution water used, concentrations used, PMSD and dates tested; the reference toxicant control charts for each endpoint, to include summaries of reference toxicant tests performed by the contracting laboratory; and any information on deviations from standard test procedures or problems encountered in completing the test and how the problems were resolved.
- 5.1.9.2. **TRE/TIE Results.** The Executive Officer shall be notified **no later than 30 days** from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses. TRE/TIE results shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board **within 60 days** of completion.

5.2. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

- 5.2.1. **TRE Work Plan.** The Permittee submitted a revised TRE Work Plan to the Regional Water Board on October 1, 2014. The Permittee's TRE Work Plan shall be reviewed by **February 1, 2025** for consistency with permit requirements and the Permittee's procedures updated as necessary in order to remain current and applicable to the discharge and requirements of this Order.

The Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of this review and submit any revisions of the TRE Work Plan within 90 days of the notification, to be ready to respond to toxicity events. The TRE Work Plan shall describe the steps the Permittee intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include at least the following items:

- 5.2.1.1. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
- 5.2.1.2. A description of the facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of this Facility.

- 5.2.1.3. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).
- 5.2.2. **Preparation and Implementation of a Detailed TRE Work Plan.** If one of the accelerated toxicity tests described in section V.A.8, above, results in “Fail”, the Permittee shall immediately initiate a TRE using, according to type of treatment facility, EPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989) and **within 30 days** of receipt of the accelerated monitoring result submit to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the generic TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for the toxicity event described in section 5.1.8 of this MRP. The Detailed TRE Work Plan shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer:
- 5.2.2.1. Further actions by the Permittee to investigate, identify, and correct causes of toxicity.
- 5.2.2.2. Actions the Permittee will take to mitigate effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
- 5.2.2.3. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
- 5.2.3. **TIE Implementation.** The Permittee may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test methods and, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.
- 5.2.4. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Permittee shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

- 5.2.5. The Permittee shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TRE process. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE has begun.
- 5.2.6. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of the causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

This Order does not authorize discharges to land.

7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements apply after the Permittee implements a recycled water system.

7.1. Monitoring Location REC-001

- 7.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor effluent to the recycled water system at Monitoring Location REC-001 as follows:

Table E-4. Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method¹
Effluent Flow ²	mgd	Meter	Continuous	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly	Standard Methods
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Weekly	Standard Methods
pH	s.u.	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Daily	Standard Methods
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N) ³	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods
Nitrite Nitrogen (as N) ³	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N) ³	mg/L	24-hour composite	Monthly	Standard Methods
Organic Nitrogen (as N) ³	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	Standard Methods
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly ⁴	Standard Methods

Table Notes:

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. Each month, the Permittee shall report the daily average and monthly average flows.
3. Monitoring for nitrate, nitrite, ammonia, and organic nitrogen is for the purpose of determining total nitrogen concentration for agronomic rate calculations.
4. The monitoring frequency for TDS may be reduced to annually if the first 12 months of monitoring data collected after the effective date of this Order demonstrate that concentrations of TDS are consistently lower than water quality objectives for protection of groundwater.

7.1.2. The Permittee shall comply with Water Recycling Specifications and Requirements contained in section 4.3 of this Order:

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Monitoring Location RSW-001

8.1.1. The Permittee shall monitor the Pacific Ocean at Monitoring Location RSW-001 as follows:

Table E-5. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ²	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods
Total Coliform Bacteria ²	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Enterococcus Bacteria ³	MPN/100 ml	Grab	Weekly	Standard Methods

Table Notes:

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. Test methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR Part 136, unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 CFR Part 136.
3. Test methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in EPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure, or any improved method determined by the Regional Water Board to be appropriate. The Regional Water Board finds that the methods presented in Table 1A of 40 C.F.R. Part 136 are appropriate methods to use for the analysis of enterococcus bacteria.

8.1.2. The geometric mean for fecal coliform density shall be calculated using the five most recent sample results for comparison with the 30-day geometric mean receiving water limitation in section 5.1.1.1.1 of this Order. The 6-week rolling geometric mean for enterococci shall be calculated weekly for comparison with the 30-day geometric mean receiving water limitation in section 5.1.1.1.2 of this Order.

8.1.3. If a single sample exceeds any of the single sample maximum receiving water limitations in sections 5.1.1.1.1 and 5.1.1.1.2 of this Order, the Permittee shall conduct repeat sampling at that location to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. Repeat sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and continued every 24 hours until the sample result is less than the single sample maximum receiving water limitation or until a sanitary survey is conducted to determine the source of the high bacterial densities.

When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample density, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean.

8.2. Groundwater Monitoring – Not Required

This Order does not require groundwater monitoring at this time.

9. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

9.1. Outfall Inspection

The Permittee shall conduct a comprehensive evaluation/inspection of the outfall once during the term of the permit to verify the operational status and integrity of the outfall. By **June 1, 2024**, the Permittee shall submit to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer for approval, an Outfall Inspection/Evaluation Work Plan identifying the evaluation and inspection plan, methodology, and timeline for conducting the outfall inspection. A report documenting the results of the outfall inspection and evaluation shall be submitted no later than **April 1, 2026**. The report shall include a description of the outfall condition, including any observed cracks, breaks, leaks, or other malfunctions, and identify any needed maintenance and repairs.

9.2. Biological Survey

The Permittee shall conduct a comparative evaluation of indigenous biota in the vicinity of the outfall and a reference station outside the influence of the discharge using a qualified aquatic biologist at least once every 5 years. The biologist shall prepare a report that includes a photographic survey of the intertidal flora and fauna and observations of objectionable aquatic growths, floating particulates or grease and oil, aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface, color of fish or shellfish, and any evidence of degradation of indigenous biota attributable to the rate of deposition of inert solids, settleable material, nutrient materials, increased concentrations of organic materials, or increased concentrations of Ocean Plan Table 3 substances. The Permittee shall submit to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer for approval a Biological Survey Work Plan no later than **December 1, 2024**, in order to complete the survey and prepare a final report by the due date for receipt of an application for permit renewal. The final report shall be submitted no later than **June 1, 2027**.

9.3. Filtration Process Monitoring (Monitoring Locations INT-001A and INT-001B)

If the Permittee produces and distributes recycled water, filtration process monitoring shall demonstrate compliance with section 4.3.3 (Filtration Process Requirements) of the Order and applies to discharges to the recycled water system. The Permittee is required to implement the following filtration process monitoring:

9.3.1. Effluent Filter Monitoring (Monitoring Location INT-001A)

- 9.3.1.1. **Monitoring.** The Permittee shall calculate on a daily basis the surface loading rate in gallons per minute per square meter and report the maximum surface loading rate and any exceedances of the surface loading rate limitations specified in section 4.3.3.1 of the Order. The rate of flow through the tertiary filters shall be measured at Monitoring Location INT-001A.

9.3.1.2. **Compliance.** Compliance with the maximum daily filter surface loading rate, as specified in section 60301.320 of the CCR Water Recycling Criteria (title 22), shall be calculated based on the flow rate through each filter unit.

9.3.1.3. **Reporting.** The maximum daily filter surface loading rate shall be reported on the monthly SMR.

9.3.2. Effluent Filter Monitoring (Monitoring Location INT-001B)

9.3.2.1. **Monitoring.** The turbidity of the filtered effluent shall be continuously measured and recorded at Monitoring Location INT-001B. Should the turbidity meter and recorder fail, grab sampling at a minimum frequency of 1.2 hours may be substituted for a period of up to 24 hours. The recorded data shall be maintained by the Permittee for at least 3 years. The daily maximum and 95th percentile turbidity results shall be reported on the monthly SMRs.

9.3.2.2. **Compliance.** Compliance with the effluent turbidity limitation specified in title 22, as referenced in section 4.3.3.2 of the Order, shall be determined using the levels of recorded turbidity taken at intervals of no more than 1.2 hours over a 24-hour period.

9.3.2.3. **Reporting.** If the filtered effluent turbidity exceeds 0.2 NTU for more than 5 percent of the time in a 24-hour period or 0.5 NTU at any time, the incident shall be reported in the monthly SMR and to the Regional Water Board and DDW by telephone within 24 hours in accordance with Provision 4.3.3.3 of the Order, only if the effluent was sent to the recycled water system. A written report describing the incident and the actions undertaken in response shall be included in the monthly SMR. Mitigation of the event shall consist of diverting all inadequately treated wastewater to temporary storage or an upstream process or automatically activated chemical addition to comply with title 22 requirements (sections 60304 and 60307).

9.4. Chlorine Disinfection Process Monitoring (Monitoring Location INT-002A)

9.4.1. The Permittee shall monitor the discharge from the chlorine contact chamber prior to dechlorinating at Monitoring Location INT-001A as follows:

Table E-6. Internal Effluent Monitoring – Monitoring Location INT-002A

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Chlorine, Total Residual ²	mg/L	Meter	Continuous	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
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Table Notes:

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
2. The Permittee shall monitor continuously to demonstrate that the appropriate chlorine residual concentration is maintained in the effluent at INT-002A at all times. At a minimum, the Permittee shall record readings of the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour and report the maximum recorded daily chlorine residual. The Permittee shall calibrate chlorine residual analyzers against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate and reliable operation.

9.5. Ultraviolet Light Disinfection Process Monitoring (Monitoring Location INT-002B)

If the Permittee produces and distributes recycled water, disinfection process monitoring shall demonstrate compliance with section 4.3.4 (Disinfection Process Requirements) of the Order and applies to discharges to the recycled water system. The Permittee is required to implement the following disinfection process monitoring:

9.5.1. Monitoring Location INT-002B

- 9.5.1.1. **Monitoring.** The UV transmittance of the effluent from the UV disinfection system shall be monitored continuously and recorded at Monitoring Location INT-002B. The operational UV dose shall be calculated from UV transmittance and flow.
- 9.5.1.2. **Compliance.** The UV transmittance shall not fall below 65 percent of maximum at any time, unless otherwise approved by DDW. The operational UV dose shall not fall below 80 millijoules per square centimeter (mJ/cm²) at any time, unless otherwise approved by DDW. Flow through the UV disinfection system shall not exceed 0.6 mgd, unless otherwise approved by DDW.
- 9.5.1.3. **Reporting.** The Permittee shall report daily average and lowest daily transmittance and operational UV dose on its monthly SMRs. The Permittee shall report daily average and maximum flow through the UV disinfection system. If the UV transmittance falls below 65 percent or UV dose falls below 80 mJ/cm², the event shall be reported to the Regional Water Board by telephone within 24 hours. Any inadequately treated and disinfected wastewater shall be diverted to a storage basin or an upstream process for adequate treatment.

9.6. Sludge Monitoring (Monitoring Location BIO-001)

- 9.6.1. Sludge sampling shall be conducted according to the requirements specified by the location and type of disposal activities undertaken.
- 9.6.2. Sampling records shall be retained for a minimum of 5 years. A log shall be maintained for sludge quantities generated and for handling and disposal activities. The frequency of entries is discretionary; however, the log must be complete enough to serve as a basis for developing the Sludge Handling and Disposal report that is required as part of the Annual Report.

9.7. Septage Station Monitoring (Monitoring Location SEP-001)

Upon Regional Water Board approval of a septage management program, the following requirements apply when the Facility is receiving septage.

9.7.1. Monitoring Location SEP-001

- 9.7.1.1. For each septage load delivered to the Facility, the Permittee shall require the hauler to collect and report a pH value representative of the load.
- 9.7.1.2. The Permittee shall estimate, prior to the beginning of a quarterly and semiannual monitoring period, the number of anticipated septage deliveries for the given monitoring frequency, and generate a random load number from this total. When the delivery corresponding to the pre-chosen random number is received, the Permittee will collect a representative septage sample and have the samples analyzed in accordance with Table E-7 and with standard sample collection and handling procedures. Each sample shall be analyzed in accordance with the following table:

Table E-7. Septage Monitoring – Monitoring Location SEP-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method¹
pH	s.u.	Meter	Continuous	Standard Methods
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Standard Methods
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Standard Methods
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Standard Methods

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method ¹
Metals and Trace Elements	µg/L	Grab	Quarterly	Standard Methods
Purgeable Organic Compounds ²	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Standard Methods
Semivolatile Organic Compounds ³	µg/L	Grab	Semiannually	Standard Methods

1. In accordance with the current edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (American Public Health Administration) or current test procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

2. Purgeable organic compounds shall include the parameters listed in U.S. EPA Method 624.

3. Semivolatile organic compounds shall include the parameters listed in U.S. EPA Method 625.

9.7.2. Septage Hauler Tracking

9.7.2.1. For any month when septage waste is received by the Facility, the source(s) of the waste shall be documented. A summary table of all septage discharged to the Facility shall be submitted with each quarterly SMR and shall include:

9.7.2.1.1. Date and time of discharge;

9.7.2.1.2. Name, County identification number, and City identification number of the hauler;

9.7.2.1.3. Volume discharged;

9.7.2.1.4. Source(s) of the waste; and

9.7.2.1.5. pH of septage load.

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

10.1.1. **Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Survey (SSES).** The Permittee shall conduct a SSES to evaluate the condition of its collection system and determine where and what rehabilitation and replacement efforts need to be completed to reduce inflow and infiltration (I/I) and flood risk. As part of the survey, the Permittee shall characterize the existing collection system using available closed circuit

television (CCTV) data and employing a system for ranking the condition of pipelines that meets the National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASCO) or other industry-accepted standards, identify and prioritize collection system deficiencies, provide a schedule of needed long-term and short-term repairs to address system deficiencies and reduce exfiltration, I/I, include a hydraulic analysis of the collection system under estimated dry weather and peak wet weather flow conditions, present findings of the hydraulic analysis on a GIS system map or other database, and identify areas where increases in pipeline size, I&I reduction programs, increases and redundancy in pumping capacity are needed to eliminate any identified hydraulic capacity deficiencies. The Permittee shall submit a work plan for conducting the survey by **April 1, 2025**. The survey shall be initiated within 3 years of the permit effective date and a final report summarizing the results of the study shall be submitted by the Regional Water Board in conjunction with the Report of Waste Discharge by **January 31, 2028**.

10.2. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

10.2.1. The Permittee shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

10.3. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

10.3.1. The Permittee shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's [California Integrated Water Quality System \(CIWQS\) Program website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/) (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal. The Permittee shall maintain sufficient staffing and resources to ensure it submits eSMRs that are complete and timely. This includes provisions of training and supervision of individuals (e.g., Permittee personnel or consultant) on how to prepare and submit eSMRs.

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

10.3.3. All monitoring results reported shall be supported by the inclusion of the complete analytical report from the laboratory that conducted the analyses.

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

Table E-8. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	First day of second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1)
Daily	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling	First day of second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1)
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	First day of second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1)
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1)
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	First day of second calendar month following the end of each quarter (February 1, May 1, August 1, November 1)
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	September 1, each year March 1, each year

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	March 1, each year (with annual report)
Once per permit term	Permit effective date	All	March 1, 2027

10.3.5. **Reporting Protocols.** The Permittee shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (reported ML, also known as the Reporting Level, or RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

The Permittee shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

10.3.5.1. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

10.3.5.2. Sample results less than the reported ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL, shall be reported as “Detected, but Not Quantified,” or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words “Estimated Concentration” (may be shortened to “Est. Conc.”). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (\pm a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

10.3.5.3. Sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL shall be reported as “Not Detected,” or ND.

10.3.5.4. Permittees are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Permittee to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

10.3.6. The Permittee shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

- 10.3.6.1. The Permittee shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Permittee is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Permittee shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
- 10.3.6.2. The Permittee shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify:
 - 10.3.6.2.1. Facility name and address;
 - 10.3.6.2.2. WDID number;
 - 10.3.6.2.3. Applicable period of monitoring and reporting;
 - 10.3.6.2.4. Violations of the waste discharge requirements (identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation);
 - 10.3.6.2.5. Corrective actions taken or planned; and
 - 10.3.6.2.6. The proposed time schedule for corrective actions.
- 10.3.6.3. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the CIWQS Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>).

In the event that that an alternate method for submittal of SMRs is required, the Permittee shall submit the SMR electronically via e-mail to NorthCoast@waterboards.ca.gov or on disk (CD or DVD) in Portable Document Format (PDF) file in lieu of paper-sourced documents. The guidelines for electronic submittal of documents can be found on the Regional Water Board website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast>.

- 10.3.6.4. At any time during the term of this permit, the Regional Water Board may notify the Permittee to electronically submit both technical and Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) to the State Water Board's GeoTracker database in searchable Portable Document Format (pdf). In addition, analytical data will be required to be uploaded to the GeoTracker database under a site-specific global identification number that will be assigned to the Permittee. Information on the GeoTracker database is provided on the State Water Board website at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/data_databases/groundwater.shtm
!

10.4. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

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

10.5. Other Reports

10.5.1. **Special Study Reports and Progress Reports.** As specified in the Special Provisions contained in section 6 of the Order and in the MRP, special study and progress reports shall be submitted in accordance with the following reporting requirements.

Table E-9. Reporting Requirements for Special Provisions Reports

Order Section	Special Provision Requirement	Reporting Requirements
Special Provision 6.3.2.1	Pollutant Minimization Program	If required by the Executive Officer
Special Provision 6.3.2.2.5	Pollutant Minimization Program, Annual Facility Report	March 1 , annually, following development of Pollutant Minimization Program
Special Provision 6.3.3.4.1	Septage Management Plan	Prior to accepting septage
Special Provision 6.3.4.5	Adequate Capacity, Technical Report	Within 120 days of notification that the Facility will reach capacity within 4 years
MRP, section 1.6	DMR-QA Study	Annually , per State Water Board instructions
MRP section 5.2.1	TRE Work Plan Review Notification	February 1, 2025
MRP section 5.2.1	TRE Work Plan Revisions	Within 90 days of review notification is revisions are necessary
MRP section 5.5.2	Detailed TRE Work Plan	Within 30 days of an accelerated monitoring test that results in "Fail"
MRP section 9.1	Outfall Evaluation/Inspection Work Plan	June 1, 2024

Order Section	Special Provision Requirement	Reporting Requirements
MRP section 9.1	Outfall Evaluation/Inspection Report	April 1, 2026
MRP section 9.2	Biological Survey Work Plan	December 1, 2024
MRP section 9.2	Biological Survey Final Report	June 1, 2027
MRP section 10.1.1	Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Survey Work Plan	April 1, 2025
MRP section 10.1.1	Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Survey Final Report	November 30, 2027
MRP section 10.5.2	Annual Report	March 1 , each year
MRP section 10.5.3	Annual Pretreatment Report	March 1 , each year
MRP section 10.6	Spills and Unauthorized Discharge Reporting	Within 24 hours , verbal notification Within 5 days , written report

10.5.2. **Annual Report.** The Permittee shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board for each calendar year through the CIWQS Program Web site. In the event that a paper copy of the annual report is required, the Permittee shall submit the report to the email address in section 10.3.7.3., above. The report shall be submitted by **March 1** of the following year. The report shall, at a minimum, include the following:

10.5.2.1. Where appropriate, tabular and/or graphical summaries of the monitoring data and disposal records from the previous year. If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and report of the data submitted SMR.

10.5.2.2. A comprehensive discussion of the Facility’s compliance (or lack thereof) with all effluent limitations and other WDRs, and the corrective actions taken or planned, which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the Order.

10.5.2.3. The names and general responsibilities of all persons employed at the Facility;

10.5.2.4. The names and telephone numbers of persons to contact regarding the Facility for emergency and routine situations; and

- 10.5.2.5. A statement certifying when the flow meter(s) and other monitoring instruments and devices were last calibrated, including identification of who performed the calibration.
- 10.5.2.6. **Sludge Handling and Disposal Activity Reporting.** The Permittee shall submit, as part of its annual report to the Regional Water Board, a description of the Permittee's solids handling, disposal and reuse activities over the previous 12 months. At a minimum, the report shall contain:
- 10.5.2.6.1. Annual sludge production, in dry tons and percent solids;
 - 10.5.2.6.2. Sludge monitoring results;
 - 10.5.2.6.3. A schematic diagram showing sludge handling facilities (e.g., digesters, thickeners, drying beds, etc.), if any and a solids flow diagram;
 - 10.5.2.6.4. Methods of final disposal of sludge:
 - 10.5.2.6.4.1. For any portion of sludge discharged to a sanitary landfill, the Permittee shall provide the volume of sludge transported to the landfill, the names and locations of the facilities receiving sludge, the Regional Water Board's WDRs order number for the regulated landfill, and the landfill classification.
 - 10.5.2.6.4.2. For any portion of sludge discharged through land application, the Permittee shall provide the volume of biosolids applied, the date and locations where biosolids were applied, the Regional Water Board's WDRs order number for the regulated discharge, a demonstration that the discharge was conducted in compliance with applicable permits and regulations, and, if applicable, corrective actions taken or planned to bring the discharge into compliance with WDRs.
 - 10.5.2.6.4.3. For any portion of sludge further treated through composting, the Permittee shall provide a summary of the composting process, the volume of sludge composted, and a demonstration and signed certification statement that the composting process and final product met all requirements for Class A biosolids.
 - 10.5.2.6.5. Results of internal or external third-party audits of the Biosolids Management System, including reported program deficiencies and recommendations, required corrective actions, and a schedule to complete corrective actions.
- 10.5.2.7. **Storm Water Reporting.** The Permittee shall submit, as part of its annual report to the Regional Water Board, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Permittee's BMPs to control the run-on of storm water to the treatment facility site, as well as activities to maintain and upgrade these BMPs.

10.5.2.8. **Septage Monitoring and Reporting.** The results of septage monitoring shall be provided as follows:

10.5.2.8.1. A narrative description of all preparatory, monitoring, sampling, and analytical testing activities for the septage monitoring program. The narrative shall be sufficiently detailed to verify compliance with waste discharge requirements and this MRP.

10.5.2.8.2. A summary table of all discharges of septage to the Facility. At a minimum, the table shall include; the name, County identification number, and City identification number of each hauler discharging into the Facility over the past calendar year.

10.5.2.8.3. A summary table of analytical results for all samples of septage collected in compliance with waste discharge requirements and this MRP. When directed by the Regional Water Board, the Permittee shall also append analytical reports, chains of custody, and other documentation necessary to confirm the validity of the monitoring samples.

10.5.2.9. **DMR-QA Study Report.** The Permittee shall submit, as part of its annual report to the Regional Water Board, an electronic copy of the annual DMR-QA study report submitted to the State Water Board, Quality Assurance Program Officer pursuant to section 1.6 of this MRP.

10.5.3. **Annual Pretreatment Reporting Requirements.** The Permittee shall submit annually a report to the Regional Water Board, with copies to U.S. EPA Region 9 and the State Water Board, describing the Permittee's pretreatment activities over the previous calendar year. In the event that the Permittee is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this Order, including noncompliance with pretreatment audit/compliance inspection requirements, then the Permittee shall also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Permittee shall comply with such conditions and requirements.

An annual report shall be submitted by **March 1st** of the following year, and include at least the following items:

10.5.3.1. A summary of analytical results from all influent, effluent, and sludge sampling conducted during the reporting period, as specified in sections 3.1.1 (Table E-1), 4.1.1 (Table E-3), and 9.6.2 of the MRP. The Permittee shall also report results of any influent, effluent, or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which may be causing or contributing to interference, pass-through or adversely impacting sludge quality.

10.5.3.2. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass-Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant, which the Permittee knows or suspects were caused by industrial users of the POTW or receipt of septage or other incompatible wastes. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred,

the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of, the industrial user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass-Through, Interference, or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.

- 10.5.3.3. The cumulative number of industrial users that the Permittee has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports and the cumulative number of industrial user responses.
- 10.5.3.4. An updated list of the Permittee's industrial users including their names and addresses, or a list of deletions and additions keyed to a previously submitted list. The Permittee shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The list shall identify the industrial users subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable. The list shall indicate which categorical industries, or specific pollutants from each industry, are subject to local limitations that are more stringent than the federal categorical standards. The Permittee shall also list the noncategorical industrial users that are subject only to local discharge limitations. The Permittee shall characterize the compliance status through the year of record of each industrial user by employing the following descriptions:
 - 10.5.3.4.1. complied with Baseline Monitoring Report requirements (where applicable);
 - 10.5.3.4.2. consistently achieved compliance;
 - 10.5.3.4.3. inconsistently achieved compliance;
 - 10.5.3.4.4. significantly violated applicable pretreatment requirements as defined by 40 C.F.R. section 403.8(f)(2)(vii);
 - 10.5.3.4.5. complied with schedule to achieve compliance (include the date final compliance is required);
 - 10.5.3.4.6. did not achieve compliance and not on a compliance schedule; and
 - 10.5.3.4.7. compliance status unknown.
- 10.5.3.5. A summary of the inspection and sampling activities conducted by the Permittee during the past year to gather information and data regarding the industrial users. The summary shall include:
 - 10.5.3.5.1. The names and addresses of the industrial users subjected to surveillance and an explanation of whether they were inspected, sampled, or both and the frequency of these activities at each user; and

- 10.5.3.5.2. The conclusions or results from the inspection or sampling of each industrial user.
- 10.5.3.6. A summary of the compliance and enforcement activities during the past year. The summary shall include the names and addresses of the industrial users affected by the following actions:
 - 10.5.3.6.1. Warning letters or notices of violation regarding the industrial users' apparent noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the apparent violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations.
 - 10.5.3.6.2. Administrative orders regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations.
 - 10.5.3.6.3. Civil actions regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations.
 - 10.5.3.6.4. Criminal actions regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the federal categorical standards or local discharge limitations.
 - 10.5.3.6.5. Assessment of monetary penalties. For each industrial user identify the amount of the penalties.
 - 10.5.3.6.6. Restriction of flow to the POTW.
 - 10.5.3.6.7. Disconnection from discharge to the POTW.
- 10.5.3.7. A description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the information in the Permittee's approved Pretreatment Program including, but not limited to, changes concerning: the program's administrative structure, local industrial discharge limitations, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority or enforcement policy, funding mechanisms, resource requirements, or staffing levels.
- 10.5.3.8. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.
- 10.5.3.9. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public

10.5.3.10. A brief description of any programs the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as Significant Industrial Users (SIUs); and

10.5.3.11. Duplicate signed copies of these Pretreatment Program reports shall be submitted to the North Coast Regional Water Board at NorthCoast@waterboards.ca.gov, U.S. EPA Region 9 at R9Pretreatment@epa.gov, and the State Water Board at the appropriate address below:

STANDARD MAIL	FEDEX/UPS/OTHER PRIVATE CARRIERS
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o Discharge Monitoring Report Processing Center Post Office 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

10.6. Spill Notification

10.6.1. **Spills and Unauthorized Discharges.** Information regarding all spills and unauthorized discharges (except SSOs and recycled water) that may endanger health or the environment shall be provided orally to the Regional Water Board³ **within 24** hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances and a written report shall also be provided **within five (5) days** of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, in accordance with Section 5.5 of Attachment D.

Information to be provided verbally to the Regional Water Board includes:

- 10.6.1.1. Name and contact information of caller;
- 10.6.1.2. Date, time, and location of spill occurrence;
- 10.6.1.3. Estimates of spill volume, rate of flow, and spill duration, if available and reasonably accurate;

³ The contact number of the Regional Water Board during normal business hours is (707) 576-2220. After normal business hours, spill reporting to the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (CalOES) will satisfy the 24-hour spill reporting requirement for the Regional Water Board. The contact number for spill reporting for the CalOES is (800) 852-7550.

- 10.6.1.4. Surface water bodies impacted, if any;
- 10.6.1.5. Cause of spill, if known at the time of the notification;
- 10.6.1.6. Cleanup actions taken or repairs made at the time of the notification; and
- 10.6.1.7. Responding agencies.
- 10.6.2. **Sanitary Sewer Overflows.** Notification and reporting of sanitary sewer overflows is conducted in accordance with the requirements of Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ (Statewide General WDRs for Sanitary Sewer Systems), which is not incorporated herein by reference, and any revisions thereto.
- 10.6.3. **Recycled Water Spills.** Notification and reporting of spills and unauthorized discharges of recycled water discharged in or on any waters of the state, as defined in Water Code section 13050, shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
 - 10.6.3.1. **Tertiary Recycled Water**⁴
 - 10.6.3.1.1. For unauthorized discharges of 50,000 gallons or more of tertiary recycled water, the Permittee shall immediately notify the Regional Water Board as soon as (a) the Permittee has knowledge of the discharge or probable discharge, (b) notification is possible, and (c) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures.
 - 10.6.3.1.2. For unauthorized discharges of more than 1,000 gallons, but less than 50,000 gallons of tertiary recycled water, the Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as possible, but no longer than 3 days after becoming aware of the discharge.

⁴ Tertiary Recycled Water means “disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water” as defined by DDW or wastewater receiving advanced treatment beyond disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water.

ATTACHMENT F - FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F - FACT SHEET

As described in section 2.2 of this Order, the Regional Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Regional Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as “not applicable” have been determined not to apply to this Permittee. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as “not applicable” are fully applicable to this Permittee.

1. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	1A84006ODN
Permittee	City of Crescent City
Name of Facility	Wastewater Treatment Facility
Facility Address	210 Battery Street Crescent City, CA 95531 Del Norte County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Eric Wier, City Manager, (707) 464-7483
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Eric Wier, City Manager, (707) 464-7483
Mailing Address	377 J Street Crescent City, CA 95531
Billing Address	SAME
Type of Facility	POTW
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	Yes
Recycling Requirements	Yes
Facility Permitted Flow	1.86 mgd (average dry weather flow) 6.12 mgd (average wet weather flow)

Facility Design Flow	1.86 mgd (average dry weather treatment capacity) 6.12 mgd (average wet weather treatment capacity)
Watershed	Smith River Hydrologic Unit
Receiving Water	Pacific Ocean
Receiving Water Type	Ocean Waters

1.1. The City of Crescent City (hereinafter Permittee) is the owner and operator of the Crescent City Wastewater Treatment Facility (hereinafter Facility), a Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

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

1.2. The Facility discharges wastewater to the Pacific Ocean, a water of the United States. The Permittee was previously regulated by Order No. R1- 2017-0002 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0022756 adopted on February 2, 2017 and expired on March 31, 2022. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

1.3. The Permittee filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on March 31, 2021. The application was deemed complete on November 24, 2021.

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

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Permittee owns and operates a municipal wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) and associated wastewater disposal facility that serve a population of approximately 15,372 within Crescent City and the surrounding County Service Area (CSA). The CSA has two sub-areas: the Northwest area to the north of the City and the Bertsch Ocean View area to the east of the City.

2.1. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

The Facility treats domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater and has an average dry weather design treatment capacity of 1.86 mgd and a peak wet

weather flow capacity of 6.12 mgd. The Permittee has three significant industrial users, including a cheese factory and two breweries that are covered under local pretreatment permits to discharge to the Facility.

The Permittee and CSA each maintain a separate sanitary sewer collection system within the service area. Flows generated within the CSA are collected and conveyed in the CSA's satellite collection system to the limits of the Permittee's system. The Permittee's system then conveys combined City and County-generated flows to the Facility, which is owned and maintained by the Permittee.

The headworks includes a mechanically cleaned screen, a flow-measuring Parshall flume, and a wet well in which five pumps are available to lift the flow to the primary clarifiers. Primary treatment consists of two grit removal tanks followed by two rectangular primary clarifiers. Secondary treatment is provided by operating the rotating biological contactors (RBC) and membrane bioreactor (MBR) in parallel. The RBC system consists of three trains of four-stage, RBCs with a combined surface area of 1.2 million square feet. Flow from the RBCs reach three rectangular secondary clarifiers. Flows from the clarifiers and any flow from the MBR unit that is not used for recycled water use are commingled and disinfected using sodium hypochlorite and dechlorinated using sodium bisulfite prior to discharge to the Pacific Ocean at Discharge Point 001.

The Permittee has the capability of producing tertiary-2.2 recycled water utilizing flow from the MBR and an ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection system that was installed in 2010. The Permittee does not currently have any recycled water use sites, but may produce recycled water in the future if recycled water use sites are identified. The capacity of the recycled water system is 1.2 mgd; however, the MBR can treat up to 1.6 mgd.

Solids handling consists of gravity thickening primary sludge, rotary drum thickening of secondary sludge, and anaerobic digestion of thickened solids. Both digesters are heated and mixed. Digested solids are dewatered using a belt filter press and hauled to a landfill.

2.2. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Treated wastewater is discharged at Discharge Point 001 at 41° 44' 38" N latitude and 124° 12' 10" W longitude to the Pacific Ocean. The outfall consists of a 24-inch ductile iron pipe that has an effluent conveyance capacity of 11 mgd to 13 mgd, depending on tide conditions. The outfall structure is sloped downward and discharges into a rocky slot in the surf zone adjacent to Battery Point Lighthouse.

Treated wastewater may also be discharged to the recycled water system at Discharge Point 002.

2.3. Summary of Existing Requirements and SMR Data

Effluent limitations contained in Order No. R1-2017-0002 for discharges from Discharge Points 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of Order No. R1-2017-0002 are as follows:

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data – Discharge Point EFF-001 (April 2017 – January 2023)

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation	Average Weekly Effluent Limitation	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation	Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30	45	--	--	19.6	43.2	70.6
BOD ₅	lbs/day ¹	465	700	--	--	456	614	1,106
BOD ₅	% Removal	85	--	--	--	84 ²	--	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	--	--	8.5	26.5	39.3
TSS	lbs/day ¹	465	700	--	--	173	578	846
TSS	% Removal	85	--	--	--	91 ²	--	--
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0	0.1	0.9	7.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75	5.0	39.9	93.5
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	--	--	72	180	--	--	33.3
Turbidity	NTU	75	100		225	8.9	13.7	53
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.0 - 9.0	--	--	--	6.8 – 7.7
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	300	840	--	--	1,080

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation	Average Weekly Effluent Limitation	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation	Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	600	1,500	--	--	116
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	--	--	240	1,800	--	--	15,000
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0012	--	--	--	<0.0048	--	--
TCDD Equivalents	µg/L	1.2 x 10 ⁻⁷	--	--	--	9.34 x 10 ⁻⁸	--	--
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	14 ³	--	43 ⁴	400	--	--	1,600

Table Notes

1. Mass-based effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS are performance-based, as described in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of Order No. R1-2017-0002.
2. Represents the lowest observed percent removal.
3. The monthly median concentration shall not exceed 14 MPN/100 mL.
4. No more than 10 percent of samples shall exceed 43 MPN/100 mL.

2.4. **Compliance Summary**

On November 16, 2021, the Regional Water Board issued an Invitation to Enter Settlement Prior to Issuance of Formal Administrative Civil Liability Complaint (Invitation to Settle) for 18 violations of effluent limitations for residual chlorine, oil and grease, settleable solids, copper, and fecal coliform organisms in Order No. R1-2017-0002. The Invitation to Settle assessed a penalty of \$45,000 for these violations. On January 19, 2012, the Executive Officer issued a Settlement Agreement and Stipulation for Entry of Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Order No. R1-2022-0021 that included two additional violations and suspended the ACL of \$48,000 pending the completion of a Compliance Project. The Compliance Project consisted of upgrades to the Facility's SCADA computers and chlorine analyzer systems and was determined to be complete on August 1, 2023.

2.5. **Planned Changes**

The Permittee may commence discharges of recycled water if any recycled water use sites are identified during the term of this Order. To authorize the use of the Permittee's recycled water at new recycled water use sites, the Permittee is required to enroll the new recycled water use sites under State Water Resources Control Board Order WQ 2016-0068-DDW or submit an application for modification of this NPDES permit to identify the specific recycled water uses. In addition, the Permittee must complete testing of its UV disinfection system to demonstrate that it meets recycled water requirements in section 60301.230 of title 22 of the CCR.

No other modifications or operational changes that will cause a material change in the volume or quality of discharges from the Facility have been identified for the term of this Order.

3. **APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS**

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

3.1. **Legal Authorities**

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Permittee to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 1 subject to the WDRs in this Order. This Order also serves as a Master Recycling Permit pursuant to article 4, chapter 7, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13500).

3.2. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code. Additionally, the adoption of water recycling requirements for the Facility constitutes permitting of an existing facility that is exempt from the provisions of CEQA pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301. If at any time the Permittee proposes to expand its recycled water system to include use sites, the Permittee will be the lead agency under CEQA.

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

3.3.1. Water Quality Control Plan

The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, which establishes state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. With high concentrations of total dissolved solids, ocean waters meet an exception to State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63; and therefore, the MUN designation is not applicable to the ocean receiving water for this Permittee. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan.

Beneficial uses applicable to the Pacific Ocean are as follows:

Table F-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Pacific Ocean	<p><u>Existing:</u> Navigation (NAV); Water contact recreation (REC-1); Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); Commercial and sport fishing (COMM); Wildlife habitat (WILD); Rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE); Marine habitat (MAR); Migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); Spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPAWN); Shellfish harvesting (SHELL); and Aquaculture (AQUA).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Industrial water supply (IND); Industrial process supply (PRO); and Preservation of Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS).</p>
002	Groundwater	<p><u>Existing:</u> Municipal and domestic supply (MUN); Agricultural supply (AGR); Industrial service supply (IND); and Native American Culture (CUL).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Industrial Process Supply (PRO); and Aquaculture (AQUA).</p>

3.3.2. Thermal Plan

The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for coastal waters. The Permittee does not discharge thermal waste; therefore, the Order does not include effluent limitations for temperature in response to the requirements of the Thermal Plan.

3.3.3. California Ocean Plan

The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, 2005, 2009, 2012, and 2019. The State Water Board adopted the latest amendment on August 7, 2018, and it became effective on February 4, 2019. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. The Ocean Plan identifies beneficial uses of ocean waters of the state to be protected as summarized below:

Table F-4. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
001	Pacific Ocean	Industrial water supply; Water contact and non-contact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment; Navigation; Commercial and sport fishing; Mariculture; Preservation and enhancement of designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS); Rare and endangered species; Marine habitat; Fish spawning; and Shellfish harvesting

In order to protect the beneficial uses, the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives and a program of implementation. Requirements of this Order implement the Ocean Plan.

3.3.4. Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements

The State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2008-0025 on April 15, 2008, titled Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits, which includes compliance schedule policies for pollutants that are not addressed by the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). This Policy became effective on August 27, 2008.

This Order does not include any compliance schedules or interim effluent limitations.

3.3.5. **Antidegradation Policy**

Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16 ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California"). Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

3.3.6. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements**

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

3.3.7. **Endangered Species Act Requirements**

This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state, including protecting rare and endangered species. The Permittee is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

3.3.8. **Sewage Sludge and Biosolids**

This Order does not authorize any act that results in violation of requirements administered by U.S. EPA to implement 40 C.F.R. Part 503, Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge. These standards regulate the final use or disposal of sewage sludge that is generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a municipal wastewater treatment facility. The Permittee is responsible for meeting all applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 503 that are under U.S. EPA's enforcement authority.

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

Section 303(d) of the federal CWA requires states to identify waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards and are not supporting their beneficial uses after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. Each state must submit an updated list, the 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies every two years. In addition to identifying the waterbodies that are not supporting beneficial uses, the 303(d) list also identifies the pollutant or stressor causing impairment and establishes a schedule for developing a control plan to address the impairment. The CWA requires development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) or alternate program of implementation for each 303(d) listed pollutant and water body to remedy the impairment. TMDLs establish the maximum quantity of a given pollutant that can be added to a water body from all sources without exceeding the applicable water quality standard for that pollutant and determine wasteload allocations (the portion of a TMDL allocated to existing and future point sources) and load allocations (the portion of a TMDL attributed to existing and future nonpoint sources).

On June 9, 2021, the U.S. EPA provided final approval of the 2018 303(d) list of impaired water bodies prepared by the state. The Pacific Ocean, in the vicinity of the discharge, is not listed as an impaired waterbody on the 303(d) list.

3.5. **Other Plans, Policies and Regulations**

- 3.5.1. On December 6, 2022, the State Water Board adopted State Water Board Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ, Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements, General Order for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Sanitary Sewer General Order). This Order became effective on June 5, 2023, and replaced Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and all associated amendments thereof. Order No. 2022-0103-DWQ requires that all public agencies that currently own or operate sanitary sewer systems electronically certify the Continuation of Existing Coverage form in the CIWQS Sanitary Sewer System Database within 60 days prior to the effective date of the Sanitary Sewer General Order. The Permittee certified their existing coverage and is subject to the requirements of Order No. 2022-0103-DWQ and any future revisions thereto for operation of its wastewater collection system.
- 3.5.2. All areas within the Facility drain to the headworks. State Water Board Water Quality Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (Industrial Storm Water General Permit) does not require facilities to obtain coverage if storm water is captured and treated and/or disposed of within the facility's NPDES permitted process wastewater or if storm water is disposed of evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, or combined sewer systems. Therefore, coverage under the Industrial Storm Water General Permit is not required for this Facility.

4. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits.

There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water where a reasonable potential to exceed those criteria exists.

4.1. Discharge Prohibitions

- 4.1.1. **Discharge Prohibition 3.1.** The discharge of any waste not disclosed by the Permittee or not within the reasonable contemplation of the Regional Water Board is prohibited.

This prohibition has been retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and is based on the Basin Plan and State Water Board Order No. WQO 2002-0012 regarding the petition of WDRs Order No. 01-072 for the East Bay Municipal Utility District and Bay Area Clean Water Agencies. In State Water Board Order No. WQO 2002-0012, the State Water Board found that this prohibition is acceptable in orders, but should be interpreted to apply only to constituents that are either not disclosed by the Permittee, or are not reasonably anticipated to be present in the discharge but have not been disclosed by the Permittee. It specifically does not apply to constituents in the discharge that do not have “reasonable potential” to exceed water quality objectives.

The State Water Board has stated that the only pollutants not covered by this prohibition are those which were “*disclosed to the permitting authority and...can be reasonably contemplated.*” [In re the Petition of East Bay Municipal Utilities District et al., (State Water Board, 2002) Order No. WQO 2002-0012, p. 24]. In that Order, the State Water Board cited a case which held the Permittee is liable for the discharge of pollutants “*not within the reasonable contemplation of the permitting authority...whether spills or otherwise...*” [*Piney Run Preservation Assn. v. County Commissioners of Carroll County, Maryland* (4th Cir. 2001) 268 F. 3d 255, 268.] Thus the State Water Board authority provides that, to be permissible, the constituent discharged (1) must have been disclosed by the Permittee and (2) can be reasonably contemplated by the Regional Water Board.

Whether or not the Permittee reasonably contemplates the discharge of a constituent is not relevant. What matters is whether the Permittee disclosed the constituent to the Regional Water Board or whether the presence of the pollutant in the discharge can otherwise be reasonably contemplated by the Regional Water Board at the time of Order adoption.

- 4.1.2. **Discharge Prohibition 3.2.** Creation of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by section 13050 of the Water Code is prohibited.

This prohibition has been retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and is based on section 13050 of the Water Code and section 5411 of the California Health and Safety Code.

- 4.1.3. **Discharge Prohibition 3.3.** The discharge of sludge or digester supernatant is prohibited, except as authorized under section 6.3.4.2 of this Order (Sludge Disposal and Handling Requirements).

This prohibition has been retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and is based on restrictions on the disposal of sewage sludge found in federal regulations [40 C.F.R. part 503 (Biosolids), Part 527, and Part 258] and title 27 of the CCR.

- 4.1.4. **Discharge Prohibition 3.4.** The discharge or recycling use of untreated or partially treated waste (receiving a lower level of treatment than described in section 2.1 of the Fact Sheet) from anywhere within the collection, treatment, or disposal systems is prohibited, except as provided for in Attachment D, Standard Provisions 1.7 (Bypass) and 1.8 (Upset).

This prohibition has been retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and is based on the Basin Plan to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water from unpermitted discharges, and the intent of the Water Code sections 13260 through 13264 relating to the discharge of waste to waters of the state without filing for and being issued an Order. This prohibition applies to spills not related to sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and other unauthorized discharges of wastewater within the collection, treatment, and disposal facilities. The discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the collection, treatment, or disposal facility represents an unauthorized bypass pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(m) or an unauthorized discharge which poses a threat to human health and/or aquatic life, and therefore is explicitly prohibited by this Order.

- 4.1.5. **Discharge Prohibition 3.5.** The discharge of waste to land that is not owned by the Permittee, governed by City ordinance, or under agreement to use by the Permittee, or for which the Permittee has explicitly permitted such use, is prohibited, except for use for non-structural fire suppression as provided in title 22, sections 60307(a) and 60307(b) of the CCR.

This prohibition is retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 with minor modifications. Land used for the application of wastewater must be owned by

the Permittee or be under the control of the Permittee by contract so that the Permittee maintains a means for ultimate disposal of treated wastewater.

- 4.1.6. **Discharge Prohibition 3.6.** The discharge of waste at any point not described in Finding 2.2 of the Fact Sheet or authorized by a permit issued by the State Water Board or another Regional Water Board is prohibited.

This prohibition is retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002. This prohibition is a general prohibition that allows the Permittee to discharge waste only in accordance with WDRs. It is based on sections 301 and 402 of the federal CWA and section 13263 of the Water Code.

- 4.1.7. **Prohibition 3.7.** The average dry weather flow of waste through the Facility shall not exceed 1.86 mgd, measured daily and averaged over a calendar month. The peak daily wet weather flow of waste through the Facility shall not exceed 6.12 mgd, measured daily. Compliance with this prohibition shall be determined as defined in sections 7.10 and 7.11 of this Order.

The prohibition is retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002. These prohibitions are based on the average dry weather and peak wet weather discharge treatment capacity of the Facility. Exceedance of this capacity on a daily basis may result in effluent violations and/or the need to by-pass untreated effluent blended with treated effluent, which is prohibited.

- 4.1.8. **Prohibition 3.8.** The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into waters of the state is prohibited.

This prohibition is retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and is based on the discharge prohibitions contained in section III.I of the Ocean Plan and section 13375 of the Water Code.

- 4.1.9. **Prohibition 3.9.** The discharge of sludge directly into the ocean or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean is prohibited.

This prohibition is retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and is based on the discharge prohibitions contained in section III.I of the 2019 Ocean Plan.

- 4.1.10. **Prohibition 3.10.** The by-passing of untreated wastes containing concentrations of pollutants in excess of those of Ocean Plan Tables 3 and 4 (2019) is prohibited.

This prohibition is retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and is based on the discharge prohibitions contained in section III.I. of the Ocean Plan.

- 4.1.11. **Prohibition 3.11.** The acceptance of septage to a location other than an approved septage receiving station is prohibited.

This prohibition is retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and is necessary to ensure that the Permittee is aware of all discharges of septage into the treatment system so that pollutants associated with domestic septage do not pass through or interfere with the operation or performance of the Facility.

4.2. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

4.2.1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 C.F.R. part 133 and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 125.3.

In addition, 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(d)(2) states that technology-based permit limits shall be stated as average weekly and average monthly discharge limitations, unless impracticable, for POTWs. 40 C.F.R. section 103.102 provides detailed specifications for establishing effluent limitations for the technology-based constituents, BOD₅, TSS, and pH. Effluent limitations for BOD₅, TSS, and pH in section 4.1, Effluent Limitations, of this Order were established as required by 40 C.F.R. section 103.102 and have been retained in this Order.

Regulations promulgated in 40 C.F.R. section 125.3(a)(1) require technology-based effluent limitations for municipal dischargers to be placed in NPDES permits based on Secondary Treatment Standards or Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) established the minimum performance requirements for POTWs [defined in section 304(d)(1)]. Section 301(b)(1)(B) of that Act requires that such treatment works must, as a minimum, meet effluent limitations based on secondary treatment as defined by the U.S. EPA Administrator.

Based on this statutory requirement, U.S. EPA developed secondary treatment regulations, which are specified in 40 C.F.R. part 133. These technology-based regulations apply to all municipal wastewater treatment plants and identify the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of BOD₅, TSS, and pH, as follows:

4.2.1.1. BOD₅ and TSS

4.2.1.1.1. The 30-day average shall not exceed 30 mg/L.

4.2.1.1.2. The 7-day average shall not exceed 45 mg/L.

4.2.1.1.3. The 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85%.

4.2.1.2. **pH**

4.2.1.2.1. The pH shall be maintained within the limits of 6.0 to 9.0.

4.2.1.2.2. The effluent limitation for pH is also required to meet the water quality objective for hydrogen ion concentration (pH) contained in the Basin Plan, Table 3-1.

In addition, 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(f) requires the establishment of mass-based effluent limitations for all pollutants limited in Orders, except for 1) pH, temperature, radiation, or other pollutants, which cannot be appropriately expressed by mass, 2) when applicable standards and limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure.

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

4.2.2.1. **Secondary Treatment Standards (BOD₅, TSS, and pH).** As described above, the secondary treatment standards at 40 C.F.R. part 133 establish the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of BOD₅, TSS, and pH. Numeric effluent limitations for BOD₅, TSS, and pH, including the percent removal requirement for TSS, are retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and reflect the secondary treatment standards at 40 C.F.R. part 133.

4.2.2.2. **Ocean Plan Table 4 Effluent Limitations (Ammonia, Oil and Grease, TSS, Settleable Solids, Turbidity, and pH).** The State Water Board, in Table 4 of the Ocean Plan, has established technology-based requirements for oil and grease, TSS, settleable solids, turbidity, and pH. Table 4 effluent limitations apply to POTWs, and also to industrial discharges for which Effluent Limitations Guidelines have not been established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 304, or 306 of the federal CWA. Compliance with Table 4 effluent limitations shall be the minimum level of treatment acceptable under the Ocean Plan, and shall define reasonable treatment and waste control technology. The Facility is a POTW; therefore, technology-based limitations contained in Table 4 of the Ocean Plan are applicable to the Permittee.

Consistent with Order No. R1-2017-0002, this Order includes effluent limitations for oil and grease, settleable solids, turbidity, and pH based on Table 4 of the Ocean Plan.

The percent removal requirements for TSS in the secondary treatment requirements (i.e., 85 percent) are more stringent than the percent removal requirements in Table 4 of the Ocean Plan (i.e., 75 percent); therefore, consistent with Order No. R1-2017-0002, this Order includes percent removal

requirements for TSS based on the secondary treatment standards at 40 C.F.R. part 133.

- 4.2.2.3. **Mass-Based Effluent Limitations.** Federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(f) require that, except under certain conditions, all permit limits, standards, or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units. Among the conditions exempting the application of mass-based limitations is section 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(f)(1)(i), which states “for pH, temperature, and radiation, or other pollutants which cannot appropriately be expressed by mass” and 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(f)(1)(ii), which states “when applicable standards and limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure.”

This Order does not include mass-based effluent limitations for the following pollutants pursuant to the exception in 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(f)(1)(i) and (ii):

- 4.2.2.3.1. Settleable solids, turbidity, and pH because these parameters cannot appropriately be expressed by mass; and
- 4.2.2.3.2. Oil and grease, because the applicable standards for oil and grease in Table 4 of the Ocean Plan are expressed in terms of concentration.
- 4.2.2.3.3. BOD₅ and TSS, because these two parameters are expressed in terms of concentration and percent removal; and

4.3. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)**

4.3.1. **Scope and Authority**

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

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

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving

water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the Ocean Plan.

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

4.3.2.1. **Beneficial Uses.** Beneficial use designations for receiving waters for discharges from the Facility are presented in section 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 of this Fact Sheet.

4.3.2.2. **Ocean Plan Water Quality Objectives.** Water quality criteria applicable to ocean waters of the Region are established by the Ocean Plan, which includes general provisions and water quality objectives for bacterial characteristics, physical characteristics, chemical characteristics, biological characteristics, and radioactivity. These water quality objectives from the Ocean Plan are incorporated as receiving water limitations in section 5.1 of the Order. Table 3 of the Ocean Plan contains numeric water quality objectives for 83 toxic pollutants for the protection of marine aquatic life and human health. Pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d)(1), and in accordance with procedures established by the Ocean Plan, the Regional Water Board has performed an Ocean Plan reasonable potential analysis (RPA) to determine the need for effluent limitations for the Table 3 toxic pollutants.

4.3.2.3. **Minimum Initial Dilution.** In accordance with the Ocean Plan, WQBELs reflect the minimum initial dilution of the effluent as it reaches the receiving water. The minimum initial dilution can be estimated by experimental observation (e.g., dye studies, etc.) and/or computer simulation. The Ocean Plan requires that dilution estimates be based on the assumption of no currents; unless an alternative method of calculating dilution is found to be acceptable to the Regional Water Board. For the purpose of this and previous Orders, minimum initial dilution was determined with a dye study in 1982 and a mixing model in 2004 to conservatively estimate dilution in the rocky slot where the Permittee's ocean outfall discharges.

The dilution evaluation is described in a March 26, 2004, Brown and Caldwell Technical Memorandum with the subject line "Slot Dilution Model". This Technical Memorandum describes a flushing model developed by Brown and Caldwell to evaluate and determine dilution in the rocky slot by modeling mixing that results from wave action within the rocky slot. The model also considered median wind velocities to estimate a re-entrainment factor for previously mixed effluent that could wash back into the slot. Water within the slot was assumed to be completely mixed by the action of breaking waves. The Technical Memorandum also summarizes the results of the model and dilution ratio calculations and provides calibration against the results of the 1982 dye study to verify the adequacy of the model. The results of this evaluation were used to reduce the dilution ratio from 50:1 (the dilution ratio

granted in Orders prior to 2006) to 29:1. The 29:1 dilution ratio is conservatively based on a maximum daily flow of 9.9 mgd, the Permittee's projected 2027 maximum daily design flow. Between May 2011 and September 2016, the Permittee's maximum daily flow was 6.2 mgd, calculated as an average over a 24-hour period. The maximum daily flow is not expected to increase above 9.9 mgd by 2027 based on population estimates. The Regional Water Board finds that the 29:1 dilution ratio is valid for use in this Order because the Permittee's discharge is well under the flows used for estimating the dilution ratio.

This Order uses a minimum initial dilution of 29:1 (i.e., 29 parts ocean water to 1 part effluent) for its reasonable potential analysis and effluent limitation calculations.

4.3.3. **Determining the Need for WQBELS**

NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44 (d) require effluent limitations to control all pollutants which are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard.

- 4.3.3.1. **Ocean Plan Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA).** Procedures for performing an RPA for ocean dischargers are described in Section III.C. and Appendix VI of the Ocean Plan. In general, the procedure is a statistical method that projects an effluent data set while taking into account the averaging period of water quality objectives, the long term variability of pollutants in the effluent, limitations associated with sparse data sets, and uncertainty associated with censored data sets. The procedure assumes a lognormal distribution of the effluent data set, and compares the 95th percentile concentration at 95 percent confidence of each Table 3 pollutant, accounting for dilution, to the applicable water quality criterion. The RPA results in one of three following endpoints.

Endpoint 1 – There is “reasonable potential,” and a WQBEL and monitoring are required.

Endpoint 2 – There is “no reasonable potential.” WQBELS are not required, and monitoring is required at the discretion of the Regional Water Board.

Endpoint 3 – The Ocean Plan RPA is inconclusive. Existing WQBELS are retained, and monitoring is required.

The State Water Resources Control Board has developed a reasonable potential calculator, which is available at on the [State Water Board's webpage](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/plnspols/docs/oplans/rpcalc.zip) (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/plnspols/docs/oplans/rpcalc.zip>). The calculator (RPcalc 2.2) was used in conducting the RPA and considers several pathways in the determination of reasonable potential.

4.3.3.1.1. **First Path**

If available information about the receiving water or the discharge supports a finding of reasonable potential without analysis of effluent data, the Regional Water Board may decide that WQBELs are necessary after a review of such information. Such information may include: the facility or discharge type, solids loading, lack of dilution, history of compliance problems, potential toxic effects, fish tissue data, 303(d) status of the receiving water, or the presence of threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat, or other information.

4.3.3.1.2. **Second Path**

If any pollutant concentration, adjusted to account for dilution, is greater than the most stringent applicable water quality objective, there is reasonable potential for that pollutant.

4.3.3.1.3. **Third Path**

If the effluent data contains three or more detected and quantified values (i.e., values that are at or above the ML), and all values in the data set are at or above the ML, a parametric RPA is conducted to project the range of possible effluent values. The 95th percentile concentration is determined at 95 percent confidence for each pollutant and compared to the most stringent applicable water quality objective to determine reasonable potential. A parametric analysis assumes that the range of possible effluent values is distributed log normally. If the 95th percentile value is greater than the most stringent applicable water quality objective, there is reasonable potential for that pollutant.

4.3.3.1.4. **Fourth Path**

If the effluent data contains three or more detected and quantified values (i.e., values that are at or above the ML), but at least one value in the data set is less than the ML, a parametric RPA is conducted according to the following steps.

- 4.3.3.1.4.1. If the number of censored values (those expressed as a “less than” value) account for less than 80 percent of the total number of effluent values, calculate the ML (the mean of the natural log of transformed data) and SL (the standard deviation of the natural log of transformed data) and conduct a parametric RPA, as described above for the Third Path.
- 4.3.3.1.4.2. If the number of censored values accounts for 80 percent or more of the total number of effluent values, conduct a non-parametric RPA, as described below for the Fifth Path. (A non-parametric analysis becomes necessary when the effluent data is limited, and no assumptions can be made regarding its possible distribution.)

4.3.3.1.5. **Fifth Path**

A non-parametric RPA is conducted when the effluent data set contains less than three detected and quantified values, or when the effluent data set contains three or more detected and quantified values but the number of censored values accounts for 80 percent or more of the total number of effluent values. A non-parametric analysis is conducted by ordering the data, comparing each result to the applicable water quality objective, and accounting for ties. The sample number is reduced by one for each tie, when the dilution adjusted method detection limit (MDL) is greater than the water quality objective. If the adjusted sample number, after accounting for ties, is greater than 15, the pollutant has no reasonable potential to exceed the water quality objective. If the sample number is 15 or less, the RPA is inconclusive, monitoring is required, and any existing effluent limitations in the expiring permit are retained.

4.3.3.2. **Reasonable Potential Determination**

The RPA for the effluent was conducted using effluent monitoring data generated from annual monitoring events for all Ocean Plan Table 3 parameters in October 2018, October 2019, October 2020, October 2021, and October 2022 and from routine monitoring events conducted between January 2018 through February 2023 for ammonia, copper, nickel, chlorine residual, dieldrin, TCDD equivalents, ammonia, and chronic toxicity as required by the Monitoring and Reporting Program for Order No. R1-2017-0002. Results from the RPA have been used to determine the need for effluent limitations for Table 3 parameters given in the Ocean Plan.

For the RPA conducted for this permit renewal, pollutant concentrations were adjusted to account for the calculated initial dilution of 29 parts seawater per part wastewater. The adjustment for dilution is consistent with previous orders for this Facility.

The table below identifies the RPA endpoint for each Table 3 parameter detected in the effluent and shows the analysis reached an Endpoint 3 for most of the parameters analyzed. An Endpoint 3 RPA is inconclusive and results when a majority of the effluent data is reported as ND (not detected). In these circumstances, the Regional Water Board views the “inconclusive” result as an indication of no concern for a particular pollutant; however, additional monitoring will be required for those parameters during the term of the permit.

The RPA conducted for the Facility demonstrated reasonable potential (Endpoint 1) for discharges from the Facility to cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality criteria for ammonia, chlorine residual, copper, DDT, endosulfan, endrin, heptachlor, and silver.

Order No. R1-2017-0002 established effluent limitations for dieldrin based on the numeric water quality criteria from the Ocean Plan. As shown in the table below, the RPA conducted for the Facility was inconclusive (Endpoint 3) for dieldrin. For RPA results of Endpoint 3, the Ocean Plan specifies that existing effluent limitations for the pollutant shall remain in the permit. Therefore, this Order retains the effluent limitations for dieldrin from Order No. R1-2017-0002.

The following table summarizes the RPA for each priority pollutant that was reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent. The MECs, most stringent water quality objectives (WQO), and background concentrations (B) used in the RPA are presented, along with the RPA results for each toxic pollutant analyzed. No other pollutants with applicable numeric water quality criteria from the Ocean Plan were measured above detectable concentrations or analyzed for during the monitoring events conducted by the Permittee.

Attachment F-1 to this Order summarizes the RPA for all priority toxic pollutants with water quality criteria/objectives that are applicable to the Pacific Ocean.

Table F-5. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis Results

Table 3 Pollutant	Most Stringent WQO (µg/L)	No. of Samples	No. of Non- Detects	Background Conc. (µg/L) Cs¹	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) Ce	Calculated Max Conc. (µg/L)² X-obs	RPA Results, Comment³
Arsenic	8	12	7	3	82.6	5.6533	Endpoint 2
Cadmium	1	12	7	0	15.5	0.5167	Endpoint 2
Chromium VI	2	5	3	0	6.3	0.21	Endpoint 3
Copper	3	71	2	2	1080	37.9333	Endpoint 1
Nickel	5	71	8	0	116	3.8667	Endpoint 2
Silver	0.7	12	7	0.16	139	4.7880	Endpoint 1
Zinc	20	12	0	8	311	18.1000	Endpoint 2
Cyanide	1	11	10	0	1.2	0.04	Endpoint 3
Total Chlorine Residual	2	1855	1849	0	15000	500	Endpoint 1
Ammonia (as N)	600	538	0	0	33300	1110	Endpoint 1
Endosulfan	0.009	12	10	0	0.32	0.0107	Endpoint 1
Endrin	0.002	12	10	0	2.84	0.0947	Endpoint 1
Antimony	1200	5	4	0	21	0.700	Endpoint 3
Chromium (III)	190000	5	4	0	1.75	0.0583	Endpoint 3
Toluene	85000	5	0	0	7.69	0.2563	Endpoint 2
Bis(2- ethylhexyl) Phthalate	3.5	12	9	0	7.7	0.2567	Endpoint 2

Table 3 Pollutant	Most Stringent WQO (µg/L)	No. of Samples	No. of Non-Detects	Background Conc. (µg/L) Cs ¹	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) Ce	Calculated Max Conc. (µg/L) ² X-obs	RPA Results, Comment ³
Chloroform	130	5	0	0	2.44	0.0813	Endpoint 2
DDT	0.00017	12	10	0	0.21	0.007	Endpoint 1
Dieldrin	0.00004	12	12	0	<0.0048	<0.0002	Endpoint 3 ⁴
Heptachlor	0.00005	12	11	0	0.14	0.0047	Endpoint 1
TCDD equivalents	3.9E-09	5	0	0	9.34E-08	3.10E-09	Endpoint 2

Table Notes:

1. Background (Cs) is zero (0) for all pollutants except those with background concentrations specified in Table 5 of the Ocean Plan.
2. Represents the maximum concentration after complete mixing, calculated according to Step 4 of Appendix VI of the Ocean Plan using the permitted dilution ratio (Dm) of 35 as follows: $X\text{-obs} = (C_e + D_m * C_s) / (D_m + 1)$, unless otherwise noted. The calculated maximum concentration is compared to the most stringent water quality objective to determine if effluent limitations are required. Effluent limitations are then calculated as described in Fact Sheet section 4.3.4, below.
3. RPA Results:
 Endpoint 1 = An effluent limitation must be developed for the pollutant. Monitoring is required.
 Endpoint 2 = An effluent limitation is not required for the pollutant. Monitoring may be required as appropriate.
 Endpoint 3 = RPA is inconclusive. Less than 3 detects or greater than 80% ND.
4. The Effluent Limitation for dieldrin shall be retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002, as suggested for an Endpoint 3 result, per the Ocean Plan.

4.3.3.3. **Non-Table 3 Water Quality Objectives**

4.3.3.3.1. **Bacteria (Fecal Coliform Bacteria, Enterococci, and Total Coliform Bacteria)**

The Ocean Plan was amended in 2019 to revise the bacterial objectives for ocean waters used for water contact recreation and shellfish harvesting. Receiving water limitations based on the revised objectives in the Ocean Plan have been established in this Order, as further discussed in sections 4.3.3.3.2.1 and 4.3.3.3.2.2, below. Receiving water monitoring data between April 2017 and January 2023 demonstrates that water quality objectives for bacteria are regularly exceeded, thus effluent limitations for bacteria are necessary to protect the water contact recreation and shellfish harvesting beneficial uses of the receiving water.

4.3.3.3.1.1. **Water Contact Standards (Fecal Coliform and Enterococci)**

The Ocean Plan includes bacterial standards for fecal coliform bacteria and enterococci for protection of ocean waters used for water contact recreation. The enterococci objectives are based on an estimated illness rate of 32 per 1,000 primary contact recreators in U.S. EPA's 2012 Recreational Water Quality Criteria. The fecal coliform objectives were retained in the Ocean Plan, in addition to the enterococci objectives, based on California-specific epidemiological studies that suggest fecal coliform may be a better indicator of gastrointestinal illness than enterococci during certain types of exposure and environmental conditions. As a result, both objectives for enterococci and fecal coliform are applicable.

The water contact standards must be met 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. The Facility's outfall structure consists of a 24-inch ductile iron pipe and discharges into a rocky slot in the surf zone adjacent to Battery Point Lighthouse and public access to offshore areas surrounding the Facility's outfall is open and unrestricted. Therefore, the water contact standards are applicable to the receiving water in the vicinity of the outfall.

Although the Facility provides disinfection, inadequate or incomplete disinfection of municipal wastewater creates the potential for pathogens to be discharged. Therefore, the Regional Water Board finds the discharge has reasonable potential for pathogens and WQBELs are required.

New effluent limitations for fecal coliform and enterococci bacteria at Discharge Point 001, described below, are included in this Order.

Because receiving water bacterial monitoring has demonstrated regular exceedances of water quality objectives for bacteria, the Permittee is required to meet the most stringent water quality standards for water contact recreation at the end of the discharge outfall:

4.3.3.3.1.1.1. **Enterococci**

4.3.3.3.1.1.1.1. The 6-week rolling geometric mean of enterococci shall not exceed 30 colony forming units (CFU) per 100 mL; and

4.3.3.3.1.1.1.2. No sample shall exceed a CFU of 110 per 100 mL.

4.3.3.3.1.1.2. **Fecal Coliform**

4.3.3.3.1.1.2.1. The 30-day geometric mean of fecal coliform density not to exceed 200 per 100 mL;

4.3.3.3.1.1.2.2. No single sample shall exceed an MPN of 400 per 100 mL.

4.3.3.3.1.2. **Shellfish Standards (Total Coliform Bacteria)**

The Ocean Plan includes bacterial standards for total coliform bacteria for protection of ocean waters used for water contact recreation. Shellfish harvesting standards for total coliform bacteria must be maintained throughout the water column. The median concentration of total coliform bacteria shall not exceed an MPN of 70 organisms per 100 mL in a calendar month; and not more than 10 percent of samples shall exceed an MPN of 230 organisms per 100 mL.

Regional Water Board staff has determined that there is a reasonable potential that the discharge can cause or contribute to exceedances of bacterial water quality objectives for shellfish harvesting. This determination is based on the following factors:

4.3.3.3.1.2.1. The Ocean Plan specifies that shellfish standards shall be maintained through the water column (i.e., without dilution credit).

4.3.3.3.1.2.2. Total coliform bacteria have been shown to be present in the receiving water. For the period from April 2017 through January 2023, the maximum reported receiving water concentration of total coliform was 2,400 MPN/100 mL at Monitoring Location RSW-001.

4.3.3.3.1.2.3. Effluent water monitoring data for total coliform are not available to evaluate cause and culpability of receiving water quality objective exceedances, and

4.3.3.3.1.2.4. Public access to offshore areas surrounding the Facility's outfall is open and unrestricted. Members of the public wishing to harvest shellfish in

the area can approach by boat and collect shellfish in accordance with state regulations.

4.3.3.3.1.3. New effluent limitations for total coliform bacteria at Discharge Point 001, described below, are included in this Order. Because receiving water bacterial monitoring has demonstrated regular exceedances of water quality objectives for bacteria, the Permittee is required to meet the applicable water quality standards for shellfish harvesting at the end of the discharge outfall.

4.3.3.3.1.3.1. **Total Coliform**

4.3.3.3.1.3.1.1. The median concentration shall not exceed an MPN of 70 organisms per 100 mL in a calendar month.

4.3.3.3.1.3.1.2. Not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed an MPN of 230/100 mL. Although the Ocean Plan specifies compliance with this objective using the results of 10 consecutive samples, this Order applies the limitation as a single sample limitation for ease of determining compliance with the limitation.

4.3.4. **WQBEL Calculations**

Based on results of the RPA, performed in accordance with methods of the Ocean Plan for discharges to the Pacific Ocean, the Regional Water Board is establishing WQBELs for ammonia, copper, silver, chlorine residual, endosulfan, endrin, DDT, dieldrin, heptachlor, and TCDD equivalents, at Discharge Point No. 001.

As described by Section III.C of the Ocean Plan, effluent limits for Table 3 pollutants are calculated according to the following equation.

$$C_e = C_o + D_m (C_o - C_s)$$

Where ...

C_e = the effluent limitation ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

C_o = the concentration (the water quality objective) to be met at the completion of initial dilution ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

C_s = background seawater concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

D_m = minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater (here, $D_m = 29$)

For the Facility, the D_m of 29 is retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002. Initial dilution is the process that results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of

wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge. In accordance with Table 3 implementing procedures, Cs equals zero for all parameters, except the following:

Table F-6. Background Seawater Concentrations – Ocean Plan

Pollutant	Background Seawater Concentration (µg/L)
Arsenic	3
Copper	2
Mercury	0.0005
Silver	0.016
Zinc	8

Applicable water quality objectives from Table 3 of the Ocean Plan are as follows.

Table F-7. Water Quality Objectives – Ocean Plan

Pollutant	Units	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum	30-Day Average
Ammonia	(µg/L)	600	2400	6000	--
Copper	(µg/L)	3	12	30	--
Silver	(µg/L)	0.7	2.8	7	--
Total Residual Chlorine	(µg/L)	2	8	60	--
Endosulfan	(µg/L)	0.009	0.018	0.027	--
Endrin	(µg/L)	0.002	0.002	0.006	--
DDT	(µg/L)	--	--	--	0.00017
Dieldrin	(µg/L)	--	--	--	0.00004
Heptachlor	(µg/L)	--	--	--	0.00005
TCDD Equivalents	(µg/L)	--	--	--	3.9 x 10 ⁻⁷

Using the equation, $C_e = C_o + D_m (C_o - C_s)$, effluent limitations are calculated as follows. Here, D_m is equal to 29 for each effluent limitation calculation. The effluent limitations established in this Order have been rounded to two significant figures.

Ammonia

$$C_e = (600 + 29 (600-0))/1000 = 18 \text{ mg/L (6-Month Median)}$$

$$C_e = (2400 + 29 (2400-0))/1000 = 72 \text{ mg/L (Daily Maximum)}$$

$$C_e = (6000 + 29 (6000-0))/1000 = 180 \text{ mg/L (Instantaneous Maximum)}$$

Copper

$$C_e = 3 + 29 (3 - 2) = 32 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (6-Month Median)}$$

$$C_e = 12 + 29 (12 - 2) = 300 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (Daily Maximum)}$$

$$C_e = 30 + 29 (30 - 2) = 840 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (Instantaneous Maximum)}$$

Silver

$$C_e = 0.7 + 29 (0.7 - 0) = 16 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (6-Month Median)}$$

$$C_e = 2.8 + 29 (2.8 - 0) = 79 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (Daily Maximum)}$$

$$C_e = 7 + 29 (7 - 0) = 200 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (Instantaneous Maximum)}$$

Total Residual Chlorine

$$C_e = 2 + 29 (2 - 0) = 60 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (6-Month Median)}$$

$$C_e = 8 + 29 (8 - 0) = 240 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (Daily Maximum)}$$

$$C_e = 60 + 29 (60 - 0) = 1,800 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (Instantaneous Maximum)}$$

Endosulfan

$$C_e = 0.009^* + 29 (0.009 - 0) = 0.27 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (6-Month Median)}$$

$$C_e = 0.018 + 29 (0.018 - 0) = 0.54 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (Daily Maximum)}$$

$$C_e = 0.027 + 29 (0.027 - 0) = 0.81 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (Instantaneous Maximum)}$$

Endrin

$$C_e = 0.002 + 29 (0.002 - 0) = 0.06 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (6-Month Median)}$$

$$C_e = 0.004 + 29 (0.004 - 0) = 0.12 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (Daily Maximum)}$$

$$C_e = 0.006 + 29 (0.006 - 0) = 0.18 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (Instantaneous Maximum)}$$

DDT

$$C_e = 0.00017 + 29 (0.00017 - 0) = 0.0051 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (30-day Average)}$$

Dieldrin

$$C_e = 0.00004 + 29 (0.00004 - 0) = 0.0012 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (30-day Average)}$$

Heptachlor

$$C_e = 0.00005 + 29 (0.00005 - 0) = 0.0015 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L (30-day Average)}$$

This Order does not include mass-based effluent for the WQBELs because the applicable standards for Table 3 pollutants of the Ocean Plan are expressed in terms of concentration.

4.3.5. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)**

Monitoring triggers for chronic toxicity protect the receiving water from the aggregate effect of a mixture of pollutants that may be present in effluent. There are two types of WET tests – acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and/or growth.

WET requirements are derived from the CWA and the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan establishes a narrative water quality objective for toxicity that states “*All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, or aquatic life.*” Detrimental responses may include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. For compliance with the Basin Plan’s narrative toxicity objective, this Order requires the Permittee to conduct WET testing for chronic toxicity, as specified in the MRP (Attachment E, section 5).

The Permittee conducted chronic toxicity testing using *Macrocystis pyrifera*, *Mytilus spp.* and *Atherinops affinis*. The following table summarizes the chronic toxicity testing results collected between August 2017 and September 2022.

Table F-8. Summary of Chronic Toxicity Results (TUc)

Date	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>		<i>Mytilus spp</i>	<i>Atherinops affinis</i>	
	Germination (TUc)	Growth (TUc)	Larval Development (TUc)	Survival (TUc)	Growth (TUc)
08/03/2017	Pass -0.27%	Pass 0.98%	Pass -0.08%	Pass 0.00%	Pass 8.29 %
08/21/2018	--	--	--	Pass -9.52%	Pass -35.92%

Date	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>		<i>Mytilus spp</i>	<i>Atherinops affinis</i>	
	Germination (TUc)	Growth (TUc)	Larval Development (TUc)	Survival (TUc)	Growth (TUc)
08/20/2019	--	--	--	Pass 0.00%	Pass 12.43%
08/18/2020	--	--	--	Pass 0.00%	Pass 1.50 %
08/17/2021	--	--	--	Pass 0.00%	Pass -11.72%
09/13/2022	--	--	--	Pass -9.13%	Pass -3.00%

The Ocean Plan contains toxicity testing requirements based on minimum initial dilution (Dm) factors in section III.C.4.c. Following the implementation procedures of the Ocean Plan, dischargers with Dm factors that fall below 100:1 are required to conduct chronic toxicity testing. This Order allows for a Dm of 29 for the chronic condition. The RPA conducted for the Facility does not demonstrate reasonable potential (Endpoint 1) for discharges from the Facility to cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality criteria for chronic toxicity. However, the Ocean Plan, Appendix VI, states, “The Regional Water Board may use an alternative approach for assessing reasonable potential such as an appropriate stochastic dilution model that incorporates both ambient and effluent variability. The permit fact sheet or statement of basis will document the justification or basis for the conclusions of the reasonable potential assessment.” As discussed further below, the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for chronic toxicity based on the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). Therefore, this Order does not contain WET limitations. However, in accordance with the Ocean Plan (section III.C, Implementation Provisions for Table 3), this Order retains chronic toxicity monitoring requirements for the discharge at Discharge Point 001.

4.3.5.1. Test of Significant Toxicity

The Ocean Plan establishes a daily maximum chronic toxicity objective of 1.0 TUc = 100/NOEC, using a five-concentration hypothesis test, and a daily maximum acute toxicity objective of 0.3 TUa = 100/LC50, using a point estimate model. In 2010, U.S. EPA endorsed the peer-reviewed Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) two-concentration hypothesis testing approach in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) as an improved

hypothesis-testing tool to evaluate data from U.S. EPA's toxicity test methods. The TST hypothesis testing approach more reliably identifies toxicity—in relation to the chronic (0.25 or more) and acute (0.20 or more) mean responses of regulatory management concern—than the current NOEC hypothesis-testing approach used in the Ocean Plan.

This Order does not include effluent limitations for toxicity based on the TST approach. However, this Order does require the Permittee to monitor and report results in a manner that will allow the Regional Water Board to conduct an RPA in accordance with the TST approach at the time of the next permit renewal.

On December 1, 2020, the State Water Board adopted the Toxicity Provisions, which standardizes the regulation of aquatic toxicity for all non-oceanic surface waters. U.S. EPA's TST approach is an essential component of this adopted toxicity amendment as it forms the basis for utilizing numeric water quality objectives and acts as the primary means of determining compliance with the proposed effluent limitations. U.S. EPA provided its final approval of the Toxicity Provisions on May 1, 2023.

In a letter dated February 12, 2014, the State Water Board submitted an alternative test process (ATP) request to U.S. EPA Region 9 for the statewide use of a two-concentration toxicity test design when using the TST approach. This two-concentration test design is composed of a single effluent concentration and a control concentration. U.S. EPA approved the ATP request on March 17th, 2014. In June 2014, the approval was challenged in court on procedural grounds under the Administrative Procedures Act by the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (SCAP) and the Central Valley Clean Water Association (CVCWA). The U.S. EPA withdrew the approval and notified State Water Board in a memo dated February 11, 2015. In a letter dated November 25, 2020, the State Water Board submitted a new ATP request to U.S. EPA Region 9. At the time this permit is being developed, the State Water Board is awaiting a response from U.S. EPA. The permit may be modified, if necessary, to incorporate new statewide toxicity criteria established by the toxicity amendment.

It is important to note that U.S. EPA's rescission of its approval of the ATP is not based on the substantive TST statistical analysis or the scientific validity of a two-concentration test design. The withdrawal letter also states that currently there is a proposed rulemaking to change the language in the ATP regulations at 40 C.F.R. part 136.

The benefits of requiring the TST in new or amended permits include improving the statistical power of the toxicity test, and simplifying the analysis as compared to the traditional hypothesis statistical approaches or point estimates. The calculations are straightforward and provide a clear pass/fail

result. With the withdrawal of the two-concentration test design approval, an NPDES permit can still require the TST for statistical analyses.

If the two-concentration test design is approved at a future date, the MRP may be modified to remove the need for a five-concentration test. Toxicity tests shall be run using a multi-concentration test design in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 136.3, and the TST shall be utilized with the biological responses from the permitted in-stream waste concentration (IWC) and the control (effluent concentration of zero). However, even with only two of the five concentration biological responses being used, cost savings in the form of time and effort are still realized for the statistical analysis and data interpretation carried out by the Permittee, lab, and permit manager. This Order requires application of the TST for statistical analysis of whole effluent toxicity data.

Test of Significant Toxicity Design

The TST's null hypothesis for chronic toxicity is:

H_0 : Mean response (In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) in % effluent) \leq 0.75 mean response (control)

Results are analyzed using the TST approach and an acceptable level of chronic toxicity is demonstrated by rejecting the null hypothesis and reporting "Pass" or "P".

The chronic IWC (in % effluent) for Discharge Point 001 is 3.45%¹. The chronic toxicity trigger for Discharge Point 001 is expressed as a null hypothesis (H_0) and regulatory management decision (b value) of 0.75 for the chronic toxicity methods in the MRP. The null hypothesis for this discharge is:

H_0 : Mean response (3.45% effluent) \leq 0.75 mean response (control)

The Permittee conducted chronic toxicity testing at the IWC of 3.45% during the term of Order No. R1-2017-0002. As shown in Table F-8, all chronic toxicity tests collected between August 2017 and September 2022 resulted in "Pass" at the IWC of 3.45%, indicating that the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives for chronic toxicity using the TST approach. Therefore, this Order does not include an effluent limitation for chronic toxicity.

This Order requires annual monitoring for chronic toxicity at Monitoring Location EFF-001. Results shall be analyzed using the TST hypothesis testing approach in section 5.1.6.1 of the MRP. Compliance with this chronic toxicity limitation is demonstrated by rejecting the null hypothesis and reporting "Pass" or "P".

When the chronic toxicity test results in a “Fail” or “F,” the Permittee must initiate accelerated monitoring as specified in the MRP (Attachment E, section 5). After accelerated monitoring, if conditions of chronic toxicity are found to persist, the Permittee will be required to conduct a TRE, as described in section 5.2 of the MRP.

Notification requirements for chronic WET testing include a 72-hour verbal notification requirement and a 14-day written report requirement, if test results indicate toxicity. The 14-day written notification is established in the U.S. EPA WET Guidance documents cited in the MRP. The 72-hour verbal notification requirement is being added to provide the Regional Water Board with knowledge of the toxicity in advance of the written report. The 72-hour requirement is intended to give the Permittee sufficient time to make a telephone call to Regional Water Board staff and accounts for non-working days (e.g., weekends). Verbal notification of WET test exceedances may be left by voice mail if the Regional Water Board staff person is not immediately available by telephone.

This Order retains the requirement for the Permittee to conduct a screening test using at least one vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species. After the screening test is completed, monitoring can be reduced to the most sensitive species.

Chronic WET limitations will be established if future monitoring results demonstrate that discharges from the Facility are causing or contributing to chronic toxicity in the receiving water.

4.4. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

4.4.1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. The effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order, with the exception of mass-based effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS, and effluent limitations for nickel and TCDD equivalents, as explained below.

Order No. R1-2017-0002 established final mass-based effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS. Historically, the Regional Water Board routinely incorporated mass-based limits (in addition to concentration-based limits) for BOD₅ and TSS in NPDES permits to encourage correction of I&I. Applied in this way, mass-based limitations effectively restrict a POTW’s wet weather influent flows to less than or equal to the Facility’s design capacity in situations where POTWs experience excessive I&I as a result of climate conditions and/or aging

infrastructure. The application of mass-based effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS is not necessary to limit wet weather inflow to the Facility because the Order includes flow limitations (Discharge Prohibition 3.7) that require the Permittee to control influent flow to stay below the design capacity of the Facility.

Mass limitations for BOD₅ and TSS for discharges of treated wastewater have been removed because Regional Water Board staff misinterpreted the exception of 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(f)(2), which states that mass limitations are not required “when applicable standards and limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure.” Secondary treatment standards for BOD₅ and TSS in 40 C.F.R. section 133.102, on which the effluent limitations in previous permits were based, are expressed in terms of concentration and percent removal (i.e., other units of measure). The relaxation of effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS in this Order is permissible under 40 C.F.R. sections 122.44(l)(1) and 122.62(a)(15), because Regional Water Board staff has determined that mass-based limitations for BOD₅ and TSS were applied in the previous permits as a result of a mistaken interpretation of law when issuing those previous permits.

In addition, Regional Water Board staff previously held that anti-backsliding regulations prevented the removal of mass-based limitations for BOD₅ and TSS because they were appropriate and necessary to protect water quality and prevent water quality degradation in receiving waters. While it is conceivable that the absence of mass-based limitations for these pollutants may result in an increased pollutant loading to surface waters, recent self-monitoring reports indicate that compliance with concentration-based effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS effectively maintain the Permittee’s mass emission rates for BOD₅ and TSS well below permitted mass-based limitations. In addition, even if there is a resulting increase in pollutant loading, there is no evidence that the increase will result in degradation of water quality. Therefore, relaxation of effluent limitations for BOD₅ and TSS in this Order is also permissible under 40 C.F.R. sections 122.44(l)(1) and 122.62(a)(15), based on new information available to the Regional Water Board.

Order No. R1-2017-0002 established final effluent limitations for nickel and TCDD equivalents. As shown in Table F-5 of this Fact Sheet, effluent data demonstrate that the discharge no longer demonstrates reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality objective for nickel and TCDD equivalents. The updated effluent data for nickel and TCDD equivalents constitutes new information, which permits the removal of effluent limitations consistent with CWA section 402(o)(2)(B). Additionally, for attainment waters, CWA section 303(d)(4)(B) specifies that a limitation based on a water quality standard may be relaxed where the action is consistent with the antidegradation policy. The Pacific Ocean is considered an attainment water for nickel and TCDD because the receiving water is not listed as impaired on the 303(d) list for these constituents. As discussed in Fact Sheet section 4.4.2 below, removal of the effluent limits complies with federal and state

antidegradation requirements. Thus, removal of these effluent limitations meets the exception in CWA section 303(d)(4)(B).

Order No. R1-2017-0002 also retained final effluent limitations for fecal coliform for the protection of shellfish harvesting. The National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) is the federal/state cooperative program recognized by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC) for the sanitary control of shellfish produced and sold for human consumption. The NSSP [Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish](#) allows for the use of either fecal coliform or total coliform in protecting shellfish harvesting areas. Additionally, the Ocean Plan contains total coliform water quality objectives for the protection of shellfish harvesting. These total coliform water quality objectives have been established as effluent limitations in this Order in place of the historical fecal coliform effluent limitations. The Pacific Ocean, in the vicinity of the discharge, is not listed as an impaired waterbody on the 303(d) list. As discussed in Fact Sheet section 4.4.2 below, relaxation of this limit complies with federal and state antidegradation requirements. Thus, relaxation of this effluent limitation meets the exception in CWA section 303(d)(4)(B).

4.4.2. **Antidegradation Policies**

State Water Board Resolution 68-16, the Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California (the Antidegradation Policy) requires that disposal of waste into waters of the state be regulated to achieve the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state. The quality of some waters is higher than established by adopted policies and that higher quality water shall be maintained to the maximum extent possible consistent with the Antidegradation Policy. The Antidegradation Policy requires that (1) higher quality water will be maintained until it has been demonstrated to the state that any change will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of the water, and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies; and (2) any activity that produces a waste or may produce waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and discharges to existing high quality water will be required to meet waste discharge requirements that will result in the best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) of the discharge necessary to assure pollution or nuisance will not occur, and the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained.

Discharges from the Facility are required to maintain protection of the beneficial uses of the receiving water and comply with applicable provisions of the Basin Plan.

This Order is consistent with applicable federal and state antidegradation policies, as it does not authorize the discharge of increased concentrations of

pollutants or increased volumes of treated wastewater beyond that which was permitted to discharge in accordance with Order No. R1-2017-0002.

4.4.3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on BOD₅, oil and grease, pH, settleable solids, TSS, and turbidity. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in section 4.2 of this Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations for chlorine residual that are more stringent than the minimum, federal technology-based requirements but are necessary to meet water quality standards. These requirements are discussed in section 4.3.3.3.1 of the Fact Sheet.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations are based on the Ocean Plan, which was approved by U.S. EPA on February 14, 2006 and has since been further amended. Most beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by U.S. EPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

The Regional Water Board has considered the factors in Water Code section 13263, including the provisions of Water Code 13241, in establishing these requirements.

4.5. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

This Order does not establish interim effluent limitations or schedules for compliance with final limitations.

4.6. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

This Order does not authorize discharges of waste to land.

4.7. **Recycling Specifications**

This Order includes recycled water production requirements in section 4.3.1 of the Order and Water Recycling Specifications and Requirements contained in section 4.3.2. of the Order. The Permittee currently has no recycled water use sites. Prior to initiating recycled water use at recycled water use sites identified in the future, the Permittee must obtain permitting, either through a modification of this Order or by enrolling under State Water Board Order DWQ 2016-0068-DDW (or any subsequent revision) and submit a title 22 Recycled Water Engineering Report that has been approved by DDW.

4.7.1. **Scope and Authority**

Section 13263 of the Water Code requires the Regional Water Board to prescribe requirements for proposed discharges, existing discharges, or material change in an existing discharge based upon the conditions of the disposal area or receiving waters upon or into which the discharge is made or proposed. The prescribed requirements shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted, and shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of Water Code section 13241. In prescribing requirements, the Regional Water Board is not obligated to authorize the full waste assimilation capacities of the receiving water.

Water Code section 13241 requires the Regional Water Board to establish water quality objectives in water quality control plans as in its judgment will ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and prevention of nuisance, recognizing that it may be possible for the quality of water to be changed to some degree without unreasonably affecting beneficial uses. The Basin Plan establishes water quality objectives specific to the North Coast Region for the protection of past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water. Factors required for consideration during development of applicable water quality objectives, such as the characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, economic considerations, and other factors required in accordance with section 13241 were considered during the Basin Planning and adoption process.

Here, the Regional Water Board considered all of these factors when developing waste discharge requirements for the recycled water discharge. Limitations for BOD₅, TSS, total coliform, and pH were derived based upon the treatment capability of the Facility in order to implement water quality objectives that protect the beneficial uses of both surface and groundwater. Both beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to state law, and then submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA. In addition, discharge prohibitions were included to prohibit the reclamation use of untreated or partially treated wastewater.

The Regional Water Board considered the factors set forth in Water Code section 13241, including the consideration of past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of the receiving water, which the Regional Water Board anticipates to be the same as set forth in the Basin Plan. The Regional Water Board considered the environmental characteristics, including water quality of the Smith River Hydrologic Unit, the coordinated control of all factors, which affect water quality in the area, and the need to develop and use recycled water, which this Order supports. The Permittee did not submit any evidence regarding whether the waste discharge requirements for recycled water discharges would interfere with the development of needed housing within the region or the costs of compliance, particularly anything to show that the costs of compliance with the Order would be unmanageable.

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

- 4.7.2.1. **Beneficial Uses.** Beneficial use designations for groundwater established in the Basin Plan include MUN, AGR, IND, and PRO.
- 4.7.2.2. **Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives.** The Basin Plan contains narrative objectives for tastes and odors, bacteria, radioactivity, and chemical constituents (including those chemicals that adversely affect agricultural water supply) that apply to groundwater.

4.7.3. **Determining the Need for Requirements for Water Recycling**

Section 4.3. of this Order contains Water Recycling Specifications and Requirements to ensure that recycled water is used in a manner that is protective of groundwater and surface water quality. The Water Recycling Specifications and Requirements are established in this Order to conform to requirements contained in title 22, division 4, chapter 3 of the CCR for recycled water use of disinfected tertiary-2.2 recycled water. The Permittee is required to comply with applicable state and local requirements regarding the production and use of recycled wastewater, including requirements of Water Code sections 13500 – 13577 (Water Reclamation) and DDW regulations at title 22, sections 60301 – 60357 of the CCR (Water Recycling Criteria).

The Water Recycling Specifications and Requirements are established in this Order to conform to requirements contained in title 22, division 4, chapter 3 of the CCR for the recycled water use of disinfected tertiary effluent. Specific water recycling requirements are enumerated in section 4.3 of this Order. The requirement to comply with title 22 requirements is retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002.

- 4.7.3.1. **BOD₅ and TSS.** This Order retains discharge limitations for BOD₅ and TSS from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and are based on technology-based effluent limitations that consist of a monthly average of 10 mg/L and a weekly average of 15 mg/L. These levels are technically achievable based on the capability of

the wastewater treatment system. These limits are included in the Order to ensure that discharges to the recycled water system receive proper treatment.

4.7.3.2. **Coliform Bacteria.** Consistent with Order No. R1-2017-0002, this Order includes recycling specifications for coliform bacteria that reflect standards for tertiary treated recycled water adopted by the DDW in title 22 of the CCR and are included to ensure that recycled water quality is protective of human health. Recycled water from this Facility meets the highest title 22 treatment and disinfection standards and is suitable for the broad range of recycled water uses identified in title 22, including urban land uses.

4.7.3.3. **pH.** This Order retains instantaneous minimum and maximum effluent limitations for pH of 6.0 and 9.0, respectively, from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and are based on the technology-based effluent limitations required by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. part 133. These pH limitations are included in the Order to ensure that pH levels are appropriate for protection of groundwater when discharging to the recycled water system.

4.7.4. **Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy**

The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. This Order does not provide for an increase in the volume and mass of pollutants discharged. The discharge will not have significant impacts on the beneficial uses of groundwater because the Order does not authorize the discharge of treated wastewater to groundwater.

4.8. **Other Requirements**

The Order contains additional specifications that apply to the Facility when discharging to the recycled water system, including:

4.8.1. **Filtration System Requirements.** The turbidity requirement in section 4.3.3.2 of the Order and section 9.3 of the MRP are in accordance with the definition of filtered wastewater found in title 22 section 60301.320 of the CCR. The title 22 definition is used as a reasonable performance standard to ensure adequate removal of turbidity upstream of disinfection facilities. Properly designed and operated effluent filters will meet this standard. The point of compliance for the turbidity requirements is a point following filtration and before discharge to the UV disinfection system.

4.8.2. **Disinfection Process Requirements for the Chlorine Disinfection System.** Internal monitoring at the end of the chlorine contact tank is required to measure chlorine residual in lieu of daily coliform monitoring to assure adequate disinfection on a daily basis. Section 4.4.1 of the Order and section 9.4 of the MRP require the Permittee monitor and report chlorine residual on a continuous basis at Monitoring Location INT-002A as a means to demonstrate that an appropriate chlorine residual concentration is maintained in the effluent at Monitoring Location INT-002A at all times.

4.8.3. **Disinfection Process Requirements for the UV Disinfection System.** The Order contains monitoring requirements for the UV disinfection system in section 4.3.4 of the Order and section 9.5 of the MRP. These requirements are needed to determine compliance with requirements for recycled wastewater systems, established at CCR title 22, division 4, chapter 3 and to ensure that the disinfection process achieves effective pathogen reduction. Prior to initiation of any water recycling, the Permittee must complete an evaluation of the UV disinfection system to demonstrate that it meets the requirement in title 22, section 60301.230(a)(2) that the disinfection process, when combined with the filtration process, inactivates and/or removes 99.999 percent of the plaque-forming units of F-specific bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater.

UV system operation requirements are necessary to ensure that adequate UV dosage is applied to the wastewater to inactivate pathogens (e.g., viruses, bacteria) in the wastewater. UV dosage is dependent on several factors such as UV transmittance, UV power setting, and wastewater flow through the UV system. Minimum dosage requirements are based on recommendations by DDW and guidelines established by the National Water Research Institute (NWRI) and American Water Works Association Research (AWWARF) "Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidelines for Drinking Water and Water Reuse" first published in December 2000 revised as a Third Edition dated August 2012 (NWRI/AWWARF UV Disinfection Guidelines). Furthermore, a Memorandum dated November 1, 2004 issued by DDW to Regional Water Board Executive Officers recommended that provisions be included in permits for water recycling treatment plants employing UV disinfection requiring permittees to establish fixed cleaning frequency of quartz sleeves as well as include provisions that specify minimum delivered UV dose that must be maintained (as recommended by the NWRI/AWWARF UV Disinfection Guidelines). Minimum UV dosage requirements specified in section 4.3.4.3 of the Order ensures that adequate disinfection of wastewater will be achieved.

Section 4.3.4.16 of the Order restricts the flow of discharges to the recycled water system. Based upon the equations developed, at the highest flow of 830 gallons per minute (gpm), one reactor cannot provide the required UV dose if the UV transmittance (UVT) drops below 78 percent. A third UV reactor is needed to address all operational conditions, including any flow up to 830 gpm and any UVT down to 65%, while still providing adequate redundancy. The NWRI/AWWARF UV Disinfection Guidelines state, "At a minimum, two reactors must be simultaneously operated in any on-line reactor train." It continues by requiring a redundant reactor in a single treatment train, "Standby UV equipment must be provided: A standby reactor per train. [OR] A standby reactor train." Further the NWRI/AWWARF UV Disinfection Guidelines state the system must be capable of applying the required dose "with any failed or out-of-service reactor." Examples include failure of the power supply, cleaning mechanism, cooling system, SCADA system, or a damaged UV intensity sensor. Until this reliability issue is sufficiently addressed, this Order restricts the flow to the

recycled water system to 0.6 mgd, which is one-half of the design flow of the 1.2 mgd.

5. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water

CWA section 303(a-c) requires states to adopt water quality standards, including criteria where they are necessary to protect beneficial uses. The State Water Board adopted water quality criteria as water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan. Receiving water limitations within this Order reflect all applicable, general water quality objectives of the Ocean Plan.

The Ocean Plan includes numeric and narrative water quality objectives for various beneficial uses. This Order contains receiving water limitations for discharges to the Pacific Ocean based on the Ocean Plan numerical and narrative water quality objectives for bacteria, dissolved oxygen, floating particulates, oil and grease, pH, discoloration, natural lighting, deposition of solids, dissolved sulfides, organic materials in sediments, Table 3 parameters, nutrient materials, radioactive wastes, and biological characteristics.

5.2. Groundwater

- 5.2.1. Groundwater limitations in this Order have been retained from the previous Order with minor modification to reflect revised sections of title 22. Groundwater limitations are included in the Order to protect the beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater. The beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater are municipal and domestic supply, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, agricultural supply, and freshwater replenishment to surface waters. Discharges from the Facility shall not cause exceedance of applicable water quality objectives or create adverse impacts to beneficial uses of groundwater. Groundwater data must be evaluated using appropriate statistical tools to determine when groundwater degradation is occurring.

The Order includes a new groundwater toxicity limitation that was adopted by the Regional Water Board on June 18, 2015, and effective beginning July 18, 2016 after receiving approval from the California Office of Administrative Law. This new Basin Plan limit requires that groundwaters shall not contain toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in humans, or that adversely affects beneficial uses. This limitation applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the synergistic effect of multiple substances..

6. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

6.1. Federal Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D to the order. The Permittee must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 C.F.R. section 122.42. The rationale for the special conditions contained in the Order is provided in section 6.2, below.

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 C.F.R. establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

6.2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions

In addition to the Federal Standard Provisions (Attachment D), the Permittee shall comply with the Regional Water Board Standard Provisions provided in Standard Provisions 6.1.2 of the Order.

- 6.2.1. Order Provision 6.1.2.1 identifies the state's enforcement authority under the Water Code, which is more stringent than the enforcement authority specified in the federal regulations (e.g., 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2)).
- 6.2.2. Order Provision 6.1.2.2 requires the Permittee to notify Regional Water Board staff, orally and in writing, in the event that the Permittee does not comply or will be unable to comply with any Order requirement. This provision requires the Permittee to make direct contact with a Regional Water Board staff person.

6.3. Special Provisions

6.3.1. Reopener Provisions

- 6.3.1.1. **Standard Revisions (Special Provision 6.3.1.1).** Conditions that necessitate a major modification of a permit are described in 40 C.F.R. section 122.62, which include the following:

- 6.3.1.1.1. When standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by promulgation of amended standards or regulations or by judicial

decision. Therefore, if revisions of applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such revised standards.

- 6.3.1.1.2. When new information that was not available at the time of permit issuance would have justified different permit conditions at the time of issuance.
- 6.3.1.2. **Reasonable Potential (Special Provision 6.3.1.2).** This provision allows the Regional Water Board to modify, or revoke and reissue, this Order if present or future investigations demonstrate that the Permittee governed by this Permit is causing or contributing to excursions above any applicable priority pollutant criterion or objective, or adversely impacting water quality and/or the beneficial uses of receiving waters.
- 6.3.1.3. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (Special Provision 6.3.1.3).** This Order requires the Permittee to investigate the causes of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity through a TRE. This Order may be reopened to include a numeric acute and/or chronic toxicity limitation, and/or a limitation for a specific toxicant identified in the TRE.
- 6.3.1.4. **303(d)-Listed (Special Provision 6.3.1.4).** This provision allows the Regional Water Board to reopen this Order to modify existing effluent limitations or add effluent limitations for pollutants that are subject of any future TMDL action.
- 6.3.1.5. **Zone of Initial Dilution/Mixing Zone (Special Provision 6.3.1.5).** This provision allows the Regional Water Board to reopen this Order to modify effluent limitations based on a revised minimum initial dilution based on the results of an effluent discharge evaluation.
- 6.3.2. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**
- 6.3.2.1. **Pollutant Minimization Program (Special Provision 6.3.2.1).** This provision is included in this Order pursuant to section III.C.9 of the Ocean Plan. The Regional Water Board includes standard provisions in all NPDES permits requiring development of a Pollutant Minimization Program when there is evidence that a toxic pollutant is present in the effluent at a concentration greater than an applicable effluent limitation.
- 6.3.3. **Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications**
- 6.3.3.1. **Operation and Maintenance (Special Provision 6.3.3.1, 6.3.3.2, and 6.3.3.3).** 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(e) requires proper operation and maintenance of permitted wastewater systems and related facilities to achieve compliance with permit conditions. An up-to-date operation and maintenance manual, as required by Provision 6.3.3.2 of this Order, is an integral part of a well-operated and maintained facility.

6.3.3.2. Septage Handling Requirements (Special Provision 6.3.3.4). The Permittee was not permitted to accept or treat septage at the Facility in the previous permit, but is contemplating whether to develop a program for receiving septage into the Facility to satisfy the need for local septage disposal. Domestic septage is defined as the liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, type III marine sanitation device, recreational vehicle's sanitation tank, or similar storage or treatment works that receives only domestic septage. Septage is characterized by high organic strength, high solids content, high odor potential, high vector attraction potential, and high potential to pollute groundwater. Septage may be 6 to 80 times more concentrated than typical municipal wastewater and may also contain heavy metals and illicitly dumped hazardous materials. Septage has the potential to upset plant treatment operations or process performance or both if the plant is not designed to handle septage. Some of the impacts of septage addition to facilities include: potential toxic shock to biological processes; increased odor emissions; increased volume of grit, scum, screenings, and sludge; increased organic loading to biological processes; and increased housekeeping requirements. Prior to accepting septage, this Order requires the Permittee to submit a Septage Management Plan for approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. This Order also requires the Permittee to manage septage accepted at the Facility in a manner that ensures that pollutants associated with domestic septage do not pass through or interfere with the operation or performance of the Facility, and to monitor septage as specified in section 9.7 of the MRP.

6.3.4. Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

6.3.4.1. Pretreatment of Industrial Waste (Special Provision 6.3.4.1) Section 402(b)(8) of the CWA requires that POTWs receiving pollutants from significant industrial sources subject to section 307(b) standards establish an industrial pretreatment program to ensure compliance with these standards. The implementing regulations at 403.8(a) state, "any POTW (or combination of POTWs operated by the same authority) with a total design flow greater than 5 million gallons per day (mgd) and receiving from industrial users pollutants which pass through or interfere with the operation of the POTW or are otherwise subject to pretreatment standards will be required to establish a POTW pretreatment program unless the NPDES State exercises its option to assume local responsibilities as provided in 403.10(e)." The Facility receives industrial wastewater from three non-categorical significant industrial users; Rumiano Cheese Company, SeaQuake Brewery, and Port O' Pints Brewery. Consistent with Order No. R1-2017-0002, this Order requires the Permittee to comply with pretreatment standards as described in section 307(b) of the CWA and section 403.8(a).

6.3.4.2. Sludge Disposal and Handling Requirements (Special Provision 6.3.4.2) The disposal or reuse of wastewater treatment screenings, sludges, or other solids removed from the liquid waste stream is regulated by 40 C.F.R. parts

257, 258, 501, and 503, and the State Water Board promulgated provisions of title 27 of the CCR. Sludge generated at the Facility is currently disposed of in a landfill.

This provision also requires the Permittee to comply with the state's regulations relating to the discharge of biosolids to the land. The discharge of biosolids through land application is not currently regulated under this Order. In the event that the Permittee wishes to discharge biosolids to land, the Permittee is required to either submit a report of waste discharge or dispose of biosolids at another permitted facility.

- 6.3.4.3. **Wastewater Collection System (Special Provision 6.3.4.3)** On December 6, 2022, the State Water Board adopted State Water Board Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ, Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements, General Order for Sanitary Sewer Systems. This Order becomes effective on June 5, 2023 and shall replace Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ. The General Order requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with sewer lines one mile of pipe or greater to enroll for coverage and comply with the General Order. The General Order requires agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans and report all sanitary sewer overflows, among other requirements and prohibitions.
- 6.3.4.4. **Operator Certification (Special Provision 6.3.4.4)**. This provision requires the Facility to be operated by supervisors and operators who are certified as required by title 23, section 3680 of the CCR.
- 6.3.4.5. **Ensuring Adequate Capacity (Special Provision 6.3.4.5)**. The goal of this provision is to ensure appropriate and timely planning by the Permittee to ensure adequate capacity for the protection of public health and water quality.

6.3.5. Other Special Provisions

- 6.3.5.1. **Storm Water (Special Provision 6.3.5.1)**. This provision requires the Permittee, if applicable, to obtain coverage under the State Water Board's Water Quality Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (or subsequent renewed versions of the NPDES General Permit CAS000001). Currently, the Facility is exempted from these requirements because all storm water is captured and treated and/or disposed of within the Facility's NPDES permitted process wastewater.

6.3.6. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

This Order does not establish interim effluent limitations or schedules of compliance for final numeric effluent limitations.

7. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

7.1. Influent Monitoring

- 7.1.1. Influent monitoring requirements at Monitoring Location INF-001 for BOD₅ and TSS are retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and are necessary to determine compliance with the Order's 85 percent removal requirement for these parameters.
- 7.1.2. Influent monitoring requirements for flow at Monitoring Location INF-001 are retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and are necessary to determine compliance with Discharge Prohibition 3.7.
- 7.1.3. Influent monitoring requirements for priority pollutants at Monitoring Location INF-001 are retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002 and are necessary to satisfy U.S. EPA pretreatment requirements.

7.2. Effluent Monitoring

- 7.2.1. Effluent monitoring requirements are necessary to determine compliance with prohibitions and/or effluent limitations established by the Order. Monitoring at Monitoring Location EFF-001 is necessary to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations and demonstrate whether or not the discharge poses reasonable potential for a pollutant to exceed any numeric or narrative water quality objectives for discharges to the Pacific Ocean.
 - 7.2.1.1. Effluent monitoring requirements for flow, BOD₅, TSS, settleable solids, oil and grease, turbidity, pH, fecal coliform, ammonia, and copper have been retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002.
 - 7.2.1.2. Effluent monitoring and sample type for chlorine residual has been changed to continuous monitoring with a meter. Continuous monitoring to demonstrate that the discharge at Monitoring Location EFF-001 at all times meets the chlorine residual effluent limitations in section 4.1.1, Table 4 of the Order is necessary due to the toxicity of chlorine to aquatic life.
 - 7.2.1.3. Monitoring data collected during the term of Order No. R1-2017-0002 indicates that the discharge does not exhibit reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Ocean Plan water quality objectives for

nickel and TCDD equivalents. Therefore, this Order discontinues monthly effluent monitoring requirements for nickel and annual effluent monitoring requirements for TCDD equivalents from Order No. R1-2017-0002.

- 7.2.1.4. Monitoring data collected over the term of Order No. R1-2017-0002 demonstrated that the discharge exhibits reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality criteria for silver, endosulfans, endrin, DDT, and heptachlor. Therefore, this Order establishes new monitoring requirements for silver, endosulfans, endrin, DDT, and heptachlor to determine compliance with applicable effluent limitations.
- 7.2.1.5. Monitoring data collected during the term of Order No. R1-2017-0002 indicates that water quality objectives for bacteria are regularly exceeded in the receiving waters. Therefore, this Order establishes new effluent monitoring requirements for total coliform and enterococci to evaluate cause and culpability of the discharge to these exceedances.
- 7.2.1.6. Consistent with Order No. R1-2017-0002, effluent monitoring requirements for Ocean Plan Table 3 pollutants are required annually to generate adequate data to perform an RPA.

7.3. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) monitoring requirements are established for discharges to the Pacific Ocean from Discharge Point 001 at Monitoring Location EFF-001 and are included in the Order to protect the receiving water quality from the aggregate effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. Acute toxicity testing measures mortality in 100 percent effluent over a short test period and chronic toxicity testing is conducted over a longer time period and may measure mortality, reproduction, and/or growth. The Ocean Plan (section III.C.4.c.(4)) requires only chronic testing where the minimum initial dilution of the effluent is below 100:1. Because this Order allows for a Dm of 29 for the Facility, WET monitoring shall consist of chronic toxicity testing. This Order includes monitoring requirements for chronic toxicity to assess whether there is reasonable potential to exceed the Ocean Plan's narrative water quality objectives for toxicity. Consistent with Order No. R1-2017-0002, this Order requires annual chronic toxicity testing.

In addition to routine toxicity monitoring, this Order requires the Permittee to maintain and update their TRE Work Plan, in accordance with appropriate U.S. EPA guidance to ensure that the Permittee has a plan to immediately move forward with the initial tiers of a TRE in the event effluent toxicity is encountered in the future. The TRE is initiated by evidence of a pattern of toxicity demonstrated through the additional effluent monitoring provided as a result of an accelerated monitoring program.

7.4. Land Discharge Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable

This Order does not authorize discharges to land.

7.5. Recycling Monitoring Requirements

This Order requires that the Permittee comply with applicable state and local requirements regarding the production of recycled wastewater. Recycled water requirements will apply if and when the Permittee establishes a recycled water system. Recycled water monitoring requirements for flow, BOD₅, TSS, pH, total coliform bacteria, nitrate, nitrite, ammonia, organic nitrogen, and total dissolved solids have been retained from Order No. R1-2017-0002.

Section 13523.1(b)(4) of the Water Code requires quarterly recycled water reporting.

- 7.5.1. When discharging recycled water to the recycled water system, the Permittee must monitor its treated effluent for BOD₅, TSS, pH, and total coliform bacteria to demonstrate compliance with water recycling specifications in section 4.3.1 of the Order. If the Permittee is discharging concurrently to the ocean and to the recycled water system, the same sample may satisfy monitoring and reporting requirements for both discharge points.
- 7.5.2. Recycled water monitoring requirements for nitrate, nitrite, ammonia and organic nitrogen are included to determine the total nitrogen concentration for the agronomic rate calculations that will be required for use of recycled water.
- 7.5.3. Recycled water monitoring requirements for total dissolved solids (TDS) are used to assess the salt concentration of the recycled water. This data will be evaluated to evaluate whether or not salt concentrations in the recycled water pose a threat to groundwater quality.

7.6. Receiving Water Monitoring

7.6.1. Surface Water

- 7.6.1.1. Receiving water monitoring is required to demonstrate compliance with the Receiving Water Limitations.
- 7.6.1.2. Consistent with Order No. R1-2017-0002, this Order requires weekly monitoring for fecal coliform bacteria, total coliform bacteria, and Enterococcus bacteria at Monitoring Location RSW-001.

7.6.2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

This Order does not require groundwater monitoring at this time.

7.7. Other Monitoring Requirements

7.7.1. Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study Program

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

7.7.2. **Accelerated Monitoring Requirements.** Table E-3 includes accelerated monitoring requirements for parameters that are required to be monitored daily, weekly, monthly, and annually.

7.7.3. **Outfall Inspection. (MRP section 9.1).** Consistent with Order No. R1-2017-0002, this Order requires the Permittee to inspect and evaluate the outfall to determine the structural integrity and operational status of the outfall pipeline and structure once during the term of the permit. This requirement is necessary to demonstrate proper operation and maintenance of the POTW as required by 40 C.F.R. section 122.4, and to ensure that the calculated minimum probable initial dilution is not compromised as a result of unanticipated structural or operational changes in the outfall structure. The Permittee must submit an outfall evaluation/inspection work plan for Executive Officer approval in advance of conducting the evaluation/inspection. The work plan must identify methodologies for conducting the inspection which may include visual, camera, dye study, and/or other available methodologies.

7.7.4. **Biological Survey. (MRP section 9.2).** Consistent with Order No. R1-2017-0002, this Order requires the Permittee to perform a biological survey of the outfall location once every 5 years.

7.7.5. **Filtration Process Requirements (Monitoring Locations INT-001A and INT-001B).** Monitoring of the surface loading rate at Monitoring Location INT-001A is

necessary to demonstrate compliance with technology requirements set forth in DDW's Alternative Treatment Technology Report for Recycled Water (September 2014 or subsequent). Monitoring of effluent turbidity of the tertiary filters at Monitoring Location INT-001B is required to demonstrate compliance with section 60301.320 of title 22 CCR filtration requirements for disinfected tertiary recycled water. These requirements are applicable if the Permittee produces and distributes recycled water.

- 7.7.6. **Disinfection Process Monitoring for the Chlorine Disinfection System (Monitoring Location INT-002A).** Chlorine disinfection system monitoring requirements at Monitoring Location INT-002A are included to assess compliance with the requirements specified in section 4.4.1 of the Order.
- 7.7.7. **Disinfection Process Monitoring for UV Disinfection System (Monitoring Location INT-002B).** UV disinfection system monitoring requirements at Monitoring Location INT-002B are included to assess compliance of the UV disinfection system with title 22 and the NWRI/AWWARF UV Disinfection Guidelines. These requirements apply if and when the Permittee establishes recycled water use site(s).
- 7.7.8. **Sludge Monitoring (Monitoring Location BIO-001).** New sludge monitoring requirements at Monitoring Location BIO-001 serve as a basis for the Permittee to develop the Sludge Handling and Disposal Activity Report that is required as part of the Annual Report pursuant to section 10.5.2.6 of the MRP. In addition, This Order establishes annual sludge monitoring requirements for priority pollutants to satisfy U.S. EPA pretreatment requirements.
- 7.7.9. **Septage Station Monitoring.** The Permittee does not currently accept or treat septage at the Facility, but is contemplating whether to develop a program for receiving septage at the Facility to satisfy the need for local septage disposal. This Order includes monitoring requirements to characterize discharges of septage into the treatment system and to ensure that pollutants associated with domestic septage do not pass through or interfere with the operation or performance of the Facility. These requirements apply if and when the Permittee establishes a septage receiving program.
- 7.7.10. **Notification and Reporting for Recycled Water Spills.** Section 10.6.3 of the MRP includes reporting requirements for spills of tertiary treated water in excess of 50,000 gallons. This requirement implements Water Code section 13529.2 and applies if the Permittee produces and distributes recycled water.
- 7.7.11. **Flow Monitoring.** Section 1.4 of the MRP requires proper installation, calibration, operation, and maintenance of flow metering devices.
- 7.8. **Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements**
- 7.8.1. **Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Survey (MRP section 10.1.1).** This Order requires the Permittee to evaluate the condition of its collection system and determine

where and what rehabilitation and replacement efforts need to be completed to reduce inflow and infiltration (I/I) and flood risk. Treatment system flow data from the term of Order No. R1-2017-0002 indicates that I/I occurs at a rate greater than what is expected for the population size of the Crescent City and County Service Area collection system service areas. Furthermore, the Permittee identified within the *Crescent City Climate Change Readiness Study* (March 2021) that extreme precipitation events, increases in annual average precipitation, and more intense storm surge could exacerbate flooding and overflow frequency in the City's collection system and negatively impact the WWTF treatment system. In order to ensure that Facility operations are not impacted, compliance with conditions of this Order are achieved, and receiving waters are not adversely impacted by permitted and unpermitted discharges, this Order requires the Permittee to submit a Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Survey.

8. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

8.1. Notification of Interested Persons

In addition to the outreach identified in WDRs Section 2.6, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region notified the Permittee and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the following posting on the [Regional Water Board's Internet site](#) at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/public_notices/public_hearings/npdes_permits_and_wdrs.shtml on **September 1, 2023**.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the [Regional Water Board's website](#) at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/public_notices/public_hearings/npdes_permits_and_wdrs.shtml.

8.2. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were due to the Regional Water Board Executive Office electronically via e-mail to NorthCoast@waterboards.ca.gov or on disk (CD or DVD) in Portable Document Format (PDF) file in lieu of paper-sourced documents. The guidelines for electronic submittal of documents can be found on the [Regional Water Board website](#) at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast>.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, the written comments were due at the Regional Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on September 1, 2023

8.3. Public Hearing

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

Date: **December 12-13, 2023**
Time: **9:00 a.m. or as announced in the Regional Water Board's agenda**
Location: **Regional Water Board Hearing Room**
5550 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

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

8.4. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

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

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

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see the [Water Quality Petitions Website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml) at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml.

8.5. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (707) 576-2220.

8.6. Register of Interested Persons

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

8.7. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Matthew Herman at matthew.herman@waterboards.ca.gov or (707) 576-2683.

Attachment F-1. Wastewater Treatment Facility RPA Summary

Pollutant	Units	Qualifier	MEC ¹	No. Samples	No. ND ²	Co ³	Cs ⁴	X-obs ⁵	Endpoint
Arsenic	µg/L	=	82.6	12	7	8	3	5.6533	2
Cadmium	µg/L	=	15.5	12	7	1	0	0.5167	2
Chromium VI	µg/L	=	6.3	5	3	2	0	0.21	3
Copper	µg/L	=	1,080	71	2	3	2	37.9333	1
Lead	µg/L	<	5	12	12	2	0	<0.1667	3
Mercury	µg/L	<	1	12	12	0.04	0.0005	<0.0338	3
Nickel	µg/L	=	116	71	8	5	0	3.8667	2
Selenium	µg/L	<	10	12	8	15	0	<0.3333	3
Silver	µg/L	=	139	12	712	0.7	0.16	4.7880	1
Zinc	µg/L	=	311	12	0	20	8	18.1000	2
Cyanide	µg/L	=	1.2	11	10	1	0	0.04	3
Total Chlorine Residual	µg/L	=	15,000	1,855	1,849	2	0	500	1
Ammonia (as N)	µg/L	=	33,300	538	0	600	0	1,110	1
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/L	<	11	5	5	30	0	<0.3667	3
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	<	11	5	5	1	0	<0.3667	3
Endosulfan	µg/L	=	0.32	12	10	0.009	0	0.0107	1
Endrin	µg/L	=	2.84	12	10	0.002	0	0.0947	1
HCH	µg/L	<	0.0096	12	12	0.004	0	<0.0003	3
Acrolein	µg/L	<	2	5	5	220	0	<0.0667	3

Pollutant	Units	Qualifier	MEC ¹	No. Samples	No. ND ²	Co ³	Cs ⁴	X-obs ⁵	Endpoint
Antimony	µg/L	=	21	5	4	1,200	0	0.700	3
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	<	11	5	5	4.4	0	<0.3667	3
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	<	11	5	5	1,200	0	<0.3667	3
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	<	1	5	5	570	0	<0.0333	3
Chromium (III)	µg/L	=	1.75	5	4	190,000	0	0.0583	3
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	µg/L	<	11	12	12	3,500	0	<0.3667	3
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	<	1	5	5	5,100	0	<0.0333	3
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	<	11	12	12	33,000	0	<0.3667	3
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	<	11	12	12	820,000	0	<0.3667	3
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	<	55	5	5	220	0	<1.8333	3
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	<	55	5	5	4	0	<1.8333	3
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	<	1	5	5	4,100	0	<0.0333	3
Fluoranthene	µg/L	<	11	5	5	15	0	<0.3667	3
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	<	28	5	5	58	0	<0.9333	3
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	<	28	5	5	4.9	0	<0.9333	3
Thallium	µg/L	<	10	5	5	2	0	<0.3333	3
Toluene	µg/L	=	7.69	5	0	85,000	0	0.2563	2
Tributyltin	µg/L	<	0.003	5	5	0.0014	0	<0.0001	3
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	<	1	5	5	540,000	0	<0.0333	3
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	<	2	5	2	0.1	0	<0.0667	3

Pollutant	Units	Qualifier	MEC ¹	No. Samples	No. ND ²	Co ³	Cs ⁴	X-obs ⁵	Endpoint
Aldrin	µg/L	<	0.0048	12	12	0.000022	0	<0.0002	3
Benzene	µg/L	<	1	5	5	5.9	0	<0.0333	3
Benzidine	µg/L	<	55	5	5	0.000069	0	<1.8334	3
Beryllium	µg/L	<	1	6	6	0.033	0	<0.0333	3
Bis(2-chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	<	28	5	5	0.045	0	<0.9333	3
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	=	7.7	12	9	3.5	0	0.2567	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	<	1	5	5	0.9	0	<0.0333	3
Chlordane	µg/L	<	0.05	12	12	0.000023	0	<0.0017	3
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	<	1	5	5	8.6	0	<0.0333	3
Chloroform	µg/L	=	2.44	5	0	130	0	0.0813	2
DDT	µg/L	=	0.21	12	10	0.00017	0	0.007	1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	<	1	5	5	18	0	<0.0333	3
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	<	28	5	5	0.0081	0	<0.9333	3
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	<	1	5	5	28	0	<0.0333	3
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	<	1	5	5	0.9	0	<0.0333	3
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	<	1	5	5	6.2	0	<0.0333	3
Dichloromethane	µg/L	<	2	5	5	450	0	<0.0667	3
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	<	1	5	5	8.9	0	<0.0333	3
Dieldrin	µg/L	<	0.0048	12	12	0.00004	0	<0.0002	3
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	<	11	5	5	2.6	0	<0.3667	3
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	<	11	5	5	0.16	0	<0.3667	3

Pollutant	Units	Qualifier	MEC ¹	No. Samples	No. ND ²	Co ³	Cs ⁴	X-obs ⁵	Endpoint
Halomethanes	µg/L	<	1	5	5	130	0	<0.0333	3
Heptachlor	µg/L	=	0.14	12	11	0.00005	0	0.0047	1
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	<	0.0096	12	12	0.00021	0	<0.0003	3
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	<	11	5	5	14	0	<0.3667	3
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	<	11	5	5	2.5	0	<0.3667	3
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	<	11	5	5	730	0	<0.3667	3
Isophorone	µg/L	<	11	5	5	730	0	<0.3667	3
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	<	11	5	5	7.3	0	<0.3667	3
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	µg/L	<	11	5	5	0.38	0	<0.3667	3
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	<	11	5	5	2.5	0	<0.3667	3
PAHs	µg/L	<	12	5	5	0.0088	0	<0.3668	3
PCBs	µg/L	<	0.5	5	5	0.000019	0	<0.0167	3
TCDD equivalents	µg/L	=	9.34E-08	5	0	3.9E-09	0	3.10E-09	2
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	<	1	5	5	2.3	0	<0.0333	3
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	<	1	5	5	2	0	<0.0333	3
Toxaphene	µg/L	<	0.3	12	12	0.00021	0	<0.0100	3
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	<	1	5	5	27	0	<0.0333	3
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	<	1	5	5	9.4	0	<0.0333	3
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	<	11	5	5	0.29	0	<0.3667	3
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	<	1	5	5	36	0	<0.0333	3

Pollutant	Units	Qualifier	MEC ¹	No. Samples	No. ND ²	Co ³	Cs ⁴	X-obs ⁵	Endpoint
<p><u>Table Notes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MEC = Maximum Effluent Concentration 2. ND = Non-Detects 3. Co = The concentration (water quality objective) to be met at the completion of initial dilution (from Table 3 of the 2019 Ocean Plan). 4. Cs = The background seawater concentrations (from Table 5 of the 2019 Ocean Plan). 5. X-obs = The maximum concentration after complete mixing, calculated according to Step 4 of Appendix VI of the Ocean Plan using the permitted dilution ratio (Dm) of 50 as follows: $X\text{-obs} = (C_e + D_m * C_s) / (D_m + 1)$, unless otherwise noted. 									