

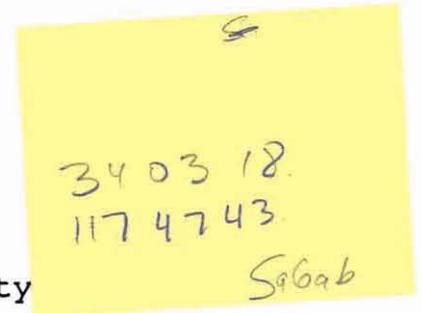
**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

CENTRE PLAZA DRIVE
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June 19, 1995

Mr. Charles W. Carry
Chief Engineer and General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90607-4998

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS - Pomona Water Reclamation Plant
(NPDES Permit No. CA0053619)**

Our letter dated May 4, 1995, transmitted tentative requirements for your discharge of tertiary treated municipal and industrial wastewater into the South Fork of San Jose Creek.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on June 12, 1995, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. 95-078 (copy attached) relative to this waste discharge. This Order serves as permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and expires on May 10, 2000. Pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 122.21(d) and Section 2235.2, Title 23, California Code of Regulations, the discharger is required to file a complete application for a new permit at least 180 days before the expiration date, if the discharge should continue beyond that date.

You are required to implement the "Monitoring and Reporting Program" on the effective date of Order 95-078. Your first monitoring report is due by September 15, 1995. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, ATTN: Technical Support Unit.

Please reference all technical and monitoring reports to our Compliance File No. CI-0755. We would appreciate it if you would not combine other reports, such as progress or technical, with your monitoring reports but would submit each type of report as a separate document.

As the Board adopted the tentative requirements with changes, we are sending the final copy of Order No. 95-078 to the applicant and to those on the mailing list.

To save printing and postage costs, the Standard Provisions (Attachment N), the USEPA Published MDL List (Attachment 1), the Ammonia Tables 3-2 and 3-4 (Attachment 2), the Requirements for the Pretreatment Annual Report (Attachment 3), the Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T-2), and the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES permits for discharge of storm water associated with construction activity (Order No. 92-08-DWQ, Attachment S-C) and industrial activity (Order No. 91-13-DWQ, as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ, Attachment S-I) are being sent only to the Discharger. These documents may be reviewed in our office or a copy will be mailed upon request.

If you have any questions, please contact A. Veronica Cuevas at (213) 266-7595 or call me at (213) 266-7615.



JOSHUA M. WORKMAN
Senior Water Resource
Control Engineer

Enclosure(s)

cc: See attached mailing list

Mailing List

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Administrative
Service Division (W-5-1)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Jim Kassel, State Water Resources Control Board,
Division of Water Quality
Mr. Jorge Leon, State Water Resources Control Board,
Office of Chief Counsel
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
Department of Health Services, Public Water Supply Branch
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Division of
Hydrology/Water Conservation
City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Bureau of
Sanitation
City of Los Angeles, Wastewater Systems Engineering Division
South Coast Air Quality Management District
City of Pomona Water Department
City of Pomona Parks and Recreation
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Department
California Department of Transportation, District 7
Simpson Paper Company
Garden State Paper Company, Inc.
Walnut Valley Water District
Rowland Unified School District
Walnut Valley Unified School District
Los Angeles County Mechanical Department
City of West Covina
City of Walnut
Mr. Russ Leper, Owner, Sunshine Growers Nursery
Central & West Basin Water Replenishment District
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAPA)
Chino Basin Municipal Water District
San Gabriel Municipal Water District
La Habra Heights Mutual Water Company
Heal the Bay

State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 95-078

NPDES NO. CA0053619

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
(Pomona Water Reclamation Plant)

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

1. County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (hereinafter CSDLAC or Discharger) discharge treated wastewater from the Pomona Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 89-096 (NPDES No. CA0053619), adopted by this Regional Board on September 25, 1989.
2. CSDLAC have filed a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) and have applied for renewal of their waste discharge requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
3. The Pomona WRP, located at 295 Humane Way, Pomona, is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant with a design capacity of 15.0 million gallons per day (mgd). Treatment consists of primary sedimentation, activated sludge biological treatment, secondary sedimentation, coagulation, inert media filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. No facilities are provided for solid processing at the plant. All sewage solids separated from the wastewater are returned to the trunk sewer for disposal at the CSDLAC's Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP).

The Pomona WRP is part of CSDLAC's integrated network of facilities, known as the Joint Outfall System, which includes six treatment plants. The upstream treatment plants (Whittier Narrows, Pomona, Long Beach, Los Coyotes, and San Jose Creek) are connected to the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP). This system allows for the diversion of desired flows into or around each upstream plant. Sludge (sewage solids separated from the wastewaters) from upstream plants is returned to the trunk sewer for treatment at JWPCP.

Figures 1 and 2 show the location of the plant and the schematic of wastewater flow.

Revised: June 12, 1995

4. The Pomona WRP discharges tertiary treated municipal and industrial wastewater into the South Fork of San Jose Creek, through Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 34° 03' 18", Longitude 117° 47' 43"). San Jose Creek is tributary to the San Gabriel River, a water of the United States, at a point near the interchange of the Pomona Freeway (60) and the San Gabriel River (605), above the estuary.
5. The Report of Waste Discharge describes the 1994 discharge as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Effluent Annual Average</u>
Flow	mgd	10.92
pH	pH units	7.11
Temperature	°F	76
BOD	mg/l	8
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	536
Suspended solids	mg/l	< 2
Settleable solids	ml/l	< 0.1

6. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.
7. A portion of the treated effluent is reclaimed for landscape irrigation and is regulated under Order No. 81-34, adopted by this Board on July 27, 1981.
8. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin (4B) on June 13, 1994. The plan contains water quality objectives for the San Gabriel River.
9. The beneficial uses of the receiving water (San Gabriel River) are:
 - potential: municipal and domestic water supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply;
 - existing: groundwater recharge, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, ground water recharge, and preservation of rare, threatened or endangered species.
10. There is public contact in the downstream areas; hence, the quality of treated effluents discharged to the San Gabriel River must be such that no health hazard is created.

11. In 1994, the chloride concentrations of the final effluent ranged from 104 mg/L to 149 mg/L (annual average 127 mg/L). The daily maximum chloride limit in Order 89-096 was 150 mg/L. On March 26, 1990, the Board adopted Resolution No. 90-004, which stated that because of the long term drought in California, the Board would temporarily not enforce the chloride limit where violations were preliminary due to increased chloride concentrations in imported water. However, if a discharge exceeds the chloride limitation, Resolution No. 90-004 requires the discharger to take measures to reduce chlorides in the waste discharge. CSDLAC have fully complied with this provision and have not exceeded the interim limits and guidelines for chloride contained in resolution No. 90-004.
12. This discharge is subject to USEPA's 304(l) regulations which prescribe biological and other laboratory testing procedures and toxicity limits, particularly for chronic toxicity, for the implementation of USEPA's "Policy for the Development of Water Quality-based Permit Limitations for Toxic Pollutants" (49 CFR 9016, dated March 9, 1984).
13. To implement Section 405 (d) of the Clean Water Act, on February 19, 1993, USEPA promulgated 40 CFR Part 503 to regulate the use and disposal of municipal sewage sludge. This permit implements the regulations and it is the responsibility of the discharger to comply with said regulations, which are enforceable by USEPA.
14. Pursuant to Section 402 (p) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124, the State Board adopted a general NPDES permit to regulate stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (State Board Order 91-13-DWQ adopted in November 1991, amended by Order 92-12-DWQ adopted in September 1992) and construction activity (State Board Order No. 92-008-DWQ adopted in August 1992). Stormwater discharges from Pomona WRP are subject to requirements under these general permits.
15. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the Districts developed and have implemented a USEPA approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program.
16. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, regulations, requirements, and/or guidelines established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 405 of the Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharges.

17. Except for constituents imposed in the previous permit, no numerical limit is prescribed for a toxic constituent that is consistently not detectable in the effluent and where it has been determined that there is a very low probability of causing or contributing to excursions in water quality standards. A narrative limit to comply with all water quality objectives is provided in lieu of such numerical limits.
18. The requirements contained in this Order are based on the Basin Plan, other Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines, and best engineering judgement; and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans and will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water.
19. The Discharger's monitoring data during 1989-1993 consistently showed high effluent quality. To maintain the plant performance, the effluent quality performance goals are prescribed in this Order. This approach requires the Discharger to maintain its treatment efficiency, while recognizing normal variations in treatment plant operations, influent quality, and sampling and analytical techniques. However, this approach does not address substantial changes in plant operations that may occur in the future and could affect the quality of the treated effluent. As such, the performance goals may be modified by the Executive Officer, if warranted.

For pollutants which have been routinely detected in the effluent, the performance goals are statistically set at the 95th percentile of the 1989-1994 performance data. At the 95th percentile, it is expected that one sample in twenty would exceed the goal in the long term.

For other pollutants whose effluent monitoring data have consistently showed non-detectable levels or occasionally detected at levels less than Practical Quantitation Level (PQL), the effluent quality performance goals are set at the PQL. The PQL is determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit (MDL) or the Discharger's MDL approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

20. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (California Environmental Quality Act) in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.

The Regional Board has notified the discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator, USEPA, has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Waste discharged shall be limited to treated municipal wastewater only, as proposed.
2. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 and 9.0.
3. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100°F.
4. The discharge of an effluent from Discharge Serial No: 001 with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:
 - a. Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>		
		<u>30-Day Average</u> ^{1/}	<u>7-Day Average</u> ^{1/}	<u>D a i l y Maximum</u> ^{2/}
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	20	30	45
	lbs/day ^{3/}	2,500	3,750	5,630

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>		
		<u>30-Day Average</u> ^{1/}	<u>7-Day Average</u> ^{1/}	<u>D a i l y Maximum</u> ^{2/}
Suspended solids	mg/L	15	40	45
	lbs/day ^{3/}	1,880	5,000	5,630
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	----	15
	lbs/day ^{3/}	1,250	----	1,880
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.1	----	0.3

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>
		<u>Daily Maximum</u> ^{2/}
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	750
	lbs/day ^{3/}	93,825
Sulfate	mg/L	300
	lbs/day ^{3/}	37,530
Chloride ^{4/}	mg/L	150
	lbs/day ^{3/}	18,770
Boron	mg/L	1.0
	lbs/day ^{3/}	125
Nitrate N plus Nitrite N	mg/L	10
	lbs/day ^{3/}	1,250
Fluoride	mg/L	1.6
	lbs/day ^{3/}	200
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/L	0.5
	lbs/day ^{3/}	63

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- ^{1/} As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment N.
 - ^{2/} Except for grab samples, the daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples.
 - ^{3/} Based on the plant design flow rate of 15 mgd. During events such as storms in which the flow exceeds the design capacity, the mass discharge rate limitations will be tabulated using the concentration limits and the actual flow rates.
 - ^{4/} In accordance with the Resolution 90-004, the chloride limitation shall not be considered to be violated unless the effluent concentrations of chlorides exceed 250 mg/L or water supply concentrations plus 85 mg/L, whichever is less.

b. Toxic pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>
		<u>30-day Average</u> ^{5/}
Antimony	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	6 ^{5/} 0.751
Arsenic	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	50 ^{5/} 6.26
Barium	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	1,000 ^{5/} 125
Cadmium	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	5 ^{5/} 0.626
Chromium (VI) ^{2/}	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	50 ^{5/} 6.26
Iron	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	300 ^{5/} 37.5
Lead	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	50 ^{5/} 6.26
Mercury	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	2 ^{5/} 0.250
Nickel	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	100 ^{5/} 12.5
Selenium	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	10 ^{5/} 1.25
Silver	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	50 ^{5/} 6.26
Zinc	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	5,000 ^{5/} 626
Cyanide ^{8/}	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	5.2 0.651
Endrin ^{9/}	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	2 0.250
Lindane	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	0.2 0.025

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>30-day Average</u> ^{5/}
Methoxychlor	$\mu\text{g/L}$	40
	lbs/day ^{3/}	5.00
Toxaphene	$\mu\text{g/L}$	3
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.375
2,4-D	$\mu\text{g/L}$	70
	lbs/day ^{3/}	8.76
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	$\mu\text{g/L}$	10
	lbs/day ^{3/}	1.25
Halomethanes ^{10/}	$\mu\text{g/L}$	100
	lbs/day ^{3/}	12.5
Tetrachloroethylene	$\mu\text{g/L}$	5
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.626
p-Dichlorobenzene	$\mu\text{g/L}$	5
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.626

^{5/} Compliance may be determined from a single analysis or from the average of the initial analysis and three additional analyses taken one week apart once the results of the initial analysis are obtained.

^{6/} Based on total recoverable metals. These limits may be modified to total dissolved metals if the Discharger requests and has conducted a study on the water-effect ratio (WER) according to USEPA guidance document and/or state protocols, if applicable.

^{7/} The Discharger may, at his option, meet this limitation as total chromium.

^{8/} The recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by Standard Methods 412 F, G, and H (Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater; Joint Editorial Board, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation [Water Environment Federation]; most recent edition).

^{9/} ENDRIN shall mean the sum of endrin and endrin aldehyde.

^{10/} HALOMETHANES shall mean the sum of bromoform, chloroform, bromomethane, chloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.

5. Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.

6. The arithmetic mean of BOD₅20°C and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight,

for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.

7. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which analysis have been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.
8. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means oxidized and coagulated wastewater which has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTU's), (b) and does not exceed 5 NTU's more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24 hour period.

"Oxidized wastewater" means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen. "Coagulated wastewater" means oxidized wastewater in which colloidal and finely divided suspended matter have been destabilized and agglomerated upstream of a filter by the addition of suitable floc-forming chemicals.

NTU means a measure of turbidity as determined by the ratio of the intensity of incident light scattered by the sample to the intensity of incident light using approved laboratory methods.

9. Acute Toxicity Limitation:
 - a. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.

- b. If the discharge consistently exceeds the acute toxicity limitation, a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is required. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level.

B. Effluent Quality Performance Goals

The discharger shall make best efforts to maintain the following effluent quality goals. Any exceedance of any goal shall trigger an investigation by the Discharger on the cause of the exceedance. The Discharger shall report to the Regional Board on a quarterly basis any exceedance of any of these effluent quality goals. If exceedance of any particular goal persists on two succeeding quarterly monitoring periods, the Discharger shall submit with the second quarterly the investigation results including, but not limited to the description of the exceedance, cause(s) of the exceedance, and proposed corrective measures, if necessary. If the exceedance of any goal becomes chronic, the Discharger shall proceed to implement the proposed action plan to correct the exceedance. The Executive Officer may modify the action plan.

The Executive Officer may modify any of the performance goals if the Discharger requests and has demonstrated that the change is warranted.

Effluent Quality Performance Goals

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>30-day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/l	9.1 ^{11/}	---
Suspended solids	mg/l	2.7 ^{11/}	---
Arsenic	µg/l	---	7.3 ^{11/}
Barium	µg/l	---	49 ^{11/}
Iron	µg/l	---	85 ^{11/}
Zinc	µg/l	---	68 ^{11/}
Lindane	µg/l	---	0.081 ^{11/}
p-Dichlorobenzene	µg/l	---	1.4 ^{11/}
Chloroform	µg/l	---	11 ^{11/}
Bromodichloromethane	µg/l	---	2.6 ^{11/}
Dibromochloromethane	µg/l	---	1.3 ^{11/}
Phenols	µg/l	---	14 ^{11/}
Remaining priority pollutants	µg/l	---	PQL ^{12/}

^{11/} Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using effluent performance data for the period of 1989 through 1994. Effluent values (X_i) are assumed to be lognormally distributed. The use of logarithmic

transformation equation, $Y_i = \ln(X_i)$, results in effluent values (Y_i) that are normally distributed. Effluent quality performance goals are determined by the equation:

$$X_{.95} = \exp [u_n + (z_{.95}) (\sigma_n)]$$

where $X_{.95}$ = discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.

u_n = mean of the distribution of the average of n values transformed.

$z_{.95}$ = z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.

σ_n = standard deviation of the distribution of the average of n values transformed.

Exp is an exponential to the base "e" value = 2.7183

12/ PQL (Practical Quantitation Limit) shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit (MDL) (Attachment 1) or the Discharger's MDL approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The temperature of the receiving water at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period shall not be increased by more than 5°F (or above 70°C if the ambient receiving water temperature is less than 60°F) as a result of the waste discharged.
2. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions.
3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/l as a result of the wastes discharged.
4. The residual chlorine in the receiving water shall not exceed 0.1 mg/l as a result of the wastes discharged.
5. The fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10% of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml as a result of the wastes discharged.
6. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of toxic substances in the receiving water that are toxic to or cause detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, or aquatic life.

7. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
8. The wastes discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
9. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
10. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving water; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.
11. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
12. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
13. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving water.
14. The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentration found in bottom sediments or aquatic life.
15. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.
16. The wastes discharged shall increase the turbidity of the receiving water to the extent that such an increase causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

D. Receiving Water Objectives

1. In order to protect aquatic life, ammonia in receiving water shall not exceed concentrations specified in Tables

3-2 and 3-4 of the Basin Plan (Attachment 2) as a result of the wastes discharged, subject to the following conditions:

The Discharger will have up to 8 years following the adoption of this Order (i) to make the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet these objectives; or (ii) to conduct studies leading to an approved less restrictive site specific objective for ammonia. If it is determined that there is an immediate threat or impairment of beneficial uses due to ammonia, the objectives in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of Attachment 2 shall apply and the timing of compliance will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

2. In order to protect underlying groundwater basins, ammonia shall not be present at levels that when oxidized to nitrate, pose a threat to groundwater.
3. There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of wastes discharged.

If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point consistently exceeds 1.0 TU_c in a critical life stage test, the Discharger shall determine if the cause of the exceedance is the wastes discharged. If it is determined that the wastes discharged caused the exceedance, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE). The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

II. SLUDGE REQUIREMENTS

For biosolids management, the Discharger must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

Since the State of California, hence the Regional Board, has not been delegated the authority to implement the sludge program, enforcement of the sludge requirements contained in this Order and permit shall be the sole responsibility of USEPA.

III. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. This Order includes the dischargers pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Regional Board. Any

change to the program shall be reported to the Regional Board and USEPA in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer and the USEPA Regional Administrator.

2. The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program. The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including subsequent regulatory revisions thereof. Where Part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Districts as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Discharger shall complete the required actions within six months from the effective date of this Order or the effective date of Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Discharger shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the Regional Board, USEPA, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act. The Regional Board or USEPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for non-compliance with acceptable standards and requirements as provided in the Clean Water Act and/or the California Water Code.
3. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act. The discharger shall cause industrial users subject to the 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.
4. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not limited to:
 - a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
 - b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
 - c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and
 - d. Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3).

5. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the State Board, and the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, describing the discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event the discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the discharger will also include the reasons for non-compliance and state how and when the discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached "Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report." (Attachment 3), or any approved revised version thereof.

IV. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

1. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316 and 405 of the Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.
3. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
4. This Order includes the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements" (Standard Provisions, Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached "Standard Provisions", those provisions attached hereinbefore prevail.
5. This Order includes the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES permits for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (Order No. 91-13-DWQ, as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ, Attachment S-I) and construction activity (Order No. 92-08-DWQ, Attachment S-C) and amendments thereto.

6. The Discharger shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other cause, discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.
7. The Discharger shall protect the facility from inundation which could occur as a result of a flood having a predicted frequency of once in 100 years.
8. This Order may be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64.

V. EXPIRATION DATE

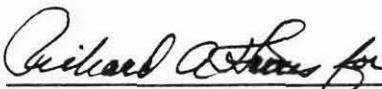
This Order expires on May 10, 2000.

The Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

VI. RESCISSION

Order No. 89-095, adopted by this Board on September 25, 1989, is hereby rescinded.

I, Robert P. Ghirelli, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on June 12, 1995.



ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer

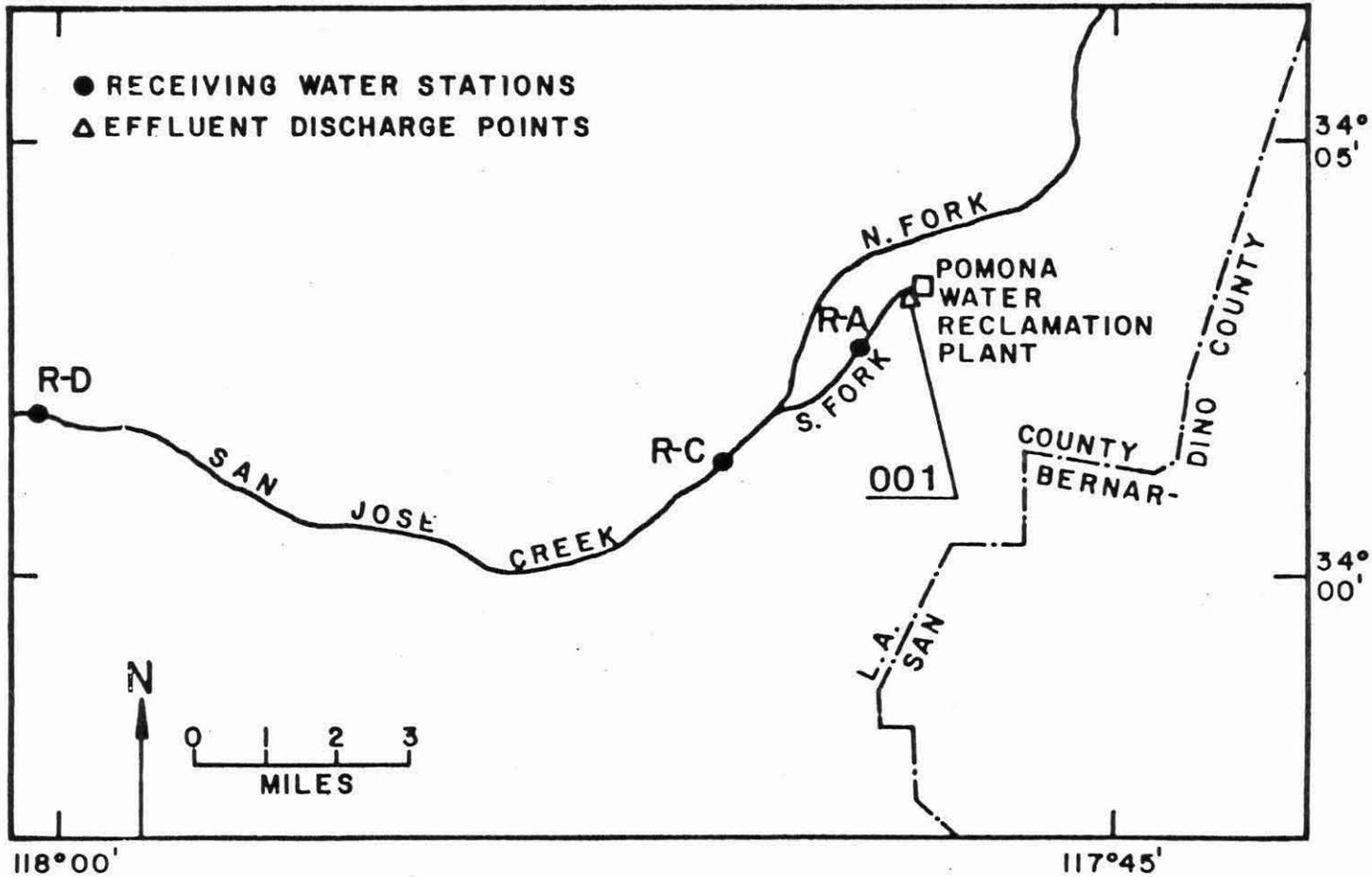
/ AVC



FIGURE 1

POMONA WRP

Effluent Discharge Points and Receiving Water Stations



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POMONA WRP Process Schematic

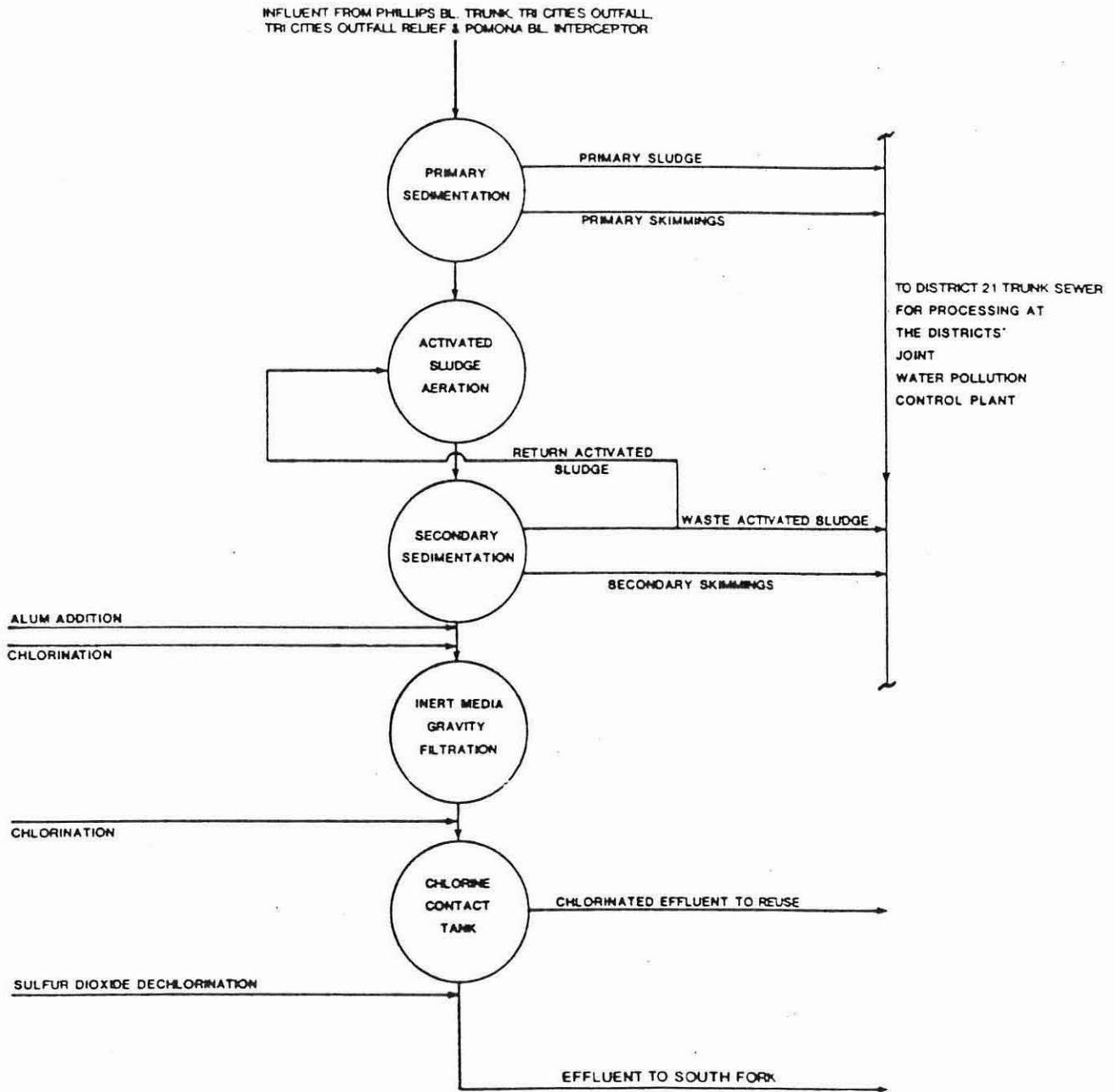


FIGURE 2