



Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

June 6, 2019

**CERTIFIED MAIL No. 7013 1090 0000 7172 6758
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

Mr. Dennis Craven
Chatham Warner LLC
222 Lakeview Ave., Suite 200
West Palm Beach, FL 33401

COVERAGE UNDER GENERAL NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM AND WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS—CHATHAM WARNER LLC, HOME2 SUITES, 21110 OXNARD STREET, WOODLAND HILLS, CALIFORNIA (ORDER NO. R4-2018-0125, NPDES NO. CAG994004, CI-10478)

Dear Mr. Craven:

We have completed our review of your application for a permit to discharge waste under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Based on the attached Fact Sheet and other information provided, we have determined that the wastewater discharge meets the conditions to be regulated under Order No. R4-2018-0125, *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties*, adopted by this Board on September 13, 2018.

Enclosed are your Waste Discharge Requirements, which also serve as your NPDES permit, consisting of Order No. R4-2018-0125 and Monitoring and Reporting Program No. (MRP) CI-10478. The discharge limitations in Part V.A.1. Tables 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Order No. R4-2018-0125 for the specific constituents listed on Table A of the enclosed Fact Sheet for Chatham Warner LLC are the applicable limitations. Because the treated groundwater discharge flows into Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin, the mineral limitations in Attachment B.7.a. of Order No. R4-2018-0125 are applicable to your discharge. All other parts of the Order apply, including but not limited to narrative effluent and receiving water limitations. Prior to starting discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be obtained and analyzed to determine compliance with the discharge limitations. No later than three days prior to initiation of discharge, you must notify Los Angeles County Flood Control District via email to: DischargeNotify@dwp.lacounty.gov about the discharge.

The MRP requires you to implement the monitoring program on the effective date of coverage under this permit. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Water Board, electronically by email to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. When submitting monitoring or technical reports to the Regional Water Board per these requirements, please include a reference to "Compliance File No. CI-10478 and NPDES No. CAG994004", which will assure that the reports are directed to the appropriate file and staff. Also, please do not combine other reports with your monitoring reports. Submit each type of report as a separate document.

IRMA MUNOZ, CHAIR | RENEE PURDY, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

320 West 4th St., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90013 | www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles

The Regional Water Board is implementing a paperless office system to reduce paper use, increase efficiency and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public and interested parties to view water quality documents. Therefore, please convert all regulatory documents, submissions, data and correspondence that you would normally submit to us as hard copies to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are less than 10 MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the Regional Water Board as listed in Part X.B.5.c. of the attached MRP. If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents, please visit the Regional Water Board's website listed above and navigate to Paperless Office.

To avoid future annual fees, please submit written request for termination of your enrollment under the general permit in a separate letter, when the project has been completed and the permit is no longer needed.

We are sending a copy of Order No. R4-2018-0125 only to the applicant. For those on the mailing list, please refer to the Board Order previously sent to you. A copy of the Order will be furnished to anyone who requests it, or it can be obtained at our web site address: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/adopted_orders/.

If you have any questions, please contact Gensen Kai at (213) 576-6651.

Sincerely,



Renee Purdy
Executive Officer

Enclosures:

Order No. R4-2018-0125, General NPDES Permit No. CAG994004
Fact Sheet
MRP for No. CI-10478

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permit Section (WTR-5)
State Water Resources Control Board, npdes_wastewater@waterboards.ca.gov
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Ecological Services
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services
City Manager, City of Woodland Hills
James Ashby & Sarah Torres, PG Environmental
icis-NPDES@pgenv.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013

**FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
CHATHAM WARNER LLC
(HOME2 SUITES)**

**NPDES NO. CAG994004
CI-10478**

FACILITY ADDRESS

21110 Oxnard Street
Woodland Hills, California

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

222 Lakeview Ave., Suite 200
West Palm Beach, FL 33401

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Chatham Warner LLC (Discharger) is constructing a hotel, Home2 Suites, with one level of subterranean parking located at 21110 Oxnard Street, Woodland Hills (See Figure 1 for site location). The Discharger needs to discharge groundwater during the excavation and construction of the foundation for the hotel. The groundwater extracted from the site will be passed through a water treatment system that includes filtration, Granular Activated Carbon absorption, and Ion Exchange processes to ensure compliance with effluent limitations prior to discharging (See Figure 2 for treatment process). The Discharger proposes to discharge the groundwater into a nearby storm drain.

The authorization to discharge under the general NPDES permit will be effective for the duration of the construction project. If dewatering is necessary after the construction project, the Discharger must submit a new Notice of Intent Form (NOI) to the Regional Water Board for continuing enrollment under the general NPDES permit for dewatering discharges at the facility.

VOLUME AND DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE:

Up to 288,000 gallons per day of groundwater is being discharged from the facility to Discharge Point M-001 (Latitude: 34° 10' 44", Longitude: 118° 35' 35"), which flows into Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin, a water of the United States.

APPLICABLE EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Based on the information provided in the NPDES Application Supplemental Requirements the Regional Water Board has determined that the constituents listed in Table A below show reasonable potential to exist in the discharge. The discharge limitations in Part V.A.1. Tables 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Order No. R4-2018-0125 for the specific constituents listed on Table A of the enclosed Fact Sheet for Chatham Warner LLC are the applicable limitations. Because the treated groundwater discharge flows into Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin, the mineral limitations in Attachment B.7.a. of Order No. R4-2018-0125 are

applicable to your discharge. All other parts of the Order apply, including but not limited to narrative effluent and receiving water limitations.

Table A: The Discharger is required to comply with these effluent limitations during its enrollment under Order No. R4-2018-0125

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	----
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	----
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	----
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	----
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	950	----
Sulfate	mg/L	300	----
Chloride	mg/L	150	----
1,1 Dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	3.2
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	----
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098 ¹	0.049 ¹
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.098 ¹	0.049 ¹
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098 ¹	0.049 ¹
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098 ¹	0.049 ¹
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098 ¹	0.049 ¹
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098 ¹	0.049 ¹
Indeno(1,2,3,cd) Pyrene	µg/L	0.098 ¹	0.049 ¹
Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL Effluent Limitations Dry Weather²			
Copper	µg/L	49	25
Lead	µg/L	31	16
Selenium	µg/L	8.2	4.1

¹ If the reported detection limit is greater than the effluent limitation for this constituent, a non-detected using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

² For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th are considered dry weather discharges.

(footnote continued on next page)

Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL Effluent Limitations Wet Weather³			
Copper	µg/L	17	8.5
Lead	µg/L	62	31
Cadmium	µg/L	3.1	1.5
Zinc	µg/L	160	79
Los Angeles River and Tributaries Nitrogen TMDL Effluent Limitations			
Constituents	Units	Daily Maximum	30 Day Average
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N)	mg/L	NA	8
Nitrite (NO ₂ -N)	mg/L	NA	1.0
Total Nitrate (nitrate-N + nitrite-N)	mg/L	NA	8
Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL Effluent Limitations			
Constituents	Units	Geometric Mean	Single Sample
<i>E.coli</i> density	MPN/100 mL	126	235

FREQUENCY OF DISCHARGE:

The discharge of groundwater will be continuous and last for approximately 24 months.

FEASIBILITY OF CONSERVATION, REUSE, AND/OR ALTERNATIVE DISPOSAL METHODS OF WASTEWATER:

The Discharger submitted a feasibility study to the Regional Water Board analyzing the water conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal options for the discharge. There is insufficient land area at the site for disposal to land. The Discharger will reuse some of the treated groundwater for on-site dust control and for soil compaction. The Discharger found that discharging the groundwater to the sanitary sewer system is cost prohibitive. Since reuse of the entire pumped groundwater is not feasible, the Discharger proposes to discharge the excess groundwater to a nearby storm drain that discharges to Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin in compliance with the requirements of the attached Order No. R4-2018-0125.

³ For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th are considered wet weather discharges



Figure 1. Site Location

Influent
Groundwater

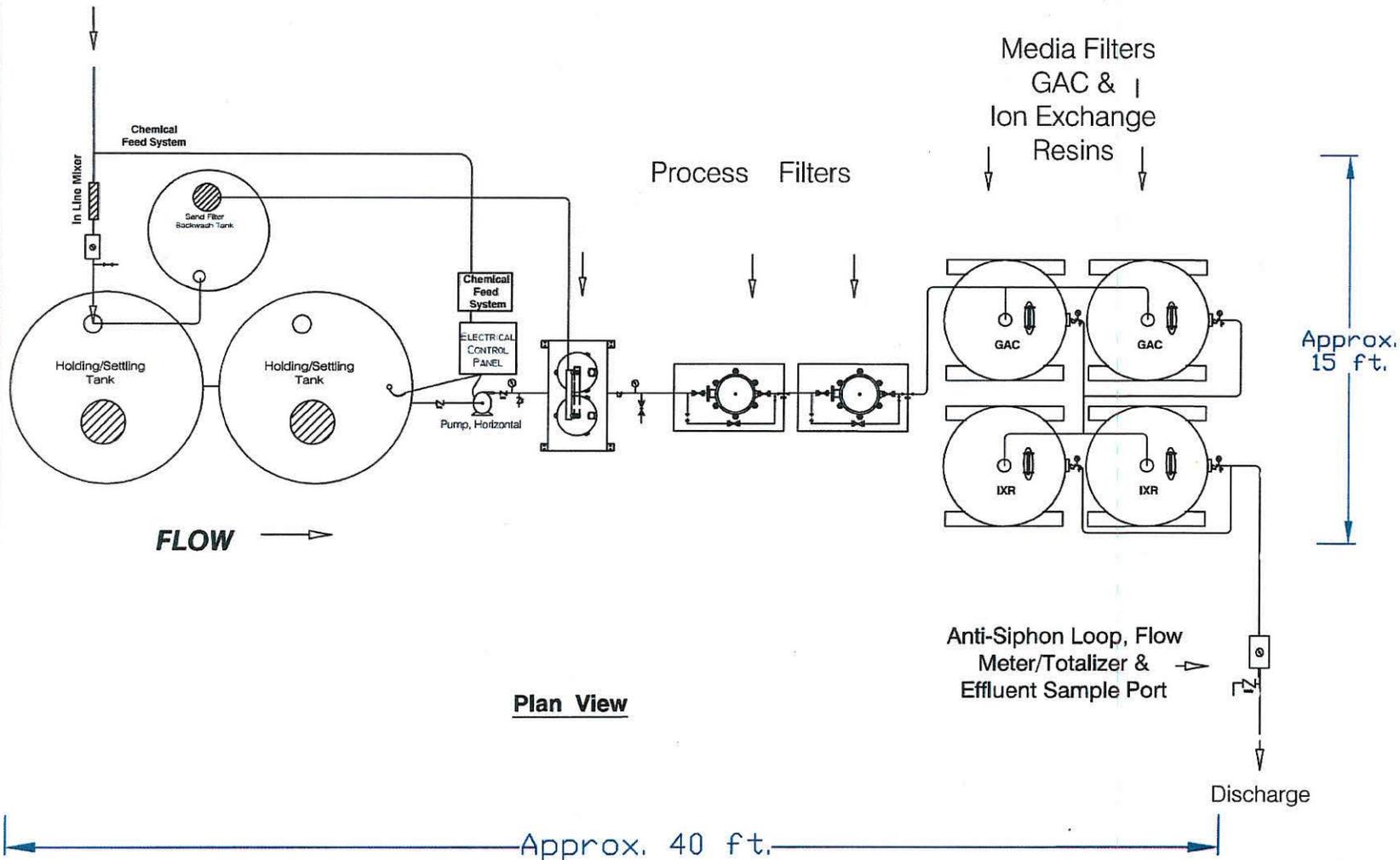


Figure 2. Treatment Process



601 W. Valencia Dr.
Fullerton CA 92832
(714) 639-7873
Fax: (714) 639-8530
www.pureeffect.com

**ENGINEERED
SOLUTIONS FOR
OUR ENVIRONMENT**

21110 Oxnard
Street
Woodland
Hills
CA Project
De-watering
Groundwater
Treatment
System
Configuration
[Typical]

DATE: 1/23/19

Design Flow Rate:
200 GPM

NOT TO SCALE

Legal Notice: This information is the property of Pure Effect, Inc., confidential and privileged, not for discussion or distribution to others outside your company, or used for reference or bidding purposes by others, without "written" authorization from Pure Effect, Inc. Please contact Pure Effect, Inc. to request "written" authorization (714) 639-7873.

Drawn by:
M. Slaby

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

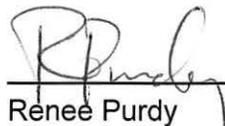
MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-10478
FOR
DISCHARGES OF GROUNDWATER FROM CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT DEWATERING
TO SURFACE WATERS
IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES

FOR
CHATHAM WARNER LLC

(GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994004, SERIES NO.: 018)

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	September 13, 2018
This Order shall become effective on:	June 6, 2019
This Order shall expire on:	November 13, 2023
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge.	

Ordered By:



Renee Purdy
Executive Officer

Date: June 6, 2019

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Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC also authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point(s) M-001 and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- B. This Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised March 12, 2007); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. 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). Both 40 C.F.R. sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

- a. The Minimum Level (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
- b. 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
- c. 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.

The MLs in State Implementation Plan (SIP) Appendix 4 remain applicable. 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 SIP. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in SIP Appendix 4, 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.

- D. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the USEPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- E. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include QA/QC data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.
- F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Public Health or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program".
- G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the State Water Board Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:
 - 1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
 - 2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or
 - 3. "Not Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

Current MLs, which are listed in Appendix A, are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, February 24, 2005.

- H. Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Appendix A to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

- 1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix A;

2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 18, 2012);
 3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix A;
 4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix A, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
 5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Regional Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.
- I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
 - J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.
 - K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.
 - L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The 4th quarter monitoring report required in Section X.b.4. of this MRP shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.
 - M. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.
 - N. For parameters that both monthly average and daily maximum limitations are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limitation, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals, until compliance with the

monthly average limitation has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limitation.

- O. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
 2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
 3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

- P. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.
- Q. All monitoring reports shall include the discharge limitations in the Order, tabulated analytical data, the chain of custody form, and the laboratory report (including but not limited to date and time of sampling, date of analyses, method of analysis and detection limits).
- R. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective action taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
- S. Before commencing a new discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for all the constituents listed in Fact Sheet, and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of Order No. R4-2018-0125.
- T. In the event of presence of oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors, discharge shall not commence until compliance with the requirements is demonstrated. All visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.
- U. If monitoring results indicate an exceedance of a limit contained in Order R4-2018-0125, the discharge shall be terminated and shall only be resumed after remedial measures have been implemented and full compliance with the requirements has been ascertained.
- V. In addition, as applicable, following an effluent limit exceedance, the Discharger shall implement the following accelerated monitoring program:
- a. Monthly monitoring shall be increased to weekly monitoring,

- b. Quarterly monitoring shall be increased to monthly monitoring,
- c. Semi-annually monitoring shall be increased to quarterly, and
- d. Annual monitoring shall be increased to semi-annually.

If three consecutive accelerated monitoring events demonstrate full compliance with effluent limits, the Discharger may return to the regular monitoring frequency, with the approval of the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table 1. Monitoring Points Information

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Discharge Point 1	M-001	Treated effluent, after treatment and before contact with the receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.
Discharge Point 2	M-002	If more than one discharge point is authorized under the General Permit, compliance monitoring locations shall be named M-002, M-003, etc. and shall be located so as to allow collection of treated effluent after treatment and before contact with receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.

III. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- a. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Discharge Point M-001 as specified in Table 2, below. *Representative effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment process (if any) while discharging and before contact or mixing with receiving water.*

Table 2. Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously	1
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	1
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	1
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	1
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly	1

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly	1
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N)	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Nitrite (NO ₂ -N)	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N+ NO ₂ -N)	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Chrysene	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Lead	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Selenium	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Zinc	µg/L	grab	monthly ²	1
Copper	µg/L	grab	quarterly	1
E. coli	MPN/100 ml	grab	quarterly	1
Acute Toxicity	% survival	grab	annually	1

Notes: 1: Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (and included as Appendix A of this Order), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

2: Weekly for the first month and monthly thereafter if no exceedance is detected.

IV. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The MRP requires an annual test of Acute Toxicity, which measures primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be recorded in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent samples (e.g., grab samples) by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.
2. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for discharge into freshwater and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for discharge into coastal water. If the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger have the option of using the inland silverside, *Menidia beryllina*, instead of the topsmelt. The method for topsmelt (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0) is found in USEPA's Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136), or a more recent edition. The method for *Pimephales promelas* is found in USEPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000.0 and method for *Menidia beryllina* is found in USEPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006.0, or a more recent edition.
3. In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity testing with the fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test.
4. Accelerated Toxicity Monitoring: If the results of the toxicity test yield a survival of less than 90%, then the frequency of analyses shall increase to monthly until at least three test results have been obtained and full compliance with effluent limitations has been demonstrated, after which the frequency of analyses shall revert to annually. Results of toxicity tests shall be included in the first monitoring report following sampling.
5. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

B. Chronic Toxicity

Chronic toxicity limitation is applicable as expressed in the enrollment authorization factsheet and stipulated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

1. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity

The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge at Discharge Point 001 shall be 100 percent effluent.

2. Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test and TIE studies. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

3. Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples—at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge—in accordance with species and test methods in Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR part 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

- a. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).
- b. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01).
- c. A static renewal toxicity test with the green algae, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

4. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this permit's first required sample collection. The Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the algae species previously referenced. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge, during that given month. As allowed under the test method for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the Fathead minnow, a second and third sample may be collected for use as test solution renewal water as the seven-day toxicity test progresses. However, that same sample shall be used to renew both the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the Fathead minnow. 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 cycle.

Rescreening is required at least once per five (5) years. The Discharger shall rescreen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive, then the rescreening does not need to include more than one suit of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive, or if there is

ambiguity, then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests using enough collected effluent for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

5. Preparation of an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan within 90 days of the permit effective date to be ready to respond to toxicity events. The Discharger shall review and update this work plan as necessary so it remains current and applicable to the discharge. At a minimum, the work plan shall include:

- a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
- b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and
- c. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

6. Toxicity Identification Evaluation and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Process

- a. **Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE).** A toxicity test sample is immediately subject to TIE procedures to identify the toxic chemical(s), if a chronic toxicity test shows "Fail and % Effect value ≥ 50 ". The Discharger shall initiate a TIE using, 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.
- b. **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).** When a toxicant or class of toxicants is identified, a TRE shall be performed for that toxicant. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity and discuss appropriate BMPs to eliminate the causes of toxicity. No later than 30 days after the source of toxicity and appropriate BMPs and/or treatment are identified, the Discharger shall submit a TRE Corrective Action Plan to the Executive Officer for approval. At minimum, the plan shall include:
 - i. The potential sources of pollutant(s) causing toxicity.
 - ii. Recommended BMPs and/or treatment to reduce the pollutant(s) causing toxicity.
 - iii. Follow-up monitoring to demonstrate that toxicity has been removed.

- iv. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
 - v. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
- c. 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 Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.
- d. The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TIE/TRE process.
- e. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

7. Reporting Toxicity Test Results

The Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:

- a. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
- b. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.

C. Ammonia Removal

- 1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Discharger 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 no other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.
 - a. 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.
 - b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.
 - c. 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.

- d. 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.
2. 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, after submitting a written request to the Regional Water Board, and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

D. Chlorine Removal

Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board, chlorine shall not be removed from bioassay sample.

E. Reporting

1. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results as required by this General Permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results with the self monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.
2. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.
 - a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.
 - b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit.
3. Test results for toxicity tests shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:
 - a. Sample date(s);
 - b. Test initiation date;
 - c. Test species;
 - d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
 - e. Any applicable charts; and
 - f. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).
4. Discharger shall provide a compliance summary, which includes a summary table of toxicity data from all samples collected during that year.

The Discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board by calling Gensen Kai at (213) 576-6651 and by email to gkai@waterboards.ca.gov of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

V. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VI. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER (NOT APPLICABLE)

VIII. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

IX. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
4. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements

B. Self Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this General Permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall email electronic copy of SMRs to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table 4. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuously	June 6, 2019	Continuously	Submit with quarterly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with quarterly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	45 days from the end of the monitoring period
Annually	January 1	January 1 through December 31	45 days from the end of the monitoring period

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.

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

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ 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.
- c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
 - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from *extrapolation* beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
- a. Data Summary Tables: The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - b. Cover letter and Summary of Non-Compliance: The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.
 - c. Paperless submittals of SMRs: SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D). The Regional Water Board is implementing a paperless office system to reduce paper use, increase efficiency and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public and interested parties to view water quality documents. Therefore, please convert all regulatory documents, submissions, data and correspondence that you would normally submit to us as hard copies to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are less than 10 MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the address listed below. If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents, please visit the Regional Water Board's website listed above and navigate to Paperless Office.

CRWQCB – Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attn: Information & Technology Unit

If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents please visit and navigate the Paperless Office pages in the Regional Water Board's website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/Paperless/>.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) (Not Applicable)

D. Other Reports (Not Applicable)

E. Notification

A. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing prior to discharge of any chemical which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

1. Name and general composition of the chemical,
2. Frequency of use,
3. Quantities to be used,
4. Proposed discharge concentrations and,
5. U.S. EPA registration number, if applicable.

No discharge of such chemical shall be made prior to obtaining the Executive Officer's approval.

B. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by calling Gensen Kai at (213) 576-6651 and/or email to gkai@waterboards.ca.gov within 24 hours of noticing an exceedance above the effluent limits in Order No. R4-2018-0125. The Discharger shall provide to the Regional Water Board within 14 days of observing the exceedance a detailed statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with the requirements and submit a timetable for correction.

C. Pre-Discharge Notification:

Three (3) days prior to initiation of a discharge, the Discharger shall notify the MS4 operator as applicable (Los Angeles County Flood Control District: DischargeNotify@dwp.lacounty.gov or Ventura County Watershed Protection District: discharge.alert@ventura.org), and provide the following information about the discharge:

1. The reasons for discharge,
2. The start date of discharge,
3. The location of discharge and the applicable receiving water,
4. The estimated flow rate of discharge, indicating if the discharge is intermittent or continuous.

X. MONITORING FREQUENCIES ADJUSTMENT

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted by the Executive Officer to a less frequent basis if the Discharger makes a request and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.