

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

**ORDER NO. 00-113**

**NPDES NO. CA0002020**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**  
**for**  
**LOS ANGELES REFINING COMPANY, A DIVISION OF EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC**  
**(Sulfur Recovery Plant)**

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

1. Los Angeles Refining Company, a division of Equilon Enterprises LLC – Sulfur Recovery Plant (hereinafter Equilon or Discharger) has filed a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
2. Equilon operates a facility at 23208 South Alameda Street, Carson, California, which recovers sulfur from refinery process streams via pipeline from the Los Angeles Refining Company, a Division of Equilon Enterprises LLC, located at 2101 East Pacific Coast Highway, Wilmington, California. Equilon discharges up to 0.65 million gallons per day (MGD) of combined wastewater during and after periods of heavy rainfall. The combined flow consists of boiler blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, miscellaneous clean up wastewater, and storm water runoff under NPDES No. CA0002020, Order No. 94-024 adopted by this Board on April 4, 1994.
3. The combined wastewater flows through a primary treatment process consisting of a combination skim basin, settling basin and then a secondary settling basin, where it is discharged to Dominguez Channel, a water of United States, within the estuary at a point near Alameda Street at Latitude 33°48'49" North, Longitude 118°13'44" West. Figure 1 shows the location of the facility and of the discharge point.
4. Except during periods of heavy rainfall, when the storage and treatment capacity at the Sulfur Recovery Plant are exceeded, Equilon pumps all process wastewater and storm water runoff from the Sulfur Recovery Plant to the Los Angeles Refining Company in Wilmington for further treatment and ultimate discharge to Dominguez Channel under NPDES Permit Number CA0003778.
5. This Regional Board issued Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. 99-013 to Los Angeles Refining Company, NPDES Permit Number CA003778, on September 16, 1999. CDO No. 99-013 requires the Discharger to construct sanitary sewer connections, and to cease all discharges to the Dominguez Channel Estuary on or before September 30, 2001.

May 19, 2000  
Revised: May 30, 2000  
Revised: July 10, 2000  
Revised: July 27, 2000

6. Combined primary treated wastewater is sent to the Los Angeles Refining Company in Wilmington for further treatment. Skimmed oil is sent to the Los Angeles Refining Company in Wilmington for production of fuels. Process waste sludge from the wastewater treatment facilities in the Sulfur Recovery Plant is periodically hauled for legal offsite disposal.
7. Equilon disposes domestic sewage from this facility to an underground private sewage disposal system.
8. Equilon has reported only three discharge events, all in 1995, since the permit was adopted on April 4, 1994. Each discharge event exceeded the effluent limitation for one or more of the following constituents: pH, temperature, settleable solids, and/or toxicity.
9. Permit Order No. 94-024, adopted April 4, 1994, contains a benzene limit of 1 µg/L. 1 µg/L limit is a California Department of Health Services Primary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Drinking Water. Since the existing beneficial uses for the Dominguez Channel Estuary do not include municipal and domestic water supply, this permit proposes the increase of the permit limit from 1 µg/L to 71 µg/L. The benzene limit of 71 µg/L is a Human Health for Consumption of Organisms Only under the California Toxic Rule. This change is not a violation of antibacksliding principles in that the proposed limit corrects a technical error (33 U.S.C. Sections 1313(d)(4)(b), 1342(o)(1)).
10. The Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties on June 13, 1994. The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Dominguez Channel Estuary, Los Angeles Inner Harbor Areas and Los Angeles Outer Harbor. The requirements contained in this Order, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goal of the Basin Plan and will protect and maintain the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
11. The beneficial uses of the receiving waters are:

Dominguez Channel Estuary – Hydro Unit No. 405.12

- Existing: water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, rare, threatened, or endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and/or early development
- Potential: navigation

Los Angeles Inner Harbor Areas – Hydro Unit No. 405.12

- Existing: industrial service supply, navigation, non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, rare, threatened, or endangered species
- Potential: water contact recreation, shellfish harvesting

Los Angeles Outer Harbor – Hydro Unit No. 405.12

- Existing: navigation, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, rare, threatened, or endangered species
- Potential: shellfish harvesting

12. The State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) 1998 Water Quality Assessment (WQA) identified the water quality conditions of water bodies in the state. Within the Dominguez Channel Watershed, the following water bodies are classified as impaired and are listed on the 1998 California 303(d) List and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Schedule: Los Angeles Harbor Main Channel, Los Angeles Fish Harbor, Los Angeles Consolidated Slip, Los Angeles Harbor Inner Breakwater, Los Angeles Harbor Southwest Slip, Cabrillo Beach (Inner) Los Angeles Harbor Area, Cabrillo Beach Outer, Dominguez Channel, and Dominguez Channel Estuary.

The water quality problems, caused by both point sources and non-point sources, associated with this watershed are: chromium, copper, lead, zinc, tributyltin (TBT), DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorocyclohexane, lindane, endosulfan, toxaphene, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), ammonia, coliform, benthic comm. effects, sediment toxicity.

13. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.
14. On May 18, 2000, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated numeric criteria for priority toxic pollutants for the State of California [known as the California Toxics Rule (CTR) and codified as 40 CFR part 131.381. On March 2, 2000, State Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*. Toxic Pollutants limits are prescribed in this Order to implement the CTR.

The 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 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.

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812, within 30 days of adoption of the Order.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Los Angeles Refining Company, a division of Equilon Enterprises LLC – Sulfur Recovery Plant, 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. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

- A. Wastes discharged to Dominguez Channel shall be limited to a combined wastewater consisting of boiler blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, miscellaneous clean up, process water and storm water runoff from the secondary basin during and immediately following heavy rainfall only, as proposed.
- B. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range 6.5 to 8.5.
- C. The temperature of the wastes discharged shall not exceed 100°F.
- D. The discharge of an effluent from discharge point Outfall No. 001, with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

| Constituent            | Units                    | Discharge Limitations |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
|                        |                          | Daily Maximum         |
| Settleable solids      | ml/L                     | 0.3                   |
| Turbidity              | NTU                      | 75                    |
| Total suspended solids | mg/L                     | 75                    |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 407                   |
| Oil and Grease         | mg/L                     | 15                    |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 81                    |
| Sulfides               | mg/L                     | 0.1                   |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.54                  |
| Phenol                 | mg/L                     | 1.0                   |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 5.42                  |
| 1,1-dichloroethane     | µg/L                     | 5                     |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.027                 |
| 1,1-dichloroethene     | µg/L                     | 6                     |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.033                 |
| 1,2-dichlorobenzene    | µg/L                     | 600                   |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 3.25                  |
| 1,2-dichloroethane     | µg/L                     | 0.5                   |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.0027                |
| 1,4-dichlorobenzene    | µg/L                     | 5                     |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.027                 |
| Benzene                | µg/L                     | 71                    |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.38                  |
| Carbon tetrachloride   | µg/L                     | 0.5                   |
|                        | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.0027                |

| Constituent         | Units                    | Discharge Limitations<br>Daily Maximum |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Chloroform          | µg/L                     | 100                                    |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.54                                   |
| Dichloromethane     | µg/L                     | 5                                      |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.027                                  |
| Ethylbenzene        | µg/L                     | 680                                    |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 3.69                                   |
| Tetrachloroethylene | µg/L                     | 5                                      |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.027                                  |
| Toluene             | µg/L                     | 10                                     |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.054                                  |
| Trichloroethylene   | µg/L                     | 5                                      |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.027                                  |
| Vinyl chloride      | µg/L                     | 0.5                                    |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.0027                                 |
| Xylenes             | µg/L                     | 10                                     |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.054                                  |
| Arsenic             | µg/L                     | 50                                     |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.27                                   |
| Cadmium             | µg/L                     | 10                                     |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.054                                  |
| Chromium (total)    | µg/L                     | 50                                     |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.27                                   |
| Copper              | µg/L                     | 4.8                                    |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.026                                  |
| Lead                | µg/L                     | 50                                     |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.27                                   |
| Cyanide             | µg/L                     | 200                                    |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 1.08                                   |
| Mercury             | µg/L                     | 2                                      |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.011                                  |
| Nickel              | µg/L                     | 74                                     |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.40                                   |
| Residual Chlorine   | µg/L                     | 100                                    |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.54                                   |
| Selenium            | µg/L                     | 10                                     |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.054                                  |
| Silver              | µg/L                     | 1.9                                    |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.010                                  |
| Zinc                | µg/L                     | 90                                     |
|                     | lbs/day <sup>(1,2)</sup> | 0.49                                   |

(1) The discharge rate mass limitations in lbs/day are determined by the concentration limits and the maximum discharge flow rate in million gallons per day.

(2) Based on a maximum flow rate of 0.650 million gallons per day.

E. Acute Toxicity Limitation:

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

If the discharge consistently exceeds the acute toxicity limitation, a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is required. The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources of toxicity are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level.

F. Receiving Water Requirements

1. The wastes discharged shall not cause the pH of the receiving water to be less than 6.5 nor more than 8.5. The wastes discharged shall not change the normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 unit within any given 24-hour period in a receiving water with designated cold or warm beneficial uses.
2. The wastes discharged shall not increase the receiving water temperature at any time or place by more than 5°F above the natural receiving water temperature, except when the ambient receiving water temperature is less than 60°F, the wastes discharged shall not increase the receiving water temperature above 70°F. The wastes discharged shall not increase the temperature of the receiving water at any time or place by more than 5°F within any given 24-hour period.
3. The wastes discharged shall not cause the dissolved oxygen concentration of the receiving water to be depressed below 5.0 mg/L, except when natural conditions cause lesser concentrations, in which case the wastes discharged shall not cause any further reduction in the dissolved oxygen concentration of the receiving waters.
4. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate and plant species.
5. The wastes discharged shall not impair the natural taste and odor of fish, shellfish or other surface water resources used for human consumption.
6. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of toxic substances in the receiving water that are toxic to or produce detrimental physiological responses in human, animal or aquatic life.
7. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges or other pests.
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.

9. The wastes discharged shall not cause any increase in turbidity to the extent that such an increase causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
10. The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticides or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life due to the wastes discharged.
11. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by this Board or the State Water Resources Control Board.

## II. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

- A. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this order is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
- B. This Order includes the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements." If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached "Standard Provisions", those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.
- C. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program. If there is conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
- D. This Order includes the attached "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)" (Attachment A). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached "SWPPP", those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.
- E. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64.
- F. In the event that wastes are transported to a different disposal site, the Discharger shall report types of wastes and quantity of each type; name and address of each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.
- G. The Discharger must develop and implement a SWPPP in accordance with Attachment A within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. An existing SWPPP which complies with the requirements in Attachment A is acceptable.

III. EXPIRATION DATE

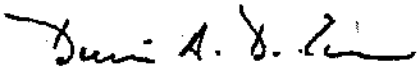
This Order expires on June 10, 2005.

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

IV. RESCISSION

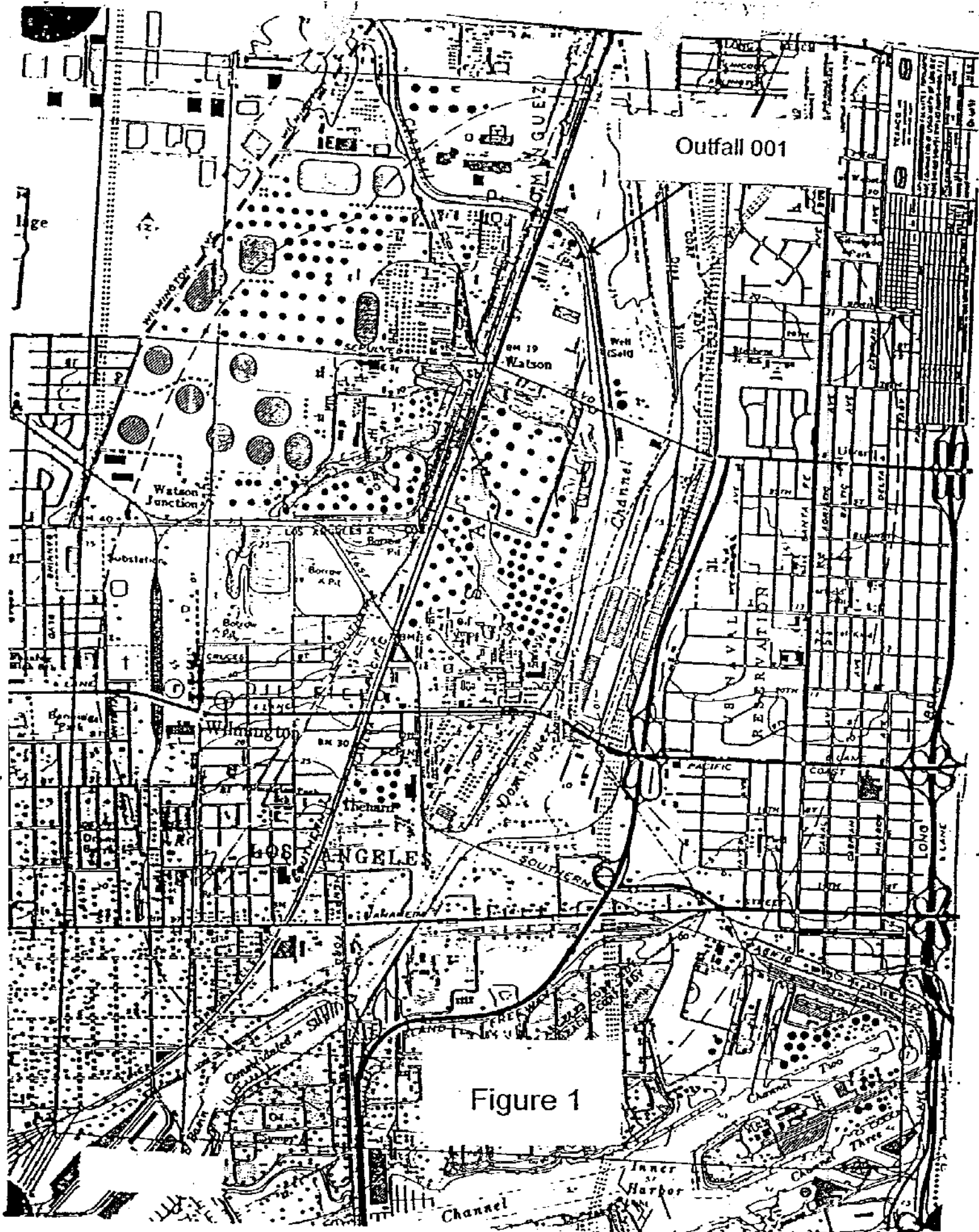
Order No. 94-024, adopted by this Board on April 4, 1994, is hereby rescinded except for purposes of enforcement.

I, Dennis A. Dickerson, 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 July 27, 2000.



Dennis A. Dickerson  
Executive Officer





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

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 1511**

**for**  
**LOS ANGELES REFINING COMPANY, A DIVISION OF EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC**  
**(Sulfur Recovery Plant)**  
**(CA0002020)**

**I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this order. The first monitoring report under this program (from July – September 2000) is due by October 15, 2000.

Monitoring reports shall be submitted by the dates in the following schedule:

| <u>Reporting Period</u> | <u>Report Due</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| January - March         | April 15          |
| April - June            | July 15           |
| July - September        | October 15        |
| October - December      | January 15        |
| Annual Summary Report   | March 1           |

- B. If no discharge occurs during any monitoring period, the report shall so state.
- C. Laboratory analysis – all chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new and/or renewal is obtained from ELAP.
- D. For every item where the requirements are not met, the Discharger shall submit a statement of the cause(s), and actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements at the earliest possible time, including a timetable for implementation of these actions.
- E. By March 1 of each, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous calendar year. In addition, the Discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with

waste discharge requirements.

- F. The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL) and the 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 with one of the following methods, as the case may be:
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;
  3. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

The MLs are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000*.

## II. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. Sampling station(s) shall be established at the discharge point and shall be located where representative samples of the effluent can be obtained. Provisions shall be made to enable visual inspections before discharge. If oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors are present, the discharge shall not be commenced until compliance with the requirements has been demonstrated. Any visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.
- B. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody (including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, name of person who performed sampling), date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, quality assurance and quality Control (QA/QC) data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.
- C. The detection limits employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular detection limit is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher detection limit from the Executive Officer. At least once each year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods performed for each test and the associated QA/QC data and procedures.

D. Effluent Monitoring Program

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program for the final effluent:

| <u>Constituent</u>         | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Type of Sample</u> | <u>Minimum<sup>(1)</sup> Frequency of Analysis</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| Settleable solids          | ml/L        | grab                  | once per discharge event                           |
| Turbidity                  | NTU         | grab                  | once per discharge event                           |
| Total suspended solids     | mg/L        | grab                  | once per discharge event                           |
| Oil and grease             | mg/L        | grab                  | once per discharge event                           |
| Sulfides                   | mg/L        | grab                  | once per discharge event                           |
| Phenol                     | mg/L        | grab                  | once per discharge event                           |
| pH                         | pH unit     | grab                  | once per discharge event                           |
| Temperature                | °F          | grab                  | once per discharge event                           |
| Total flow                 | gal/day     | grab                  | once per discharge event                           |
| 1,1-dichloroethane         | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| 1,1-dichloroethene         | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| 1,2-dichlorobenzene        | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| 1,2-dichloroethane         | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| 1,4-dichlorobenzene        | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Benzene                    | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Carbon tetrachloride       | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Chloroform                 | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Dichloromethane            | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Ethylbenzene               | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Methyl-tert-butyl ether    | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(5)</sup>                            |
| Tetrachloroethylene        | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Toluene                    | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Trichloroethylene          | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Vinyl chloride             | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Xylenes                    | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Ammonia                    | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(5)</sup>                            |
| Cyanide                    | µg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Radioactivity, Beta        | pCi/L       | grab                  | annually <sup>(5)</sup>                            |
| Radioactivity, Gross alpha | pCi/L       | grab                  | annually <sup>(5)</sup>                            |
| Total Radium (226 and 228) | pCi/L       | grab                  | annually <sup>(5)</sup>                            |
| Radium-226                 | pCi/L       | grab                  | annually <sup>(5)</sup>                            |
| Residual chlorine          | mg/L        | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |

| <u>Constituent</u>  | <u>Unit</u>    | <u>Type of Sample</u> | <u>Minimum<sup>(1)</sup> Frequency of Analysis</u> |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Arsenic   | µg/L           | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Cadmium   | µg/L           | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Chromium (total)  | µg/L           | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Copper  | µg/L           | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Lead  | µg/L           | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Mercury   | mg/L           | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Nickel  | mg/L           | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Selenium  | mg/L           | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Silver  | mg/L           | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Zinc  | mg/L           | grab                  | annually <sup>(4, 5)</sup>                         |
| Total coliform  | <sup>(5)</sup> | grab                  | annually <sup>(5)</sup>                            |
| Acute toxicity <sup>(2)</sup>                                       | % survival     | grab                  | annually <sup>(5)</sup>                            |
| Remaining Priority Pollutants <sup>(3)</sup><br>(See attached list) |                | grab                  | annually <sup>(5)</sup>                            |

Explanation:

gal = gallon  
 L = liter

mg = milligram  
 ml = milliliter

µg = microgram  
 pCi = picocurie

- (1) During periods of extended rainfall, no more than one sample per week need be taken. Sampling shall be during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.
- (2) By the method specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" – September 1991 (EPA/600/4-90/027). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 70-73 of the "Methods". The fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) shall be used as the test species.  
 If the results of the toxicity test yields a survival of less than 90%, then the frequency of analysis shall increase to monthly until at least three test results have been obtained, and full compliance with the Effluent Limitations has been demonstrated, after which the frequency of analysis shall revert to annually. Results of toxicity tests shall be included in the first monitoring report following sampling.
- (3) The report for January – March quarter shall include the results of the annual analyses. For the Environmental Protection Agency's priority pollutants (list attached), the Discharger shall obtain representative samples at each effluent sampling station for the first discharge of storm runoff after the effective date of this Order.
- (4) If any result of any analysis exceeds the maximum discharge limits, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to once per discharge event within one week of knowledge of the test result. Testing shall continue for at least 4 consecutive events until compliance with the maximum discharge limits is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to as previously designated. In the event that compliance with the maximum discharge limit has not been demonstrated, the Executive Officer shall be consulted to determine the appropriate sampling frequency.
- (5) Organisms per 100mL
- (6) Annual samples shall be collected during the first hour of discharge from the first storm event of the wet season (October 1 – May 30).

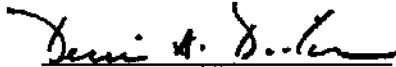
- E. The Discharger shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) emphasizing Best Management Practices (BMPs). The monitoring program shall document the elimination or reduction of specific pollutants, resulting from implementation of BMPs to control the quality of the rainfall runoff from the site.

III. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. Observation stations shall be established in the vicinity of the discharge point. Observations shall be made at approximately the same time as storm water discharge monitoring is performed. Observations shall be required only during daylight hours. The following shall be noted and reported with respect to each observation and shall be included in the monitoring report:

1. Date and time of observation;
2. Time when storm water discharge began;
3. Tide stage;
4. Direction of tidal flow;
5. Color of receiving water and extent of any visual turbidity or color patches due to the discharge;
6. Appearance and location of floating solids, oil, grease, scum, or foam; and
7. Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water.

Ordered by:

  
Dennis A. Dickerson  
Executive Officer

Date: July 27, 2000

# PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

## ATTACHMENT T-1

### Metals

Antimony  
Arsenic  
Beryllium  
Cadmium  
Chromium  
Copper  
Lead  
Mercury  
Nickel  
Selenium  
Silver  
Thallium  
Zinc

### Miscellaneous

Cyanide  
Asbestos (only if specifically required)

### Pesticides & PCBs

Aldrin  
Chlordane  
Dieldrin  
4,4'-DDT  
4,4'-DDE  
4,4'-DDD  
Alpha-endosulfan  
Beta-endosulfan  
Endosulfan sulfate  
Endrin  
Endrin aldehyde  
Heptachlor  
Heptachlor epoxide  
Alpha-BHC  
Beta-BHC  
Gamma-BHC  
Delta-BHC  
Toxaphene  
PCB 1016  
PCB 1221  
PCB 1232  
PCB 1242  
PCB 1248  
PCB 1254  
PCB 1260

### Base/Neutral Extractables

Acenaphthene  
Benzidine  
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene  
Hexachlorobenzene  
Hexachloroethane  
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether  
2-chloronaphthalene  
1,2-dichlorobenzene  
1,3-dichlorobenzene  
1,4-dichlorobenzene  
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine  
2,4-dinitrotoluene  
2,6-dinitrotoluene  
1,2-diphenylhydrazine  
Fluoranthene  
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether  
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether  
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether  
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane  
Hexachlorobutadiene  
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  
Isophorone  
Naphthalene  
Nitrobenzene  
N-nitrosodimethylamine  
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine  
N-nitrosodiphenylamine  
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate  
Butyl benzyl phthalate  
Di-n-butyl phthalate  
Di-n-octyl phthalate  
Diethyl phthalate  
Dimethyl phthalate  
Benzo(a) anthracene  
Benzo(a) pyrene  
Benzo(b) fluoranthene  
Benzo(k) fluoranthene  
Chrysene  
Acenaphthylene  
Anthracene  
1,12-benzoperylene  
Fluorene  
Phenanthrene  
1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene  
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene  
Pyrene  
TCDD

### Acid Extractables

2,4,6-trichlorophenol  
P-chloro-m-cresol  
2-chlorophenol  
2,4-dichlorophenol  
2,4-dimethylphenol  
2-nitrophenol  
4-nitrophenol  
2,4-dinitrophenol  
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol  
Pentachlorophenol  
Phenol

### Volatile Organics

Acrolein  
Acrylonitrile  
Benzene  
Carbon tetrachloride  
Chlorobenzene  
1,2-dichloroethane  
1,1,1-trichloroethane  
1,1-dichloroethane  
1,1,2-trichloroethane  
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane  
Chloroethane  
Chloroform  
1,1-dichloroethylene  
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene  
1,2-dichloropropane  
1,2-dichloropropylene  
Ethylbenzene  
Methylene chloride  
Methyl chloride  
Methyl bromide  
Bromoform  
Bromodichloromethane  
Dibromochloromethane  
Tetrachloroethylene  
Toluene  
Trichloroethylene  
Vinyl chloride  
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether  
Xylene

vbc 7/6/99