

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

ORDER NO. R4-2002-0029

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
for
ULTRAMAR, INC.
(Wilmington Marine Terminal)
(NPDES NO. CA0055719)

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

Background

1. Ultramar, Inc. (hereinafter Ultramar or Discharger), discharges wastes under waste discharge requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 94-064 adopted by this Regional Board on July 18, 1994. Order No. 94-064 serves as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for this facility.
2. Ultramar, Inc. has filed with this Regional Board a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and has applied for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit for the discharge of wastes to surface water.

Facility Description

3. Ultramar, Inc., a Valero Energy Corporation Company, operates Wilmington Marine Terminal at 961 La Palomar Street, Wilmington, California (Facility). The terminal serves as a bulk storage and distribution facility for Ultramar's Wilmington Refinery, two miles to the northeast. Figure 1 shows the location of the Facility and the Los Angeles Harbor.
4. The Facility occupies five parcels with total area of approximately 10 acres, most of which is unpaved. The Facility borders Wickland Oil Company's marine terminal to the north and U.S. Borax's marine terminal to the south. The Facility includes a dock, four tank farms, two separate unloading rack areas, a fired heater area, a warehouse, a control house, and offices. Each tank farm has 12-foot high concrete containment walls. Figure 2 shows the major structures of the facility.
5. Wastes discharged to surface water include storm water runoff from the terminal and hydrostatic test water. Due to the limited capacity of the public-owned treatment works, the discharge of these wastes into the sanitary sewer is restricted.

Discharge Description

6. Ultramar discharges up to 1.3 million gallons per day of waste consisting of storm water runoff, which may pick up pollutants from the site, and/or hydrostatic test water from integrity testing of new or rehabilitated pipes, and petroleum storage tanks. The waste flows into a storm drain in La Palomar Avenue via three discharge points (Discharge Serial NOs. 001, 002, and 003), then to Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Slip 1, a water of the

United States, at Berth 164. The waste is processed through oil/water separators prior to discharge.

During the discharge of storm water no hydrostatic test water is discharged into the discharge points and during the discharge of hydrostatic test water no storm water is discharged into the discharge points. Hydrostatic test water is generated during construction and maintenance activities and is stored in the storage tanks prior to discharge.

The descriptions of the discharge points are the following:

Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 33°45'34", Longitude 118°16'00") is for discharges from tank parcels 1 (0.7 acres) and 2 (1.2 acres). Parcels 1 and 2 are located west of La Paloma Avenue.

Discharge Serial No. 002 (Latitude 33°45'34", Longitude 118°16'00") is for discharges from tank parcel 3 (2 acres). Parcel 3 is located east of La Paloma Avenue and south of Hermosa Street.

Discharge Serial No. 003 (Latitude 33°45'34", Longitude 118°16'00") is for discharges from tank parcels 4 and 5 (3.2 acres). Parcels 4 & 5 are located east of La Paloma Avenue and north of Hermosa Street.

The ROWD describes the discharge to Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, and 003 as shown below:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Maximum Daily Value</u>		
		<u>001</u>	<u>002</u>	<u>003</u>
Flow	gpd	105,603	114,070	273,340
pH	pH units	9.0	9.0	9.0
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/L	198	294	278
Total organic carbon	mg/L	19	19	19
Total suspended solids	mg/L	63	75	72
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	0.09	0.14	0.09
Oil and grease	mg/L	7.2	5.2	<5
Lead	µg/L	23	24	27
Benzene	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Toluene	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Phenol	µg/L	41	<30	39

Other priority pollutants were not tested and reported as "believed absent".

Currently, the Port of Los Angeles is repairing the La Polama Avenue storm drain and the discharge, if any, is pumped directly to the harbor.

7. All other industrial wastes and sanitary wastes are discharged into the sanitary sewer.
8. During the life of the existing permit, the Discharger has had no violation of the effluent limitations.
9. Soil and groundwater contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons were found on-site. Ultramar is voluntarily implementing a remedy program at the site.

Storm Water Management

10. Ultramar has implemented a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the existing individual permit, and is consistent with the SWPPP requirements in the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity [State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000001]. The permit requires the Discharger to update and implement its SWPPP. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into surface waters.
11. Storm water at the Facility is mostly accumulated within the tank farm containment walls and conveyed to the storm water management system. In some areas, rainwater either drains over the ground surface or is collected in sumps through a network of piping and trenches. Sump pumps deliver the water to oil/water separators. The Facility has three oil/water separators located in the tank farm areas. The separators are designed to remove petroleum compounds and grease picked up by the storm water runoff. The skimmed oil is pumped to the slop tanks located in Parcel 3. The storm water is discharged to the harbor through the La Paloma Avenue storm drain.

Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

12. On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

Existing: industrial water supply, navigation, non-contact water recreation, preservation of rare and endangered species, commercial and sport fishing, and marine habitat.

Potential: contact water recreation and shellfish harvesting.
13. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

14. In May 1974, the State Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Policy). The Policy contains narrative and numerical water quality objectives that were designed to prevent water quality degradation and protect beneficial uses in enclosed bays and estuaries. The Policy also lists principles of management that include the State Board's goal to phase out all discharges (excluding cooling waters), particularly industrial process water, to enclosed bays and estuaries as soon as practicable. The wastes discharged to Los Angeles Inner Harbor described above are not considered industrial process wastewater for purposes of the Policy.
15. On May 18, 2000, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated numeric criteria for priority pollutants for the State of California [known as the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) and codified as 40 CFR part 131.38]. In the CTR, USEPA promulgated criteria that protects the general population at an incremental cancer risk level of one in a million (10^{-6}), for all priority toxic pollutants regulated as carcinogens. The CTR also provides a schedule of compliance not to exceed 5 years from the date of permit issuance for a point source discharge if the Discharger demonstrates that it is infeasible to promptly comply with the CTR criteria.
16. On March 2, 2000, State Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP was effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through National Toxics Rule (NTR) and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Boards in their basin plans, with the exception of the provision on alternate test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by the USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternate test procedures provision was effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP was effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The SIP requires the dischargers' submittal of data sufficient to conduct the determination of priority pollutants requiring WQBELs and to calculate the effluent limitations. The CTR criteria for saltwater or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to develop the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.
17. State and Federal antibacksliding and antidegradation policies require that Regional Board actions to protect the water quality of a water body and to ensure that the waterbody will not be further degraded. The antibacksliding provisions are specified in section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and in the Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), section 122.44(i). Those provisions require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed.
18. Effluent limitations are established in accordance with sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, and amendments thereto. These requirements, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads

19. The Regional Board has implemented the Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the watershed management approach integrates the Regional Board's many diverse programs, particularly Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and non-point sources to more efficiently develop watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within a watershed. The TMDLs will establish waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

20. The Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors are located in the southern portion of the Los Angeles Basin in the greater San Pedro Bay. Together with Dominguez Channel, these harbors receive discharges from highly industrialized areas. The 1998 State Board's California 303(d) List classifies several portions of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor as impaired. These water bodies include: Consolidated Slip, Southwest Slip, a portion of Main Channel, Fish Harbor, Cabrillo Pier, and breakwater. The pollutants of concern, detected in the water column, in the sediment, and in the fish tissue, include: copper, lead, ammonia, coliform, chromium, zinc, DDT, PAHs, sediment toxicity, aldrin, benthic community effects, Chem A [refers to the sum of aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, HCH (including lindane), endosulfan, and toxaphene], DDT, PCBs, and tributyltin.

Reasonable Potential Analysis and Effluent Limitations

21. 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (ii) require that a toxic pollutant be analyzed with respect to its reasonable potential when determining whether a discharge (1) causes, (2) has the reasonable potential to cause, or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality objective. This is done by conducting a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each pollutant. If data are not sufficient to do a RPA, a pollutant is subject to interim monitoring requirements.

22. In accordance with Section 13267 of the California Water Code and the SIP, the Regional Board, in a letter dated August 27, 2001, required the Discharger to conduct an interim monitoring program of the effluent and the receiving water for three years. The data collected shall be submitted every quarter to the Regional Board. The data shall be used to determine the reasonable potential of a priority pollutant and to calculate the effluent limitation, if required. This permit includes an interim monitoring requirements to obtain the necessary data.

23. Section 1.3 of the SIP requires that a limit be imposed for a toxic pollutant if:
1. Tier 1: The maximum effluent concentration (MEC) is greater than or equal to the most stringent CTR criteria;
 2. Tier 2: The background concentration is greater than the CTR criteria; or,
 3. Tier 3: Other available information indicates a reasonable potential.

Section 1.4 of the SIP describes step-by-step procedures to calculate the WQBELs.

24. Monitoring data from October 1996 to March 2001 for hydrostatic test water were used to conduct RPAs for the priority pollutants for which effluent data were sufficient. Since site specific translators are not available, the CTR water quality criteria were adjusted by the USEPA standard conversion factors and used to conduct RPAs. Based on the RPA results, the following pollutants have a reasonable potential and are subject to the effluent limitations: copper, lead, mercury, zinc, and benzene.
25. Effluent limitations for priority pollutants are established pursuant to the procedures described in Section 1.4 of the SIP. The Regional Board has found that there is not currently sufficient data to justify dilution credits, mixing zones, or TMDL-based compliance schedules.

Interim Limits

26. Monitoring data indicate that the concentration of copper is exceeding the CTR water quality criteria. This demonstrates that it is infeasible for the Discharger to achieve immediate compliance with a CTR criterion. The Discharger has requested a compliance schedule for 6 years to comply with the more stringent CTR water quality criteria for copper.
27. Under 40 CFR 131.38(e)(6), the CTR authorizes the Regional Board to grant a compliance schedule for WQBELs based on CTR criteria for up to five years from the date of permit issuance, reissuance, or modification. The SIP also provides a compliance schedule up to 5 years for WQBELs. Based on the site-specific condition and the type of waste discharge, a 4-year compliance schedule is provided. During the compliance period, the current treatment facility performance or the existing effluent limitations, whichever is more stringent, is imposed as the interim effluent limitation.

CEQA and Notifications

28. 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.
29. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

30. This Order shall serve as a NPDES 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.
31. 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 submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, P. O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812, within 30 days of adoption of the Order.
32. 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 (CEQA) in accordance with the California Water Code, Section 13389.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Ultramar Inc. 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 REQUIREMENTS

A. Discharge Prohibition

1. Waste discharge shall be limited to storm water runoff or hydrostatic test water only, as proposed.
2. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, tributaries to Los Angeles Inner Harbor, or waters of the State are prohibited.

B. Effluent Limitations

The discharge from Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, and 003 with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

1. For storm water runoff:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations^{1/}</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	15
Phenolic compounds	mg/L	---	1.0

^{1/} The mass emission (in lbs/day) for each Discharge Serial shall be tabulated using the concentration limitation and the discharge flow rate measured at the time of discharge.

2. For hydrostatic test water from integrity testing of new or rehabilitated pipes, and petroleum storage tanks:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations^{1/}</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
pH	pH units	----	>6.5 and <8.5
Temperature	°F	----	100
Total suspended solids	mg/L	50	75
Turbidity	NTU	50	75
BOD ₅ 20 ⁰ C	mg/L	20	30
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	15
Settlable solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3
Sulfides	mg/L	----	1.0
Chlorine residual	mg/L	----	0.1
Benzene ^{2/}	µg/L	----	1.0
Copper ^{3/}	µg/L	2.9	5.8
Lead ^{3/}	µg/L	----	50
Mercury ^{3/}	µg/L	----	2
Zinc ^{3/}	µg/L	47	95

^{1/} The mass emission (in lbs/day) for each Discharge Serial shall be tabulated using the concentration limitation and the discharge flow rate measured at the time of discharge.

^{2/} Not applicable to new pipes and storage tanks.

^{3/} Discharge limitations for these metals are expressed as total recoverable.

3. Acute Toxicity Limitations for Storm Water and Hydrostatic Test Water for Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, and 003:

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

- b. If either of the above requirements (Section I.B.3.a.) is not met, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) using discharge water kept in reserve for this purpose. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of receipt of the results. If the toxicity is complex, all phases including confirmatory phases of TIE may not be possible with reserve water, however, the TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. The TIE will be continued with discharge water from the next discharge event. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

4. Interim Limits:

- a. Commencing with the date of this Order to January 24, 2006, the Discharger shall comply with the performance-based interim limits listed below for copper:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations^{1/}</u> <u>Daily Maximum</u>
Copper ^{2/}	µg/L	16

^{1/} The mass emission (in lbs/day) for each Discharge Serial shall be tabulated using the concentration limitation and the discharge flow rate measured at the time of discharge.

^{2/} Discharge limitation for this metal is expressed as total recoverable.

- b. By January 10, 2003, the Discharger shall submit a workplan for the Executive Officer's approval. The workplan shall, at the minimum, include the investigation and identification of pollutant source(s), proposal of corrective measures, the design and installation of the treatment system, and the timeline for the system testing and startup.
- c. Progress reports shall be submitted quarterly by the first day of the second month following each reporting quarter. The report shall include the progress of the workplan development and its implementation.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

- 1. The discharge shall not cause any of the following conditions to exist in the receiving waters at any time:
 - a. Floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;

- b. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
 - c. Visible, floating, suspended or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin;
 - d. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths; or,
 - e. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
2. The discharge shall not cause nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
3. No discharge shall cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
4. The discharge shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in the receiving waters at any place within one foot of the water surface:
 - a. The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5, nor caused to vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units;
 - b. Dissolved oxygen shall not be less than 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation; and,
 - c. The fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 mL (based on a minimum of less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 mL.
5. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or State Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

II. REQUIREMENTS

1. Pollution Minimization Program (PMP):

The goal of the PMP is to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the WQBEL(s). The PMP

shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Board:

- a. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;
- b. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;
- c. Submittal of a control strategy designed to maintain concentrations of the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
- d. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and
- e. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Regional Board including:
 - All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
 - A list of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s);
 - A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
 - A description of corrective and preventive actions to be taken in the following year to maintain/achieve compliance.

The Discharger shall develop the PMP as soon as a priority pollutant is detected above its effluent limitation. However, the PMP is not required if the Discharger takes additional samples or has conducted an accelerated monitoring program during the period of discharge and the analytical results disputed the initial excursion and showed full compliance with the effluent limitation.

2. The Discharger shall submit within 90 days of the effective date of this Order an updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Executive Officer's approval. The plan shall be site-specific and shall describe management practices for minimizing storm water from being contaminated, and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State.
3. The Discharger shall submit, within 180 days of the effective date of this Order, an updated Spill Contingency Plan for the Executive Officer's approval. The Contingency Plan shall be site-specific and shall cover all areas of the tank farm. The Discharger shall begin to implement the Contingency Plan within 10 days of approval. The Contingency Plan shall be reviewed at the same time as the SWPPP. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.
4. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.42(a), the Discharger must notify the Board as soon as it knows or has reason to believe (1) that it has begun or expected to begin, use or manufacture a toxic pollutant not reported in the permit application, or (2)

a discharge of toxic pollutant not limited by this Order has occurred, or will occur, in concentrations that exceed the specified limits in 40 CFR 122.42(a).

III. PROVISIONS

1. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements* (Attachment N) dated March 1, 1999. If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached "Standard Provisions"; those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.
2. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program. 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.
3. This Order includes the attached *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements* (Attachment M).
4. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to their storm drain systems.
5. The discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
6. Hydrostatic test water shall not be commingled with the discharge of storm water into the discharge points.
7. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 403, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.

IV. REOPENERS

1. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with SIP Section 2.2.2, to incorporate new/revised limits based on future submissions of adequate information and data collected by the Discharger.
2. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments or the adoption of a TMDL for Los Angeles Inner Harbor.
3. This Order may be reopened upon the submission by the discharger, of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Board, to provide for dilution credits or a

- mixing zone, as may be appropriate.
4. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise the toxicity language once that language becomes standardized.
 5. This Order may also be reopened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122, 124, and 125. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, implementation of the watershed management approach, application of new minimum limits, failure to comply with any condition of this order and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

V. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on December 10, 2006.

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 such date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

VI. RESCISSION

Order No. 94-064, adopted by this Regional Board on July 18, 1994, is hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

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 January 24, 2002.

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer