



California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region



Winston H. Hickox
Secretary for
Environmental
Protection

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Gray Davis
Governor

July 19, 1999

Mr. David R. Burkhart, General Manager
Ojai Valley Sanitary District
1072 Tico Road
Ojai, CA 91754-2156

ORDER NO. 99-063 - REVISION OF MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR NPDES PERMIT, OJAI VALLEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (NPDES NO. CA 0053961, CI 4245)

Dear Mr. Burkhart:

Reference is made to your letter to this Regional Board on February 11, 1999, requesting modification of Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI 4245 in your current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the subject facility (Board Order No. 96-041). Based on an evaluation of the data that have been collected on the facility's effluent and the receiving water, and also considering the up-grade of the facility in 1997, Board staff recommended modifications of the Monitoring and Reporting Program to the Regional Board.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on July 8, 1999, reviewed the modifications, considered all factors in the case, and adopted a Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program as Order No. 99-063 (copy attached). The revised program replaces "Attachment P" of Order 96-041, which expires on May 10, 2001. It should be noted that only the Monitoring and Reporting Program is modified and no other requirement in your permit is changed by this revision.

You are required to implement the "Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program" starting August 1999. Your first monitoring report under the revised program is due by October 15, 1999. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, ATTN: Information Technology Unit. Please reference all technical and monitoring reports to "Compliance File No. CI-4245 and NPDES No. 0053961". We will appreciate it if you would not combine other reports but would submit each type of report as a separate document.

If you have any questions, please call me at (213) 576-6657.

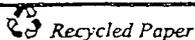
Sincerely,

Mark R. Pumford, Chief
Ventura Coastal Watershed Unit

Enclosure

Cc: See attached mailing list

California Environmental Protection Agency



Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Mailing List

Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, CWA Standards and Permits (WTR-5)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NOAA, National Maritime Fisheries Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services
Mr. John Youngerman, Division of Water Quality, SWRCB
Mr. Jorge Leon, Office of Chief Counsel, SWRCB
California Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
California Coastal Commission, South Coast Region
Alex Sheydayi, County of Ventura, Flood Control District
Ventura Regional Sanitation District
Ms. Mary Lou Schill, City of San Buenaventura, Parks and Recreation
Mr. Mark Capelli, Friends of the Ventura River
Sierra Club, Ventura County Chapter
Surfrider Foundation

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

ORDER NO. 96-041
NPDES NO. CA0053961

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
OJAI VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

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

1. Ojai Valley Sanitary District (hereinafter the District or the Discharger) operates the Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant which discharges wastes under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 90-062 (NPDES Permit No. CA0053961) adopted by this Board on May 21, 1990.
2. The District has filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES).
3. Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 6363 North Ventura Avenue, Ventura, and has a design capacity of 3.0 million gallons per day. The Plant discharges an average of 2.28 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treated wastewater through Discharge Serial No. 1 (latitude 34° 20' 33", longitude 119° 17' 26") to the Ventura River, a water of the United States, above the estuary, and is part of the Ventura River Watershed Management Area. Currently, wastewater treatment at the plant consists of: primary clarification for solids removal; biological treatment using oxidation towers for BOD removal; nitrification for oxidation of ammonia into nitrates/nitrites in rotating biological contactors (RBC); secondary clarification; chlorination; and dechlorination.

Sludge is digested anaerobically in a two-stage process and is then periodically pumped to sludge drying beds. Dried sludge is composted onsite and made available to commercial landscapers. The remainder is hauled to a landfill, such as the Simi Valley Landfill. There was no sludge hauled to any landfill in the past five years.

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

4. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.
5. The volume and characteristics of the treated wastewater based on discharge monitoring reports from January 1990 to December 1995, are as following:

April 29, 1996
Revised May 28, 1996

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Average</u>
Flow	MGD	2.28
pH	pH unit	7.50
Temperature	°F	69
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	10.6
Total Suspended Solid	mg/L	12.2
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	6.4
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	2.2
Total phosphorous	mg/L	6.8
Oil and Grease	mg/L	1.9
Total Dissolved Solid	mg/L	884
MBAS	mg/L	0.39

6. From the discharge point of the treatment plant, the Ventura River flows about 5 miles through the Ventura River Valley to the Pacific Ocean. At its mouth, the river traverses an alluvial delta and forms a lagoon at the ocean shore. This lagoon is generally closed by a sand bar during low flow months, although during winter months the bar may be breached by high river flows. The upper end of the lagoon is included within the Emma Wood State Beach-Ventura River Group Camp. The lower end of the lagoon is included within the City of San Buenaventura's Seaside Wilderness Park.

Due to the development of both private and public recreational facilities downstream of the discharge, the use of the river for water-contact recreation, particularly at the mouth, has been increasing. Since there is public contact in the receiving water, the quality of wastewater discharged to the Ventura River must be that of reclaimed water used as a source of supply in nonrestricted recreational impoundments. Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations requires that such reclaimed water shall be at all times an adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered wastewater. Therefore, there is the need for the wastewater discharged to Ventura River to be filtered such that no health hazard is created.

7. On an annual basis, during late summer and early fall, the dissolved oxygen concentration of the receiving waters below the discharge point has been found to fall below the 7.0 mg/L objective contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for cold water streams. Over the same period, heavy growths of aquatic vegetation develop in the receiving water. Plant growth in the river is 30-50% less upstream than downstream of the District's discharge point. A study by the District (required in Board Order No. 90-062) conducted in 1991 found that the dissolved oxygen depletion and the heavy growths of aquatic plants are related to the District's discharge.
8. Regional Board Order No. 90-062 requires the District to discharge only filtered and disinfected secondary treated wastewater pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Without filtration facilities in place, the District cannot comply with this requirement. The District also cannot comply with the effluent limits for BOD, suspended solids, and turbidity without filtration facilities. The District may not be able to comply at

all times with the receiving water limit of 0.025 mg/L for un-ionized ammonia in Order No. 90-062 without modifications in the treatment process.

9. In a letter dated April 16, 1990, the District submitted a schedule for the upgrade of treatment plant facilities. Originally the District estimated that three (3) years would be needed to acquire funding, design, bid, construct, start up, and reach the operational level of the filtration facilities and to achieve full compliance with the new and more stringent requirements. However, because of delays in preparing the Environmental Impact Report (EIR), obtaining financing from the State Revolving Fund, and obtaining a Conditional Use Permit from the Ventura County for the project, the District was not able to start the construction until January 9, 1995. The District now plans to complete the construction by July 1997, and start the up-graded treatment process by November 1997.
10. The upgraded treatment plant, as proposed by the District, will utilize a multistage suspended growth biological treatment processes in conjunction with activated sludge technology. Flocculation and filtration facilities will be added to the treatment process. The existing disinfection facilities will also be modified. The upgraded facilities will form a new waste water treatment flow path that would include preliminary, secondary, and tertiary process (Figure 3). The treatment plant will remain at 3.0 MGD Average Dry Weather Flow and 9.0 MGD Peak Wet Weather Flow.
11. On May 21, 1990, the Board adopted Cease and Desist Order No. 90-063 containing a time schedule directing the District to be in full compliance with its waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 90-062 by July 1993. On December 7, 1992, the Board adopted Cease and Desist Order No. 92-093 extending the compliance date from July 1, 1993, to July 1, 1996. On August 21, 1995, the Board adopted Cease and Desist Order No. 95-115 extending the compliance date from July 1, 1996, to January 1, 1998. The requirements of these cease and desist orders shall be incorporated in this Order.
12. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region on June 13, 1994. The Basin Plan is designed to preserve and enhance water quality and protect the beneficial uses of all regional waters. It contains water quality objectives for the Ventura River.
13. The receiving waters of the Treatment Plant include the Ventura River and the Ventura River Estuary. In addition, because of the groundwater recharge beneficial use of the Ventura River, the Lower Ventura Groundwater Basin in the Ventura River Valley is also a receiving water for the plant's discharge. The beneficial uses of the receiving waters are:

Ventura River - Hydro Unit 402.10

- potential: municipal and domestic supply;
- existing: industrial service supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, cold freshwater habitat, wild life habitat, rare, threatened or endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and early development, and wetland habitat;

Ventura River Estuary - Hydro Unit 402.10

- existing: navigation, commercial and sport fishing, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, estuary habitat, marine habitat, wild life habitat, rare, threatened or endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and early development, shellfish harvesting, and wetland habitat;

Lower Ventura Groundwater Basin

- potential: municipal and domestic supply, industrial process supply;
- existing: industrial service supply, agricultural supply

14. The 1994 State of California Water Resources Control Board's (CWRCB) Water Quality Assessment (WQA) identified the water quality conditions of water bodies in the state. Within the Ventura River Watershed, Ventura River Estuary was classified as impaired. Impaired waters cannot reasonably be expected to attain or maintain applicable water quality standards. Problems associated with the water body are eutrophication, threat to public health, and threat to rare and endangered species.
15. In 1995, the chloride concentrations of the final effluent ranged from 96 mg/L to 119 mg/L (average 108 mg/L). The daily maximum chloride limit in Order 90-062 was 600 mg/L. On March 26, 1990, the Board adopted Resolution No. 90-004, which stated that because of the long term drought in California, the Board would temporarily not enforce the chloride limit where violations were primarily due to increased chloride concentrations in imported water. However, if a discharge exceeds the chloride limitation, Resolution No. 90-004 requires the District to take measures to reduce chlorides in the waste discharge.
16. To implement Section 405 (d) of the Clean Water Act, on February 19, 1993, USEPA promulgated 40 CFR Part 503 to regulate the use and disposal of municipal sewage sludge. This permit implements the regulations and it is the responsibility of the District to comply with said regulations, which are enforceable by USEPA.
17. Pursuant to Section 402 (p) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124, the State Board adopted a general NPDES permit to regulate storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (State Board Order 91-13-DWQ adopted in November 1991, amended by Order 92-12-DWQ adopted in September 1992) and construction activity (State Board Order No. 92-008-DWQ adopted in August 1992). Storm water discharge from Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant is currently covered under the general NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity (WDID No. 4A56S005528). The storm water requirements shall be incorporated into this Order and the coverage under the general permit shall be terminated.
18. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the District developed and has implemented a USEPA approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program.
19. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, regulations, requirements, and/or guidelines established pursuant to Sections

208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 405 of the Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharges.

20. The requirements contained in this Order are based on the Basin Plan, other Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines, and best engineering judgement, and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plan and will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water.
21. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (California Environmental Quality Act) in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.

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

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

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

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Ojai Valley Sanitary District, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Waste discharged shall be limited to treated wastewater only, as proposed.
2. The discharge of an effluent from Discharge Serial No. 001 with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:
 - a. Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

Discharge Limitations
 30-Day Average^{1/} Daily Maximum^{2/}
 Units Constituents

Constituents	Units	30-Day Average ^{1/}	Daily Maximum ^{2/}
BOD ₅ (20°C) ^{3/}	mg/L	10	15
Suspended Solids ^{3/}	mg/L	10	15
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	—	0.1
Settleable Solids ^{3/}	m/L	0.1	0.2
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	—	1500
Sulfate	mg/L	—	500
Chloride	mg/L	—	300
Fluoride	mg/L	—	1.0
Boron	mg/L	—	1.5
Nitrate N + Nitrite N	mg/L	—	10
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/L	—	0.5

1/ As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment N.
 2/ Except for grab samples, the daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples.
 3/ This constituent has an interim effluent limitation as noted in Section B.1.

b. Toxic pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	
		<u>30-day Average</u> ^{5'}	
Arsenic	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	50 ^{5'} 1.25	BP for GWR.
Cadmium	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	5 ^{5'} 0.125	BP for GWR
Chromium	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	50 ^{5'} 1.25	" "
Copper	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	1000 ^{5'} 25	Gold book or inland surface
Iron	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	300 ^{5'} 7.5	Gold B. ✓
Lead	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	50 ^{5'} 1.25	✓ B.
Mercury	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	2 ^{5'} 0.05	B plan for GWR
Selenium	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	50 ^{5'} 1.25	BP
Silver	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	50 ^{5'} 1.25	? Gold book
Zinc	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	5,000 ^{5'} 125	Gold book ✓
Cyanide ^{7'}	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	200 0.5	BP
Lindane	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	0.2 0.005	BP
Toluene	µg/L lbs/day ^{4'}	150 3.75	BP

- 4/ Based on the plant design flow rate of 3.0 MGD. During events, such as storms, in which the flow exceeds the design capacity, the mass discharge rate limitations will be tabulated using the concentration limits and the actual flow rates.
 - 5/ Compliance may be determined from a single analysis or from the average of the initial analysis and three additional analyses taken one week apart once the results of the initial analysis are obtained.
 - 6/ Based on total recoverable metals. These limits may be modified to total dissolved metals if the Discharger requests and has conducted a study on the water-effect ratio (WER) according to USEPA guidance document and/or state protocols, if applicable.
 - 7/ The recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by Standard Methods 412 F, G, and H (Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater; Joint Editorial Board, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation [Water Environment Federation]; most recent edition).
3. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.
 4. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 80°F; except when the ambient temperature of the receiving waters is higher than 80°F, the temperature of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the ambient temperature of the receiving waters.
 5. Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.
 6. The arithmetic mean of BOD₅ (20°C) and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.
 7. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which analysis have been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.
 8. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means oxidized and coagulated wastewater which has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity of the

filtered wastewater does not exceed (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs), (b) and does not exceed 5 NTUs more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24 hour period. (Note: Turbidity has an interim effluent limitation of 18 NTU as indicated in Section B.1.)

9. Acute Toxicity Limitation:

- a. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.
- b. If the discharge consistently exceeds the acute toxicity limitation, a toxicity investigation evaluation (TIE) is required. The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level.

- 10. If chronic toxicity of the effluent consistently exceeds 1.0 TUc in a critical life stage test, a toxicity investigation evaluation (TIE) is required. The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level.

B. Interim Effluent Limitations

- 1. From the date of adoption of this Order until January 1, 1998, the following interim effluent limitations modify the effluent limitations in Section 1.A:

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>		
		<u>30-Day Average</u>	<u>7-Day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	20	30	—
	lbs/day*	500	750	1,000
Suspended solids	mg/L	30	45	—
	lbs/day*	750	1,130	1,130
Settleable solids	ml/L	0.1	—	0.3
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	—	—	10
	lbs/day*	250	—	250
Turbidity	NTU	10	—	18

* Based on a maximum flow of 3 MGD.

2. All other limitations in Section I.A in this Order which are not in conflict with the above interim effluent limitations remain in full force and effect.

C. Receiving Water Requirements

1. The temperature of the receiving water at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period shall not be increased by more than 5°F (or above 70°F if the ambient receiving water temperature is less than 60°F) as a result of the waste discharged.
2. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed by more than 0.5 units from natural conditions.
3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/L as a result of the waste discharged.
4. The residual chlorine in the receiving water shall not persist in the receiving water at any concentration that causes impairment of beneficial uses as a result of the wastes discharged.
5. The fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 mL (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10% of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 mL as a result of the wastes discharged.
6. In order to protect aquatic life, ammonia in the receiving water shall not exceed concentrations specified in Tables 3-1 and 3-3 of the Basin Plan (Attachment 2) as a result of the wastes discharged.
7. In order to protect underlying groundwater basins, ammonia shall not be present at levels that, when oxidized, to nitrate, pose a threat to groundwater.
8. If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point consistently exceeds 1.0 TUC in a critical life stage test, a toxicity investigation evaluation (TIE) is required. The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity level.
9. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

10. The wastes discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
11. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
12. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
13. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
14. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving water.
15. The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentration found in bottom sediments or aquatic life.
16. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.

II. SLUDGE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

III. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

- A. This Order includes the dischargers pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Regional Board. Any change to the program shall be reported to the Regional Board and USEPA in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer and the USEPA Regional Administrator.
- B. The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program. The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403, including subsequent regulatory revisions thereof. Where Part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the Discharger as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for

completion of the actions, the Discharger shall complete the required actions within six months from the effective date of this Order or the effective date of Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Discharger shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the Regional Board, USEPA, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act. The Regional Board or USEPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for non-compliance with acceptable standards and requirements as provided in the Clean Water Act and/or the California Water Code.

- C. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act. The discharger shall cause industrial users subject to the Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.
- D. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not limited to:
 - a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
 - b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
 - c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and
 - d. Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3).

IV. OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

- A. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
- B. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316 and 405 of the Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.
- C. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the "Standard Provisions" (Attachment N), those provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program prevail.
- D. This Order includes the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements" (Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached "Standard Provisions", those provisions attached hereinbefore prevail.
- E. This Order includes the requirements of the California General NPDES permits for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (State Water Resources

Control Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ, as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ, Attachment S-I). Pursuant to the requirements of Order No. 92-12-DWQ, the discharger shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) within 60 days of the Waste Discharge Requirements Order date, as outlined in the attached "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan" (Attachment A). If the discharger has already developed a SWPPP pursuant to the requirements in Order No. 91-93-DWQ, as amended, the discharger shall be considered in compliance with this requirement and shall continue implementing the said SWPPP.

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

V. EXPIRATION

This Order expires on May 10, 2001. The Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

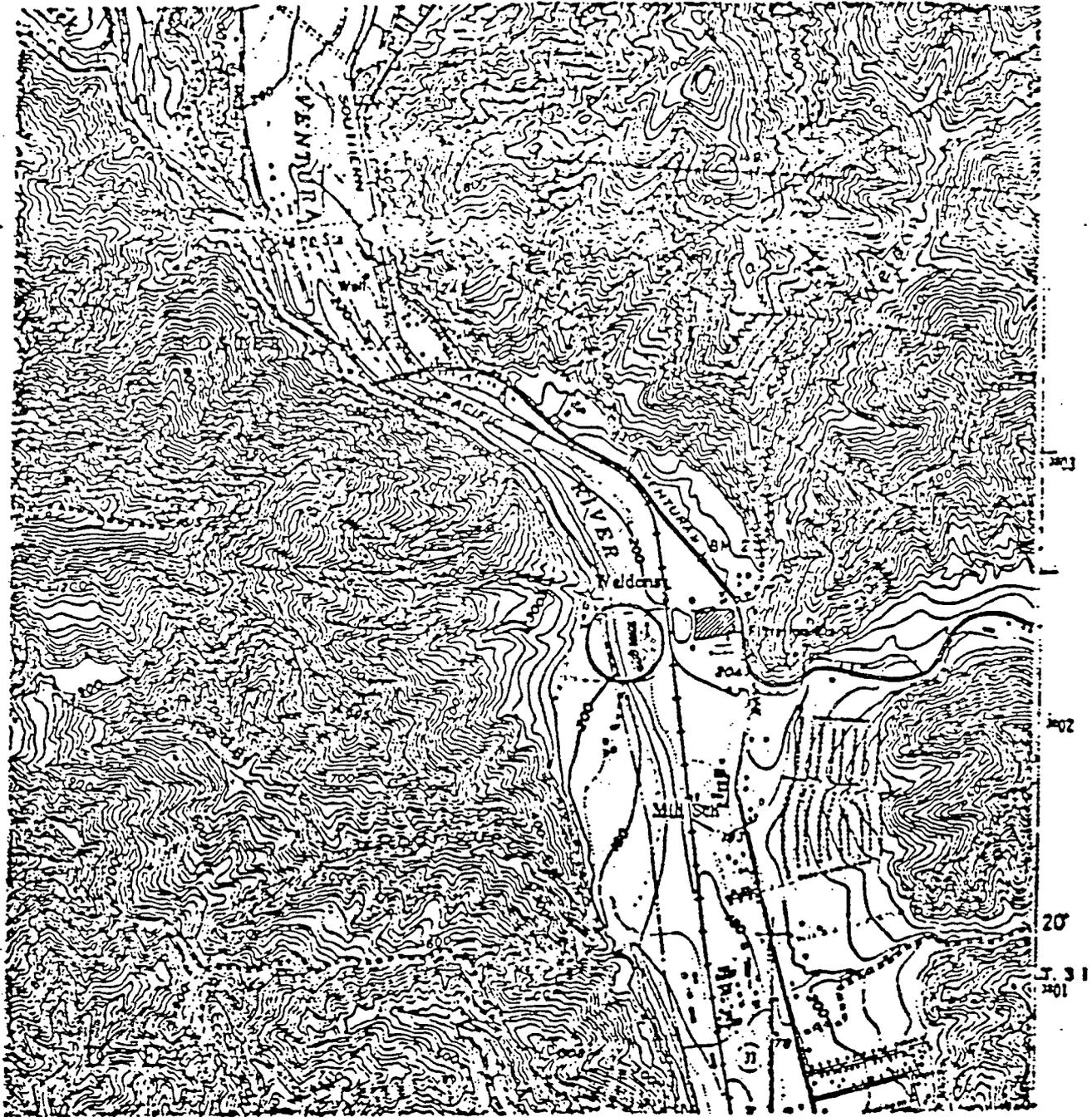
VI. RESCISSION

- A. Order No. 90-062, adopted by this Board on May 21, 1990, is hereby rescinded, except for purposes of enforcement.
- B. Cease and Desist Order No.90-063, adopted by this Board on May 21, 1990, as amended by Order No. 92-93 and No. 95-115, is hereby rescinded, except for purposes of enforcement.

I, Robert P. Ghirelli, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on June 10, 1996.

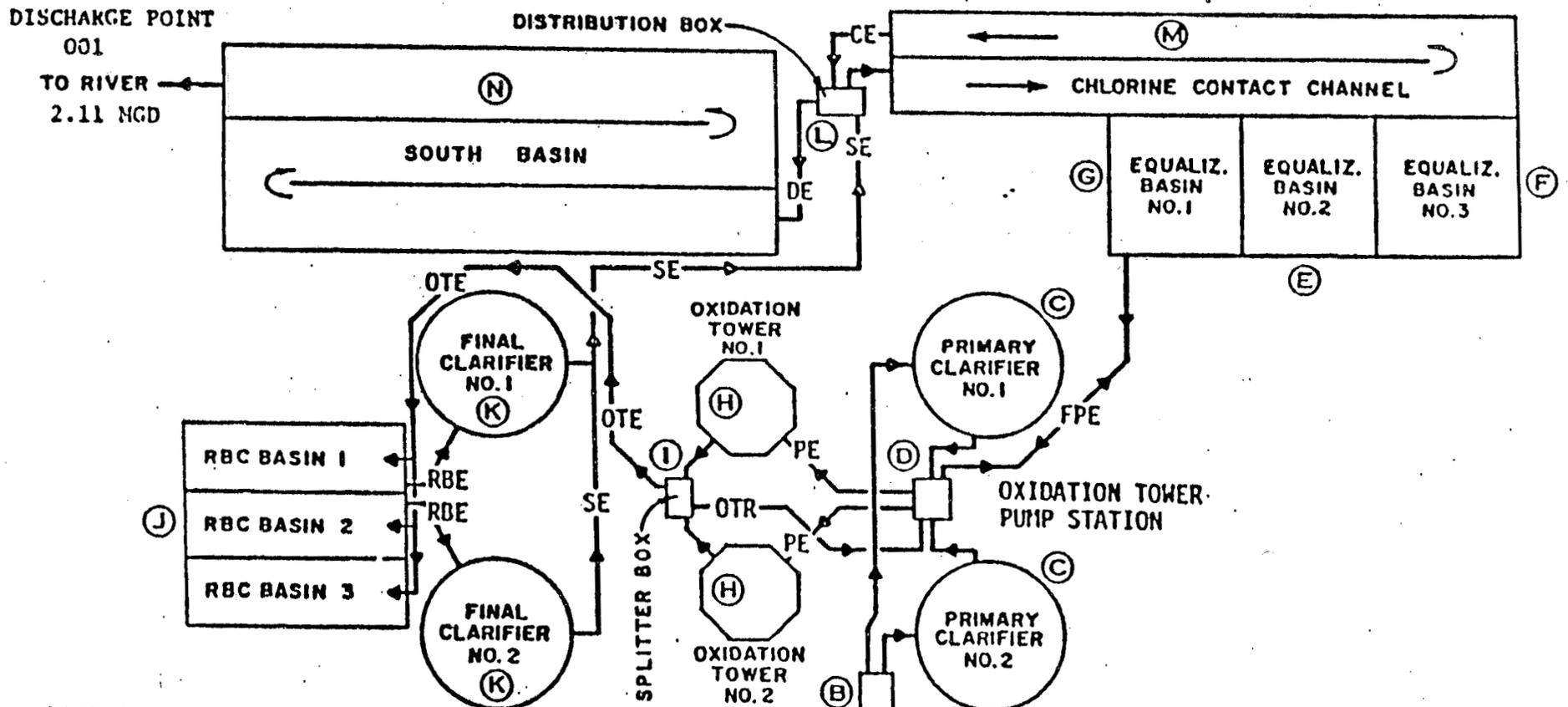


ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer



LOCATION MAP
FROM U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP 1967
OJAI VALLEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
VENTURA, VENTURA CO. CALIFORNIA

FIGURE 1



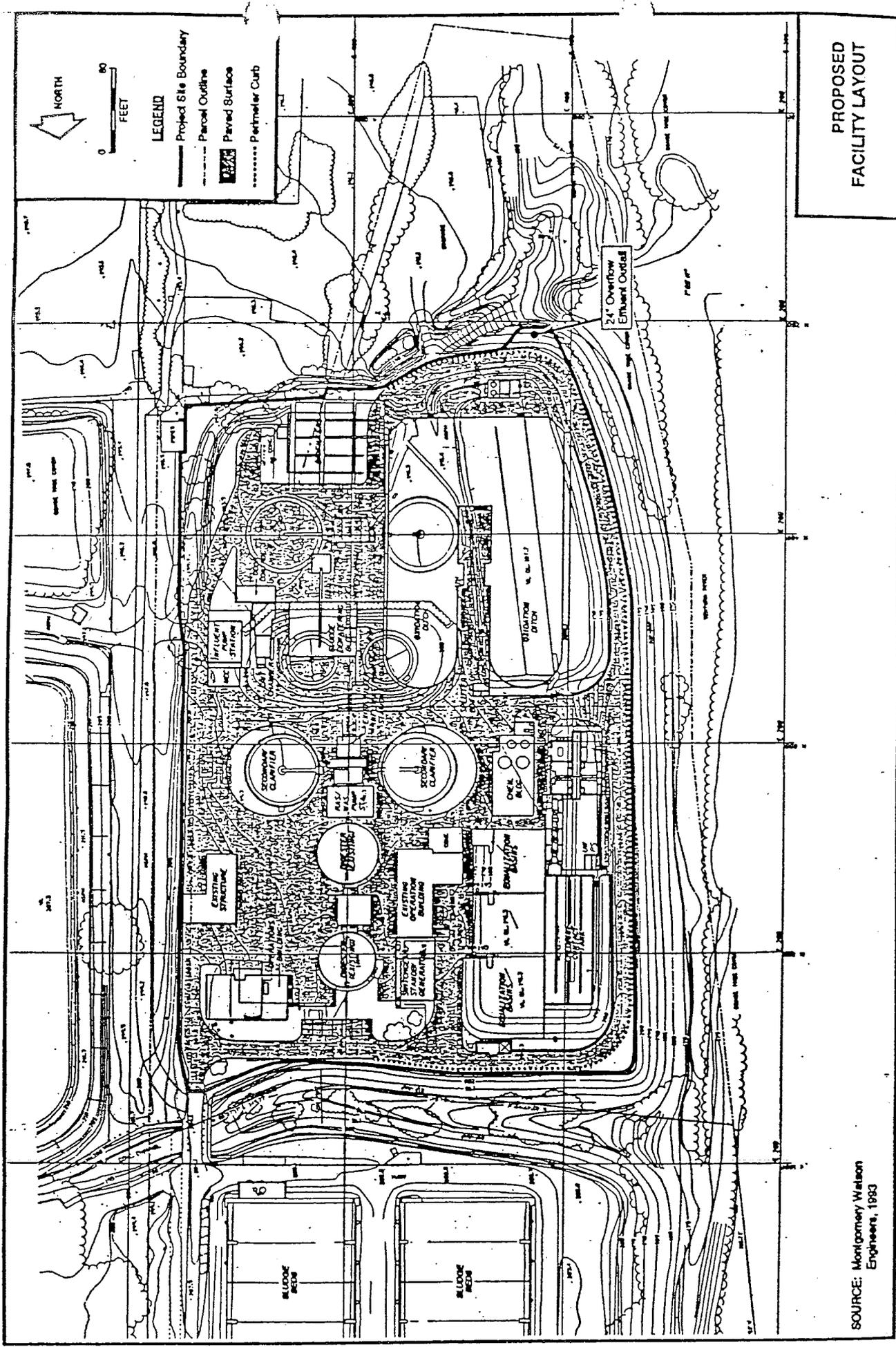
LEGEND

- CE - CHLORINATED EFFLUENT
- DE - DECHLORINATED EFFLUENT
- FPE - FLOW EQUALIZED PRIMARY EFFLUENT
- OTE - OXIDATION TOWER EFFLUENT
- PE - PRIMARY EFFLUENT
- RBE - ROTATING BIOLOGICAL CONTACTOR EFFLUENT
- OTR - RECYCLED OXIDATION TOWER EFFLUENT
- RS - RAW SEWAGE
- SE - SECONDARY EFFLUENT

SCHMATIC OF WASTEWATER FLOW
 OJAI VALLEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
 VENTURA, CALIFORNIA
 DISCHARGE SERIAL NO. 001

OJAI VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
 LIQUID PROCESS FLOW SCHEMATIC

FIGURE 2



PROPOSED FACILITY LAYOUT

FIGURE 3.

SOURCE: Montgomery Watson Engineers, 1983

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

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM, NO. CI-4245
FOR
OJAI VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
NPDES NO. CA0053961

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. All monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted by the fifteenth day of the second month following each monthly sampling period, addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Technical Support Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by September 15, 1996, and will cover the monitoring period of July 1996. Weekly effluent analyses shall be performed on different weekdays during each month. Quarterly monitoring shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Semiannual monitoring shall be performed during the months of February and August. Annual monitoring shall be performed during the month of August.
- B. The analysis shall specify the USEPA analytical method used and its Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL). For the purpose of reporting compliance with effluent limitations and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported with an actual numerical value or "nondetected (ND)" with the PQL indicated for the analytical method used. The maximum allowed PQLs are those published by the USEPA (PQLs for priority pollutants are listed in Attachment 1). The Discharger shall not use a PQL higher than that published by the USEPA unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a practical detection limit is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher PQL from the Executive Officer.
- C. The Discharger shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. This annual report is due by April 1st of the year following data collection.
- D. Monthly and annual reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board on both hard copy and electronic form. The format of the electronic submittal shall be compatible with the Regional Board's water quality database and may be submitted via computer networks or on 3 1/2" or 5 1/4" diskette.
- E. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any construction activity proposed that can potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

April 29, 1996
Revised May 28, 1996

II. REGIONAL MONITORING PROGRAM

The Regional Board is planning to develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring program for each watershed in the region. The goal is to establish regional programs to address public health concerns, monitor trends in natural resources, assess regional impacts from all contaminant sources, and ensure protection of beneficial uses. Currently, the District is the only major discharger in the Ventura River Watershed. Therefore, this Monitoring and Reporting Program shall constitute the regional monitoring program for the Ventura River Watershed. Revisions to the program in the future may be made under the direction of USEPA and the Regional Board as necessary, and may include a reduction or increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, or the number and size of samples collected.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING

Influent monitoring is required to:

- determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards.
- assess treatment plant performance.
- assess the effectiveness of the pretreatment program.

Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. The date and time of sampling shall be reported with the analytical values determined.

Samples for influent BOD₅ (20°C) and suspended solids shall be obtained on the same day that effluent BOD₅ (20°C) and suspended solids samples are obtained in order to demonstrate percent removal.

The following shall constitute the influent monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Flow	MGD	recorder/totalizer	continuous
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
BOD ₅ (20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
Total nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Total phosphorous	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
USEPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment T-1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING

(Footnotes on pages T-7 to T-8)

Effluent monitoring is required to:

- determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions.
- identify operational problems and improve plant performance.
- provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.

An effluent sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows where representative samples of the effluent (after receiving all treatment) may be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that station is representative of the effluent quality at all discharge points. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total waste flow	MGD	recorder	continuous ¹
Turbidity ²	NTU	recorder	continuous ¹
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous ¹
Total coliform ²	MPN/100 mL	grab	daily
Temperature	°F	grab	weekly
pH	pH units	grab	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	weekly
Settleable solids	mL/L	grab	weekly
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
BOD ₅ (20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly ³
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrate Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Organic Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Total phosphorous	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chronic toxicity ⁴	TU _c	grab	monthly
MBAS	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	semi-annually
Aluminum	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Antimony	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Barium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Beryllium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Chromium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Cobalt	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Copper	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Iron	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Lead	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Molybdenum	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Nickel	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Silver	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Thallium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Vanadium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Zinc	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Phenols, chlorinated	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Phenols, non-chlorinated	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Pesticides	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Radioactivity ⁵	pCi/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Acute Toxicity ⁶	TU _c	grab	annually ⁷
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	annually

V. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

(Footnotes on pages T-7 through T-8)

A. Receiving water stations shall be established at the following locations:

<u>Station No.</u>	<u>Location</u>
R-1	At a point in the Ventura River before the San Antonio Creek flows into it.
R-2	At a point in the San Antonio Creek before it flows into the Ventura River.
R-3	At a point approximately 1650 feet upstream from the discharge point.
R-4	At a point approximately 50 feet downstream from the discharge point.
R-5	At a point approximately 3,000 feet downstream from the discharge point.
R-6	At a point approximately at Shell Road.

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R-7 At a point approximately at the railroad bridge downstream from the Pacific Coast Highway overpass.

B. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations R-1 through R-7 except when indicated differently:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Flow	MGD	weekly
Residual chlorine (for R-4 and R-5 only)	mg/L	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	weekly
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Total coliform	MPN/100 mL	monthly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100 mL	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	monthly
Total nitrogen	mg/L	monthly
Total phosphorous	mg/L	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	monthly
BOD ₅ (20°C)	mg/L	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/L	quarterly
Chloride	mg/L	quarterly
MBAS	mg/L	quarterly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	quarterly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	quarterly
Chronic toxicity ⁴ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	TU _c	quarterly
Aluminum ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Antimony ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Arsenic ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Barium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Beryllium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Cadmium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Chromium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Cobalt ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Copper ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Iron ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Lead ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Mercury ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Molybdenum ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Nickel ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Selenium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Silver ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Thallium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Vanadium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Zinc ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually

- C. A representative bottom sample shall be collected annually at receiving water station R-7. This bottom sample shall be analyzed for total organic nitrogen, total organic carbon, sediment grain size distribution, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, PCBs, DDTs, PAHs, cyanide, phenols, aldrin and dieldrin, endrin, HCH, chlordane and toxaphene.
- D. In the event of a spill or bypass of raw or partially treated sewage into the Ventura River, total and fecal coliform analyses shall be made on grab samples collected at all potentially affected downstream receiving water areas and at least one unaffected upstream receiving water area. Coliform samples shall be collected on the date of the spill or bypass, if possible, and daily on each of the following four days.
- E. At the time of sampling, the following observations shall be made at all the stations and the times of the observations shall be noted:
- a) Measurement of flow
 - b) Odor of water
 - c) Color of water
 - d) Occurrence of significant storm runoff (flowing into the river)
 - e) Presence of floating solids (Type)
 - f) Presence of any sludge banks or deposits, grease, oil, foam, or visible solids of waste origin
 - g) Tide and wind conditions
 - h) Presence of any aquatic plant growth, attached or floating
 - i) Any unusual occurrence
- F. The time, date, and weather conditions at the time of sampling shall be reported.
- G. The color of the effluent shall be contrasted with that of the receiving water and reported descriptively.
- H. Weekly sampling may be rescheduled if weather and flow conditions would endanger personnel collecting receiving water samples. The monthly monitoring report shall note such occasions.

- I. The results of receiving water monitoring and observations shall be submitted with the effluent monitoring reports.

VI. STORM WATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Districts shall implement the attached Storm Water Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T-2).

VII. PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORT

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

VIII. QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PLANT UPGRADING

The district shall submit to the Regional Board quarterly progress reports on construction of the filtration facilities and process modifications. The reports shall be submitted on the fifteenth day of the following month after the quarter.

IX. COMPLIANCE WITH DAILY AVERAGE, INSTANTANEOUS MAXIMUM, AND 30-DAY AVERAGE LIMITS

- A. If the result of any analysis exceeds the 30-day average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to weekly within one week of knowledge of the test result. Weekly testing shall continue for at least 4 consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to as previously designated.
- B. If the result of any analysis exceeds the daily average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test result. Daily testing shall continue for at least 4 consecutive days and until compliance with the daily average or instantaneous maximum limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to as previously designated.

X. FOOTNOTES

- 1/ Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:

Total waste flow - total daily flow and peak daily flow (24-hour basis);

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Total chlorine residual - maximum daily value (24-hour basis);

Turbidity - maximum daily value, total amount of time each day that turbidity exceeded five (5) turbidity units, the flow-proportioned average daily value and the monthly mean value.

- 2/ Coliform and turbidity samples shall be obtained at some point in the treatment process at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities, filtration, and disinfection procedures.
- 3/ If any result of weekly BOD analysis yields 90% or greater of the 30-day average limit, the frequency of analyses shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test result for at least one month and compliance with the 7-day and 30-day average BOD limits is demonstrated; after which the frequency shall revert to weekly.
- 4/ Initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols to determine the most sensitive test organism for chronic toxicity testing. The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three months, but not to exceed five months, to account for potential variability of the effluent/ receiving water. If possible, the test species used during the screening process should include a fish, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant.

Upon approval of the Executive Officer, and after the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species. However, the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols, to ensure use of the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing.

Dilution and control waters for the effluent should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0 TU_c. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each batch of bioassay tests and reported with the test results.

Chronic Toxicity shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$TU_c = 100/NOEC$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent/ receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test.

Except with prior approval from the Regional Board Executive Officer, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests on 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

- 5/ Radioactivity determinations of gross and net beta activity, in picocuries per liter, shall be made within 48 hours following preparation of composite samples. The overall efficiency of the counting system, size of sample, and counting time shall be such that radioactivity can be determined to a sensitivity of ten picocuries per liter with a 95% confidence limit not to exceed 50 picocuries per liter.
- 6/ By methods specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (March 1985, EPA/600/4-85/013). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 45 through 49 of the "Methods" where appropriate. The fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) shall be used as the test species.

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Except with prior approval from the Regional Board Executive Officer, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests or 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

- 7/ In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity test with fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as acute toxicity results.
- 8/ Receiving water trace metal samples should be taken during the month of August.

Ordered by: Robert P. Ghirelli
ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer

Date: June 10, 1996

Wy

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

ORDER NO. 99-063

REVISED MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM, NO. CI 4245
FOR
OJAI VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
NPDES NO. CA0053961

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. This revised Monitoring and Reporting and Program shall be effective starting August 1, 1999. All monthly monitoring reports shall be received by the fifteenth day of the second month following each monthly sampling period, addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Information Technology Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by September 15, 1999, and will cover the monitoring period of July 1999. Weekly effluent analyses shall be performed on different weekdays during each month. Quarterly monitoring shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Semiannual monitoring shall be performed during the months of February and August. Annual monitoring shall be performed during the month of August.
- B. The analysis shall specify the USEPA analytical method used and its Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL). For the purpose of reporting compliance with effluent limitations and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported with an actual numerical value or "nondetected (ND)" with the PQL indicated for the analytical method used.
- C. The Discharger shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. This annual report is due by April 1st of the year following data collection.
- D. Monthly and annual reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board on both hard copy and electronic form. The format of the electronic submittal shall be compatible with the Regional Board's water quality database and may be submitted via computer networks or on 3 1/2" or 5 1/4" diskette.
- E. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any construction activity proposed that can potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

II. REGIONAL MONITORING PROGRAM

The Regional Board is planning to develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring program for each watershed in the region. The goal is to establish regional programs to address public health concerns, monitor trends in natural resources, assess regional impacts from all contaminant sources, and ensure protection of beneficial uses. Currently, the District is the only major discharger in the Ventura River Watershed. Therefore, this Monitoring and

Reporting Program shall constitute the regional monitoring program for the Ventura River Watershed. Revisions to the program in the future may be made under the direction of USEPA and the Regional Board as necessary, and may include a reduction or increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, or the number and size of samples collected.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING

Influent monitoring is required to:

- Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards.
- Assess treatment plant performance.
- Assess the effectiveness of the pretreatment program.

Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. The date and time of sampling shall be reported with the analytical values determined.

Samples for influent BOD₅ (20°C) and suspended solids shall be obtained on the same day that effluent BOD₅ (20°C) and suspended solids samples are obtained in order to demonstrate percent removal.

The following shall constitute the influent monitoring program:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Flow	MGD	recorder/totalizer	continuous
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
BOD ₅ (20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
Total nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Total phosphorous	mg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
USEPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING

(Footnotes on pages T-7 to T-8)

Effluent monitoring is required to:

- determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions.
- identify operational problems and improve plant performance.
- provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.

An effluent sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows where representative samples of the effluent (after receiving all treatment) may be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that station is representative of the effluent quality at all discharge

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points. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total waste flow	MGD	recorder	continuous ¹
✓ Turbidity ²	NTU	recorder	continuous ¹
✓ Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous ¹
✓ Total coliform ²	MPN/100 mL	grab	daily
✓ Temperature	°F	grab	weekly
✓ pH	pH units	grab	weekly
✓ Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	weekly
✓ Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
✓ BOD ₅ (20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly ³
✓ Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
✓ Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
✓ Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
✓ Organic nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
✓ Total nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
✓ Total phosphorous	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
✓ Chronic toxicity ⁴	TU _c	grab	monthly
✓ Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	semi-annually
✓ Cyanide	mg/L	grab	semi-annually
✓ Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Aluminum	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Antimony	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Barium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Beryllium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Chromium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Cobalt	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Copper	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Iron	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Lead	µg/L	24-hour-composite	semi-annually
Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Molybdenum	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Nickel	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Silver	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Thallium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Vanadium	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Zinc	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Phenols, chlorinated	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Phenols, non-chlorinated	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
Pesticides	µg/L	24-hour composite	semi-annually
✓ Radioactivity ⁵	pCi/L	24-hour composite	annually
✓ MBAS	mg/L	24-hour composite	annually
✓ Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	annually
✓ Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	annually
✓ Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	annually
✓ Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	annually
✓ Acute Toxicity ⁶	TU _c	grab	annually ⁷
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	annually

V. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING
(Footnotes on pages T-7 through T-8)

A. Receiving water stations shall be established at the following locations:

<u>Station No.</u>	<u>Location</u>
R-1	At a point in the Ventura River before the San Antonio Creek flows into it.
R-2	At a point in the San Antonio Creek before it flows into the Ventura River.
R-3	At a point approximately 1650 feet upstream from the discharge point.
R-4	At a point approximately 50 feet downstream from the discharge point.
R-5	At a point approximately 3,000 feet downstream from the discharge point.
R-6	At a point approximately at Shell Road.
R-7	At a point approximately at the railroad bridge downstream from the Pacific Coast Highway overpass.
R-8	At a point in the Cañada Larga Creek before it flows into the Ventura River.

B. The following analyses shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations R-1 through R-8 except when indicated differently:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Flow	MGD	monthly
✓ Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	monthly
✓ pH	pH units	monthly
✓ Temperature	°F	monthly
✓ Total coliform	MPN/100 mL	monthly
✓ Fecal coliform	MPN/100 mL	monthly
✓ Turbidity	NTU	monthly

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<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
✓ Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
✓ Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
✓ Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
✓ Organic nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
✓ Total nitrogen	mg/L	quarterly
✓ Total phosphorous	mg/L	quarterly
✓ Chronic toxicity ⁴ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	TU _c	quarterly
✓ BOD ₅ (20°C)	mg/L	annually
✓ Sulfate	mg/L	annually
✓ Chloride	mg/L	annually
✓ MBAS	mg/L	annually
✓ Total dissolved solids	mg/L	annually
Oil and Grease	mg/L	annually
Aluminum ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Antimony ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Arsenic ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Barium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Beryllium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Cadmium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Chromium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Cobalt ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Copper ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Iron ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Lead ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Mercury ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Molybdenum ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Nickel ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Selenium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Silver ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Thallium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Vanadium ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually
Zinc ⁸ (for R-3 and R-6 only)	µg/L	annually

- C. A representative bottom sample shall be collected once per permit cycle at receiving water station R-7. This bottom sample shall be analyzed for total organic nitrogen, total organic carbon, sediment grain size distribution, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, PCBs, DDTs, PAHs, cyanide, phenols, aldrin and dieldrin, endrin, HCH, chlordane and toxaphene.
- D. In the event of a spill or bypass of raw or partially treated sewage into the Ventura River, total and fecal coliform analyses shall be made on grab samples collected at all potentially affected downstream receiving water areas and at least one unaffected upstream receiving water area. Coliform samples shall be collected on the date of the spill or bypass, if possible, and daily on each of the following four days.

- E. At the time of sampling, the following observations shall be made at all the stations and the times of the observations shall be noted:
- a) Measurement of flow
 - b) Odor of water
 - c) Color of water
 - d) Occurrence of significant storm runoff (flowing into the river)
 - e) Presence of floating solids (Type)
 - f) Presence of any sludge banks or deposits, grease, oil, foam, or visible solids of waste origin
 - g) Tide and wind conditions
 - h) Presence of any aquatic plant growth, attached or floating
 - i) Any unusual occurrence
- F. The time, date, and weather conditions at the time of sampling shall be reported.
- G. The color of the effluent shall be contrasted with that of the receiving water and reported descriptively.
- H. The results of receiving water monitoring and observations shall be submitted with the effluent monitoring reports.

VI. STORM WATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Districts shall implement the attached Storm Water Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T-2).

VII. PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORT

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

VIII. COMPLIANCE WITH DAILY AVERAGE, INSTANTANEOUS MAXIMUM, AND 30-DAY AVERAGE LIMITS

- A. If the result of any analysis exceeds the 30-day average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to weekly within one week of knowledge of the test result. Weekly testing shall continue for at least 4 consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to as previously designated.

- B. If the result of any analysis exceeds the daily average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test result. Daily testing shall continue for at least 4 consecutive days and until compliance with the daily average or instantaneous maximum limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to as previously designated.

IX. FOOTNOTES

- 1/ Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:

Total waste flow - total daily flow and peak daily flow (24-hour basis);

Total chlorine residual - maximum daily value (24-hour basis);

Turbidity - maximum daily value, total amount of time each day that turbidity exceeded five (5) turbidity units, the flow-proportioned average daily value and the monthly mean value.

- 2/ Coliform and turbidity samples shall be obtained at some point in the treatment process at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities, filtration, and disinfection procedures.

- 3/ If any result of weekly BOD analysis yields 90% or greater of the 30-day average limit, the frequency of analyses shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test result for at least one month and compliance with the 7-day and 30-day average BOD limits is demonstrated; after which the frequency shall revert to weekly.

- 4/ Initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols to determine the most sensitive test organism for chronic toxicity testing. The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three months, but not to exceed five months, to account for potential variability of the effluent/ receiving water. If possible, the test species used during the screening process should include a fish, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant.

Upon approval of the Executive Officer, and after the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species. However, the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols, to ensure use of the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing.

Dilution and control waters for the effluent should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0 TU_c. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each batch of bioassay tests and reported with the test results.

Chronic Toxicity shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$TU_c = 100/NOEC$$

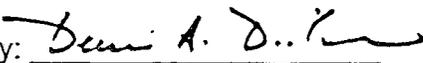
The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent/ receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test.

Except with prior approval from the Regional Board Executive Officer, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests or 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

Ojai Valley Sanitary District
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- 5/ Radioactivity determinations of gross and net beta activity, in picocuries per liter, shall be made within 48 hours following preparation of composite samples. The overall efficiency of the counting system, size of sample, and counting time shall be such that radioactivity can be determined to a sensitivity of ten picocuries per liter with a 95% confidence limit not to exceed 50 picocuries per liter.
- 6/ By methods specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (March 1985, EPA/600/4-85/013). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 45 through 49 of the "Methods" where appropriate. The fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) shall be used as the test species.
- Except with prior approval from the Regional Board Executive Officer, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests or 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.
- 7/ In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity test with fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as acute toxicity results.
- 8/ Receiving water trace metal samples should be taken during the month of August.

Ordered by: 
DENNIS A. DICKERSON
Executive Officer

Date: July 8, 1999

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