

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

November 13, 2013

Mr. Jeff Palmer
General Manager
Ojai Valley Sanitary District
1072 Tico Road
Ojai, CA 93023

Dear Mr. Palmer:

ADOPTED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs) AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT FOR OJAI VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT, OJAI VALLEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (NPDES NO. CA0053961, CI NO. 4245)

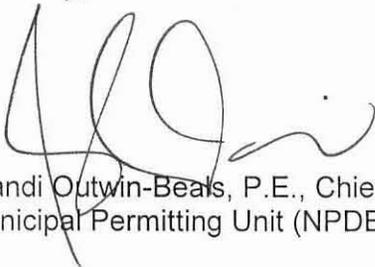
Our letter dated September 6, 2013, transmitted the tentative waste discharge requirements for renewal of your permit to discharge wastes under the NPDES.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Water Board at a public hearing held on November 7, 2013, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all the factors in the case, and adopted Order No. R4-2013-0173. Order No. R4-2013-0173 serves as your NPDES permit and expires on December 31, 2018. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application and Report of Waste Discharge for a new permit must be filed at least 180 days before the expiration date. A copy of the adopted order and attachments are enclosed.

The complete adopted Order and attachments will be sent only to the Discharger. However, these documents are available on the Regional Water Board's website for your review. The Regional Water Board's web address is www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/.

If you have any questions, please contact Raul Medina at (213) 620-2160 or the undersigned at (213) 576-6664.

Sincerely,



Brandi Outwin-Beals, P.E., Chief
Municipal Permitting Unit (NPDES)

Enclosures

cc: See Mailing List

Mailing List

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Jennifer Fordyce, State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Counsel
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
California State Parks and Recreation
State Coastal Conservancy
Ventura County Planning Commission
Ventura County Department of Environmental Health
Ventura County Department of Public Health
Ventura County Department of Public Works, Flood Control and Drainage
Ventura Regional Sanitation District
Ventura Coast Keeper
Heal the Bay
Environment Now
Los Angeles Waterkeeper
Natural Resources Defense Council
Southern California Coastal Water Research Project

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

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**ORDER R4-2013-0173
NPDES NO. CA0053961**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE OJAI VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT
OJAI VALLEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
DISCHARGE TO THE VENTURA RIVER VIA OUTFALL 001**

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Ojai Valley Sanitary District (Discharger)
Name of Facility	Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant (Ojai Valley WWTP or Facility) and its associated wastewater collection system and outfalls
Facility Address	6363 North Ventura Avenue
	Ventura, CA 93001
	Ventura County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
001	Tertiary treated wastewater	34.34250°	119.29056°	Ventura River

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	November 7, 2013
This Order shall become effective on:	January 1, 2014
This Order shall expire on:	December 31, 2018
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for renewal of waste discharge requirements in accordance with Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9 of the California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit in accordance with Title 40, part 122.21(d) of the Code of Federal regulations no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date
The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region have classified this discharge as follows:	Major

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on November 7, 2013.



Samuel Unger, P.E., Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant (Ojai Valley WWTP or Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections I and II of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section I of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

II. FINDINGS

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

- A. Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC; commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.
- B. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through J are also incorporated into this Order.
- C. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board has notified the Ojai Valley Sanitation District (Ojai Valley SD or Discharger) and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.
- D. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order supersedes Order R4-2008-0039 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A.** Discharge of wastewater at a location different from that described in this Order is prohibited.
- B.** The bypass or overflow of untreated wastewater or wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except as allowed in Standard Provision I.G. of Attachment D, Standard Provisions.
- C.** The monthly average effluent dry weather discharge flow rate from the Facility shall not exceed the design capacity.
- D.** The Discharger shall not cause degradation of any water supply, except as consistent with State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

- E. The treatment or disposal of wastes from the Facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in section 13050, subdivisions (l) and (m) of the CWC.
- F. The discharge of any substances in concentrations toxic to animal or plant is prohibited.
- G. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) , Attachment E:

Table 4. Final Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Average Seasonal
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅ 20°C)	mg/L	10	--	15			
	lbs/day ¹	250		380			
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	10		15			
	lbs/day ¹	250		380			
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.5	8.5	
Removal Efficiency for BOD and TSS	%	85	--	--			
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	--	15			
	lbs/day ¹	250	--	380			
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2			
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1			
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,500	--	--			
	lbs/day ¹	38,000	--	--			
Sulfate	mg/L	500	--	--			
	lbs/day ¹	13,000	--	--			
Chloride	mg/L	300	--	--			
	lbs/day ¹	7,500	--	--			
Boron	mg/L	1.5	--	--			
	lbs/day ¹	38.0	--	--			
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	--	--			
	lbs/day ¹	13.0	--	--			

¹ The mass emission rates are based on the plant design flow rate of 3 mgd, and are calculated as follows: Flow (mgd) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. During wet-weather storm events in which the flow exceeds the design capacity, the mass discharge rate limitations shall not apply, and concentration limitations will provide the only applicable effluent limitations.

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Average Seasonal
Ammonia Nitrogen ²	mg/L	1.9	--	4.6			
	lbs/day ¹	48	--	120			
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	--	--	10			
	lbs/day ¹	--	--	251			
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	--	--	1			
	lbs/day ¹	--	--	25			
Total Phosphorus (wet-weather) ³	mg/L	--	--	2.6			--
Total Phosphorus (dry-weather) ⁴	lbs/dry-weather	--	--	--			5,799
Total Nitrogen (summer season) ⁵	lbs/season	--	--	--			8,044
Total Nitrogen (winter season) ⁶	mg/L	4.6	--	--			--

2. Interim Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and ending on 12 years after the effective date of the Ventura River Nutrients Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), the Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following interim effluent limitation for total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorous (TP) at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP. These interim effluent limitations shall remain in effect until the final effluent limitations become effective.

TN and TP interim dry-weather effluent limitations shall apply all-year round except during wet-weather.

² The ammonia nitrogen effluent limitation is the translated effluent limitation based on the water quality objective for ammonia in the current Basin Plan, Table 3-1 and Table 3-2, which resulted from Resolution No. 2002-011, and 2005-014 adopted by the Regional Water Board on April 25, 2002, and December 1, 2005, respectively. This effluent limitation is derived according to the Implementation section of Resolution No. 2002-011.

³ Total Phosphorus (TP) wet-weather final effluent limitations shall apply on the effective date of this permit. For the purposes of monitoring, wet-weather occurs when a rainfall event produces more than 0.25 inches of precipitation. The amount of rainfall shall be measured at the Ventura – Kingston Rain Gage D 122.

⁴ TP dry-weather final effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of TMDL. The TP dry-weather final effluent limitation shall apply all-year round except during wet-weather days.

⁵ TN summer season final effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of TMDL. The summer season final effluent limitation shall apply from May 1 to September 30.

⁶ TN winter season final effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of TMDL. The winter season final effluent limitation shall apply from October 1 to April 30.

Table 5. Interim Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Total Nitrogen (dry-weather)	mg/L	7.6	--	--		
Total Phosphorus (dry-weather)	mg/L	2.6	--	--		

3. Other Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

- a. **Percent Removal:** The average monthly percent removal of BOD 5-day 20°C and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.
- b. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 86°F except when the ambient temperature of the receiving water is higher than 86°F, in which case the temperature of the waste discharged shall not exceed the ambient temperature of the receiving waters.
- c. The 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 (CCR), or subsequent revisions.
- d. 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 total coliform bacteria at the end of the ultraviolet (UV) channel during normal operation when the UV backup system is in use, and at the end of the chlorine contact chamber when the back up method is used, does not exceed a 7-day median of 2.2 Most Probable Number (MPN) or Colony Forming Unit (CFU) per 100 milliliters, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed 23 MPN or CFU per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. No sample shall exceed 240 MPN or CFU of total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which an analysis has been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.
- e. For the protection of the water contact recreation beneficial use, the wastes discharged to water courses shall have received adequate treatment, so that the turbidity of the treated wastewater does not exceed any of the following: (a) an average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) within a 24-hour period; (b) 5 NTUs more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) within a 24-hour period; and (c) 10 NTU at any time.
- f. To protect the underlying ground water basins, pollutants shall not be present in the wastes discharged at concentrations that pose a threat to groundwater quality.
- g. Acute Toxicity Limitation and Requirements:
 - i. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:

- (1). The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static renewal bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and
 - (2). No single test producing less than 70% survival.
- ii. If either of the above requirements IV.A.3.g.i.(1) or IV.A.3.g.i.(2) is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests over a 12-week period, approximately one test every two weeks. The Discharger shall ensure that results of a failing acute toxicity test are received by the Discharger within 24 hours of completion of the test, and the additional tests shall begin within 5 business days of receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with acute toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume testing at the regular frequency as specified in the monitoring and reporting program. However, if the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.
 - iii. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests results are less than 70% survival, the Discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan.
 - iv. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in the MRP.
- h. Chronic Toxicity Trigger and Requirements:**
- i. The chronic toxicity of the effluent shall be expressed and reported in toxic units, where:
$$TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on test organisms, as determined by the results of a critical life stage toxicity test.
 - ii. There shall be no chronic toxicity in the effluent discharge.
 - iii. If the chronic toxicity of the effluent exceeds the monthly median trigger of 1.0 TU_c, the Discharger shall immediately implement an accelerated chronic toxicity testing according to Attachment E - MRP section V.B.3. If any three out of the initial test and the six accelerated tests results exceed 1.0 TU_c, the Discharger shall initiate a TIE and implement the Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan, as specified in Attachment E – MRP sections V.D and V.E.
 - iv. The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity monitoring as specified in Attachment E – MRP.

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in Ventura River:

1. For waters designated with a warm freshwater habitat (WARM) beneficial use, the temperature of the receiving water at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature and shall not be raised above 86°F due to the discharge of effluent at the receiving water station located downstream of the discharge. Natural conditions shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

If the receiving water temperature, downstream of the discharge, exceeds 86°F as a result of the following:

- a. High temperature in the ambient air; or,
- b. High temperature in the receiving water upstream of the discharge,

then the exceedance shall not be considered a violation.

2. The pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of wastes discharged. Natural conditions shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.
3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 7 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.
4. The total residual chlorine shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L in the receiving waters and 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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) concentration in the receiving water shall not exceed the following, as a result of wastes discharged:
 - a. Geometric Mean Limits
 - i. E. coli density shall not exceed 126/100 mL.
 - b. Single Sample Limits
 - i. E. coli density shall not exceed 235/100 mL.
6. Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases in natural turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits, as a result of wastes discharged:
 - a. Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%, and
 - b. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 10%.

7. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of substances in the receiving water that are toxic to or cause detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, or aquatic life.
8. The wastes discharged shall not cause concentrations of contaminants to occur at levels that are harmful to human health in waters which are existing or potential sources of drinking water.
9. The concentrations of toxic pollutants in the water column, sediments, or biota shall not adversely affect beneficial uses as a result of the wastes discharged.
10. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in BOD, which adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
11. Waters 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.
12. The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions as a result of waters discharged.
13. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
14. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
15. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, or color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.
16. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
17. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, or oil and grease in the receiving waters.
18. The wastes discharged shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota.
19. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving waters; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; or cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.
20. No physical evidence of wastes discharged shall be visible at any time in the water or on beaches, shores, rocks, or structures.
21. 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 concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life as a result of the wastes discharged.
22. The natural hydrologic conditions necessary to support the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics present in wetlands shall be protected to prevent significant

adverse effects on: (a) natural temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and other natural physical and chemical conditions; (b) movement of aquatic fauna; (c) survival and reproduction of aquatic flora and fauna; and (d) water levels.

- 23.** The existing habitats and associated populations of wetlands fauna and flora shall be maintained by (a) maintaining substrate characteristics necessary to support flora and fauna, which would be present naturally; (b) protecting food supplies for fish and wildlife; (c) protecting reproductive and nursery areas; and, (d) protecting wildlife corridors.
- 24.** Ammonia shall not be present at levels that, when oxidized to nitrate, pose a threat to groundwater quality.
- 25. Acute Toxicity Receiving Water Quality Objective**
 - a.** There shall be no acute toxicity in ambient waters as a result of wastes discharged.
 - b.** Receiving water and effluent toxicity testing shall be performed on the same day as close to concurrently as possible.
 - c.** The acute toxicity of the receiving water, at monitoring location RSW-004, located approximately 50 feet downstream of the discharge, shall be such that (i) the average survival in the undiluted receiving water for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static, static-renewal, or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival. Static-renewal bioassay tests may be used, as allowed by the most current USEPA test method for measuring acute toxicity.
 - d.** If the upstream acute toxicity of the receiving water is greater than the downstream acute toxicity but the effluent acute toxicity is in compliance, acute toxicity accelerated monitoring in the receiving water according to MRP section V.A.2.d does not apply.
- 26. Chronic Toxicity Receiving Water Quality Objective**
 - a.** There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of wastes discharged.
 - b.** Receiving water and effluent toxicity testing shall be performed on the same day as close to concurrently as possible.
 - c.** If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water at the monitoring station immediately downstream of the discharge, exceeds the monthly median of 1.0 TUC trigger in a critical life stage test and the toxicity cannot be attributed to upstream toxicity, as assessed by the Discharger, then the Discharger shall immediately implement an accelerated chronic toxicity testing according to MRP section V.B.3. If two of the six tests exceed a 1.0 TUC trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TIE and implement the Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan.
 - d.** If the chronic toxicity of the receiving water upstream of the discharge is greater than the downstream and the TUC of the effluent chronic toxicity test is less than or equal to a monthly median of 1 TUC trigger, then accelerated monitoring need not be implemented.
- 27.** The wastes discharged shall not cause the ammonia water quality objective in the Basin Plan to be exceeded in the receiving waters. Compliance with the ammonia WQOs shall be determined by comparing the receiving water ammonia concentration to the ammonia water quality objective in the Basin Plan. The ammonia water quality objective can also

be calculated using the pH and temperature of the receiving water at the time of collection of the ammonia sample.

B. Groundwater Limitations

The discharge shall not cause the underlying groundwater to be degraded, exceed WQOs, unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.
2. **Regional Water Board Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply:
 - a. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by section 13050 of the CWC.
 - b. Odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage or sludge origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site or the sewage collection system due to improper operation of facilities, as determined by the Regional Water Board, are prohibited.
 - c. All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, or disposal of wastes shall be adequately protected against damage resulting from overflow, washout, or inundation from a storm or flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.
 - d. Collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be operated in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.
 - e. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.
 - f. The provisions of this order are severable. If any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.
 - g. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the CWA.
 - h. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the discharger is or may be subject to under section 311 of the CWA.
 - i. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs

developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.

- j.** Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation thereof.
- k.** The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 403, and 405 of the federal CWA and amendments thereto.
- l.** These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility; and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
- m.** Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other polluting materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
- n.** A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge Facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
- o.** If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this Facility and if the Facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
- p.** The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.
- q.** In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board, 30 days prior to taking effect.
- r.** The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this Order.
- s.** The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

 - i.** Name and general composition of the chemical,
 - ii.** Frequency of use,
 - iii.** Quantities to be used,

- iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
- v. USEPA registration number, if applicable.
- t. Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the Discharger to any of the penalties described herein or in Attachment D of this Order, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.
- u. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this Facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
- v. The CWC provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the CWC is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation, or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.
- w. CWC section 13385(h)(i) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to CWC section 13385(h)(2), a "serious violation" is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable waste discharge requirements for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Appendix A of 40 CFR part 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to CWC section 13385.1(a)(1), a "serious violation" is also defined as "a failure to file a discharge monitoring report required pursuant to section 13383 for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in waste discharge requirements that contain effluent limitations."
- x. CWC section 13385(i) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each violation whenever a person violates a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three violations within that time period.
- y. Pursuant to CWC section 13385.1(d), for the purposes of section 13385.1 and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) of section 13385, "effluent limitation" means a numeric restriction or a numerically expressed narrative restriction, on the quantity, discharge rate, concentration, or toxicity units of a pollutant or pollutants that may be discharged from an authorized location. An effluent limitation may be final or interim, and may be expressed as a prohibition. An effluent limitation, for these purposes, does not include a receiving water limitation, a compliance schedule, or a best management practice.
- z. CWC section 13387(e) provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted

or required to be maintained under this order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this order shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for 16, 20, or 24 months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. For a subsequent conviction, such a person shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per day of violation, by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for two, three, or four years, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- aa.** In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Chief of the Watershed Regulatory Section at the Regional Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6616, or electronically at david.hung@waterboards.ca.gov, or by fax at (213) 576-6660 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing to the Regional Water Board within five days, unless the Regional Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. The written notification shall also be submitted via email with reference to CI-4245 to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.
- bb.** Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. (CWC section 1211)

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a.** This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

- b.** This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity testing, monitoring of internal

waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

- c. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 124 to include requirements for the implementation of a watershed protection management approach.
- d. The Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order will cause, have the potential to cause, or will contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
- e. This Order may also be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR parts 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this Order, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity, or acquisition of newly obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation and issuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.
- f. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR parts 122 to 124, to include new minimum levels (MLs).
- g. If an applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under section 307(a) of the CWA for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this Order, the Regional Water Board may institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the Orders to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.
- h. The waste discharged shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments, thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such standards.
- i. This Order may be reopened and modified, to add or revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as an update of a water quality objective, or a revision of the Ventura River Algae TMDL.
- j. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of the delisting of a pollutant from the 303(d) list.
- k. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise the chronic toxicity effluent limitation and/or total residual chlorine limitations, to the extent necessary, to be consistent with State Water Board precedential decisions, new policies, new laws, or new regulations.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Ventura River Algae TMDL Monitoring Requirements

Ojai Valley SD shall submit to the Regional Water Board a comprehensive TMDL receiving water monitoring plan to assess numeric target attainment and measure in-stream nutrient concentrations. The Discharger shall submit the TMDL receiving water monitoring plan to the Regional Water Board for Executive Officer approval

no later than **July 31, 2014**. The Discharger shall implement the monitoring plan 90 days after its approval. Responsible parties (Ojai Valley SD, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, Ventura County, the City of Ojai, the City of Ventura, Caltrans, and agricultural dischargers) are encouraged to work together to submit a joint watershed-wide plan. Responsible parties may build upon existing monitoring programs in the Ventura River watershed when developing the receiving water quality monitoring plan for this TMDL.

The TMDL receiving water monitoring program shall be designed to measure improvement in water quality and pollutant reductions. The goals of the TMDL receiving monitoring program are the following:

- Determine attainment of numeric targets;
- Determine compliance with the WLAs; and,
- Monitor the effect of implementation actions on river and estuary water quality.

The TMDL receiving water monitoring program consists of three components:

- Receiving water monitoring;
- Discharge monitoring; and,
- Optional special studies.

i. Receiving Water Monitoring

The monitoring plan should outline a program to sample for algal biomass, algal percent cover, nutrients (total and dissolved), in situ water quality parameters (dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, electrical conductivity), and flow for the Ventura River and estuary. Monitoring should include visual observations documenting whether the Estuary is open or closed. The monitoring procedures/methods, analysis, and quality assurance shall be Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) comparable where appropriate. The sampling frequency and locations must be adequate to assess beneficial use condition and attainment of applicable WQOs. At a minimum, for algal biomass and percent cover, the monitoring frequency shall be once per month in the dry season (May 1st to September 30th). After two years, if a significant difference between monthly algal biomass measurements is not observed, algal biomass monitoring may be reduced to three times per dry season, during the months of May, July, and September. Dissolved oxygen and pH shall be measured continuously for two week periods on a quarterly basis. Continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen and pH shall occur during the months of May and September in the 2nd and 3rd quarters. All other parameters shall be monitored monthly.

River indicators shall be averaged over a sampling reach as described in the SWAMP monitoring protocol - Bioassessment Standard Operating Procedures (SOP 02). Estuary macroalgal cover is measured using three transects and evaluating percent cover at 10 random points along each transect. Results are reported as a transect average. See methods used in the Bight '08 Estuarine Eutrophication Assessment (McLaughlin K et al. Southern California Bight 2008 Regional Monitoring Program: Estuarine Eutrophication Assessment. Southern California Coastal Water Research Project. Costa Mesa, CA).

Receiving water monitoring shall continue beyond the final implementation date of the TMDL unless the Executive Officer approves a reduction or elimination of such monitoring.

ii. Discharge Monitoring

Monitoring of the effluent discharge will assess attainment of the waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs). Effluent discharge monitoring requirement is listed on Table E-3 of the MRP. The monitoring procedures/methods, analysis, and quality assurance shall be SWAMP comparable, where appropriate.

For the purposes of monitoring, wet-weather occurs when a rainfall event produces more than 0.25 inches of precipitation. The amount of rainfall shall be measured at the Ventura – Kingston Rain Gage D 122.

iii. Optional Special Studies

The Discharger in coordination with the responsible parties within the watershed shall conduct optional special studies designed to refine WLAs, LAs, and/or numeric targets. The results of special studies and monitoring may be used to revise numeric targets and allocations, if supported, when the TMDL is reconsidered. The results of optional studies are due (4) four years after the effective date of the TMDL (**i.e., June 28, 2017**). The following are potential special studies.

- Build upon the algal biomass and total nitrogen relationship established in the 2008 UCSB Study (UCSB, 2009) and collect data to support the establishment of reach-specific relationships.
- Confirm the conclusion that an algal biomass target of 150 mg/m² is fully protective of aquatic life and minimizes the risk of low dissolved oxygen events.
- Collect additional source assessment information and model input data to refine model-predicted relationships between watershed loading and instream nutrient concentrations.
- Investigate the influence of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS) on surface water quality.
- Collect data to support development of an estuary model, which takes into account tidal influence, the dynamics of macroalgae and phytoplankton growth, residence time, and breaching conditions.

b. Special Study for Constituents of Emerging Concern (CECs)

i. CECs Monitoring Requirement in the Effluent

- (1). The Discharger shall conduct a special study to investigate the CECs in the effluent discharge. The Discharger shall follow the requirements of the work plan as discussed in the MRP and the Fact Sheet.

c. Toxicity Reduction Requirements

The Discharger shall update its existing initial investigation TRE work plan and submit a copy of the revised initial investigation TRE work plan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days from the date it was received, the work plan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use USEPA Manual EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal), or the most current version, as guidance. At a minimum, the initial investigation TRE work plan must contain the provisions in Attachment G. This work plan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include the following, at a minimum:

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

If the effluent toxicity test result exceeds the limitation, then the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated toxicity testing that consists of six additional tests, each test done approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. Effluent sampling for the first test of the six additional tests shall commence within five days of receipt of the test results exceeding the toxicity limitation.

If the results of any two of the six tests (any two tests in a 12-week period) exceed the limitation, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE.

If results of the implementation of the Facility's initial investigation TRE work plan (as described above) indicate the need to continue the TRE/TIE, the Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE work plan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 15 days of completion of the initial investigation TRE.

Detailed toxicity testing and reporting requirements are contained in section V of the MRP.

d. Treatment Plant Capacity

The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board within 90 days after the "30-day (monthly) average" daily dry-weather flow equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The Discharger's senior administrative officer shall sign a letter, which transmits that report and certifies that the discharger's policy-making body is adequately informed of the report's contents. The report shall include the following:

- i. The average daily flow for the month, the date on which the peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for the day;

- ii. The best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry-weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of the facilities; and,
- iii. A schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

This requirement is applicable to those facilities which have not reached 75 percent of capacity as of the effective date of this Order. For those facilities that have reached 75 percent of capacity by that date but for which no such report has been previously submitted, such a report shall be filed within 90 days of the issuance of this Order.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) – (Not Applicable)

b. Spill Clean-up Contingency Plan (SCCP)

Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger is required to submit a SCCP, which describes the activities and protocols to address clean-up of spills, overflows, and bypasses of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the Discharger's collection system or treatment facilities that reach water bodies, including dry channels and beach sands. At a minimum, the plan shall include sections on spill clean-up and containment measures, public notification, and monitoring. The Discharger shall review and amend the plan as appropriate after each spill from the Facility or in the service area of the Facility. The Discharger shall include a discussion in the annual summary report of any modifications to the Plan and the application of the Plan to all spills during the year.

c. Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

Reporting protocols in MRP section X.B.4 describe sample results that are to be reported as Detected but Not Quantified (DNQ) or Not Detected (ND). Definitions for a reported Minimum Level (ML) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) are provided in Attachment A. These reporting protocols and definitions are used in determining the need to conduct a PMP as follows:

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a PMP as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL; sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order; presence of whole effluent toxicity; health advisories for fish consumption; or, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either of the following is true:

- i. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the reported ML; or,
- ii. The concentration of the pollutant is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in the MRP.

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

limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost-effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP), if required pursuant to CWC section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

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

- i. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;
- ii. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;
- iii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
- iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and
- v. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Regional Water Board including:
 - (1). All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
 - (2). A list of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s);
 - (3). A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
 - (4). A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

- a. Wastewater treatment facilities subject to this Order shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 23, division 3, chapter 26 (CWC sections 13625 – 13633).
- b. The Discharger shall maintain in good working order a sufficient alternate power source for operating the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. All equipment shall be located to minimize failure due to moisture, liquid spray, flooding, and other physical phenomena. The alternate power source shall be designed to permit inspection and maintenance and shall provide for periodic testing. If such alternate power source is not in existence, the discharger shall halt, reduce, or otherwise control all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power.
- c. 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.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (Publicly-Owned Treatment Works [POTWs] Only)

- a. **Sludge Disposal Requirements**

- i. All sludge generated at the wastewater treatment plant must be disposed of, treated, or applied to land in accordance with federal regulations contained in 40 CFR part 503. These requirements are enforceable by USEPA.
- ii. The Discharger shall ensure compliance with the requirements in State Water Board Order No. 2004-10-DWQ, *General WDRs for the Discharge of Biosolids to Land for Use as a Soil Amendment in Agricultural, Silvicultural, Horticultural and Land Reclamation Activities* for those sites receiving the Discharger's biosolids which a Regional Water Board has placed under this general order, and with the requirements in individual WDRs issued by a Regional Water Board for sites receiving the Discharger's biosolids.
- iii. The Discharger shall comply, if applicable, with WDRs issued by other Regional Water Boards to which jurisdiction the biosolids are transported and applied.
- iv. The Discharger shall assure that haulers transporting sludge off site for treatment, storage, use, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the sludge contained. The Discharger shall maintain and have haulers adhere to a spill clean-up plan. Any spills shall be reported to USEPA and the Regional Water Board or state agency in which the spill occurred. All trucks hauling sludge shall be thoroughly washed after unloading at the field or at the receiving facility.
- v. The Discharger shall furnish this Regional Water Board with a copy of any report submitted to USEPA, the State Water Board or other Regional Water Board, with respect to municipal sludge or biosolids.

b. Pretreatment Requirements

- i. This Order includes the Discharger's Pretreatment Program as previously submitted to this Regional Water Board. Any change to the program shall be reported to the Regional Water Board in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer in accordance with procedures established in 40 CFR part 403.18.
- ii. Applications for renewal or modification of this Order must contain information about industrial discharges to the POTW pursuant to 40 CFR part 122.21(j)(6). Pursuant to 40 CFR part 122.42(b) and provision VII.A of Attachment D, Standard Provisions, of this Order, the Discharger shall provide adequate notice of any new introduction of pollutants or substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants from industrial discharges which were not included in the permit application. Pursuant to 40 CFR part 122.44(j)(1), the Discharger shall annually identify and report, in terms of character and volume of pollutants, any Significant Industrial Users discharging to the POTW subject to Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR part 403.
- iii. Please refer to Attachment I – Pretreatment Reporting Requirements.

c. Collection System Requirements

- i. The Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order. As such, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its

collection system (40 CFR part 122.41(e)). The Discharger must report any non-compliance (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(6) and (7)) and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this Order (40 CFR part 122.41(d)). See the Order at Attachment D, subsections I.D, V.E, V.H, and I.C., and the following section of this Order.

6. Spill Reporting Requirements

a. Initial Notification

Although State and Regional Water Board staff do not have duties as first responders, this requirement is an appropriate mechanism to ensure that the agencies that do have first responder duties are notified in a timely manner in order to protect public health and beneficial uses. For certain spills, overflows and bypasses, the Discharger shall make notifications as required below:

- i. In accordance with the requirements of Health and Safety Code section 5411.5, the Discharger shall provide notification to the local health officer or the director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water body of any unauthorized release of sewage or other waste that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the state as soon as possible, but no later than two hours after becoming aware of the release.
- ii. In accordance with the requirements of CWC section 13271, the Discharger shall provide notification to the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) of the release of reportable amounts of hazardous substances or sewage that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to any waters of the state as soon as possible, but not later than two hours after becoming aware of the release. The CCR, Title 23, section 2250, defines a reportable amount of sewage as being 1,000 gallons. The phone number for reporting these releases to the Cal EMA is (800) 852-7550.
- iii. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board of any unauthorized release of sewage from its POTW that causes, or probably will cause, a discharge to a water of the state as soon as possible, but not later than two hours after becoming aware of the release. This initial notification does not need to be made if the Discharger has notified Cal EMA and the local health officer or the director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected waterbody. The phone number for reporting these releases of sewage to the Regional Water Board is (213) 576-6657. The phone numbers for after hours and weekend reporting of releases of sewage to the Regional Water Board are (213) 305-2284 and (213) 305-2253.

At a minimum, the following information shall be provided to the Regional Water Board:

- (1). The location, date, and time of the release;
- (2). The water body that received or will receive the discharge;
- (3). An estimate of the amount of sewage or other waste released and the amount that reached a surface water at the time of notification;
- (4). If ongoing, the estimated flow rate of the release at the time of the notification;

- (5). The name, organization, phone number and email address of the reporting representative; and,
- (6). A certification that the State Office of Emergency Services and the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies have been notified of the discharge.

b. Monitoring

For spills, overflows and bypasses reported under section VI.C.6.a, the Discharger shall monitor as required below:

- i. To define the geographical extent of the spill's impact, the Discharger shall obtain grab samples (if feasible, accessible, and safe) for all spills, overflows or bypasses of any volume that reach any waters of the state (including surface and ground waters). The Discharger shall analyze the samples for total coliform, fecal coliform, E. coli (if fecal coliform test shows positive), enterococcus, and relevant pollutants of concern, upstream and downstream of the point of entry of the spill (if feasible, accessible, and safe). This monitoring shall be done on a daily basis from the time the spill is known until the results of two consecutive sets of bacteriological monitoring indicate the return to the background level or the County Department of Public Health authorizes cessation of monitoring.

c. Reporting

The initial notification required under section VI.C.6.a shall be followed by:

- i. As soon as possible, but not later than twenty-four hours after becoming aware of an unauthorized discharge of sewage or other waste from its wastewater treatment plant to a water of the state, the Discharger shall submit a statement to the Regional Water Board by email at augustine.anijelo@waterboards.ca.gov . If the discharge is 1,000 gallons or more, this statement shall certify that Cal EMA has been notified of the discharge in accordance with CWC section 13271. The statement shall also certify that the local health officer or director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies has been notified of the discharge in accordance with Health and Safety Code section 5411.5. The statement shall also include at a minimum the following information:
 - (1). Agency, NPDES No., Order No., and MRP CI No., if applicable;
 - (2). The location, date, and time of the discharge;
 - (3). The water body that received the discharge;
 - (4). A description of the level of treatment of the sewage or other waste discharged;
 - (5). An initial estimate of the amount of sewage or other waste released and the amount that reached a surface water;
 - (6). The Cal EMA control number and the date and time that notification of the incident was provided to Cal EMA; and,
 - (7). The name of the local health officer or director of environmental health representative notified (if contacted directly); the date and time of notification; and the method of notification (e.g., phone, fax, email).

- ii. A written preliminary report five working days after disclosure of the incident is required. Submission to the Regional Water Board of the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) event number shall satisfy this requirement. Within 30 days after submitting the preliminary report, the Discharger shall submit the final written report to this Regional Water Board. (A copy of the final written report, for a given incident, already submitted pursuant to a statewide General WDRs for Wastewater Collection System Agencies (SSO WDR), may be submitted to the Regional Water Board to satisfy this requirement.) The written report shall document the information required in paragraph d below, monitoring results and any other information required in provisions of the Standard Provisions document including corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences. The Executive Officer for just cause can grant an extension for submittal of the final written report.
- iii. The Discharger shall include a certification in the annual summary report (due according to the schedule in the MRP) that states that the sewer system emergency equipment, including alarm systems, backup pumps, standby power generators, and other critical emergency pump station components were maintained and tested in accordance with the Discharger's preventive maintenance plan. Any deviations from or modifications to the plan shall be discussed.

d. Records

The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spills, overflows or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its collection system or treatment plant. This record shall be made available to the Regional Water Board upon request and a spill summary shall be included in the annual summary report. The records shall contain:

- i. The date and time of each spill, overflow, or bypass;
- ii. The location of each spill, overflow, or bypass;
- iii. The estimated volume of each spill, overflow, and bypass including gross volume, amount recovered and amount not recovered, monitoring results as required by section VI.C.6.b;
- iv. The cause of each spill, overflow, or bypass;
- v. Whether each spill, overflow, or bypass entered a receiving water and, if so, the name of the water body and whether it entered via storm drains or other man-made conveyances;
- vi. Any mitigation measures implemented;
- vii. Any corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences; and,
- viii. The mandatory information included in SSO online reporting for finalizing and certifying the SSO report for each spill, overflow, or bypass under the SSO WDR.

e. Activities Coordination

In addition, Regional Water Board expects that the POTW owners/operators will coordinate their compliance activities for consistency and efficiency with other entities that have responsibilities to implement: (i) this NPDES permit, including the Pretreatment Program; (ii) a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) NPDES permit that may contain spill prevention, sewer maintenance, reporting requirements; and, (iii) the SSO WDR.

f. Consistency with SSO WDRs

The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants from point sources to surface waters of the United States unless authorized under an NPDES permit. (33 United States Code sections 1311, 1342). The State Water Board adopted *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*, (WQ Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ; SSO WDR) on May 2, 2006, to provide a consistent, statewide regulatory approach to address sanitary sewer overflows. The SSO WDR requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems to apply for coverage under the SSO WDR, develop and implement sewer system management plans, and report all SSO to the State Water Board's online SSOs database. Regardless of the coverage obtained under the SSO WDR, the Discharger's collection system is part of the POTW that is subject to this NPDES permit. As such, pursuant to federal regulations, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR part 122.41 (e)), report any non-compliance (40 CFR part 122.41(1)(6) and (7)), and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this NPDES permit (40 CFR part 122.41(d)).

The requirements contained in this Order in sections VI.C.3.b (SCCP Plan section), VI.C.4 (Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications section), and VI.C.6 (Spill Reporting Requirements section) are intended to be consistent with the requirements of the SSO WDR. The Regional Water Board recognizes that there may be some overlap between these NPDES permit provisions and SSO WDR requirements, related to the collection systems. The requirements of the SSO WDR are considered the minimum thresholds (see finding 11 of State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ). To encourage efficiency, the Regional Water Board will accept the documentation prepared by the Permittees under the SSO WDR for compliance purposes as satisfying the requirements in sections VI.C.3.b, VI.C.4, and VI.C.6 provided the more stringent provisions contained in this NPDES permit are also addressed. Pursuant to SSO WDR, section D, provision 2(iii) and (iv), the provisions of this NPDES permit supercede the SSO WDR, for all purposes, including enforcement, to the extent the requirements may be deemed duplicative

- g.** The Discharger shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other cause, discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.

7. Compliance Schedules

- a.** The Ventura River Algae TMDL assigns dry-weather interim waste load allocations to Ojai Valley WWTP. Compliance with the final effluent limitation for TN and TP will take effect 12 years after the effective date of the Ventura River Algae TMDL. The interim effluent limitations in Table 5 of this Order will remain in effect until the final effluent limitations become effective.

The Discharger has contracted with the consulting firm MWH to assess the conceptual level modifications to the facility that might be required to comply with the final effluent limitations of the Ventura River Algae TMDL. The Discharger has completed a preliminary evaluation of options to meet the final TMDL discharge limits. The options include, but are not limited, to the conceptual scenario described below:

- i. TN limit of 3 mg/L (as nitrogen) and TP limit of 1 mg/L (as phosphorous)

Two alternatives were identified to achieve the nutrient limits.

Alternative 1: Conversion to Modified Bardenpho process

The first alternative to improve the Facility’s denitrification capacity is to convert the existing three stage process (comprised of successive anaerobic, anoxic and anaerobic zones) to a five-stage Modified Bardenpho process. The upgrade consists of the addition of a second (post-aeration) anoxic zone, including inclusions of carbon in the form of methanol to increase denitrification, followed by a third aerobic zone. The capital cost for this option is estimated to be \$16.6 million, with operation and maintenance costs of \$205,000 annually (adjusted to 2012 dollars).

Alternative 2: Addition of denitrification filters

The second alternative is the addition of denitrification filters to the existing facilities, a process that serves the dual purpose of denitrification and filtration of suspended solids. The heterotrophic microorganisms cultivated on the Granular media denitrification filters will require methanol addition as a source of carbon to sustain growth. The estimated construction cost is \$17.2 million and the maintenance cost is \$270,000 per year (adjusted to 2012 dollars).

With either of these alternatives, optimization of phosphorus removal can be added. Based on the MWH (2007) report, the Facility has capabilities to include alum or other coagulant treatments.

In order to comply with the final effluent limitations for TN and TP, the Discharger submitted the proposed Table below including tasks and milestone dates:

Table 6. Compliance Schedule for TN and TP Final Effluent Limitations

Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date
1	Oxidation Ditch Process Monitoring	12/13/13	12/15/15
2	Oxidation Ditch #2 Instrumentation	06/13/13	12/01/13
3	Plant Influent/Anerobic Instrumentation	06/13/13	12/01/13
4	Filter/Effluent Instrumentation	06/13/13	12/01/13
5	System Monitoring including Seasonal Changes	12/01/13	12/01/15
6	Summary Report		03/01/15
7	Testing Analysis/Pilot Testing	06/01/14	12/01/15
8	Data Analysis	03/01/16	03/01/17

Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date
9	Alternative Design Option Analysis	03/01/17	03/01/18
10	Treatment Additive Pilot Studies	03/01/18	03/01/19
11	Preliminary Design Report		03/01/20
12	CEQA Studies and Hearings		03/01/21
13	Final Design Plans Specs and Estimates		03/01/22
14	Bid/Award/Construction		03/01/24
15	Operational Adjustments		03/01/25

- b. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board in writing, no later than 14 days following each interim milestone date, of its compliance or noncompliance with the interim requirements.
- c. A compliance report is due within 14 days after each interim milestone date.
- d. In order to monitor compliance with the interim and final effluent limitations for TN and TP, the Discharger shall monitor the effluent TN and TP at the frequencies required in Table E-3. The Discharger shall calculate the monthly TN and TP seasonal effluent limitation as discussed in section VII.M - Compliance Determination. Each result shall be reported in the monthly report to track progress in achieving compliance with the final effluent limitations.
- e. The Discharger shall submit a PMP described in section VI.C.3.c. to the Regional Water Board for Executive Officer approval within 60 days of the effective date of this permit.

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section IV of this Order will be determined as specified below:

A. General

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

B. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple sample analyses and the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

- 1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

C. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger may be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger may be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month with respect to the AMEL.

If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the AMEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will have demonstrated compliance with the AMEL for each day of that month for that parameter.

If the analytical result of any single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any parameter, the Discharger may collect up to four additional samples within the same calendar month. All analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month. The concentration of pollutant (an arithmetic mean or a median) in these samples estimated from the "Multiple Sample Data Reduction" section above, will be used for compliance determination.

In the event of noncompliance with an AMEL, the sampling frequency for that parameter shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the AMEL has been demonstrated.

D. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. The average of daily discharges over the calendar week that exceeds the AWEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that week only. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week with respect to the AWEL.

A calendar week will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. Partial calendar weeks at the end of calendar month will be carried forward to the next month in order to calculate and report a consecutive seven-day average value on Saturday.

E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that

one day only within the reporting period. For any one day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to the MDEL.

F. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

G. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

H. Six-month Median Effluent Limitation

If the median of daily discharges over any 180-day period exceeds the six-month median effluent limitation for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that 180-day period for that parameter. The next assessment of compliance will occur after the next sample is taken. If only a single sample is taken during a given 180-day period and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the six-month median, the discharger will be considered out of compliance for the 180-day period. For any 180-period during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for the six-month median effluent limitation.

I. Percent Removal

The average monthly percent removal is the removal efficiency expressed in percentage across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of pollutant concentrations (C in mg/L) of influent and effluent samples collected at about the same time using the following equation:

$$\text{Percent Removal (\%)} = [1 - (C_{\text{Effluent}}/C_{\text{Influent}})] \times 100 \%$$

When preferred, the Discharger may substitute mass loadings and mass emissions for the concentrations.

J. Mass and Concentration Limitations

Compliance with mass and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately with their respective limitations. When the concentration of a constituent in an effluent sample is determined to be ND or DNQ, the corresponding mass emission rate determined from that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

K. Compliance with single constituent effluent limitations

Dischargers may be considered out of compliance with the effluent limitation if the concentration of the pollutant (see section B “Multiple Sample Data Reduction” above) in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the RL.

L. Compliance with effluent limitations expressed as a sum of several constituents

Dischargers are out of compliance with an effluent limitation which applies to the sum of a group of chemicals (e.g., PCB's) if the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation. Individual pollutants of the group will be considered to have a concentration of zero if the constituent is reported as ND or DNQ.

M. Compliance with Ventura River Algae TMDL effluent limitations

Ojai Valley WWTP discharges to Reach 2 of the Ventura River. The Ventura River Estuary and Reaches 1 and 2 are on the CWA section 303(d) list as impaired for algae and eutrophic conditions. For this discharge, the Ventura River Algae TMDL has established seasonal WLAs for TN and TP. Federal regulations require that NPDES permits incorporate WQBELs consistent with the requirements and assumptions of any available WLAs.

The Implementation Plan, on page 10 of Resolution No. R12-011, provided the following procedures on how to implement the WLAs for TN and TP for Ojai Valley WWTP:

Total Nitrogen

The TN WLAs for the Ojai WWTP shall be incorporated into the permit as seasonal numeric effluent limitations. The summer season effluent limitation shall be equal to the summer dry-weather WLA of 8,044 lbs/season. This effluent limitation is applicable from May 1 to September 30. Compliance with the summer final effluent limitation shall be determined by calculating the sum of the products of the monthly average TN concentration, a conversion factor, and the daily flow for each dry-weather day, over the summer season, and is expressed in the formula below:

TN Compliance

Summer Season TN Effluent Limitation, lbs/season

$$= \sum (TN * CF * Daily Flow) * 153 \text{ days/season}$$

where;

- TN = total nitrogen monthly average concentration, mg/L
- CF = 8.34, conversion factor to convert mg/L into lbs/day
- Daily flow = effluent daily flow, mgd
- Summer season = May 1 to September 30

The Facility is out of compliance for TN when the result above exceeds the summer season effluent limitation of 8,044 lbs.

Winter Season TN Effluent Limitation, mg/L

According to the TMDL, the winter dry-weather WLA and wet-weather WLA were combined into a single concentration-based winter season effluent limitation, calculated as the weighted average of 4 mg/L (the allowable winter dry-weather concentration) and 7.6 (the allowable wet-weather concentration), based on the assumption that there are 178 winter dry-weather

days and 34 wet-weather days in a year. The resulting concentration of 4.6 mg/L has been expressed as a monthly effluent limitation from October 1 to April 30.

Therefore,

Winter Season TN Effluent Limitation, mg/L = 4.6 mg/L as monthly average

where:

Winter season = October 1 – April 30

Compliance with the TN summer and winter season effluent limitations shall apply 12 years after the effective date of the Ventura River Algae TMDL. The Ventura River Algae TMDL (Resolution No. R12-011) stated on page 10 that the Facility shall attain compliance with the final effluent limitations within 10 years of the effective date of the TMDL. However, this was a typographical error. The correct compliance schedule is within 12 years of the effective date of the TMDL. This correction was reflected in Table 7-35.2, page 16 of Resolution R12-011.

Total Phosphorus

For TP, compliance with the dry-weather WLA-based final effluent limitation shall be determined by calculating the sum of the products of the monthly average TP concentration and the daily flow for each dry-weather day, over an annual period. The dry-weather final effluent limitation shall be equal to the dry-weather WLA of 5,799 lbs/season

Dry-weather TP Effluent Limitation, lbs/season

$$= \sum (TP * CF * Daily Flow) * 331 \text{ days/dry weather}$$

where;

TP = total phosphorus monthly average concentration, mg/L

CF = 8.34, conversion factor to convert mg/L into lbs/day

Daily flow = effluent daily flow, mgd

Dry-weather = January 1 to December 31 excluding 34 days of wet-weather.

The Facility is out of compliance for TP when the result above exceeds the dry-weather final effluent limitation of 5,799 lbs.

Compliance with the TP dry-weather effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of the Ventura River Algae TMDL. The Ventura River Algae TMDL (Resolution No. R12-011) stated on page 10 that the Facility shall attain compliance with the final effluent limitations within 10 years of the effective date of the TMDL. However, this was a typographical error. The correct compliance schedule is within 12 years of the effective date of the TMDL. This correction was reflected in Table 7-35.2, page 16 of Resolution R12-011.

TP Wet-weather Final Effluent Limitation

The watershed nutrient wet-weather loads are generally delivered directly to the ocean and thus do not contribute to exceedance of the biostimulatory substances objective in the Ventura River or estuary, which occurs during the dry season when algae growth primarily occurs. Nonetheless, to protect water quality year-round, wet-weather WLAs are assigned to meet WQOs and/or maintain existing discharge quality.

The wet-weather final effluent limitation for TP shall apply immediately at the effective date of this permit. Ojai WWTP shall achieve compliance with wet-weather WLAs upon incorporation into the permit. The wet-weather TP final effluent limitation, below, shall be expressed as daily maximum concentration:

Wet-weather TP Final Effluent Limitation = 2.6 mg/L

For the purposes of monitoring, wet-weather occurs when a rainfall event produces more than 0.25 inches of precipitation. The amount of rainfall shall be measured at the Ventura – Kingston Rain Gage D 122.

In order to monitor compliance with the interim and final effluent limitations for TN and TP, the Discharger shall monitor the effluent TN and TP at the frequencies required in Table E-3. The Discharger shall calculate the monthly TN and TP seasonal effluent limitation as discussed above. Each result shall be reported in the monthly report to track progress in achieving compliance with the final effluent limitations.

N. Mass Emission Rate

The mass emission rate shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Mass emission rate (lb/day)} = \frac{8.34}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

$$\text{Mass emission rate (kg/day)} = \frac{3.79}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day. 'Qi' and 'Ci' are the flow rate (mgd) and the constituent concentration (mg/L), respectively, which are associated with each of the 'N' grab samples, which may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken, 'Ci' is the concentration measured in the composite sample and 'Qi' is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

The daily concentration of all constituents shall be determined from the flow-weighted average of the same constituents in the combined waste streams as follows:

$$\text{Daily concentration} = \frac{1}{Q_t} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of component waste streams. 'Qi' and 'Ci' are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L), respectively, which are associated with each of the 'N' waste streams. 'Qt' is the total flow rate of the combined waste streams.

O. Bacterial Standards and Analysis

1. The geometric mean used for determining compliance with bacterial standards is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_n)^{1/n}$$

where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) found on each day of sampling.

2. For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 ml for total and fecal coliform, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for enterococcus). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.
3. Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136, unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA.
4. Detection methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or in the USEPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure or any improved method determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA to be appropriate.

P. Single Operational Upset (SOU)

A SOU that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single violation and limits the Discharger's liability in accordance with the following conditions:

1. A SOU is broadly defined as a single unusual event that temporarily disrupts the usually satisfactory operation of a system in such a way that it results in violation of multiple pollutant parameters.
2. A Discharger may assert SOU to limit liability only for those violations which the Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Provision V.E.2(b) of Attachment D – Standard Provisions.
3. For purpose outside of CWC section 13385 subdivisions (h) and (i), determination of compliance and civil liability (including any more specific definition of SOU, the requirements for Dischargers to assert the SOU limitation of liability, and the manner of counting violations) shall be in accordance with USEPA Memorandum "Issuance of Guidance Interpreting Single Operational Upset" (September 27, 1989).
4. For purpose of CWC section 13385 (h) and (i), determination of compliance and civil liability (including any more specific definition of SOU, the requirements for Dischargers to assert the SOU limitation of liability, and the manner of counting violations) shall be in accordance with CWC section 13385 (f)(2).

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$ where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Bioaccumulative

Those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Carcinogenic

Pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

CV is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

Daily Discharge

Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dilution Credit

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

ECA is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in USEPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in CWC section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the state that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

The highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

The lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of

measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median

The middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the n/2 and n/2+1).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in in 40 CFR part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML)

ML is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND)

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

Persistent Pollutants

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be 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 water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to CWC section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in CWC section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)

The RL is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

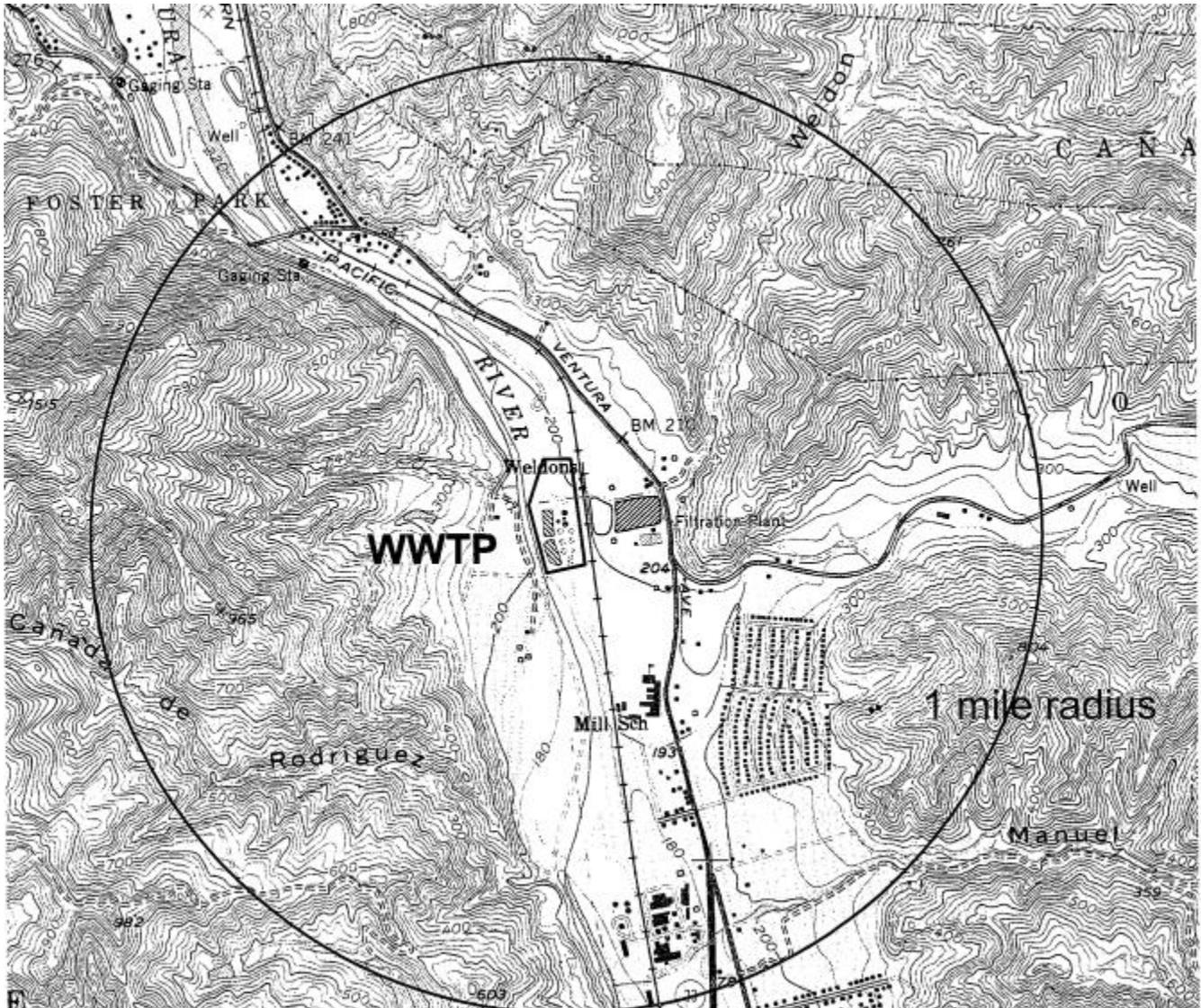
μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

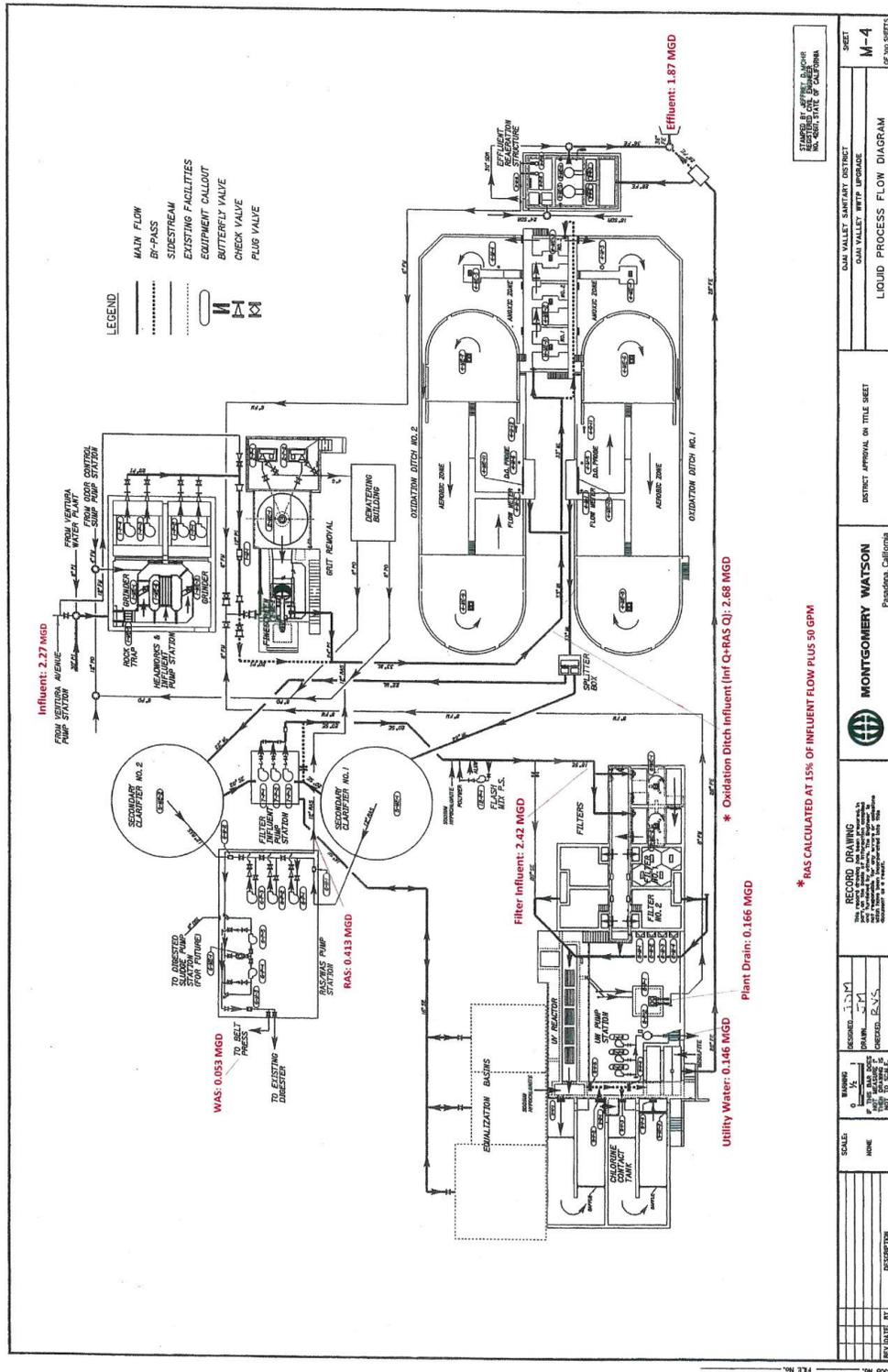
Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of Facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

ATTACHMENT B – MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA), its regulations, and the California Water Code (CWC) and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 CFR part 122.41(a); California Water Code (CWC) sections 13261, 13263, 13264, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Part 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) part 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 CFR part 122.41(c).)

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 CFR part 122.41(d).)

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 CFR part 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 CFR part 122.41(g).)
2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 CFR part 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 CFR part 122.41(i); CWC sections 13267 and 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 CFR part 122.41(i)(1); CWC sections 13267 and 13383);
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 CFR part 122.41(i)(2); CWC sections 13267 and 13383);
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 CFR part 122.41(i)(3); CWC sections 13267 and 13383); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 CFR part 122.41(i)(4); CWC sections 13267 and 13383)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
 - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR part 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
 - b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR part 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. *Bypass not exceeding limitations.* The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 CFR part 122.41(m)(2).)
3. *Prohibition of bypass.* Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 CFR part 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR part 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 CFR part 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 CFR part 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 CFR part 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

5. Notice

- a. *Anticipated bypass.* If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 CFR part 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
- b. *Unanticipated bypass.* The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 CFR part 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 CFR part 122.41(n)(1).)

1. *Effect of an upset.* An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 CFR part 122.41(n)(2).)
2. *Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.* A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 CFR part 122.41(n)(3)):
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR part 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR part 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 CFR part 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
 - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 CFR part 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
3. *Burden of proof.* In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 CFR part 122.41(n)(4).)

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 CFR part 122.41(f).)

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 CFR part 122.41(b).)

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC. (40 CFR parts 122.41(l)(3) and 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- A.** Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR part 122.41(j)(1).)
- B.** Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 CFR part 122.41(j)(4); part 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- A.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 CFR part 122.41(j)(2).)
- B.** Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 CFR part 122.41(j)(3)(i));
 - 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 CFR part 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
 - 3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR part 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
 - 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR part 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
 - 5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR part 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
 - 6. The results of such analyses. (40 CFR part 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)
- C.** Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 CFR part 122.7(b)):
 - 1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 CFR part 122.7(b)(1)); and
 - 2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 CFR part 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water

Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR part 122.41(h); Wat. Code, section 13267 and 13383.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 CFR part 122.41(k).)
2. *Signatory requirements for a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency.* All applications submitted to the Regional Water Board shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 CFR part 122.22(a)(3).)
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 CFR part 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR part 122.22(b)(2)); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR part 122.22(b)(3).)
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 CFR part 122.22(c).)
5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant

penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 CFR part 122.22(d).)

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(5).)

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(6)(i).)
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
 - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)
3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(1)):

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1). (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(2).)

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(7).)

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 CFR part 122.41(l)(8).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A. The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- B. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who *negligently* violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing

violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions (40 CFR part 122.41(a)(2); CWC section 13385 and 13387).

- C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator of USEPA, the Regional Water Board, or State Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000. (40 CFR part 122.41(a)(3))
- D. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both. (40 CFR part 122.41(j)(5)).
- E. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both. (40 CFR part 122.41(k)(2)).

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following (40 CFR part 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 CFR part 122.42(b)(1)); and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 CFR part 122.42(b)(2).)
3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the

quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 CFR
part 122.42(b)(3).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP), CI-4245

Section 308(a) of the federal Clean Water Act and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code (CWC) sections 13267 and 13383 also authorizes the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and California laws and/or regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A.** All samples shall be representative of the waste discharge under conditions of peak load. Quarterly effluent analyses shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Semiannual analyses shall be performed during the months of February and August. Annual analyses shall be performed during the month of August. Should there be instances when monitoring could not be done during these specified months, the Discharger must notify the Regional Water Board, state the reason why monitoring could not be conducted, and obtain approval from the Executive Officer for an alternate schedule. Results of quarterly, semiannual, and annual analyses shall be reported as due date specified in Table E-6 of MRP.
- B.** Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR parts 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5; or where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided in the Annual Report due to the Regional Water Board each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.
- C.** Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR part 136.3. All QA/QC analyses must be run on the same dates that samples are actually analyzed. The Discharger shall retain the QA/QC documentation in its files and make available for inspection and/or submit them when requested by the Regional Water Board. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed and a copy of that documentation shall be submitted with the monthly report.
- D.** The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to ensure accuracy of measurements, or shall ensure that both equipment activities will be conducted.
- E.** For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines, or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- F.** Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that “all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the CDPH or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.”

- G.** The monitoring report shall specify the USEPA analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Reporting Level (RL) [the applicable minimum level (ML) or reported Minimum Level (RML)] for each pollutant. The MLs are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, (State Implementation Policy or SIP)*, February 9, 2005, Appendix 4. The ML represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interference. When all specific analytical steps are followed and after appropriate application of method specific factors, the ML also represents the lowest standard in the calibration curve for that specific analytical technique. When there is deviation from the method analytical procedures, such as dilution or concentration of samples, other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the sample preparation. The resulting value is the reported ML.
- H.** The Discharger shall select the analytical method that provides a ML lower than the permit limit established for a given parameter, unless the Discharger can demonstrate that a particular ML is not attainable, in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 136, and obtains approval for a higher ML from the Executive Officer, as provided for in section J, below. If the effluent limitation is lower than all the MLs in Appendix 4, SIP, the Discharge must select the method with the lowest ML for compliance purposes. The Discharger shall include in the Annual Summary Report a list of the analytical methods employed for each test.
- I.** The Discharger shall instruct its laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve. In accordance with section J, below, the Discharger's laboratory may employ a calibration standard lower than the ML in Appendix 4 of the SIP.
- J.** In accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, in consultation with the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program Manager, may establish an ML that is not contained in Appendix 4 of the SIP to be included in the discharger's permit in any of the following situations:
- a. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix 4, SIP;
 - b. When the Discharger and the Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR part 136;
 - c. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than those listed in Appendix 4;
 - d. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix 4 and proposes an appropriate ML for the matrix; or,
 - e. When the Discharger uses a method, which quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of the ML. Examples of such methods are USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins, and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the discharger, the Regional Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

If there is any conflict between foregoing provisions and the SIP, the provisions stated in the SIP (section 2.4) shall prevail.

- K.** If the Discharger samples and performs analyses (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) on any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this MRP using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average used in demonstrating compliance with limitations set forth in this Order.
- L.** The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spills or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its collection system or treatment plant according to the requirements in the WDR section of this Order. This record shall be made available to the Regional Water Board upon request and a spill summary shall be included in the annual summary report.
- M.** For all bacteriological analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 ml for total and fecal coliform, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for *enterococcus*). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.
 - a. Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136, unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by the USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136.
 - b. Detection methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or in the USEPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, *Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure*, or any improved method determined by the Regional Water Board to be appropriate.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Influent Monitoring Station		
--	INF-001	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.
Effluent Monitoring Stations		
001	EFF-001	The effluent sampling station shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows and after the final disinfection process, where representative samples of the effluent can be obtained.
Receiving Water Monitoring Stations		
--	RSW-003	Ventura River, approximately 1650 feet upstream of Discharge Point 001. Latitude: 34.34494° Longitude: -119.29971°
--	RSW-004	Ventura River, approximately 50 feet downstream of Discharge Point 001. Latitude: 34.34024° Longitude: -119.29767°

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	RSW-005	Ventura River, at a point immediately upstream of the confluence with Canada Larga. Latitude: 34.33730° Longitude: -119.29646°

The North latitude and West longitude information in Table 1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Influent monitoring is required to:

- Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions.
- Assess treatment plant performance.
- Assess effectiveness of the Pretreatment Program

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor influent to the Facility at INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	mgd	recorder	continuous ¹	1
pH	pH unit	grab	weekly	2
Total suspended solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	2
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅ 20°C)	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	2
Total nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	2
Total phosphorus	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	2
Remaining EPA priority pollutants ³ excluding asbestos	µg/L	24-hour composite/grab for VOCs, cyanide, and Chromium VI	semiannually	2

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Effluent monitoring is required to:

¹ Total daily flow and instantaneous peak daily flow (24-hr basis). Actual monitored flow shall be reported (not the maximum flow, i.e., design capacity).

² Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or State Water Board. For any pollutant whose effluent limitation is lower than all the MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, the analytical method with the lowest ML must be selected.

³ Priority pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR part 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423. PCB as arochlors shall be analyzed using method EPA 608 and PCB as congeners shall be analyzed using method EPA 1668c.

- Determine compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit conditions and water quality standards.
- Assess plant performance, identify operational problems and improve plant performance.
- Provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.
- Determine reasonable potential analysis for toxic pollutants.

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the discharge of tertiary-treated effluent at EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level:

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
Total waste flow	mgd	recorder	continuous ⁴	⁵
Turbidity	NTU	recorder	continuous ⁴	5
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous ⁶	--
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	daily ⁷	5
Total coliform	MPN/100mL or CFU/100mL	grab	daily ⁸	5
Fecal coliform	MPN/100mL or CFU/100mL	grab	daily ⁸	5
E. coli	MPN/100mL or CFU/100mL	grab	weekly ⁹	5

⁴ Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:
 Total waste flow – Total daily and peak daily flow (24-hour basis);
 Turbidity – maximum daily value, total amount of time each day the turbidity exceeded five turbidity units, flow-proportioned average daily value. Grab sample can be used to determine compliance with the 10 NTU limit.

⁵ Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or State Water Resources Control Board. For any pollutant whose effluent limitation is lower than all the minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, the analytical method with the lowest ML must be selected.

⁶ When chlorination is used, total residual chlorine (TRC) shall be recorded continuously. The recorded data shall be maintained by the Permittee for at least five years. The Permittee shall extract the maximum daily peak, minimum daily, and average daily from the recorded media and shall be made available upon request of the Regional Water Board. The continuous monitoring data are not intended to be used for compliance determination purposes.

⁷ When chlorination is used, daily grab samples shall be collected during peak flow at monitoring location EFF-001, Monday through Friday only, except for holidays. Analytical results of daily grab samples will be used to determine compliance with total residual chlorine effluent limitation. Furthermore, additional monitoring requirements specified in section IV.A.2. shall be followed.

⁸ Daily samples shall be collected Monday through Friday, except for holidays.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
Temperature	°F	grab	weekly	5
pH	pH units	grab	weekly	5
Settleable solids	mL/L	grab	weekly	5
Total suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	5
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly	5
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	quarterly	5
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	weekly	5
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	5
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	5
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	5
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	5
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	5
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	5
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	5
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	5
Total nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	5
Total phosphorous	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	5
Orthophosphate-P	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	5
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	5
Surfactants (CTAS)	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly	5
Total hardness (CaCO ₃)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly	5
Chronic toxicity	TU _c	24-hour composite	monthly	5
Chronic toxicity (narrative effluent limit reporting) ¹⁰	Passed / Triggered	24-hour composite	monthly	5
Acute toxicity	% Survival	24-hour composite	quarterly	5
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	grab	quarterly	5
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	5
Iron	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	5
Radioactivity (Including gross alpha, gross beta, combined radium-226 and radium-228, tritium,	pCi/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	11

⁹ E. coli testing shall be conducted only if fecal coliform testing is positive. If the fecal coliform analysis results in no detection, a result of less than (<) the reporting limit for fecal coliform will be reported for E. coli.

¹⁰ For narrative chronic toxicity effluent limit reporting, “Passed” is reported when chronic toxicity effluent results do not trigger accelerated testing by exceeding the monthly median trigger of 1.0 TU_c = 100/NOEC. “Triggered” is reported when chronic toxicity effluent results trigger accelerated testing by exceeding the monthly median trigger of 1.0 TU_c = 100/NOEC.

¹¹ Analyze these radiochemicals by the following USEPA methods: method 900.0 for gross alpha and gross beta, method 903.0 or 903.1 for radium-226, method 904.0 for radium-228, method 906.0 for tritium, method 905.0 for strontium-90, and method 908.0 for uranium. Analysis for combined radium-226 & 228 shall be conducted only if gross alpha results for the same sample exceed 15 pCi/L or beta greater than 50 pCi/L. If radium-226 & 228 exceeds the stipulated criteria, analyze for tritium, strontium-90 and uranium.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
strontium-90 and uranium)				
2,3,7,8-TCDD ¹²	pg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	5
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	semiannually	13
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	semiannually	13
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	grab	semiannually	13
Methyl tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	semiannually	13
Remaining EPA priority pollutants ¹⁴ excluding asbestos	µg/L	24-hour composite; grab for VOCs	semiannually	5

2. Total Residual Chlorine Additional Monitoring (when chlorination is used)

Continuous monitoring of total residual chlorine at the current location shall serve as an internal trigger for the increased grab sampling at EFF-001 if either of the following occurs, except as noted in item c:

- a. Total residual chlorine concentration excursions of up to 0.3 mg/L lasting greater than 15 minutes; or
- b. Total residual chlorine concentration peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting greater than 1 minute.
- c. Additional grab samples need not be taken if it can be demonstrated that a stoichiometrically appropriate amount of dechlorination chemical has been added to effectively dechlorinate the effluent to 0.1 mg/L or less for peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting more than 1 minute, but not for more than five minutes.

¹² In accordance with the SIP, the Discharger shall conduct effluent monitoring for the seventeen 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD or dioxin) congeners in the effluent and in the receiving water Station RSW-003, located upstream of the discharge point 001. The Discharger shall use the appropriate Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) to determine Toxic Equivalence (TEQ). Where TEQ equals the product between each of the 17 individual congeners' (i) concentration analytical result (C_i) and their corresponding Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF_i), (i.e., TEQ_i = C_i x TEF_i). Compliance with the dioxin limitation shall be determined by the summation of the seventeen individual TEQs, or the following equation:

$$\text{Dioxin concentration in effluent} = \sum_{i=1}^{17} (\text{TEQ}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{17} (C_i)(\text{TEF}_i)$$

¹³ Emerging chemicals include 1,4-dioxane (USEPA 8270M test method), perchlorate (USEPA 314 test method, or USEPA method 331 if a detection limit of less than 6 µg/L is achieved), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (USEPA 504.1, 8260B test method, or USEPA 524.2 in SIM mode), and methyl tert-butyl ether (USEPA 8260B test method or USEPA method 624 if a detection level of less than 5 µg/L is achieved, and if the Discharger received ELAP certification to run USEPA method 624).

¹⁴ Priority pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR part 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity

1. Definition of Acute Toxicity

Acute toxicity is a measure of primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be measured in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

- a. The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static renewal bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and
- b. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

2. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

- a. **Method.** The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on 24-hr composite 100% effluent and receiving water grab samples by methods specified in 40 CFR part 136, which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, October, 2002 (EPA-821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance.
- b. **Test Species.** The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges.
- c. **Alternate Reporting.** In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity testing with the fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 96 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test, but only if the Discharger uses USEPA's October 2002 protocol (EPA-821-R-02-013) and fathead minnow is used to conduct the chronic toxicity test.
- d. **Acute Toxicity Accelerated Monitoring.** If either of the effluent or receiving water acute toxicity requirements in section IV.A.3.g.i.(1) and (2), and section V.A.25.c., respectively, of this Order is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. The Discharger shall ensure that results of a failing acute toxicity test are received by the Discharger within 24 hours of completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within five business days of receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with acute toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing.

However, if the extent of the acute toxicity of the receiving water upstream of the discharge is greater than the downstream and the results of the effluent acute toxicity test comply with acute toxicity limitation, the accelerated monitoring need not be implemented for the receiving water.

e. Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE).

1. If the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall begin a TIE. The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

2. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests results are less than 70% survival, the Discharger shall immediately implement Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan. Once the sources are identified the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the requirements.

B. Chronic Toxicity

1. Definition of Chronic Toxicity

Chronic toxicity is a measure of adverse sub-lethal effects in plants, animals, or invertebrates in a long-term test. The effects measured may include lethality or decreases in fertilization, growth, and reproduction.

2. Chronic Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

- a. **Test Methods.** The Discharger shall conduct critical life stage chronic toxicity tests on 24-hour composite 100% effluent samples and receiving water grab samples in accordance with EPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, October 2002 (EPA-821-R-02-013). The Discharger shall conduct static renewal tests in accordance with the 2002 freshwater chronic methods manual for water flea and fathead minnow. For *Selenastrum*, use a static non-renewal test protocol.

b. Frequency

1. **Screening and Monitoring.** - The Discharger shall conduct the first chronic toxicity test screening for three consecutive months in 2014. The Discharger shall conduct short-term tests with the cladoceran, water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* - survival and reproduction test), the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas* - larval survival and growth test), and the green alga (*Selenastrum capricornutum* - growth test) as an initial screening process for a minimum of three, but not to exceed, five suites of tests to account for potential variability of the effluent/receiving water. After this screening period, monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive species.
 2. **Re-screening** is required every 24 months. The Discharger shall re-screen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of re-screening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive then the re-screening does not need to include more than one suite of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive or if there is uncertainty as to whether the same species is still the most sensitive based on the test results, then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.
 3. **Regular toxicity tests** - After the screening period, monitoring shall be conducted monthly using the most sensitive species.
- c. **Toxicity Units.** The chronic toxicity of the effluent shall be expressed and reported in Chronic Toxic Units, TUc, where,

$$TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}$$

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

3. Accelerated Monitoring

If the chronic toxicity of the effluent or the receiving water downstream the discharge exceeds the monthly trigger median of 1.0 TU_c, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests of the water source that exceeded the 1.0 TU_c trigger (effluent or downstream receiving water), approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing chronic toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within five business days of the receipt of the result. However, if the chronic toxicity of the receiving water upstream of the discharge is greater than the downstream and the TU_c of the effluent chronic toxicity test is less than or equal to a monthly median of 1 TU_c trigger, then accelerated monitoring need not be implemented for the receiving water.

- a. If any three out of the initial test and the six additional tests results exceed 1.0 TU_c, the Discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation TRE work plan. Otherwise, the Discharger may return to normal sampling.
- b. If implementation of the initial investigation TRE work plan indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a temporary plant upset, etc.), then the Discharger shall return to the normal sampling frequency required in Table E-3 and Table E-4 of this MRP.
- c. If all of the six additional tests required above do not exceed 1 TU_c, then the Discharger may return to the normal sampling frequency.
- d. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.

C. Quality Assurance

1. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).
2. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manual (EPA-821-R-02-012 and/or EPA-821-R-02-013), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days.
3. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control using culture water shall be used.

D. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation TRE work plan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use USEPA manual EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance, or most current version. At a minimum, the TRE Work Plan must contain the provisions in Attachment G. This work plan shall describe the steps that the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At minimum, the work plan shall include:

1. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
2. A description of the Facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and,
3. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor). See MRP section V.E.3. for guidance manuals.

E. Steps in TRE and TIE

1. If results of the implementation of the Facility's initial investigation TRE work plan indicate the need to continue the TRE/TIE, the Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE work plan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 15 days of completion of the initial investigation TRE. The detailed work plan shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
 - b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - c. A schedule for these actions.
2. The following section summarizes the stepwise approach used in conducting the TRE:
 - a. Step 1 includes basic data collection.
 - b. Step 2 evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and selection and use of in-plant process chemicals.
 - c. If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements a TIE and employment of all reasonable efforts using currently available TIE methodologies. The objective of the TIE shall be to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity.
 - d. Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options.
 - e. Step 5 evaluates in-plant treatment options.

- f. Step 6 consists of confirmation once a toxicity control method has been implemented.

Many recommended TRE elements parallel source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control program best management practices (BMPs). To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of compliance with those requirements may be sufficient to comply with TRE requirements. By requiring the first steps of a TRE to be accelerated testing and review of the Facility's TRE work plan, a TRE may be ended in its early stages. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to the required level. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring indicates there are no longer toxicity violations.

3. The Discharger shall initiate a TIE as part of the TRE process to identify the cause(s) of toxicity. The Discharger shall use the USEPA acute manual, chronic manual, EPA/600/R-96-054 (Phase I), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III), as guidance.
4. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing required in section V.D. of this program, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.
5. Toxicity tests conducted as part of a TRE/TIE may also be used for compliance, if appropriate.
6. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Board will be based, in part, on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.
 - a. If all the results of the six additional tests are in compliance with the chronic toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular monthly testing.
 - b. If the results of any of the six accelerated tests exceeds the limitation, the Discharger shall continue to monitor weekly until six consecutive weekly tests are in compliance. At that time, the Discharger may resume regular monthly testing.
 - c. If the results of two of the six tests exceed the $1TU_C$ trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE.
 - d. If implementation of the initial investigation TRE work plan (see item D.3, above) indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a temporary plant upset, etc.), then the Discharger shall return to the regular testing frequency.

F. Ammonia Removal

1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Discharger must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by

ammonia and not other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.

- a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.
 - b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.
 - c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.
 - d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.
2. When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent, after submitting a written request to the Regional Water Board, and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

G. Reporting

The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month, as required by this permit. Test results shall be reported in Acute Toxicity Units (% Survival) or Chronic Toxicity Units (TUc), as required, with the self-monitoring report (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, pursuant to sections V.A.2.d. and V.B.3., then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the Investigation occurred.

1. The full report shall be received by the Regional Water Board by the 15th day of the second month following sampling.
2. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the toxicity limit; and, (4) printout of the toxicity program (ToxCalc or CETIS).
3. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test, as appropriate:
 - a. sample date(s)
 - b. test initiation date
 - c. test species
 - d. end point value(s) for each dilution (e.g. number of young, growth rate, percent survival)

- e. NOEC values in percent effluent
 - f. TU_c value(s), where $TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}$
 - g. Mean percent mortality (+standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable)
 - h. NOEC and LOEC (Lowest Observable Effect Concentration) values for reference toxicant test(s)
 - i. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).
4. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary that includes a summary table of toxicity data from at least eleven of the most recent samples.
 5. The Discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board immediately of any toxicity exceedance and in writing 14 days after the receipt of the results of an effluent limit. The notification will describe actions the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Locations RSW-003, RSW-004, and RSW-005

1. The Discharger shall monitor Ventura River at RSW-003 through RSW-005 as follows:

Table E-4. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total flow	cfs	calculation	monthly	--
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	15
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	15
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	15
E.Coli	MPN/100ml or CFU/100ml	grab	monthly	15
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly ¹⁶	15

¹⁵ Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or State Water Board. For any pollutant whose effluent limitation is lower than all the MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, the analytical method with the lowest ML must be selected.

¹⁶ Total residual chlorine monitoring is applicable when chlorination process is in operation.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	semi-annually	15
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly	15
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	mg/L	grab	monthly ¹⁷	15
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Chloride	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Boron	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Chronic toxicity	TUc	grab	quarterly ¹⁸	15
Acute toxicity	% Survival	grab	quarterly ¹⁸	15
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Total nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Total phosphorus	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Orthophosphate-p	mg/L	grab	quarterly	15
Algal biomass (Chlorophyll a) ¹⁹	mg/L	grab	annually	15
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	semiannually	15
Surfactants (CTAS)	mg/L	grab	semiannually	15
2,3,7,8-TCDD ²⁰	µg/L	grab	semiannually	15
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually	21

¹⁷ Total hardness shall be sampled at station RSW-003 only.

¹⁸ Chronic and acute toxicity shall be sampled at stations RSW-003 and RSW-004 only.

¹⁹ Algal biomass or Chlorophyll a samples shall be collected by obtaining scrapings from the substrate, concurrently with pH, dissolved oxygen, and (macro)invertebrate monitoring. This will be a measure of benthic algae, rather than algae in the water column. Percent cover shall also be reported.

²⁰ In accordance with the SIP, the Discharger shall conduct effluent monitoring for the seventeen 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD or dioxin) congeners in the effluent and in the receiving water Stations RSW-003 through RSW-005. The Discharger shall use the appropriate TEF to determine TEQ. Where TEQ equals the product between each of the 17 individual congeners' (i) concentration analytical result (C_i) and their corresponding TEF_i, (i.e., TEQ_i = C_i x TEF_i). Compliance with the dioxin limitation shall be determined by the summation of the seventeen individual TEQs, or the following equation:

$$\text{Dioxin concentration in effluent} = \sum_{i=1}^{17} (\text{TEQ}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{17} (C_i)(\text{TEF}_i)$$

²¹ Emerging chemicals include 1,4-dioxane (USEPA 8270M test method), perchlorate (USEPA 314 test method, or USEPA method 331 if a detection limit of less than 6 µg/L is achieved), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (USEPA 504.1, 8260B test method, or USEPA 524.2 in SIM mode), and methyl tert-butyl ether (USEPA 8260B test method or USEPA method 624 if a detection level of less than 5 µg/L is achieved, and if the Discharger received ELAP certification to run USEPA method 624).

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	annually	21
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	grab	annually	21
Methyl tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	annually	21
Remaining EPA priority pollutants ²² excluding asbestos	µg/L	grab	semiannually	15

2. At the time of sampling, the following observations shall be made at all stations and a log shall be maintained thereof:
 - i. Measurement of flow;
 - ii. Odor of water;
 - iii. Color of water;
 - iv. Occurrence of significant storm runoff (flowing into the river)
 - v. Presence of floating solids (type);
 - vi. Presence of any sludge banks or deposits, grease, oil, foam, or visible solids of waste origin;
 - vii. Presence of any aquatic plant growth, sessile or floating;
 - viii. Any unusual occurrence;
 - ix. Users of water in river (i.e. people washing, swimming, and playing in the river);
 - x. Non-contact users (i.e. bikers, joggers, etc); and
 - xi. Wildlife (i.e. fish, birds, mammals, reptiles, estimated amount of vegetation).
3. The time, date, and weather conditions at the time of sampling shall be reported.
4. The color of the effluent shall be contrasted with that of the receiving water and reported descriptively.
5. Receiving water samples shall not be taken during or within 48-hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the Ventura River unless it is safe to do so.
6. Weekly sampling may be rescheduled at receiving water stations if weather and/or flow conditions would endanger personnel collecting receiving water samples. The monthly monitoring report shall note such occasions.
7. The results of receiving water monitoring and observations shall be submitted with the effluent monitoring reports.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Ventura River Algae TMDL Monitoring Requirements

1. The TMDL monitoring program is discussed in section VI.C.2.a. of the Order.

B. Special Study

1. **CEC Monitoring in the Effluent**

²² Priority pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR part 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.

On June 13, 2013, the Regional Water Board received your proposed revised work plan for monitoring CECs in the effluent. The work plan specifies the CECs to be monitored in the effluent, the sample type, the sampling frequency and the sampling methodology. Based on our review, we are approving your work plan with the following modifications: (1) Because the analytical methods available to measure Lipitor (atorvastatin), acetaminophen, ciprofloxacin, and salicylic acid are currently unreliable, monitoring for these CECs is not required at this time; (2) Monitoring for butylbenzyl phthalate is required by another condition of your permit. Additional monitoring as part of the CEC special study is not required and may be removed from your list of CECs.

The Discharger shall monitor the CECs annually for at least two years, as listed in the table below. The reporting limit for some CECs was modified based on the feedback we have received from permittees.

Table E-5. CEC Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Unit	Reporting Limit	Sample Type	Analytical Method	Minimum Sampling Frequency
17 α -Ethinyl Estradiol	ng/L	0.5	24-hr composite	EDC Steroid	Annually
17 β -Estradiol	ng/L	0.5	24-hr composite	EDC Steroid	Annually
Estrone	ng/L	0.5	24-hr composite	EDC Steroid	Annually
Bisphenol A	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	EDC Steroid	Annually
Nonylphenol & Nonylphenol polyethoxylates	ng/L	100	24-hr composite	EDC Steroid	Annually
Octylphenol & octylphenol polyethoxylates	ng/L	100	24-hr composite	EDC Steroid	Annually
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE 28, 47, 99, 100, 153, 154, 183, 209)	ng/L	100 for PBDE 209 and 5 for all others	24-hr composite	PBDEs	Annually
Amoxicillin	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Azithromycin	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Carbamazepine	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Caffeine	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET)	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Dilantin	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Gemfibrozil	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Ibuprofen	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Iodinated contrast media (iopromide)	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Sulfamethoxazole	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Trimethoprim	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
TCEP, TCPP and TDCPP	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually

Parameter	Unit	Reporting Limit	Sample Type	Analytical Method	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Triclosan	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Bifenthrin	ng/L	2	24-hr composite	Pyrethroids	Annually
Permethrin	ng/L	5	24-hr composite	Pyrethroids	Annually
Chlorpyrifos	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	Chlorpyrifos	Annually
Galaxolide	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	Galaxolide	Annually
Diclofenac	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)	ng/L	5	24-hr composite	PFOS	Annually
Fipronil	ng/L	2	24-hr composite	Fipronil	Annually
Meprobamate	ng/L	10	24-hr composite	PPCPs	Annually

C. Watershed Monitoring

The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the Ventura River Watershed are to:

- Determine compliance with receiving water limits;
- Monitor trends in surface water quality;
- Ensure protection of beneficial uses;
- Provide data for modeling contaminants of concern;
- Characterize water quality including seasonal variation of surface waters within the watershed;
- Assess the health of the biological community; and
- Determine mixing dynamics of effluent and receiving waters in the estuary.

1. To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, the Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the Ventura River. To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, revisions to the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements may be made under the direction of the Regional Water Board. The Discharger shall continue to participate with the Regional Water Board, Ventura County Watershed Protection Division, and other stakeholders, in the development and implementation of a Watershed-wide Monitoring Program.

2. In coordination with the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, the Discharger shall conduct instream bioassessment monitoring once a year, during the spring/summer period. Over time, bioassessment monitoring will provide a measure of the physical condition of the waterbody and the integrity of its biological communities.
 - a. The bioassessment program shall include an analysis of the community structure of the instream macroinvertebrate assemblages and physical habitat assessment at a minimum of three sites within the Ventura River. All of the sites shall be sampled annually during the spring/summer.

This program shall be implemented by appropriately trained staff. Alternatively, a professional subcontractor qualified to conduct bioassessments may be selected to perform the bioassessment work for the Discharger. Analyses of the results of the bioassessment monitoring program, along with photographs of the monitoring site locations taken during sample collection, shall be submitted in the corresponding annual report. If another stakeholder, or interested party in the watershed subcontracts a qualified professional to conduct bioassessment monitoring during the same season and at the same location as specified in the MRP, then the Discharger may, in lieu of duplicative sampling, submit the data, a report interpreting the data, photographs of the site, and related QA/QC documentation in the corresponding annual report.

- b. The Discharger must provide a copy of their Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for the Bioassessment Monitoring Program to the Regional Water Board upon request. The document must contain step-by-step field, laboratory and data entry procedures, as well as, related QA/QC procedures. The SOP must also include specific information about each bioassessment program including: assessment program description, its organization and the responsibilities of all its personnel; assessment project description and objectives; qualifications of all personnel; and the type of training each member has received.
 - c. Field sampling must conform to the SOP established for the California Stream Bioassessment Procedure (CSBP) or more recently established sampling protocols, such as used by the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). Field crews shall be trained on aspects of the protocol and appropriate safety issues. All field data and sample Chain of Custody (COC) forms must be examined for completion and gross errors. Field inspections shall be planned with random visits and shall be performed by the Discharger or an independent auditor. These visits shall report on all aspects of the field procedure with corrective action occurring immediately.
 - d. A taxonomic identification laboratory shall process the biological samples that usually consist of subsampling organisms, enumerating and identifying taxonomic groups and entering the information into an electronic format. The Regional Water Board may require QA/QC documents from the taxonomic laboratories and examine their records regularly. Intra-laboratory QA/QC for subsampling, taxonomic validation and corrective actions shall be conducted and documented. Biological laboratories shall also maintain reference collections, vouchered specimens (the Discharger may request the return of their sample voucher collections) and remnant collections. The laboratory should participate in an (external) laboratory taxonomic validation program at a recommended level of 10% or 20%. External QA/QC may be arranged through the California Department of Fish and Game's Aquatic Bioassessment Laboratory located in Rancho Cordova, California.
3. The Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board may modify the MRP to accommodate the watershed-wide monitoring.

D. Tertiary Filter Treatment Bypasses

1. During any day that filters are bypassed, the Discharger shall monitor the effluent for BOD, suspended solids, and settleable solids, on daily basis, until it is demonstrated that the filter "bypass" has not caused an adverse impact on the receiving water.

2. As soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board a certification that the State Office of Emergency Services and the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies have been notified of the discharge.
3. The Discharger shall maintain chronological log of tertiary filter treatment process bypasses, to include the following:
 - a. Date and time of bypass start and end;
 - b. Total duration time; and,
 - c. Estimated total volume bypassed
4. The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Regional Water Board, according to the corresponding monthly self monitoring report schedule. The report shall include, at a minimum, the information from the chronological log. Results from the daily effluent monitoring, required by D.1. above, shall be verbally reported to the Regional Water Board as the results become available and submitted as part of the monthly SMR.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

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

B. Ventura River Algae TMDL Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

In order to monitor compliance with the interim and final effluent limitations for TN and TP, the Discharger shall monitor the effluent TN and TP at the frequencies required in Table E-3. The Discharger shall calculate the monthly TN and TP seasonal effluent limitation as discussed in section VII.M - Compliance Determination. Each result shall be reported in the monthly report to track progress in achieving compliance with the final effluent limitations.

C. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-6. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	Submit with monthly SMR
Daily	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with monthly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	By the 15 th day of the third month after the month of sampling
Quarterly	Closest of February 1, May 1, August 1, or November 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	June 15 September 15 December 15 March 15
Semiannually	Closest of February 1 or August 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	September 15 March 15
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	April 15

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable RL and the current MDL, as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR part 136.

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

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

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available,

include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (\pm a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

- c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
 - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
- 5. Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the RL.
- 6. Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL), average weekly effluent limitation (AWEL), or maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
- a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
 - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
- 7. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:**
- a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the Facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

D. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State Water Board or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit DMRs. Until such notification is given specifically for the submittal of DMRs, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

STANDARD MAIL	FEDEX/UPS/ OTHER PRIVATE CARRIERS
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center PO Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15 th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1) or on self-generated forms that follow the exact same format of EPA Form 3320-1.

E. Other Reports

1. The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP), and Pollution Prevention Plan required by Special Provisions – section VI.C. The Discharger shall report the progress in satisfaction of compliance schedule dates specified in Special Provisions – VI.C.7. The Discharger shall submit reports in compliance with SMR reporting requirements described in subsection X.B above.

2. Annual Summary Report

By April 15 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year’s influent/effluent analytical results and receiving water monitoring data. The annual report shall contain an overview of any plans for upgrades to the treatment plant’s collection system, the treatment processes, or the outfall system. The Discharger shall submit annual report to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the requirements described in subsection X.B.7 above.

Each annual monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Reasonable Potential Analysis” which discusses whether or not reasonable potential was triggered for pollutants which do not have a final effluent limitation in the NPDES permit. This section shall contain the following statement: “The analytical results for this sampling period did/ did not trigger reasonable potential.” If reasonable potential was triggered, then the following information should also be provided:

- a. A list of the pollutant(s) that triggered reasonable potential;
- b. The Basin Plan or CTR criteria that was exceeded for each given pollutant;
- c. The concentration of the pollutant(s);
- d. The test method used to analyze the sample; and,
- e. The date and time of sample collection.

3. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this permit, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.
4. The Regional Water Board requires the Discharger to file with the Regional Water Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:
 - a. Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks, and pipes should be considered.
 - b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.
 - c. Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.
 - d. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section I, the Regional Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Regional Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for Dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as “not applicable” have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as “not applicable” are fully applicable to this Discharger.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	
Discharger	Ojai Valley Sanitary District
Name of Facility	Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant and its associated wastewater collection system and outfall, City of Ojai
Facility Address	6363 North Ventura Avenue
	Ventura, CA 93001
	Ventura County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Ronald Sheets, Operations Superintendent, (805) 646-5548
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Jeff Palmer, General Manager, (805) 646-5548
Mailing Address	1072 Tico Road, Ojai, California, 93023
Billing Address	SAME
Type of Facility	POTW
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	Y
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	3 million gallons per day (mgd)
Facility Design Flow	3 mgd
Watershed	Ventura River Watershed
Receiving Water	Ventura River
Receiving Water Type	Inland surface water

- A.** The Ojai Valley Sanitary District (Ojai Valley SD or Discharger) owns and operates a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) comprised of Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant (Ojai Valley WWTP or Facility) and its associated wastewater collection system and outfalls.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the “discharger” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

- B. The Facility discharges wastewater to Ventura River, a water of the United States. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order No. R4-2008-0039 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0053961 adopted on July 10, 2008 and expired on June 10, 2013. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.
- C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for reissuance of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on December 5, 2012. Supplemental information was requested on January 10, 2013 and received on February 8, 2013. The application was deemed complete on February 25, 2013. The terms and conditions of the current order have been automatically continued and remain in effect until new WDRs and NPDES permit are adopted pursuant to this Order. A site visit was conducted on July 25, 2012, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and requirements for waste discharge.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

1. The Ojai Valley WWTP is a tertiary wastewater treatment facility with a dry weather design capacity of 3.0 mgd and an instantaneous peak flow capacity of 9.0 mgd. Untreated wastewater is collected from the City of Ojai, the unincorporated Ojai Valley, and the North Ventura Avenue area through approximately 120 miles of sanitary sewer lines. Influent undergoes preliminary treatment through grinders, grit removal and screening. Wastewater then undergoes secondary treatment through extended aeration oxidation ditches with anaerobic, anoxic and aerobic zones for phosphorus, nitrogen and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removal, followed by clarification in circular secondary clarifiers. Secondary effluent then undergoes tertiary filtration, ultraviolet (UV) disinfection and re-aeration through static aerators prior to discharge. As a backup, the Facility uses chlorination to disinfect the effluent water. Equalization basins allow for evening out diurnal flows to the tertiary filters.
2. The Facility serves an estimated population of 23,000 people and receives wastewater from The City of Ojai, the unincorporated communities of Meiners Oaks, Mira Monte, Oak View, Casitas Springs, Foster Park, and North Ventura Avenue area. The wastewater is a mixture of domestic and industrial wastewater that is pre-treated pursuant to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) part 403.
3. The following are brief descriptions of the major unit processes, operations, and/or equipment:

Influent grinding: Solids such as paper and rags are ground prior to entering the treatment process to prevent entangling of these solids in the mechanical parts of the treatment chain.

Grit removal and screening: Grit is wide assortment of inorganic solids such as pebbles, sand, silt, egg shells, glass, and metal fragments. Grit is removed by settling, and rags and plastics by screening. This material is collected and disposed of to a landfill.

Oxidation ditch: The aeration zone provides oxygen for living microorganisms that are produced and maintained to breakdown and consume the organic material in the

incoming wastewater. The mixture of wastewater with such microorganisms in the oxidation ditch is known as mixed liquor. In the anoxic zone, denitrification and in anaerobic/aerobic zone, phosphorus removal are accomplished biologically by anaerobic microorganisms that consume organic matter in the wastewater and reduce nitrates to nitrogen gas and phosphorus is incorporated into microbial cells.

Final clarification in secondary clarifiers: In this stage, solids (sludge) are separated from the effluent and the sludge blanket is thickened.

Equalization Basins: Allow for adjustments of flow to the filters throughout the day and during storm events.

Tertiary filtration: The filtration process is used to remove or reduce suspended or colloidal matter from a liquid stream, by passing the water through a bed of granular material. In the case of Ojai Valley WWTP, sand is the filtration media. Filters remove the solids that the secondary sedimentation process did not remove, thereby improving the disinfection efficiency and reliability.

UV disinfection: Irradiation with UV light is a promising method of disinfection. Although it provides no residual, this method is effective in inactivating both bacteria and viruses. When applied to a thin sheet of turbidity-free water, it has been proven to be effective. UV spans wavelengths from 2000-3900 angstroms. The most effective band for disinfection is in the shorter range of 2000-3000 angstroms.

Chlorination: Sodium hypochlorite is used as a disinfectant in the Ojai Valley WWTP as a backup to the UV system during storm events or normal process interruptions. The disinfecting agent is added to the treated effluent to destroy bacteria, pathogens, and viruses, and to minimize algal growth.

Dechlorination: Prior to discharge, sodium bisulfite is added to the treated effluent to remove residual chlorine.

Solids handling: Grit and bar screenings are hauled off-site for disposal in a landfill. Sludge from secondary clarifiers is pumped either to the oxidation ditches (return activated sludge), or directly to the belt press for dewatering (waste activated sludge). The belt press dewateres waste activated sludge typically to 14 percent solids, which is then composted in the sludge drying beds. The District uses on-site windrow composting during dry weather and hauls sludge to an off-site composting facility during wet weather.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The Ojai Valley WWTP discharges tertiary-treated municipal and industrial wastewater to the Ventura River. Treated effluents are discharged from the plant to surface waters at the following discharge point:

Discharge Point 001: Discharge to the Ventura River, a water of the United States, via a point located approximately 3,000 feet upstream of the confluence of the Ventura River with Canada Larga (approximate coordinates: Latitude 34.34250°, Longitude 119.29111°). From the discharge point of the treatment plant, the Ventura River flows about 5 miles through the Ventura River Valley to the Pacific Ocean.

The Ventura River is part of the Ventura River Watershed. The watershed covers a fan-shaped area of 235 square miles that generally flows in a southerly direction to an Estuary, located at the mouth of the Ventura River. At its mouth, the river traverses an alluvial delta and forms a lagoon at the ocean shore. A sand bar generally closes during this lagoon during low flow months, although during winter months, the bar may be breached by high river flows. The upper end of the lagoon is part of the Emma Wood State Beach-Ventura River Group Camp, while the lower end is part of the City of Ventura’s Seaside Wilderness Park.

Groundwater basins composed of alluvial aquifers deposited along the surface water system, are highly interconnected with the surface water system and are quickly recharged or depleted, according to surface flow conditions.

The Ventura River watershed supports a diversity of wildlife and is one of the southernmost rivers where endangered Steelhead Trout historically ran in large numbers. Aquatic life, such as fish, invertebrates, and algae, as well as birds, amphibians, and mammals exist in the Ventura River Watershed.

In August 1997, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) listed the steelhead trout in Southern California as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). The listing means that any project or action that may affect steelhead trout or their habitats will require consultation with NMFS to obtain an incidental take permit. In order to prepare for the listing and deal with possible regulatory requirements as a result of the listing, the Ojai Valley SD, the Casitas MWD, the City of Ventura, the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, and seven other local public and private agencies collaborated and developed the Ventura River Steelhead Restoration and Recovery Plan in December 1997. The plan also contains large amount of background information on the watershed such as hydrology, biology, steelhead habitat conditions, and the operations and maintenance of water, wastewater, solid waste, transportation and flood control facilities of the sponsoring agencies. The same public agencies have joined together in a cooperative effort to develop a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for their activities in and adjacent to the Ventura River.

C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are as follows:

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation (Order No. R4-2008-0039)			Monitoring Data (From 03/01/2008 To 08/31/2012)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	10	--	15	2.0	--	2.9
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	10	--	15	1.7	--	4.7
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	--	15	2.1	--	2.1
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2	ND	--	ND
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1	0.00	--	0.00

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation (Order No. R4-2008-0039)			Monitoring Data (From 03/01/2008 To 08/31/2012)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1500	--	--	920	--	920
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	--	--	0.15	--	0.15
Chloride	mg/L	300	--	--	150	--	150
Sulfate	mg/L	500	--	--	280	--	280
Boron	mg/L	1.5	--	--	0.7	--	0.7
Fluoride	mg/L	--	--	--	0.4	--	0.4
Nitrite-N (as N)	mg/L	--	--	1	0.06	--	0.06
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	mg/L	--	--	10	5.8	--	5.8
Total Ammonia	mg/L	3.0	--	4.6	0.83	--	0.83
Arsenic	µg/L	--	--	--	0.6	--	0.6
Cadmium	µg/L	--	--	--	0.08	--	0.08
Chromium	µg/L	--	--	--	0.8	--	0.8
Copper	µg/L	--	--	--	6.4	--	6.4
Iron	mg/L	--	--	--	1.0	--	1.0
Lead	µg/L	--	--	--	1.0	--	1.0
Mercury	µg/L	--	--	--	0.0047	--	0.0047
Selenium	µg/L	--	--	--	1.1	--	1.1
Silver	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Thallium	µg/L	--	--	--	0.06	--	0.06
Zinc	µg/L	--	--	--	53	--	53
Cyanide	µg/L	--	--	--	3.4	--	3.4
Dibromochloromet hane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Dichlorobromomet hane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Toluene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	4	--	--	2.9	--	2.9
Gamma-BHC (aka Lindane)	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND

D. Compliance Summary

On September 9, 2010, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) issued Offer to Participate in Expedited Payment Program No. SWB-2008-4-0062A to Ojai Valley Sanitary District for alleged violations of Regional Water Board Order No. R4-2003-0087 & R4-2004-0121 for the Ojai Valley WWTP. On October 6, 2010, Ojai Valley SD accepted the State Water Board’s offer to participate in the Expedited Payment Program and Waived their right to a hearing. The Discharger issued an expedited payment amount of \$63,000.

The following table lists the Facility’s preliminary list of exceedances that occurred after the above settlement.

Table F-3. Preliminary List of Exceedances

Date of Exceedance	Description of Exceedance
03/16/2012	Chronic Toxicity monthly median trigger is 1.0 TUc and reported value was 1.79 TUc.
02/17/2012	Chronic Toxicity monthly median trigger is 1.0 TUc and reported value was 3.68 TUc.
05/31/2011	Chronic Toxicity monthly median trigger is 1.0 TUc and reported value was 1.79 TUc.
03/22/2011	The NPDES Permit effluent coliform requirement "Must not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period" was exceeded on 03/22/2011 with a result of 49 MPN/100 mL, and on 03/21/2011 with a result of 170 MPN/100 mL.

E. Planned Changes

The Facility proposes to upgrade its nitrification/denitrification (NDN) process to comply with the total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorous (TP) final effluent limitations.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in this Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC; commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this Facility to surface waters.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under CWC section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of division 13 of the Public Resources Code.

C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plan. The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) on June 4, 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives (WQOs), and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters

addressed through the plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. On May 26, 2000, the USEPA approved the revised Basin Plan except for the implementation plan for potential MUN-designated water bodies. Beneficial uses applicable to Ventura River are as follows:

Table F-4a. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses – Receiving Waters

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Ventura River	<p><u>Existing:</u> Industrial service supply (IND); agricultural supply (AGR); groundwater recharge (GWR); freshwater replenishment (FRSH); contact and non-contact water recreation (REC-1 and REC-2); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); cold freshwater habitat (COLD); wildlife habitat (WILD); rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE); migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); spawning, reproduction, and early development (SPWN); and wetland habitat (WET).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN*)¹.</p>
001	Ventura River Estuary	<p><u>Existing:</u> Navigation (NAV), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), REC-1, REC-2, WARM, estuarine habitat (EST), marine habitat (MAR), WILD, RARE, MIGR, SPWN, shellfish harvesting (SHELL), and WET.</p>

Beneficial uses of the receiving ground waters are as follows:

Table F-4b. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses – Ground Waters

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Lower Ventura Groundwater Basin	<p><u>Existing:</u> IND and AGR.</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> MUN and industrial process supply (PROC).</p>

- 2. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the

¹ The potential municipal and domestic supply (p*MUN) beneficial use for the water body is consistent with the State Water Board Resolution 88-63 and Regional Water Board Resolution No. 89-003; however, the Regional Water Board has only conditionally designated the MUN beneficial use of the surface water and at this time cannot establish effluent limitation designed to protect the conditional designation.

state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

3. **State Implementation Policy (SIP).** On March 2, 2000, the State Water 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 became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
4. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR part 131.21, 65 Federal Register 24641 (April 27, 2000)). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
5. **Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for individual pollutants. The TBELs consist of restrictions on BOD, TSS, oil and grease, settleable solids, turbidity, pH, and percent removal of BOD and TSS. Restrictions on BOD, TSS, oil and grease, settleable solids, turbidity, and pH are discussed in section IV.B.2 of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum, federal technology-based requirements that are carried over from the previous permit.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement WQOs that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the WQOs have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. All beneficial uses and WQOs contained in the Basin Plan and the Ocean Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any WQOs and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR part 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.
6. **Antidegradation Policies.** Federal regulation 40 CFR part 131.12 requires that state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal antidegradation policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16 ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining the Quality of the Waters of the State"). Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal

antidegradation policies. The discharges permitted in this Order are consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR part 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR part 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.
8. **Endangered Species Act (ESA) Requirements.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California ESA (Fish and Game Code, sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal ESA (16 USC sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable ESA.
9. **Water Rights.** Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a surface or subterranean stream, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board (State Water Board), Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. The State Water Board retains the jurisdictional authority to enforce such requirements under CWC section 1211.
10. **AB 685 – CWC Section 106.** It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels developed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.
11. **Water Recycling** - In accordance with statewide policies concerning water reclamation², this Regional Water Board strongly encourages, wherever practical, water recycling, water conservation, and use of storm water and dry-weather urban runoff. The Discharger shall investigate the feasibility of recycling, conservation, and/or alternative disposal methods of wastewater (such as groundwater injection), and/or use of storm water and dry-weather urban runoff. The Discharger shall submit this feasibility study to the Regional Water Board 180 days after the effective date of this Order. The Discharger shall submit an update to this feasibility study and as part of the submittal of the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for the next permit renewal.
12. **Monitoring and Reporting.** 40 CFR part 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.
13. **Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Requirements.** Section 405 of the CWA and implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 503 require that producers of sewage sludge/biosolids meet certain reporting, handling, and use or disposal requirements. The state has not been

² See, e.g., CWC sections 13000 and 13550-13557, State Water Board Resolution No. 77-1 (Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California), and State Water Board Resolution No. 2009-0011 (Recycled Water Policy).

delegated the authority to implement this program; therefore, USEPA is the implementing agency. This Order contains sewage sludge/biosolids requirements pursuant to 40 CFR part 503 that are applicable to the Discharger.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List

The State Water Board proposed the California 2008-2010 Integrated Report from a compilation of the adopted Regional Water Boards' Integrated Reports containing 303(d) List of Impaired Waters and 305(b) Reports following recommendations from the Regional Water Boards and information solicited from the public and other interested parties. The Regional Water Boards' Integrated Reports were used to revise their 2006 303(d) List. On August 4, 2010, the State Water Board adopted the California 2008-2010 Integrated Report. On November 12, 2010, the USEPA approved California 2008-2010 Integrated Report Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters requiring Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for the Los Angeles Region.

Ventura River and Ventura River Estuary are in the California 2008-2010 Integrated Report. The following are the identified pollutant impacting the receiving water:

Ventura River Reach 1 and 2 (Estuary to Weldon Canyon) - Calwater Watershed 40210011

Pollutants - Algae

Ventura River Estuary - Calwater Watershed 40210011

Pollutants - Algae, eutrophic conditions, total coliform, and trash.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations

- 1. Sources of Drinking Water Policy.** On May 19, 1988, the State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 88-63, *Sources of Drinking Water (SODW) Policy*, which established a policy that all surface and ground waters, with limited exemptions, are suitable or potentially suitable for municipal and domestic supply. To be consistent with State Water Board's SODW Policy, on March 27, 1989, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 89-03, *Incorporation of Sources of Drinking Water Policy into the Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) – Santa Clara River Basin (4A)/ Los Angeles River Basin (4B)*.

Consistent with Regional Water Board Resolution No. 89-03 and State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, in 1994 the Regional Water Board conditionally designated all inland surface waters in Table 2-1 of the 1994 Basin Plan as existing, intermittent, or potential for Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN). However, the conditional designation in the 1994 Basin Plan included the following implementation provision: "no new effluent limitations will be placed in Waste Discharge Requirements as a result of these [potential MUN designations made pursuant to the SODW policy and the Regional Water Board's enabling resolution] until the Regional Water Board adopts [a special Basin Plan Amendment that incorporates a detailed review of the waters in the Region that should be exempted from the potential MUN designations arising from SODW policy and the Regional Water Board's enabling resolution]." On February 15, 2002, the USEPA clarified its partial approval (May 26, 2000) of the 1994 Basin Plan amendments and acknowledged that the conditional designations do not currently have a legal effect, do not reflect new water quality standards subject to USEPA review, and do not support new effluent limitations based on the conditional designations stemming from the SODW Policy until a subsequent review by the Regional Water Board finalizes the designations for these waters. This permit is designed to be consistent with the existing Basin Plan.

- 2. Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR Title 22).** The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) established primary and secondary maximum

contaminant levels (MCLs) for inorganic, organic, and radioactive contaminants in drinking water. These MCLs are codified in Title 22. The Basin Plan (Chapter 3) incorporates Title 22 primary MCLs by reference. This incorporation by reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. Title 22 primary MCLs have been used as bases for effluent limitations in WDRs and NPDES permits to protect groundwater recharge beneficial use when that receiving groundwater is designated as MUN. Also, the Basin Plan specifies that "Ground waters shall not contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses."

3. **Secondary Treatment Regulations.** 40 CFR part 133 of establishes the minimum levels of effluent quality to be achieved by secondary treatment. These limitations, established by USEPA, are incorporated into this Order, except where more stringent limitations are required by other applicable plans, policies, or regulations or to prevent backsliding.
4. **Storm Water.** CWA section 402(p), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, requires NPDES permits for storm water discharges. Pursuant to this requirement, in 1990, USEPA promulgated 40 CFR part 122.26 that established requirements for storm water discharges under an NPDES program. To facilitate compliance with federal regulations, on November 1991, the State Water Board issued a statewide general permit, *General NPDES Permit No. CAS000001 and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities*. This permit was amended in September 1992 and reissued on April 17, 1997 in State Water Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ to regulate storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

General NPDES permit No. CAS000001 is applicable to storm water discharges from the Ojai Valley WWTP's premises. On March 30, 1992, the Discharger filed a Notice of Intent to comply with the requirements of the general permit. The Discharger developed and currently implements a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), to comply with the State Water Board's (Order No. 97-03-DWQ).

5. **Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs).** The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants from point sources to surface waters of the United States unless authorized under an NPDES permit. (33 United States Code (USC) sections 1311 and 1342). The State Water Board adopted General WDRs for Sanitary Sewer Systems, (Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ; SSO WDR) on May 2, 2006, to provide a consistent, statewide regulatory approach to address SSOs. The SSO WDR requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems to apply for coverage under the SSO WDR, develop and implement sewer system management plans, and report all SSOs to the State Water Board's online SSO database. Regardless of the coverage obtained under the SSO WDR, the Discharger's collection system is part of the POTW that is subject to this NPDES permit. As such, pursuant to federal regulations, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system (40 CFR part 122.41 (e)), report any non-compliance (40 CFR part 122.41(1)(6) and (7)), and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this NPDES permit (40 CFR part 122.41(d)).

The requirements contained in this Order sections VI.C.3.b (Spill Cleanup Contingency Plan section), VI.C.4 (Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications section), and VI.C.6 (Spill Reporting Requirements section) are intended to be consistent with the requirements of the SSO WDR. The Regional Water Board recognizes that there may be some overlap between these NPDES permit provisions and SSO WDR requirements, related to the collection systems. The requirements of the SSO WDR are considered the minimum thresholds (see Finding 11 of State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ). To encourage efficiency, the Regional Water Board will accept the

documentation prepared by the Permittees under the SSO WDR for compliance purposes as satisfying the requirements in sections VI.C.3.b, VI.C.4, and VI.C.6, provided the more stringent provisions contained in this NPDES permit are also addressed. Pursuant to SSO WDR, section D, provision 2(iii) and (iv), the provisions of this NPDES permit supercede the SSO WDR, for all purposes, including enforcement, to the extent the requirements may be deemed duplicative.

- 6. Watershed Management** - This Regional Water Board has been implementing a Watershed Management Approach (WMA) to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles Region following the USEPA guidance in *Watershed Protection: A Project Focus* (EPA841-R-95-003, August 1995). The objective of the WMA is to provide a more comprehensive and integrated strategy resulting in water resource protection, enhancement, and restoration while balancing economic and environmental impacts within a hydrologically-defined drainage basin or watershed. The WMA emphasizes cooperative relationships between regulatory agencies, the regulated community, environmental groups, and other stakeholders in the watershed to achieve the greatest environmental improvements with the resources available. The WMA integrates activities across the Regional Water Board's diverse programs, particularly permitting, planning, and other surface water-oriented programs that have tended to operate somewhat independently of each other.

The Regional Water Board has prepared and periodically updates its Watershed Management Initiative Chapter, the latest is updated December 2007. This document contains a summary of the region's approach to watershed management. It addresses each watershed and the associated water quality problems and issues. It describes the background and history of each watershed, current and future activities, and addresses TMDL development. The information can be accessed on our website: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>.

- 7. Relevant TMDLs** – Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify water bodies that do not meet water quality standards and then to establish TMDLs for each waterbody for each pollutant of concern. TMDLs identify the maximum amount of pollutants that can be discharged to waterbodies without causing violations of water quality standards.
- a. **TMDL for Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in the Ventura River and its Tributaries.** – On December 6, 2012, with Resolution No. R12-011, the Regional Water Board established a *Total Maximum Daily Load for Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in the Ventura River and its Tributaries (Ventura River Algae TMDL)*. On February 19, 2013, the State Water Board approved the *Ventura River Algae TMDL* in Resolution No. 2013-0005. On June 4, 2013 and June 28, 2013, respectively, OAL and USEPA approved the *Ventura River Algae TMDL*, and it became effective on June 28, 2013. The Ventura River Algae TMDL contains waste load allocations applicable to the Ojai Valley WWTP are total nitrogen and total phosphorus.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in 40 CFR part 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable TBELs and standards; and 40 CFR part 122.44(d) requires

that permits include WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

Effluent and receiving water limitations in this Board Order are based on the CWA, Basin Plan, State Water Board’s plans and policies, USEPA guidance and regulations, and best practicable waste treatment technology. This order authorizes the discharge of tertiary-treated wastewater from Discharge Point 001 only. It does not authorize any other types of discharges.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Technology-based effluent limits require a minimum level of treatment for industrial/municipal point sources based on currently available treatment technologies while allowing the discharger to use any available control techniques to meet the effluent limits. The 1972 CWA required POTWs to meet performance requirements based on available wastewater treatment technology. Section 301 of the CWA established a required performance level--referred to as “secondary treatment” --that all POTWs were required to meet by July 1, 1977. More specifically, section 301(b)(1)(B) of the CWA required that USEPA develop secondary treatment standards for POTWs as defined in section 304(d)(1). Based on this statutory requirement, USEPA developed national secondary treatment regulations which are specified in 40 CFR part 133. These technology- based regulations apply to all POTWs and identify the minimum level of effluent quality to be attained by secondary treatment in terms of BOD₅20°C, TSS, and pH.

2. Applicable TBELs

This Facility is subject to the technology-based regulations for the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of BOD₅20°C, TSS, and pH. However, all TBELs from the previous Order No. R4-2008-0039 are based on tertiary-treated wastewater treatment standards. These effluent limitations have been carried over from the previous Order to avoid backsliding. Further, mass-based effluent limitations are based on a design flow rate of 3 mgd. The removal efficiency for BOD and TSS is set at the minimum level attainable by secondary treatment technology. The following Table summarizes the TBELs applicable to the Facility:

Table F-5. Summary of TBELs

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	10	--	15		
	lbs/day ³	250	--	375		
TSS	mg/L	10	--	15		
	lbs/day ³	250	--	375		
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.5	8.5

³ The mass emission rates are based on the plant design flow rate of 3 mgd, and are calculated as follows: Flow (mgd) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. During wet-weather storm events in which the flow exceeds the design capacity, the mass discharge rate limitations shall not apply, and concentration limitations will provide the only applicable effluent limitations.

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Removal Efficiency for BOD and TSS	%	85	--	--		

This Facility is also subject to TBELs contained in similar NPDES permits, for similar facilities, based on the treatment level achievable by tertiary-treated wastewater treatment systems. These effluent limitations are consistent with the State Water Board precedential decision, State Water Board Order No. WQ 2004-0010 for the City of Woodland.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

CWA section 301(b) and 40 CFR part 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. This Order contains requirements, expressed as a technology equivalence requirement, that are necessary to achieve water quality standards. The Regional Water Board has considered the factors listed in CWC section 13241 in establishing these requirements. The rationale for these requirements, which consist of tertiary treatment or equivalent requirements or other provisions, is discussed starting from section IV.C.2.

40 CFR part 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, WQBELs must be established using (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state’s narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable WQOs and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

- a. The Basin Plan establishes the beneficial uses for surface water bodies in the Los Angeles region. The beneficial uses of the Ventura River affected by the discharge have been described previously in this Fact Sheet.
- b. The Basin Plan also specifies narrative and numeric WQOs applicable to surface water as shown in the following discussions.

i. BOD₅20°C and TSS

BOD₅20°C is a measure of the quantity of the organic matter in the water and, therefore, the water's potential for becoming depleted in dissolved oxygen. As organic degradation takes place, bacteria and other decomposers use the oxygen in the water for respiration. Unless there is a steady resupply of oxygen to the system, the water will quickly become depleted of oxygen. Adequate dissolved oxygen levels are required to support aquatic life. Depressions of dissolved oxygen can lead to anaerobic conditions resulting in odors, or, in extreme cases, in fish kills.

40 CFR part 133 describes the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment, for BOD and TSS, as:

- The 30-day average shall not exceed 30 mg/L, and
- The 7-day average shall not exceed 45 mg/L.

Ojai Valley WWTP provides tertiary treatment. As such, the BOD and TSS limits in the permit are more stringent than secondary treatment requirements and are based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ). The Facility achieves solids removals that are better than secondary-treated wastewater by filtering the effluent.

The monthly average, the 7-day average, and the daily maximum limits cannot be removed because none of the anti-backsliding exceptions apply. Those limits were all included in the previous permit (Order R4-2008-0039) and the Ojai Valley WWTP has been able to meet both limits (monthly average and the daily maximum), for both BOD and TSS.

In addition to having mass-based and concentration-based effluent limitations for BOD and TSS, the Ojai Valley WWTP also has a percent removal requirement for these two constituents. In accordance with 40 CFR parts 133.102(a)(3) and 133.102(b)(3), the 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent. Percent removal is defined as a percentage expression of the removal efficiency across a treatment plant for a given pollutant parameter, as determined from the 30-day average values of the raw wastewater influent pollutant concentrations to the Facility and the 30-day average values of the effluent pollutant concentrations for a given time period.

ii. **pH**

The hydrogen ion activity of water (pH) is measured on a logarithmic scale, ranging from 0 to 14. While the pH of "pure" water at 25°C is 7.0, the pH of natural waters is usually slightly basic due to the solubility of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Minor changes from natural conditions can harm aquatic life. In accordance with 40 CFR part 133.102(c), the effluent values for pH shall be maintained within the limits of 6.0 to 9.0 unless the POTW demonstrates that (1) inorganic chemicals are not added to the waste stream as part of the treatment process; and (2) contributions from industrial sources do not cause the pH of the effluent to be less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0. The effluent limitation for pH in this permit requiring that the wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 is taken from the

Basin Plan (page 3-15) which reads “the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge.”

iii. **Settleable solids**

Excessive deposition of sediments can destroy spawning habitat, blanket benthic (bottom dwelling) organisms, and abrade the gills of larval fish. The limits for settleable solids are based on the Basin Plan (page 3-16) narrative, “Waters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.” The numeric limits are empirically based on results obtained from the settleable solids 1-hour test, using an Imhoff cone.

It is impracticable to use a 7-day average limitation, because short-term spikes of settleable solid levels that would be permissible under a 7-day average scheme would not be adequately protective of all beneficial uses. The monthly average and the daily maximum limits cannot be removed because none of the anti-backsliding exceptions apply. The monthly average and daily maximum limits were both included in the previous permit (Order R4-2008-0039) and the Ojai Valley WWTP has been able to meet both limits.

iv. **Oil and grease**

Oil and grease are not readily soluble in water and form a film on the water surface. Oily films can coat birds and aquatic organisms, impacting respiration and thermal regulation, and causing death. Oil and grease can also cause nuisance conditions (odors and taste), are aesthetically unpleasant, and can restrict a wide variety of beneficial uses. The limits for oil and grease are based on the Basin Plan (page 3-11) narrative, “Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.”

The numeric limits are empirically based on concentrations at which an oily sheen becomes visible in water. It is impracticable to use a 7-day average limitation, because spikes that occur under a 7-day average scheme could cause a visible oil sheen. A 7-day average scheme would not be sufficiently protective of beneficial uses. The monthly average and the daily maximum limits cannot be removed because none of the anti-backsliding exceptions apply. Both limits were included in the previous permit (Order R4-2008-0039) and the Ojai Valley WWTP has been able to meet both limits.

v. **Residual Chlorine**

Disinfection of wastewaters with chlorine produces a chlorine residual. Chlorine and its reaction products are toxic to aquatic life. The limit for residual chlorine is based on the Basin Plan (page 3-9) narrative, “Chlorine residual shall not be present in surface water discharges at concentrations that exceed 0.1 mg/L and shall not persist in receiving waters at any concentration that causes impairment of beneficial uses.”

It is impracticable to use a 7-day average or a 30-day average limitation, because it is not as protective as of beneficial uses as a daily maximum limitation is. Chlorine is very toxic to aquatic life and short term exposures of chlorine may cause fish kills.

The Facility uses ultra violet (UV) lamps to disinfect the effluent. As such, chlorine is not typically used at the Facility. However, as a backup, a chlorination/dechlorination process is used during storm events and normal process interruptions.

vi. **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Chloride, Sulfate, and Boron**

The limits for TDS, sulfate, and boron are based on Basin Plan Table 3-8 (page 3-13) for the Ventura River Watershed (between confluence with Weldon Canyon and Main Street). TDS = 1500 mg/L; Chloride = 300 mg/L, Sulfate = 500 mg/L; and Boron = 1.5 mg/L. It is practicable to express these limits as monthly averages, since they are not expected to cause acute effects on beneficial uses.

Limits based upon the Basin Plan WQOs have been included in this Order because, based upon BPJ, these constituents are always present in potable water which is the supply source of the wastewater entering the treatment plant. They may be present in concentrations, which meet California drinking water standards but exceed the Basin Plan WQOs. Therefore, limitations are warranted to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

vii. **Methylene Blue Activated Substances (MBAS)**

The existing permit effluent limitation of 0.5 mg/l for MBAS was developed based on the Basin Plan incorporation of Title 22, Drinking Water Standards, by reference, to protect the surface water MUN beneficial use. Given the nature of the Facility which accepts domestic wastewater into the sewer system and treatment plant, and the characteristics of the wastes discharged, the discharge has reasonable potential to exceed both the numeric MBAS WQO and the narrative WQO for the prohibition of floating material such as foams and scums. Therefore an effluent limitation is required.

viii. **Nitrogen Compounds/Nutrient Compounds**

(1). **Nitrate-Nitrogen (NO₃ –N), Nitrite-Nitrogen (NO₂ –N), Total Inorganic Nitrogen (NO₂ + NO₃ as N)** – Total inorganic nitrogen is the sum of nitrate-nitrogen and nitrite-nitrogen. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause health problems in humans. Infants are particularly sensitive and can develop methemoglobinemia (blue-baby syndrome). Nitrogen is also considered a nutrient. Excessive amounts of nutrients can lead to other water quality impairments.

(2). **Algae.** Excessive growth of algae and/or other aquatic plants can degrade water quality. Algal blooms sometimes occur naturally, but they are often the result of excess nutrients (i.e., nitrogen, phosphorus) from waste discharges or nonpoint sources. These algal blooms can lead to problems with tastes, odors, color, and increased turbidity and can depress the

dissolved oxygen content of the water, leading to fish kills. Floating algal scum and algal mats are also an aesthetically unpleasant nuisance.

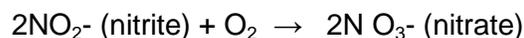
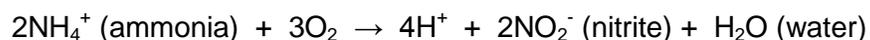
The WQO for biostimulatory substances in the Basin Plan (page 3-8), "Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses," and other relevant information to arrive at a mass based-limit intended to be protective of the beneficial uses, pursuant to 40 CFR part 122.44(d). Total inorganic nitrogen will be the indicator parameter intended to control algae, pursuant to 40 CFR part 122.44(d)(1)(vi)(C).

The Ventura River Algae TMDL contains waste load allocations for total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP). Since TN and TP have WLAs in the Ventura River Algae TMDL, a WQBEL effluent limitations for TN and TP are required in order to implement the provisions of the TMDL and to try and restore the water quality in that section of the receiving water.

- (3). **Concentration-based limit.** The effluent limit of 10 mg/L for total inorganic nitrogen ($\text{NO}_2\text{-N} + \text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) is based on Basin Plan Table 3-8 (page 3-13), for the Ventura River Watershed (between confluence with Weldon Canyon and Main Street).
- (4). **Mass-based limit.** The mass emission rates are based on the plant design flow rate of 3 mgd.

ix. **Nitrite as Nitrogen**

The effluent limit of 1 mg/L is in the Order based upon BPJ and Basin Plan WQOs for nitrite-nitrogen, because in the process of reducing ammonia concentrations by a process such as NDN, the ammonia and organic nitrogen are oxidized to nitrite before final conversion to nitrate. Therefore, there is reasonable potential for nitrite to be present in the discharge if the oxidation process is not complete:



x. **Total Ammonia**

Ammonia is a pollutant routinely found in the wastewater effluent of POTWs, in landfill-leachate, as well as in run-off from agricultural fields where commercial fertilizers and animal manure are applied. Ammonia exists in two forms – un-ionized ammonia (NH_3) and the ammonium ion (NH_4^+). They are both toxic, but the neutral, un-ionized ammonia species (NH_3) is much more toxic, because it is able to diffuse across the epithelial membranes of aquatic organisms much more readily than the charged ammonium ion. The form of ammonia is primarily a function of pH, but it is also affected by temperature and other factors. Additional impacts can also occur as the oxidation of ammonia lowers the dissolved oxygen content of the water, further stressing aquatic organisms. Oxidation of ammonia to nitrate may lead to groundwater

impacts in areas of recharge. There is groundwater recharge in these reaches. Ammonia also combines with chlorine (often both are present in POTW treated effluent discharges) to form chloramines – persistent toxic compounds that extend the effects of ammonia and chlorine downstream.

The 1994 Basin Plan contained WQOs for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Tables 3-1 through Tables 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were revised on April 25, 2002, by the Regional Water Board, with the adoption of Resolution No. 2002-011, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (including enclosed bays, estuaries and wetlands) with Beneficial Use designations for protection of Aquatic Life*. Resolution No. 2002-011 was approved by the State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA on April 30, 2003, June 5, 2003, and June 19, 2003, respectively, and is now in effect.

On December 1, 2005, The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2005-014, *An Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise Early Life Stage Implementation Provision of the Freshwater Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (including enclosed bays, estuaries and wetlands) for Protection of Aquatic Life*. This amendment contains ammonia objectives to protect Early Life Stages (ELS) of fish in inland surface water supporting aquatic life. This resolution was approved by the USEPA on April 5, 2007. This amendment revised the implementation provision included as part of the freshwater ammonia objectives relative to the protection of ELS of fish in inland surface waters.

The Regional Water Board has adopted NPDES permits recently using an approach for calculating both the end-of-pipe limitations for ammonia, as well as receiving water limitations that address site-specific characteristics of effluent, as well as the receiving water. The procedures for calculating the ammonia nitrogen effluent limitation, based on a Basin Plan Amendment is discussed below:

(1). One-Hour Average Objective

The USEPA approval letter dated June 19, 2003, of the 2002 Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment, stated that the acute criteria are dependent on pH and whether sensitive coldwater fish are present. The Facility's immediate receiving waterbody has "COLD" and "MIGR" beneficial use designation. Therefore, the one-hour average objective is dependent on pH and fish species salmonids present but not temperature.

For waters designated COLD or MIGR, the one-hour average concentration of total ammonia as nitrogen (in mg N/L) shall not exceed the values in Table 3-1 (amended on April 25, 2002) of the Basin Plan or as described in the equation below:

$$\text{One-hour Average Concentration} = \frac{0.275}{1+10^{7.204-pH}} + \frac{39}{1+10^{pH-7.204}}$$

The 90th percentile of effluent pH is 7.9. Use of the 90th percentile pH to set effluent limitations is appropriate because of the shorter time scale of the one-hour average. It is conservative, because it is overprotective 90% of the time. Additionally, there is little variability in the effluent pH data. Using the pH value of 7.9 in the formula above, the resulting One-hour Average Objective is equal to 6.77 mg N/L.

(2). 30-Day Average Objective

Early life stage of fish is presumptively present and must be protected at all times of the year unless the water body is listed in Table 3-X of the Basin Plan (in Resolution No. 2005-014) or unless a site-specific study is conducted, which justifies applying the ELS absent condition or a seasonal ELS present condition. Ojai Valley WWTP discharges into the Ventura River, which is not listed in Table 3-X. Therefore, this waterbody will be designated “ELS Present” condition. For freshwaters subject to the “Early Life Stage Present” condition, the thirty-day average concentration of total ammonia as nitrogen (in mg N/L) shall not exceed the values in Table 3-2 of the Basin Plan or as described in the equation below:

$$\text{30-day Average Concentration} = \left(\frac{0.0577}{1+10^{7.688-pH}} + \frac{2.487}{1+10^{pH-7.688}} \right) * \text{MIN}(2.85, 1.45 * 10^{0.028*(25-T)})$$

Where T = temperature expressed in °C.

The 30-day average objective⁴ is dependent on pH, temperature, and the presence or absence of early life stages of fish. The 50th percentile of effluent pH and temperature is 7.8 pH and 21.1°C, respectively. Use of the 50th percentile pH and temperature is appropriate to set the 30-day average objective, because the 30-day average represents more long-term conditions. Additionally, there is little variability in the effluent pH data, and the 30-day objective is primarily dependent upon pH. Using the Discharger’s monitoring data in the formula above, the resulting 30-Day Average Objective is equal to 2.08 mg/L.

(3). Translation of Ammonia Nitrogen Objectives into Effluent Limitations

In order to translate the WQOs for ammonia as described in the preceding discussions into effluent limitations, the Implementation

⁴ This is the current Basin Plan definition of the 30-day average objective, according to the Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment, Resolution No. 2002-011, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (including enclosed bays, estuaries and wetlands) with Beneficial Use designations for protection of “Aquatic Life,”* adopted by the Regional Water Board on April 25, 2002. It was amended by Resolution No. 2005-014, adopted by the Regional Water Board on December 1, 2005 and was approved by the USEPA on April 5, 2007. This new Resolution implements ELS Provision as described under “implementation”, subparagraph 3. In this Resolution, the Discharger’s receiving waterbody is designated as ELS present.

Provisions of the 2002 Basin Plan Amendment, section 5 – Translation of Objectives into Effluent Limits, was followed and was discussed below. This method is similar to the method contained in the SIP. The method is also consistent with that outlined in the USEPA “Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control” (1991) (TSD).

The following procedure is based on a steady-state model:

Step 1 – Identify applicable water quality criteria.

Effluent pH and temperature are used to calculate effluent ammonia limits. This is appropriate when using the translation procedure, because the translation procedure uses variability in ammonia effluent concentrations to set the limits from the objectives. Additionally, conditions in the effluent may be significantly different than conditions in the receiving water. Use of effluent data to set effluent ammonia limits will ensure that ammonia WQOs are met in the effluent at all times, even in the case where effluent conditions are less favorable than receiving water conditions. Additional receiving water monitoring and compliance determinations will be required in addition to the effluent limits, to ensure that ammonia WQOs are met in the receiving water at all times.

From the Discharger’s effluent, the following data are summarized below:

pH = 7.9 at 90th percentile
pH = 7.8 at 50th percentile
Temperature = 21.1°C at 50th percentile

The receiving water is classified as Waters Designated COLD and MIGR.

From Table 3-1 of the Basin Plan, when pH is equal to 7.9;

One-hour Average Objective = 6.77 mg/L

From Table 3-2 of the Basin Plan, when pH = 7.8 and temperature = 21.1°C;

30-day Average Objective = 2.08 mg/L

From Basin Plan Amendment;

4-day Average Objective = 2.5 times the 30-day average objective.
4-day Average Objective = 2.5 X 2.08 = 5.20 mg/L

Ammonia WQO Summary:

One-hour Average = 6.77 mg/L
Four-day Average = 5.20 mg/L
30-day Average = 2.08 mg/L

Step 2 – For each water quality objective, calculate the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the steady-state mass balance

model. Since mixing has not been allowed by the Regional Water Board, this equation applies:

$$ECA = WQO$$

Step 3 – Determine the Long-Term Average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying each ECA with a factor (multiplier) that adjusts for effluent variability. By using Table 3-6, calculated CV (i.e., standard deviation/mean for ammonia), the following are the ECA.

ECA multiplier when CV = 0.92

$$\begin{aligned} \text{One-hour Average} &= 0.220 \\ \text{Four-day Average} &= 0.397 \\ \text{30-day Average} &= 0.688 \end{aligned}$$

Using the LTA equations:

$$LTA_{1\text{-hour}99} = ECA_{1\text{-hour}} \times ECA \text{ multiplier}_{1\text{-hour}99} = 6.77 \times 0.220 = 1.487 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$LTA_{4\text{-day}99} = ECA_{4\text{-day}} \times ECA \text{ multiplier}_{4\text{-day}99} = 5.20 \times 0.397 = 2.066 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$LTA_{30\text{-day}99} = ECA_{30\text{-day}} \times ECA \text{ multiplier}_{30\text{-day}99} = 2.08 \times 0.688 = 1.431 \text{ mg/L}$$

Step 4 – Select the (most limiting) of the LTAs derived in Step 3 (LTA_{\min})

$$LTA_{\min} = 1.431 \text{ mg/L}$$

Step 5 – Calculate water quality based effluent limitation maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) and average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) by multiplying LTA_{\min} as selected in Step 4, with a factor (multiplier) found in Table 3-7.

Monthly sampling frequency (n) is 30 times per month or less, and the minimum LTA is the $LTA_{30\text{-day}99}$, therefore $n = 30$, $CV = 0.92$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MDEL multiplier}_{99} &= 4.549 \\ \text{AMEL multiplier}_{95} &= 1.298 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{MDEL} = LTA_{\min} \times \text{MDEL multiplier}_{99} = 1.431 \times 4.549 = 6.5 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{AMEL} = LTA_{\min} \times \text{AMEL multiplier}_{95} = 1.431 \times 1.298 = 1.9 \text{ mg/L}$$

Although new information has been evaluated during the development of Ammonia Nitrogen limits for this Order, relaxation of the existing Ammonia Nitrogen WQBELs in the 2008 Order is not allowed because no backsliding provision under CWA section 402(o)(2) or CWA sections 402(o)(1)/303(d)(4)(B) is met. Under CWA section 402(o)(2)(B)(i), while new information may include alternative grounds for translating WQS into WQBELs (e.g., necessary methodology, mathematical parameters), the use of new information to backslide requires there also to be a net decrease in the pollutant discharged; such decrease is not projected to occur for

Ammonia Nitrogen. Under CWA sections 403(o)(1)/303(d)(4)(B) for waters in attainment for ammonia toxicity, relaxation is not consistent with the State’s antidegradation policy because the discharge is in compliance with existing Ammonia Nitrogen WQBELs in the 2008 Order.

The calculated MDEL of 6.5 mg/L is less stringent than the 2008 MDEL of 4.6 mg/L. Therefore, in order to prevent backsliding, the MDEL of 4.6 mg/L is retained as the final ammonia nitrogen MDEL.

Table F-6. Translated Ammonia Effluent Limitations

Constituent	MDEL (mg/L)	AMEL (mg/L)
Ammonia Nitrogen	4.6	1.9

xi. **Coliform**

Total and fecal coliform bacteria are used to indicate the likelihood of pathogenic bacteria in surface waters. Given the nature of the Facility, a wastewater treatment plant, pathogens are likely to be present in the effluent in cases where the disinfection process is not operating adequately. As such, the permit contains the following filtration and disinfection TBELs for coliform:

(1). Effluent Limitations:

- The 7-day median number of total coliform bacteria at some point at the end of the UV channel, during normal operation of the UV channel, and at the end of the chlorine contact chamber, when backup method is used, must not exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) or Colony Forming Unit (CFU) of 2.2 per 100 milliliters,
- the number of total coliform bacteria must not exceed an MPN or CFU of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period; and
- No sample shall exceed an MPN of CFU of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters.

These disinfection-based effluent limitations for coliform are for human health protection and are consistent with requirements established by the California Department of Public Health. These limits for coliform must be met at the point of the treatment train immediately following disinfection, as a measure of the effectiveness of the disinfection process.

(2). Receiving Water Limitations

- Geometric Mean Limitations
 - E.coli density shall not exceed 126/100 mL.
- Single Sample Limitations

- E.coli density shall not exceed 235/100 mL.

These receiving water limitations are based on Resolution No. R10-005, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Bacteria Objectives for Freshwaters Designated for Water Contact Recreation by Removing the Fecal Coliform Objective*, adopted by the Regional Water Board on July 8, 2010, and became effective on December 5, 2011.

xii. **Temperature**

USEPA document, *Quality Criteria for Water 1986* [EPA 440/5-86-001, May 1, 1986], also referred to as the *Gold Book*, discusses temperature and its effects on beneficial uses, such as recreation and aquatic life.

- The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in 1967 called temperature “a catalyst, a depressant, an activator, a restrictor, a stimulator, a controller, a killer, and one of the most important water quality characteristics to life in water.” The suitability of water for total body immersion is greatly affected by temperature. Depending on the amount of activity by the swimmer, comfortable temperatures range from 20°C to 30°C (68 °F to 86 °F).
- Temperature also affects the self-purification phenomenon in water bodies and therefore the aesthetic and sanitary qualities that exist. Increased temperatures accelerate the biodegradation of organic material both in the overlying water and in bottom deposits which makes increased demands on the dissolved oxygen resources of a given system. The typical situation is exacerbated by the fact that oxygen becomes less soluble as water temperature increases. Thus, greater demands are exerted on an increasingly scarce resource which may lead to total oxygen depletion and obnoxious septic conditions. Increased temperature may increase the odor of water because of the increased volatility of odor-causing compounds. Odor problems associated with plankton may also be aggravated.
- Temperature changes in water bodies can alter the existing aquatic community. Coutant (1972) has reviewed the effects of temperature on aquatic life reproduction and development. Reproductive elements are noted as perhaps the most thermally restricted of all life phases assuming other factors are at or near optimum levels. Natural short-term temperature fluctuations appear to cause reduced reproduction of fish and invertebrates.

The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*, a maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F is included in the Order. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel.

The new temperature effluent limitation is reflective of new information available that indicates that the 100°F temperature which was formerly used in permits was not protective of aquatic organisms. A survey was completed for several kinds of fish and the 86°F temperature was found to be protective. It is impracticable to use a 7-day average or a 30-day average limitation for temperature, because it is not as protective as of beneficial uses as a daily maximum limitation is. A daily maximum limit is necessary to protect aquatic life and is consistent with the fishable/swimmable goals of the CWA.

Section IV.A.3.b. of the Order contains the following effluent limitation for temperature:

“The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 86°F except as a result of external ambient temperature.”

The above effluent limitation for temperature has been quoted in all recent NPDES permits adopted by this Regional Water Board. Section V.A.1. of the Order explains how compliance with the receiving water temperature limitation will be determined.

xiii. **Turbidity**

Turbidity is an expression of the optical property that causes light to be scattered in water due to particulate matter such as clay, silt, organic matter, and microscopic organisms. Turbidity can result in a variety of water quality impairments. The effluent limitation for turbidity which reads, “For the protection of the water contact recreation beneficial use, the wastes discharged to water courses shall have received adequate treatment, so that the turbidity of the wastewater does not exceed: (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTU); (b) 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24 hour period; and (c) 10 NTU at any time” is based on the Basin Plan (page 3-17) and section 60301.320 of Title 22, chapter 3, “Filtered Wastewater” of the CCR.

xiv. **Radioactivity**

Radioactive substances are generally present in natural waters in extremely low concentrations. Mining or industrial activities increase the amount of radioactive substances in waters to levels that are harmful to aquatic life, wildlife, or humans. Section 301(f) of the CWA contains the following statement with respect to effluent limitations for radioactive substances: “Notwithstanding any of other provisions of this Act it shall be unlawful to discharge any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent, any high-level radioactive waste, or any medical waste, into the navigable waters.” Chapter 4.4 of the CWC contains a similar prohibition under section 13375, which reads as follows: “The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is hereby prohibited.” However, rather than an absolute prohibition on radioactive substances, Regional Water Board staff have set the following effluent limit for radioactivity: “Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, section 64443, of the CCR, or subsequent revisions.” The limit is based on the Basin Plan incorporation of

Title 22, CCR, *Drinking Water Standards*, by reference, to protect beneficial use. Therefore, the accompanying Order will retain the limit for radioactivity.

c. **CTR and SIP**

The CTR and the SIP specify numeric objectives for toxic substances and the procedures whereby these objectives are to be implemented. The procedures include those used to conduct reasonable potential analysis (RPA) to determine the need for effluent limitations for priority pollutants. The TSD specifies the procedures to conduct reasonable potential analyses for non-priority pollutants.

3. **Determining the Need for WQBELs**

- a. The Ventura River Algae TMDL adopted by the Regional Water Board on December 6, 2012, which became effective on June 28, 2013, contains waste load allocations (WLAs) for total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP). As required by 40 CFR part 122.44(d)(1)(vii), the Regional Water Board shall ensure there is a WQBEL for TN and TP in the WDRs that is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the available WLAs. This Order contains WQBELs for TN and TP to implement the Ventura River Algae TMDL. The effluent limitations for these pollutants were established regardless of whether or not there is reasonable potential for the pollutants to be present in the discharge at levels that would cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. The Regional Water Board developed WQBELs for these pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR part 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a RPA. Similarly, the SIP at section 1.3 recognizes that RPA is not appropriate if a TMDL has been adopted that contains applicable waste load allocations.

Based on the water quality monitoring done at the time of the TMDL adoption, which set the WLAs at the level necessary to attain water quality standards, the Regional Water Board has determined that the WQBEL is consistent with the assumptions of the TMDL. Similarly, compliance with the effluent limitation will satisfy the requirements of the TMDL.

- b. In accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducted a reasonable potential analysis for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. The Regional Water Board analyzed effluent data to determine if a pollutant in a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard. For all parameters that demonstrate reasonable potential, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers water quality criteria from the CTR and NTR, and when applicable, WQOs specified in the Basin Plan. To conduct the RPA, the Regional Water Board staff identified the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration in the receiving water for each constituent, based on data provided by the Discharger. The monitoring data cover the period from 2008 to 2012.

Section 1.3 of the SIP provides the procedures for determining reasonable potential to exceed applicable water quality criteria and objectives. The SIP specifies three triggers to complete a RPA:

Trigger 1 – If the MEC is greater than or equal to the CTR water quality criteria or applicable objective (C), a limitation is needed.

Trigger 2 – If background water quality (B) > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limitation is needed.

Trigger 3 – If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, then best professional judgment is used to determine that a limit is needed.

Sufficient effluent and ambient data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Regional Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

The RPA was performed for the priority pollutants regulated in the CTR for which data are available. No pollutant demonstrated reasonable potential.

Table F-7. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) µg/L	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC) µg/L	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc.(B) µg/L	RPA Result - Need Limitation?	Reason
1	Antimony	4300	0.33	0.11	No	C>B, C>MEC
2	Arsenic	150	0.6	0.6	No	C>B, C>MEC
3	Beryllium	Narrative	ND<1	ND<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
4	Cadmium	6.2	0.8	0.04	No	C>B, C>MEC
5a	Chromium III	554	0.08	0.5	No	C>B, C>MEC
5b	Chromium VI	11	ND<1	12.6	No	C>B, C>MEC
6	Copper	29.3	6.4	1.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
7	Lead	10.9	1.0	0	No	C>B, C>MEC
8	Mercury	0.051	0.0047	0.0009	No	C>B, C>MEC
9	Nickel	168	3.1	3.8	No	C>B, C>MEC
10	Selenium	5	1.1	2.1	No	C>B, C>MEC
11	Silver	37.4	ND<1	0	No	C>B, C>MEC
12	Thallium	6.3	ND		No	C>B, C>MEC
13	Zinc	379	53	5	No	C>B, C>MEC
14	Cyanide	5.2	3.4	0.73	No	C>B, C>MEC
15	Asbestos	7x10 ⁶ fibers/L	No sample	No sample	No	N/A
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1.4x10 ⁻⁰⁸	ND	ND	No	C>B, C>MEC
17	Acrolein	780	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
18	Acrylonitrile	0.66	<1	<2	No	C>B, C>MEC
19	Benzene	71	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
20	Bromoform	360	<1	0.3	No	C>B, C>MEC
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	4.4	<0.2	0	No	C>B, C>MEC
22	Chlorobenzene	21,000	<0.2	0	No	C>B, C>MEC
23	Dibromochloromethane	34	<0.2	0	No	C>B, C>MEC
24	Chloroethane	No criteria	<0.4	0	No	No criteria
25	2-chloroethyl vinyl	No criteria	<0.3	<0.3	No	No criteria

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) µg/L	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC) µg/L	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc.(B) µg/L	RPA Result - Need Limitation?	Reason
	ether					
26	Chloroform	No criteria	0	0	No	No criteria
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	<0.2	0	No	C>B, C>MEC
28	1,1-dichloroethane	No criteria	<0.2	<0.2	No	No criteria
29	1,2-dichloroethane	99	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
30	1,1-dichloroethylene	3.2	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
31	1,2-dichloropropane	39	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
32	1,3-dichloropropylene	1,700	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	<0.3	<0.3	No	C>B, C>MEC
34	Methyl bromide	4,000	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
35	Methyl chloride	No criteria	<0.2	<0.2	No	No criteria
36	Methylene chloride	1,600	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
37	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	11	<0.1	0.1	No	C>B, C>MEC
38	Tetrachloroethylene	8.85	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
39	Toluene	200,000	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
40	Trans 1,2-Dichloroethylene	140,000	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No criteria	<0.2	<0.2	No	No criteria
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	42	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
43	Trichloroethylene	81	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC
44	Vinyl Chloride	525	<0.3	<0.3	No	C>B, C>MEC
45	2-chlorophenol	400	<1	<5	No	C>B, C>MEC
46	2,4-dichlorophenol	790	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
47	2,4-dimethylphenol	2,300	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol(aka 2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	765	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
49	2,4-dinitrophenol	14,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
50	2-nitrophenol	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
51	4-nitrophenol	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
53	Pentachlorophenol	8.2	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
54	Phenol	4,600,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
55	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	6.5	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
56	Acenaphthene	2,700	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
57	Acenaphthylene	No criteria	0.03	<1	No	No criteria
58	Anthracene	110,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
59	Benzidine	0.00054	<5	<5	No	C>B, C>MEC
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.049	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.049	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.049	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	0.049	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) µg/L	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC) µg/L	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc.(B) µg/L	RPA Result - Need Limitation?	Reason
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	1.4	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	170,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	4.0	2.9	0	No	C>B, C>MEC
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5,200	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	4,300	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
73	Chrysene	0.049	<1	0	No	C>B, C>MEC
74	Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene	0.049	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	17,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2,600	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,600	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
78	3-3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.077	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
79	Diethyl Phthalate	120,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	2,900,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	12,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
82	2-4-Dinitrotoluene	9.1	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
83	2-6-Dinitrotoluene	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.54	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
86	Fluoranthene	370	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
87	Fluorene	14,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00077	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	50	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
90	Hexachlorocyclopenta diene	17,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
91	Hexachloroethane	8.9	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	0.049	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
93	Isophorone	600	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
94	Naphthalene	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
95	Nitrobenzene	1,900	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	8.1	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	1.4	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	16	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
99	Phenanthrene	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
100	Pyrene	11,000	<1	<1	No	C>B, C>MEC
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No criteria	<1	<1	No	No criteria
102	Aldrin	0.00014	<0.004	<0.004	No	C>B, C>MEC

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) µg/L	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC) µg/L	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc.(B) µg/L	RPA Result - Need Limitation?	Reason
103	Alpha-BHC	0.013	<0.004	<0.004	No	C>B, C>MEC
104	Beta-BHC	0.046	<0.004	<0.004	No	C>B, C>MEC
105	Gamma-BHC (aka Lindane)	0.063	<0.004	<0.004	No	C>B, C>MEC
106	delta-BHC	No criteria	<0.004	<0.004	No	No criteria
107	Chlordane	0.00059	<0.004	<0.004	No	C>B, C>MEC
108	4,4'-DDT	0.00059	<0.004	<0.004	No	C>B, C>MEC
109	4,4'-DDE	0.00059	<0.004	<0.004	No	C>B, C>MEC
110	4,4'-DDD	0.00084	<0.004	<0.004	No	C>B, C>MEC
111	Dieldrin	0.00014	<0.004	<0.004	No	C>B, C>MEC
112	Alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	<0.004	<0.004	No	C>B, C>MEC
113	Beta-Endosulfan	0.056	<0.003	<0.003	No	C>B, C>MEC
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	240	<0.003	<0.003	No	C>B, C>MEC
115	Endrin	0.036	<0.003	<0.003	No	C>B, C>MEC
116	Endrin Aldehyde	0.81	<0.002	<0.002	No	C>B, C>MEC
117	Heptachlor	0.00021	<0.003	<0.003	No	C>B, C>MEC
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00011	<0.003	<0.003	No	C>B, C>MEC
119	PCB 1016	0.00017	<0.05	<0.05	No	C>B, C>MEC
120	PCB 1221	0.00017	<0.05	<0.05	No	C>B, C>MEC
121	PCB 1232	0.00017	<0.05	<0.05	No	C>B, C>MEC
122	PCB 1242	0.00017	<0.04	<0.04	No	C>B, C>MEC
123	PCB 1248	0.00017	<0.04	<0.04	No	C>B, C>MEC
124	PCB 1254	0.00017	<0.05	<0.05	No	C>B, C>MEC
125	PCB 1260	0.00017	<0.05	<0.05	No	C>B, C>MEC
126	Toxaphene	0.00075	<0.2	<0.2	No	C>B, C>MEC

4. WQBEL Calculations

a. **Calculation Options.** Once RPA has been conducted using either the TSD or the SIP methodologies, WQBELs are calculated. Alternative procedures for calculating WQBELs include:

- i. Use WLA from applicable TMDL
- ii. Use a steady-state model to derive MDELs and AMELs.
- iii. Where sufficient data exist, use a dynamic model which has been approved by the State Water Board.

b. **Ventura River AlgaeTMDL Calculation Procedure.**

Ojai Valley WWTP discharges to Reach 2 of the Ventura River. The Ventura River Estuary and Reaches 1 and 2 are on the CWA section 303(d) list as impaired for algae and eutrophic conditions. For this discharge, the Ventura River Algae TMDL has established seasonal WLAs for TN and TP. Federal regulations require that NPDES permits incorporate WQBELs consistent with the requirements and assumptions of any available WLAs.

The Implementation Plan, on page 10 of Resolution No. R12-011, provided the following procedures on how to implement the WLAs for TN and TP for Ojai Valley WWTP:

Total Nitrogen

The TN WLAs for the Ojai WWTP shall be incorporated into the permit as seasonal numeric effluent limitations. The summer season effluent limitation shall be equal to the summer dry-weather WLA of 8,044 lbs/season. This effluent limitation is applicable from May 1 to September 30. Compliance with the summer season final effluent limitation shall be determined by calculating the sum of the products of the monthly average TN concentration, a conversion factor, and the daily flow for each dry-weather day, over the summer season, and is expressed in the formula below:

TN Compliance

Summer Season TN Effluent Limitation, lbs/season

$$= \sum(TN * CF * Daily Flow) * 153 \text{ days/season}$$

where;

- TN = total nitrogen monthly average concentration, mg/L
- CF = 8.34, conversion factor to convert mg/L into lbs/day
- Daily flow = effluent daily flow, mgd
- Summer season = May 1 to September 30

The Facility is out of compliance for TN when the result above exceeds the summer season effluent limitation of 8,044 lbs.

Winter Season TN Effluent Limitation, mg/L

According to the TMDL, the winter dry-weather WLA and wet-weather WLA were combined into a single concentration-based winter season effluent limitation, calculated as the weighted average of 4 mg/L (the allowable winter dry-weather concentration) and 7.6 (the allowable wet-weather concentration), based on the assumption that there are 178 winter dry-weather days and 34 wet-weather days in a year. The resulting concentration of 4.6 mg/L has been expressed as a monthly effluent limitation from October 1 to April 30.

Therefore,

Winter Season TN Effluent Limitation, mg/L = 4.6 mg/L as monthly average

where:

Winter season = October 1 – April 30

Compliance with the TN summer dry-weather and winter season effluent limitations shall apply 12 years after the effective date of the Ventura River Algae TMDL. The Ventura River Algae TMDL (Resolution No. R12-011) stated on page 10 that the Facility shall attain compliance with the final effluent limitations within 10 years of the effective date of the TMDL. However, this was a typographical error. The

correct compliance schedule is within 12 years of the effective date of the TMDL. This correction was reflected in Table 7-35.2, page 16 of Resolution R12-011.

Total Phosphorus

For TP, compliance with the dry-weather WLA-based final effluent limitation shall be determined by calculating the sum of the products of the monthly average TP concentration and the daily flow for each dry-weather day, over an annual period. The dry-weather final effluent limitation shall be equal to the dry-weather WLA of 5,799 lbs/season

Dry-weather TP Effluent Limitation, lbs/season

$$= \sum (TP * CF * Daily Flow) * 331 \text{ days/dry weather}$$

where;

TP = total phosphorus monthly average concentration, mg/L

CF = 8.34, conversion factor to convert mg/L into lbs/day

Daily flow = effluent daily flow, mgd

Dry-weather = January 1 to December 31 excluding 34 days of wet-weather

The Facility is out of compliance for TP when the result above exceeds the dry-weather final effluent limitation of 5,799 lbs.

Compliance with the TP dry-weather effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of the Ventura River Algae TMDL. The Ventura River Algae TMDL (Resolution No. R12-011) stated on page 10 that the Facility shall attain compliance with the final effluent limitations within 10 years of the effective date of the TMDL. However, this was a typographical error. The correct compliance schedule is within 12 years of the effective date of the TMDL. This correction was reflected in Table 7-35.2, page 16 of Resolution R12-011.

TP Wet-weather Final Effluent Limitation

The watershed nutrient wet-weather loads are generally delivered directly to the ocean and thus do not contribute to exceedance of the biostimulatory substances objective in the Ventura River or estuary, which occurs during the dry season when algae growth primarily occurs. Nonetheless, to protect water quality year-round, wet-weather WLAs are assigned to meet WQOs and/or maintain existing discharge quality.

The wet-weather final effluent limitation for TP shall apply immediately at the effective date of this permit. Ojai WWTP shall achieve compliance with wet-weather WLAs upon incorporation into the permit. The wet-weather TP final effluent limitation, below, shall be expressed as daily maximum concentration:

- Wet-weather TP Final Effluent Limitation = 2.6 mg/L

For the purposes of monitoring, wet-weather occurs when a rainfall event produces more than 0.25 inches of precipitation and is separated from the previous storm

event by at least one week of dry weather. The amount of rainfall shall be measured at the Ventura – Kingston Rain Gage D 122.

In order to monitor compliance with the interim and final effluent limitations for TN and TP, the Discharger shall monitor the effluent TN and TP at the frequencies required in Table E-3. The Discharger shall calculate the monthly TN and TP seasonal effluent limitation as discussed above. Each result shall be reported in the monthly report to track progress in achieving compliance with the final effluent limitations.

- c. **SIP Calculation Procedure.** Section 1.4 of the SIP requires the step-by-step procedure to “adjust” or convert CTR numeric criteria into AMELs and MDELs, for toxics.

Step 3 of section 1.4 of the SIP (starting on page 6) lists the statistical equations that adjust CTR criteria for effluent variability.

Step 5 of section 1.4 of the SIP (starting on page 8) lists the statistical equations that adjust CTR criteria for averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives. This section also reads, “For this method only, maximum daily effluent limitations shall be used for publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) in place of average weekly limitations.”

The RPA was performed for the priority pollutants regulated in the CTR for which data are available. RPA results showed that there is no reasonable potential to exceed the criteria.

- d. **Impracticability Analysis**

Federal NPDES regulations contained in 40 CFR part 122.45 continuous dischargers, states that all permit limitations, standards, and prohibitions, including those to achieve water quality standards, shall unless impracticable be stated as maximum daily and average monthly discharge limitations for all dischargers other than POTWs.

As stated by USEPA in its long standing guidance for developing WQBELs average alone limitations are not practical for limiting acute, chronic, and human health toxic effects.

For example, a POTW sampling for a toxicant to evaluate compliance with a 7-day average limitation could fully comply with this average limit, but still be discharging toxic effluent on one, two, three, or up to four of these seven days and not be meeting 1-hour average acute criteria or 4-day average chronic criteria. For these reason, USEPA recommends daily maximum and 30-day average limits for regulating toxics in all NPDES discharges. For the purposes of protecting the acute effects of discharges containing toxicants (CTR human health for the ingestion of fish), daily maximum limitations have been established in this NPDES permit for mercury because it is considered to be a carcinogen, endocrine disruptor, and is bioaccumulative.

A 7-day average alone would not protect one, two, three, or four days of discharging pollutants in excess of the acute and chronic criteria. Fish exposed to these endocrine disrupting chemicals will be passed on to the human consumer. Endocrine disrupters alter hormonal functions by several means. These substances can:

- mimic or partly mimic the sex steroid hormones estrogens and androgens (the male sex hormone) by binding to hormone receptors or influencing cell signaling pathways.
 - block, prevent and alter hormonal binding to hormone receptors or influencing cell signaling pathways.
 - alter production and breakdown of natural hormones.
 - modify the making and function of hormone receptors.
- e. **Mass-based limits.** 40 CFR part 122.45(f)(1) requires that except under certain conditions, all permit limits, standards, or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units. 40 CFR part 122.45(f)(2) allows the permit writer, at its discretion, to express limits in additional units (e.g., concentration units). The regulations mandate that, where limits are expressed in more than one unit, the permittee must comply with both.

Generally, mass-based limits ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limits. Concentration-based effluent limits, on the other hand, discourage the reduction in treatment efficiency during low-flow periods and require proper operation of the treatment units at all times. In the absence of concentration-based effluent limits, a permittee would be able to increase its effluent concentration (i.e., reduce its level of treatment) during low-flow periods and still meet its mass-based limits. To account for this, this permit includes mass and concentration limits for some constituents.

Table F-8. Summary of WQBELs for Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Average Seasonal
Ammonia Nitrogen ⁵	mg/L	1.9	--	4.6			
	lbs/day ³	48	--	120			
Total Phosphorus (wet-weather) ⁶	mg/L	--	--	2.6			
Total Phosphorus (dry-weather) ⁷	lbs/dry-weather	--	--	--			5,799

⁵ This is the translated effluent limitation for ammonia based on the WQO for ammonia in the current Basin Plan, Table 3-1 and Table 3-2, which resulted from Resolution Nos. 2002-011 and 2005-014 adopted by the Regional Water Board on April 25, 2002, and December 1, 2005, respectively. This effluent limitation is derived according to the Implementation Section of Resolution No. 2002-011.

⁶ TP wet-weather final effluent limitation shall apply on the effective date of this permit. For the purposes of monitoring, wet-weather occurs when a rainfall event produces more than 0.25 inches of precipitation. The amount of rainfall shall be measured at the Ventura – Kingston Rain Gage D 122.

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Average Seasonal
Total Nitrogen ⁸ (summer season)	lbs/season	--	--	--			8,044
Total Nitrogen ⁹ (winter season)	mg/L	4.6	--	--			

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Because of the nature of industrial discharges into the POTW sewershed, it is possible that other toxic constituents could be present in the Ojai Valley WWTP effluent, or could have synergistic or additive effects. Also, because numeric limits for certain toxic constituents that did not show RP have been removed, the acute toxicity limit may provide a backstop to preventing the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts.

The chronic toxicity was exceeded in five of the 74 chronic toxicity tests conducted from March 2008 to September 2012. Eighteen acute toxicity testing results from the same period did not exceed any acute toxicity requirements. Regional Water Board staff determined that, pursuant to the SIP, reasonable potential exists for toxicity. As such, the permit contains effluent limitations for toxicity.

The toxicity numeric effluent limitations are based on:

- a. 40 CFR part 122.44(d)(v) – limits on WET are necessary when chemical-specific limits are not sufficient to attain and maintain applicable numeric or narrative water quality standards;
- b. 40 CFR part 122.44(d)(vi)(A) – where a state has not developed a water quality criterion for a specific pollutant that is present in the effluent and has reasonable potential, the permitting authority can establish effluent limits using numeric water quality criterion;
- c. Basin Plan objectives and implementation provisions for toxicity;
- d. Regions 9 & 10 Guidance for Implementing Whole Effluent Toxicity Programs Final May 31, 1996;
- e. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Control Policy July 1994; and,
- f. TSD (several chapters and Appendix B).

⁷ TP dry-weather final effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of TMDL. The dry-weather final effluent limitation shall apply all-year round except during wet-weather days.

⁸ TN summer season final effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of TMDL. The summer season final effluent limitation shall apply from May 1 to September 30.

⁹ TN winter season final effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of TMDL. The winter season final effluent limitation shall apply from October 1 to April 30.

The circumstances warranting a numeric chronic toxicity effluent limitation when there is reasonable potential were under review by the State Water Board in SWRCB/OCC Files A-1496 & A-1496(a) [Los Coyotes/Long Beach Petitions]. On September 16, 2003, at a public hearing, the State Water Board adopted Order No. 2003-0012 deferring the issue of numeric chronic toxicity effluent limitations until a subsequent Phase of the SIP is adopted. In the meantime, the State Water Board replaced the numeric chronic toxicity limit with a narrative effluent limitation and a 1 TUc trigger, in the Long Beach and Los Coyotes WRP NPDES permits. This permit contains a similar narrative chronic toxicity effluent limitation, with a numeric trigger for accelerated monitoring. Phase II of the SIP has been adopted, however, the toxicity control provisions were not revised.

On January 17, 2006, the State Water Board Division of Water Quality held a CEQA scoping meeting to seek input on the scope and content of the environmental information that should be considered in the planned revisions of the Toxicity Control Provisions of the SIP. However, the Toxicity Control Provisions of the SIP continue unchanged.

This Order contains a reopener to allow the Regional Water Board to modify the permit, if necessary, consistent with any new policy, law, or regulation. Until such time, this Order will have toxicity limitations that are consistent with the State Water Board's precedential decision.

a. Acute Toxicity Limitation:

The Dischargers may test for acute toxicity by using USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, October 2002 (EPA-821-R-02-012). Acute toxicity provisions in the accompanying Order are derived from the Basin Plan's toxicity standards (Basin Plan 3-16 and 3-17). The provisions require the Discharger to accelerate acute toxicity monitoring and take further actions to identify the source of toxicity and to reduce acute toxicity.

b. Chronic Toxicity Limitation and Requirements:

Chronic toxicity provisions in the accompanying Order are derived from the Basin Plan's toxicity standards (Basin Plan 3-16 and 3-17). The provisions require the Discharger to accelerate chronic toxicity monitoring and take further actions to identify the source of toxicity and to reduce chronic toxicity. The monthly median trigger of 1.0 TUc for chronic toxicity is based on USEPA Regions 9 & 10 Guidance for Implementing Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Programs Final May 31, 1996 (Chapter 2 – Developing WET Permitting Conditions, page 2-8). In cases where effluent receives no dilution or where mixing zones are not allowed, the 1.0 TUc chronic criterion should be expressed as a monthly median. The "median" is defined as the middle value in a distribution, above which and below which lie an equal number of values. For example, if the results of the WET testing for a month were 1.5, 1.0, and 1.0 TUc, the median would be 1.0 TUc.

The USEPA Regions 9 & 10 Guidance for Implementing Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Programs Final May 31, 1996 (Chapter 2 – Developing WET Permitting Conditions, page 2-8) recommends two alternatives for setting up MDEL: using 2.0 TUc as the maximum daily limit; or using a statistical approach outlined in the TSD

to develop a maximum daily effluent limitation. In this permit, a maximum daily limitation is not prescribed. However, a trigger for chronic toxicity is prescribed.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR part 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. The effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order, with the exception of effluent limitation for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. The effluent limitation for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was removed because the pollutant did not show reasonable potential to exceed the applicable water quality criteria. This relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

Although new information has been evaluated during the development of Ammonia Nitrogen limits for this Order, relaxation of the existing Ammonia Nitrogen WQBELs in the 2008 Order is not allowed because no backsliding provision under CWA section 402(o)(2) or CWA sections 402(o)(1)/303(d)(4)(B) is met. Under CWA section 402(o)(2)(B)(i), while new information may include alternative grounds for translating WQS into WQBELs (e.g., necessary methodology, mathematical parameters), the use of new information to backslide requires there also to be a net decrease in the pollutant discharged; such decrease is not projected to occur for Ammonia Nitrogen. Under CWA sections 403(o)(1)/303(d)(4)(B) for waters in attainment for ammonia toxicity, relaxation is not consistent with the State's antidegradation policy because the discharge is in compliance with existing Ammonia Nitrogen WQBELs in the 2008 Order.

The calculated MDEL of 6.5 mg/L is less stringent than the 2008 MDEL of 4.6 mg/L. Therefore, in order to prevent backsliding, the MDEL of 4.6 mg/L is retained as the final ammonia nitrogen MDEL.

2. Antidegradation Policies

40 CFR part 131.12 requires that state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal antidegradation policy. On October 28, 1968, the State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy when it adopted Resolution No. 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining the Quality of the Waters of the State*. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The State Water Board has, in State Water Board Order No. 86-17 and an October 7, 1987 guidance memorandum, interpreted Resolution No. 68-16 to be fully consistent with the federal antidegradation policy contained in 40 CFR part 131.12. Similarly, CWA section 303(d)(4)(B) and 40 CFR part 131.12 require that all permitting actions be consistent with the federal antidegradation policy. Together, the state and federal antidegradation policies are designed to ensure that a water body will not be degraded resulting from the permitted discharge. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. Discharges permitted in this Order are consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR part 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16..

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both TBELs and WQBELs for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on BOD, TSS, pH, and percent removal of BOD and TSS. Restrictions on BOD, TSS and pH are discussed in section IV.B. of the Fact Sheet. This Order’s technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum, federal technology-based requirements that are necessary to meet water quality standards.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement WQOs that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the WQOs have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR part 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and WQOs contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any WQOs and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA” pursuant to 40 CFR part 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA and the applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA.

Table F-9. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations						Basis
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Average Seasonal	
BOD ₅ 20°C	µg/L	10	--	15				Existing
	lbs/day ³	250		380				
TSS	mg/L	10		15				Existing
	lbs/day ³	250		380				
pH	standard units	--	--	--	6.5	8.5		Existing
Removal Efficiency for BOD and TSS	%	85	--	--				Existing
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	--	15				Existing
	lbs/day ³	250	--	380				
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2				Existing
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1				Existing
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,500	--	--				Existing
	lbs/day ³	38,000	--	--				
Sulfate	mg/L	500	--	--				Existing
	lbs/day ³	13,000	--	--				
Chloride	mg/L	300	--	--				Existing
	lbs/day ³	7,500	--	--				
Boron	mg/L	1.5	--	--				Existing
	lbs/day ³	38.0	--	--				
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	--	--				

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations						Basis
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Average Seasonal	
	lbs/day ³	13.0	--	--				Existing
Ammonia Nitrogen ¹⁰	mg/L	1.9	--	4.6				Basin Plan
	lbs/day ³	48	--	120				
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	--	--	10				Existing
	lbs/day ³	--	--	251				
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	--	--	1				Existing
	lbs/day ³		--	25				
Total Phosphorus (wet-weather) ¹¹	mg/L	--	--	2.6				TMDL
Total Phosphorus ¹² (dry-weather)	lbs/dry-weather	--	--	--			5,799	TMDL
Total Nitrogen ¹³ (summer season)	lbs/season	--	--	--			8,044	TMDL
Total Nitrogen ¹⁴ (winter season)	mg/L	4.6	--	--				TMDL

E. Interim Effluent Limitations

The State Water Board’s Resolution 2008-0025 “Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits” (Compliance Schedule Policy) requires the Regional Water Board to establish interim numeric effluent limitations in this Order for compliance schedules longer than one year. As discussed in section VI.B.7 of this Fact Sheet, the Regional Water Board is approving a compliance schedule longer than one year for TN and TP. According to the Implementation Plan and Schedule of the Ventura River Algae TMDL, Ojai Valley WWTP was provided up to 12 years to comply with dry-weather TN, TP WLAs. This TMDL included interim limitation for TN and TP applicable during dry weather, based on current treatment plant performance.

¹⁰ The ammonia nitrogen effluent limitation is the translated effluent limitation based on the WQO for ammonia in the current Basin Plan, Table 3-1 and Table 3-2, which resulted from Resolution No. 2002-011, and 2005-014 adopted by the Regional Water Board on April 25, 2002, and December 1, 2005, respectively. This effluent limitation is derived according to the Implementation Section of Resolution No. 2002-011.

¹¹ TP wet-weather final effluent limitation shall apply on the effective date of this permit. For the purposes of monitoring, wet-weather occurs when a rainfall event produces more than 0.25 inches of precipitation. The amount of rainfall shall be measured at the Ventura – Kingston Rain Gage D 122.

¹² TP dry-weather final effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of TMDL. The dry-weather final effluent limitation shall apply all-year round except during wet-weather days.

¹³ TN summer season final effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of TMDL. The summer season effluent limitation shall apply from May 1 to September 30.

¹⁴ TN winter season final effluent limitation shall apply 12 years after the effective date of TMDL. The winter season final effluent limitation shall apply from October 1 to April 30.

Ojai Valley WWTP submitted justification for an implementation schedule up to 12 years as part of their report of waste discharge in accordance with the Compliance Schedule Policy. Ojai Valley WWTP interim dry-weather WLAs was calculated (by the Ventura River Algae TMDL) based on current plant performance (90th percentile of the last twelve years of data); i.e., equal to wet-weather WLAs. Because the 90th percentile value is calculated based on the last 12 years of data, it includes older data prior to plant upgrades, and thus underestimates current performance (i.e., nutrient concentrations are lower); this results in attainable interim WLAs. The interim WLAs apply in both winter dry weather and summer dry weather.

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and ending on 12 years after the effective date of TMDL, the Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following interim effluent limitation for TN and TP at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP. These interim effluent limitations shall remain in effect until the final effluent limitations become effective.

TN and TP interim dry-weather effluent limitations shall apply all-year round except during wet-weather days.

Table F-10. Interim Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Total Nitrogen (dry-weather)	mg/L	7.6	--	--		
Total Phosphorus (dry-weather)	mg/L	2.6	--	--		

F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

G. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

Receiving water limitations are based on WQOs contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order.

B. Groundwater

Limitations in this Order must protect not only surface receiving water beneficial uses, but also, the beneficial uses of underlying groundwater where there is a recharge beneficial use of the surface water. In addition to a discharge to surface water, there is discharge that can impact groundwater. Sections of the Ventura River, near the Ojai Valley WWTP discharge point, are designated as GWR beneficial use. Surface water from the Ventura River percolates into the Ventura Groundwater Basin. Since groundwater from the Basin is used to provide drinking water to the community, the groundwater aquifers should be protected.

However, neither this Order nor the MRP includes requirement for groundwater monitoring because none of the limitations are based upon the protection of MUN use of underlying groundwater. For constituents that have limitations, the limits are based upon Basin Plan and CTR and are also protective of the beneficial uses of groundwater.

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR part 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR part 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

Parts 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 CFR establish conditions that apply to all state-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Part 123.25(a)(12) of 40 CFR allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 CFR part 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 CFR part 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the CWC is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference CWC section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

This provision is based on 40 CFR part 123. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Constituent of Emerging Concern (CEC).** In recent years, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board has incorporated monitoring of a select group of man-made chemicals, particularly pesticides, pharmaceuticals and personal care products, known collectively as CECs, into permits issued to POTWs to better understand the propensity, persistence and effects of CECs in our environment. Recently adopted permits in this region contain requirements for CEC effluent monitoring and submittal of a work plan identifying the CECs to be monitored in the effluent, sample type, sampling frequency and sampling methodology. Based on feedback we have received from permittees and our review of the results of a recent CEC-related study by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) and the State Water Board, we have modified our CEC monitoring program to respond to feedback while proceeding to fill identified data gaps without overly burdening any one permittee.

In a Regional Water Board letter dated May 7, 2013, the Discharger was required to submit a work plan identifying the CECs to be monitored in the effluent, sample type, sampling frequency, and sampling methodology. On June 13, 2013, the Regional Water Board received your proposed work plan for monitoring CECs in the effluent. The work plan specifies the CECs to be monitored in the effluent, the sample type, the sampling frequency and the sampling methodology. Based on our review of the work plan, we are approving your work plan. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent for CECs annually for at least two years and the results shall be submitted as part of the Discharger's annual report. The list of CEC constituents are listed in Table E-5 of the MRP.

an effective pretreatment program pursuant to section 307 of the CWA; 40 CFR 35 and 403; and/or Title 23, CCR section 2233.

- c. **Spill Reporting Requirements.** This Order established a reporting protocol for how different types of spills, overflow or bypasses of raw or partially treated sewage from its collection system or treatment plant covered by this Order shall be reported to regulatory agencies.

The State Water Board issued General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order 2006-0003-DWQ (SSO WDR) on May 2, 2006. The Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for the SSO WDR were amended by Water Quality Order WQ 2008-0002-EXEC on February 20, 2008. The SSO WDR requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater than one mile of pipes or sewer lines to enroll for coverage under the SSO WDR. The SSO WDR requires agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans (SSMPs) and report all sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), among other requirements and prohibitions.

Furthermore, the SSO WDR contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. Inasmuch that the Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order, certain standard provisions are applicable as specified in Provisions, section VI.C.5. For instance, the 24-hour reporting requirements in this Order are not included in the SSO WDR. The Discharger must comply with both the SSO WDR and this Order. The Discharger and public agencies that are discharging wastewater into the Facility were required to obtain enrollment for regulation under the SSO WDR by December 1, 2006.

6. **Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable)**

7. **Compliance Schedules**

In general, an NPDES permit must include final effluent limitations that are consistent with CWA section 301 and with 40 CFR part 122.44(d). There are exceptions to this general rule. The State Water Board's Resolution 2008-0025 "Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits" (Compliance Schedule Policy) allows compliance schedules for new, revised, or newly interpreted WQOs or criteria, or in accordance with a TMDL. All compliance schedules must be as short as possible, and may not exceed ten years from the effective date of the adoption, revision, or new interpretation of the applicable WQO or criterion, unless a TMDL allows a longer schedule. Where a compliance schedule for a final effluent limitation exceeds one year, the Order must include interim numeric effluent limitations for that constituent or parameter, interim requirements and dates toward achieving compliance, and compliance reporting within 14 days after each interim date. The Order may also include interim requirements to control the pollutant, such as pollutant minimization and source control measures.

According to the Discharger, the Ojai Valley WWTP was upgraded in 1997 to its current configuration and treatment methods. The design, configuration, sizing of treatment facilities and process were based upon the Regional Water Board's Basin Plan in effect at the time and River Studies that indicated a Total Nitrogen (TN) design limit of 8 mg/L. Since 1997, the treatment plant operations have perfected the process to achieve TN values between 3.5 and 6 mg/L. The current configuration and process are unable

to meet the proposed TMDL limit of 4.6 mg/L in the winter and essentially under 3 mg/L in the summer. The nitrification-denitrification process will require extensive studies, pilot testing and evaluation of state of the art treatment equipment and instrumentation to achieve the proposed lower limits. Due to the limits of precision of a biological system, exactness of achieving the proposed limits requires the plant to be modified to actually achieve much lower limits. For example, to achieve a monthly average of 4.6 mg/L TN in the winter, the process must be designed to achieve 3 mg/L. Daily variances in actual results requires operations to achieve lower results to allow for the natural variances. Expansion of the current treatment capacity to provide additional nutrient reductions may include many options depending on the chemical characteristics of the flow. Additional aeration, anoxic treatment, carbon additives, denitrification treatments, polymer additives, filtration and multistage treatments options will need to be added to the system as identified in the action plan and milestones.

The Discharger evaluated the Plant's ability to comply with the Ventura River Algae TMDL waste load allocations and determined that given the high variability of the conditions in the watershed, and any additional sewer connections in the future, the Facility cannot consistently meet the final effluent limitations in this Order. The data supporting the need for a compliance schedule is presented below:

Table F-11. TN and TP Plant Performance Evaluation

Date	TN Summer Season Conc. (mg/L)	TN Summer Season Plant's Performance (lbs/season)	TN Summer Seasonal Effluent Limitation (lbs/season)	TN Winter Season Conc. (mg/L)	TN Winter Season Effluent Limitation (mg/L)	TP Dry-weather Effluent Conc. (mg/L)	TP Dry-weather Plant's Performance (lbs/season)
3/5/2008				6.0	4.6	1.7	
4/9/2008				5.7	4.6	1.9	
5/7/2008	4.2	2,103				1.4	
6/4/2008	4.4	2,132				1.4	
7/2/2008	3.8	1,902				1.2	
8/6/2008	5.0	2,504				1.0	
9/3/2008	6.0	2,907				0.5	
10/8/2008		11,548 lbs/season	8,044 lbs/season	6.2	4.6	0.24	
11/13/2008				6.3	4.6	0.2	
12/10/2008				7.0	4.6	0.12	4,229 lbs/season
1/7/2009				5.4	4.6	1.80	TP Dry-weather seasonal effluent limitation =5,799 lbs/dry weather
2/4/2009				6.4	4.6	0.38	
3/4/2009				5.5	4.6	0.27	
4/8/2009				5.0	4.6	0.24	
5/6/2009	5.8	2,904				0.3	
6/10/2009	4.4	2,132				2.6	
7/1/2009	4.0	2,003				0.63	
8/5/2009	5.0	2,504				0.40	
9/17/2009	4.7	2,278				0.6	
10/7/2009		11,821 lbs/season	8,044 lbs/season	5.7	4.6	1.30	
11/4/2009				5.4	4.6	1.7	

Date	TN Summer Season Conc. (mg/L)	TN Summer Season Plant's Performance (lbs/season)	TN Summer Seasonal Effluent Limitation (lbs/season)	TN Winter Season Conc. (mg/L)	TN Winter Season Effluent Limitation (mg/L)	TP Dry-weather Effluent Conc. (mg/L)	TP Dry-weather Plant's Performance (lbs/season)
12/9/2009				6.2	4.6	1.1	5,025 lbs/season
1/6/2010				5.4	4.6	1.30	
2/3/2010				4.3	4.6	0.36	
3/10/2010				4.4	4.6	0.62	
4/14/2010				4.0	4.6	0.66	
5/5/2010	4.5	2,253				0.97	
6/16/2010	3.8	1,841				1.6	
7/21/2010	4.4	2,203				0.78	
8/4/2010	4.3	2,153				0.59	
9/5/2010	4.7	2,278				0.5	
10/7/2010		10,728 lbs/season	8,044 lbs/season	5.3	4.6	0.43	
11/3/2010				4.9	4.6	0.41	
12/8/2010				5.4	4.6	0.2	3,729 lbs/season
1/12/2011				4.5	4.6	0.91	
2/9/2011				4.7	4.6	0.47	
3/9/2011				4.0	4.6	0.51	
4/13/2011				4.9	4.6	0.78	
5/4/2011	6.6	3,305				1.2	
6/8/2011	3.9	1,696				0.85	
7/13/2011	4.0	2,003				0.54	
8/3/2011	2.6	1,302				0.39	
9/14/2011	3.6	1,745				0.6	
10/5/2011		10,051 lbs/season	8,044 lbs/season	3.3	4.6	1.0	
11/10/2011				4.5	4.6	1.1	
12/7/2011				3.8	4.6	0.58	3,965
1/4/2012				3.7	4.6	0.65	
2/8/2012				4.2	4.6	0.40	
3/7/2012				3.7	4.6	0.76	
4/11/2012				3.4	4.6	0.40	
5/9/2012	3.1					0.48	
6/6/2012	4.98					0.74	
7/5/2012	4.0					1.80	
8/8/2012	3.4					0.95	

The new effluent limitations for TN and TP are based on the Ventura River Algae TMDL that became effective on June 28, 2013. The Discharger has complied with the

application requirements in paragraph 4 of the Compliance Schedule Policy, and the Discharger’s application demonstrates the need for additional time to implement actions to comply with the new limitations. The Table presented above, demonstrates that the Facility cannot meet all of the final effluent limitations in this permit and that a compliance schedule is necessary to implement certain actions, including plant upgrade of the NDN processes;

a. Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrades

In anticipation of the Ventura River Algae TMDL WLAs implementation, the Ojai Valley SD has contracted with the consulting firm MWH to assess the conceptual level modifications to the Facility that might be required to comply with the final effluent limitations of the Ventura River Algae TMDL. Work that was previously completed identified potential nutrient discharge scenario and developed treatment concept alternative to address this scenario.

- i. TN limit of 3 mg/L (as nitrogen) and TP limit of 1 mg/L (as phosphorous)

Two alternatives were identified to achieve the nutrient limits.

Alternative 1: Conversion to Modified Bardenpho process

The first alternative to improve the Facility’s denitrification capacity is to convert the existing three stage process (comprised of successive anaerobic, anoxic and anaerobic zones) to a five-stage Modified Bardenpho process. The upgrade consists of the addition to the existing process of a second (post-aeration) anoxic zone, including inclusions of carbon in the form of methanol to increase denitrification, followed by a third aerobic zone. The capital cost for this option is estimated to be \$16.6 million, with operation and maintenance costs of \$205,000 annually (adjusted to 2012 dollars).

Alternative 2: Addition of denitrification filters

The second alternative is the addition of denitrification filters to the existing facilities, a process that serves the dual purpose of denitrification and filtration of suspended solids. The heterotrophic microorganisms cultivated on the Granular media denitrification filters will require methanol addition as a source of carbon to sustain growth. The estimated construction cost is \$17.2 million and the maintenance cost is \$270,000 per year (adjusted to 2012 dollars).

With either of these alternatives, optimization of phosphorus removal can be added. Based on the MWH (2007) report, the Facility has capabilities to include alum or other coagulant treatments.

In order to comply with the final effluent limitations for TN and TP, the Discharger submitted the proposed Table below including tasks and milestone dates:

Table F-12. Compliance Schedule for TN and TP Final Effluent Limitations

Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date
1	Oxidation Ditch Process Monitoring	12/13/13	12/15/15
2	Oxidation Ditch #2 Instrumentation	06/13/13	12/01/13
3	Plant Influent/Anerobic Instrumentation	06/13/13	12/01/13

Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date
4	Filter/Effluent Instrumentation	06/13/13	12/01/13
5	System Monitoring including Seasonal Changes	12/01/13	12/01/15
6	Summary Report		03/01/15
7	Testing Analysis/Pilot Testing	06/01/14	12/01/15
8	Data Analysis	03/01/16	03/01/17
9	Alternative Design Option Analysis	03/01/17	03/01/18
10	Treatment Additive Pilot Studies	03/01/18	03/01/19
11	Preliminary Design Report		03/01/20
12	CEQA Studies and Hearings		03/01/21
13	Final Design Plans Specs and Estimates		03/01/22
14	Bid/Award/Construction		03/01/24
15	Operational Adjustments		03/01/25

The compliance schedule is as short as possible. The compliance schedule for TN and TP exceeds 10 years maximum allowed under the Compliance Schedule Policy. However, the permit’s effluent limitations for TN and TP are consistent with the WLAs specified in the Ventura River Algae TMDL that is established through a Basin Plan Amendment. Ventura River Algae TMDL includes an implementation plan that contains a compliance schedule or implementation schedule for TN and TP.

The compliance schedule for TN and TP is included in Special Provisions section VI.C.7.

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 308(a) of the federal Clean Water Act and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 also authorizes the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

Influent monitoring is required:

- To determine compliance with the permit conditions for BOD₅ 20°C and suspended solids removal rates;
- To assess treatment plant performance;
- To assess the effectiveness of the Pretreatment Program; and,
- As a requirement of the PMP

B. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharges in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are given in the MRP

Attachment E. This provision requires compliance with the MRP, and is based on 40 CFR parts 122.44(i), 122.62, 122.63, and 124.5. The MRP is a standard requirement in almost all NPDES permits (including this Order) issued by the Regional Water Board. In addition to containing definition of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements of reporting spills, violation, and routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the CWC, and Regional Water Board policies. The MRP also contains sampling program specific for the Discharger’s wastewater treatment plant. It defines the sampling stations and frequency, pollutants to be monitored, and additional reporting requirements. Pollutants to be monitored include all pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified. Further, in accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, a periodic monitoring is required for all priority pollutants defined by the CTR, for which criteria apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established, to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard.

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the discharge from the Facility, will be required as shown on the MRP and as required in the SIP. Semi-annual monitoring for priority pollutants in the effluent is required in accordance with the Pretreatment requirements.

Table F-13. Monitoring Frequency Comparison

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency (2008 Permit)	Monitoring Frequency (2013 Permit)
Total waste flow	continuous	continuous
Total residual chlorine	continuous	continuous
Turbidity	continuous	continuous
Temperature	weekly	weekly
pH	weekly	weekly
Settleable solids	weekly	weekly
Total suspended solids	weekly	weekly
Oil and grease	semiannually	quarterly
BOD	weekly	weekly
Total coliform	daily	daily
Fecal Coliform	daily	daily
E.coli	not monitored	weekly
Total Dissolved Solids	quarterly	quarterly
Sulfate	quarterly	quarterly
Chloride	quarterly	quarterly
Boron	quarterly	quarterly
MBAS	semiannually	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Nitrate + nitrite (as nitrogen)	monthly	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Chronic toxicity	monthly	monthly
Acute toxicity	quarterly	quarterly
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	monthly	quarterly
Total Nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Total Phosphorus	monthly	monthly
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants	semiannually	semiannually

C. WET Requirements

WET testing protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

This requirement establishes conditions and protocol by which compliance with the Basin Plan narrative water quality objective for toxicity will be demonstrated and in accordance with section 4.0 of the SIP. Conditions include required monitoring and evaluation of the effluent for acute and chronic toxicity and numerical values for chronic toxicity evaluation to be used as 'triggers' for initiating accelerated monitoring and toxicity reduction evaluation(s).

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Receiving water monitoring is required to determine compliance with receiving water limitations and to characterize the water quality of the receiving water.

2. Groundwater – (Not Applicable)

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Watershed Monitoring and Bioassessment Monitoring

The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program including the bioassessment monitoring for the Ventura River Watershed are to:

- Determine compliance with receiving water limits;
- Monitor trends in surface water quality;
- Ensure protection of beneficial uses;
- Provide data for modeling contaminants of concern;
- Characterize water quality including seasonal variation of surface waters within the watershed;
- Assess the health of the biological community; and,
- Determine mixing dynamics of effluent and receiving waters in the estuary.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for Ojai Valley WWTP. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the following: public notice in daily newspaper Ventura County Star on September 11, 2013.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Regional Water Board's website at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/>.

B. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were due either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order, or by email submitted to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, the written comments were due at the Regional Water Board office by 12:00 p.m. (noon) on October 7, 2013.

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: November 7, 2013
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: City of Simi Valley, Council Chambers
2929 Tapo Canyon Road
Simi Valley, California

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be received by the State Water Board at the following address within 30 calendar days of the Regional Water Board's action:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

E. Information and Copying

The ROWD, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Raul Medina at (213) 620-2160.

ATTACHMENT G – TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION (TRE) WORK PLAN

INFORMATION AND DATA ACQUISITION

A. Operations and performance review

1. NPDES permit requirements
 - a. Effluent limitations
 - b. Special conditions
 - c. Monitoring data and compliance history
2. POTW design criteria
 - a. Hydraulic loading capacities
 - b. Pollutant loading capacities
 - c. Biodegradation kinetics calculations/assumptions
3. Influent and effluent conventional pollutant data
 - a. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5)
 - b. Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
 - c. Suspended solids (SS)
 - d. Ammonia
 - e. Residual chlorine
 - f. pH
4. Process control data
 - a. Primary sedimentation - hydraulic loading capacity and BOD and SS removal
 - b. Activated sludge - Food-to-microorganism (F/M) ratio, mean cell residence time (MCRT), mixed liquor suspended solids (MLSS), sludge yield, and BOD and COD removal
 - c. Secondary clarification - hydraulic and solids loading capacity, sludge volume index and sludge blanket depth
5. Operations information
 - a. Operating logs
 - b. Standard operating procedures
 - c. Operations and maintenance practices
6. Process sidestream characterization data
 - a. Sludge processing sidestreams
 - b. Tertiary filter backwash
 - c. Cooling water
7. Combined sewer overflow (CSO) bypass data
 - a. Frequency

- b. Volume
- 8. Chemical coagulant usage for wastewater treatment and sludge processing
 - a. Polymer
 - b. Ferric chloride
 - c. Alum

B. POTW influent and effluent characterization data

- 1. Toxicity
- 2. Priority pollutants
- 3. Hazardous pollutants
- 4. SARA 313 pollutants,
- 5. Other chemical-specific monitoring results

C. Sewage residuals (raw, digested, thickened and dewatered sludge and incinerator ash) characterization data

- 1. EP toxicity
- 2. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)
- 3. Chemical analysis

D. Industrial waste survey (IWS)

- 1. Information on IUs with categorical standards or local limits and other significant non-categorical IUs
- 2. Number of IUs
- 3. Discharge flow
- 4. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code
- 5. Wastewater flow
 - a. Types and concentrations of pollutants in the discharge
 - b. Products manufactured
- 6. Description of pretreatment facilities and operating practices
- 7. Annual pretreatment report
- 8. Schematic of sewer collection system

9. POTW monitoring data
 - a. Discharge characterization data
 - b. Spill prevention and control procedures
 - c. Hazardous waste generation
10. IU self-monitoring data
 - a. Description of operations
 - b. Flow measurements
 - c. Discharge characterization data
 - d. Notice of sludge loading
 - e. Compliance schedule (if out of compliance)
11. Technically based local limits compliance reports
12. Waste hauler monitoring data manifests
13. Evidence of POTW treatment interferences (i.e., biological process inhibition)

ATTACHMENT H – BIOSOLIDS AND SLUDGE MANAGEMENT

BIOSOLIDS USE AND DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

- A.** All biosolids generated by the Discharger shall be reused or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:
 - 1. 40 CFR part 503: for biosolids that are land applied, placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites or monofills), or incinerated; 40 CFR part 503 Subpart B (land application) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purpose of providing nutrients or conditioning the soil for crops or vegetation. 40 CFR part 503 Subpart C (surface disposal) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purpose of disposal.
 - 2. 40 CFR part 258: for biosolids disposed of in Municipal Solid Waste landfills.
 - 3. 40 CFR part 257: for all biosolids disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR part 258 or 503.
- B.** The Discharger is responsible for assuring that all biosolids from its facility are used or disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR part 503, whether the Discharger reuses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers them to another party for further treatment, reuse, or disposal. The Discharger is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, applicers, or disposers of the requirements they must meet under 40 CFR part 503.
- C.** Duty to mitigate: The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any biosolids use or disposal which may adversely impact human health or the environment.
- D.** No biosolids shall be allowed to enter wetland or other waters of the United States.
- E.** Biosolids treatment, storage, and use or disposal shall not contaminate groundwater.
- F.** Biosolids treatment, storage, and use or disposal shall not create a nuisance such as objectionable odors or flies.
- G.** The Discharger shall assure that haulers who transport biosolids off site for further treatment, storage, reuse, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the biosolids contained.
- H.** If biosolids are stored for over two years from the time they are generated, the Discharger must ensure compliance with all the requirements for surface disposal under 40 CFR part 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written request to USEPA with the information in part 503.20 (b), requesting permission for longer temporary storage.
- I.** Sewage sludge containing more than 50 mg/kg PCB's shall be disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR part 761.
- J.** Any off-site biosolids treatment, storage, use or disposal site operated by the Discharger within Region 4 (Los Angeles Region of RWQCB) that is not subject to its own Waste Discharge Requirements shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from the adjacent area, to protect the site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent any conditions that

would cause drainage from the materials in the disposal site to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as protected from at least a 100-year storm and from the highest tidal stage that may occur.

- K.** Inspection and Entry: The Regional Water Board, USEPA or an authorized representative thereof, upon the presentation of credentials, shall be allowed by the Discharger, directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, to:
1. enter upon all premises where biosolids are produced by the Discharger and all premises where Discharger biosolids are further treated, stored, used, or disposed, either by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal;
 2. have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit or of 40 CFR part 503, by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal; and
 3. inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in the production of biosolids and further treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal.

L. Monitoring shall be conducted as follows:

1. Biosolids shall be tested for the metals required in part 503.16 (for land application) or part 503.26 (for surface disposal), using the methods in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solids Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (SW-:846), as required in 503.8(b){4}, at the following minimum frequencies:

<u>Volume (dry metric tons/year)</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
0 – 290	once per year
290 – 1500	once per quarter
1500 – 15000	once per 60 days
> 15000	once per month

For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Discharge shall develop a representative sampling plan, which addresses the number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples.

Test results shall be expressed in mg pollutant per kg biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis.

Biosolids to be land applied shall be tested for Organic-N, ammonium-N, and nitrate-N at the frequencies required above.

2. Prior to land application, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 CFR part 503.32. Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B levels or shall ensure that the site is covered at the end of each operating day.

3. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the Discharger shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 CFR part 503.33 (b).
 4. Class 1 facilities (facilities with pretreatment programs or others designated as Class 1 by the Regional Administrator) and Federal facilities with > 5 mgd influent flow shall sample biosolids for pollutants listed under section 307 (a) of the Act (as required in the pretreatment section of the permit for POTWs with pretreatment programs.) Class 1 facilities and Federal Facilities with > 5 mgd influent flow shall test dioxins/dibenzofurans using a detection limit of < 1 pg/g during their next sampling period if they have not done so within the past 5 years and once per 5 years thereafter.
 5. The biosolids shall be tested annually or more frequently if necessary to determine hazardousness in accordance with California Law.
 6. If biosolids are placed in a surface disposal site (dedicated land disposal site or monofill), a qualified groundwater scientist shall develop a groundwater monitoring program for the site, or shall certify that the placement of biosolids on the site will not contaminate an aquifer.
 7. Biosolids placed in a municipal landfill shall be tested semi-annually by the Paint Filter Test (SW-846, Method 9095) to demonstrate that there are no free liquids.
- M.** The Discharger either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors shall comply with the following 40 CFR part 503 notification requirements:
8. A reuse/disposal plan shall be submitted to USEPA Region IX Coordinator and, in the absence of other state or regional reporting requirements, to the state permitting agency, prior to the use or disposal of any biosolids from this facility to a new or previously unreported site. The plan shall be submitted by the land applier of the biosolids and shall include, a description and a topographic map of the proposed site(s) for reuse or disposal, names and addresses of the applier(s) and site owner(s), and a list of any state or local permits which must be obtained. For land application sites, the plan shall include a description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed nitrogen loadings to be used for the crops, and a groundwater monitoring plan if one exists.
 9. If the Discharger biosolids do not meet 40 CFR part 503.13 Table 3 metals concentration limits, the Discharger must require their land applier to contact the state permitting authority to determine whether bulk biosolids subject to the cumulative pollutant loading rates in 40 CFR part 503.12(b)(2) have been applied to the site since July 20, 1993, and, if so, the cumulative amount of pollutants applied to date, and background concentration, if known. The Discharger shall then notify USEPA Region IX Coordinator of this information.

10. For biosolids that are land applied, the Discharger shall notify the applier in writing of the nitrogen content of the biosolids, and the applier's requirements under 40 CFR part 503, including the requirements that the applier certify that the requirement to obtain information in Subpart A, and that the management practices, site restrictions, and any applicable vector attraction reduction requirements Subpart D have been met. The Discharger shall require the applier to certify at the end of 38 months following application of Class B biosolids that those harvesting restrictions in effect for up to 38 months have been met.
 11. If bulk biosolids are shipped to another State or to Indian Lands, the Discharger must send written notice prior to the initial application of bulk biosolids to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian Land (the USEPA Regional Office for the area and the State/Indian authorities).
 12. Notification of 40 CFR part 503 non-compliance: The Discharger shall require appliers of their biosolids to notify USEPA Region 9 and their state permitting agency of any noncompliance within 24 hours if the non-compliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of non-compliance, the Discharger shall require appliers of their biosolids to notify USEPA Region 9 and their state permitting agency of the non-compliance in writing within 10 working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance.
- N.** The Discharger shall submit an annual biosolids report to USEPA Region IX Biosolids Coordinator and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board by February 19 of each year for the period covering the previous calendar year. The report shall include:
1. The amount of biosolids generated that year, in dry metric tons, and the amount accumulated from previous years.
 2. Results of all pollutant monitoring required in the Monitoring Section above.
 3. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods, and vector attraction reduction methods, as required in 40 CFR parts 503.17 and 503.27.
 4. Results of any groundwater monitoring or certification by groundwater scientist that the placement of biosolids in a surface disposal site will not contaminate an aquifer.
 5. Names and addresses of land appliers and surface disposal site operators, and volumes applied (dry metric tons).
 6. Names and addresses of persons who received biosolids for storage, further treatment, disposal in a municipal waste landfill, or for other reuse/disposal methods not covered in N.3, above, and volumes delivered to each.
- O.** The Discharger shall require all parties contracted to manage their biosolids to submit an annual biosolids report to USEPA Region IX Biosolids Coordinator by February 19 of each year for the period covering the previous calendar year. The report shall include:
1. Names and addresses of land appliers and surface disposal site operators, name, location (latitude/longitude), and size (hectares) of site(s), volumes applied/disposed (dry metric tons) and for land application, biosolids loading rates (metric tons per hectare), nitrogen loading rates (kg/ha), dates of applications, crops grown, dates of seeding and

harvesting and certifications that the requirement to obtain information in 40 CFR part 503.12(e)(2), management practices in part 503.14 and site restrictions in part 503.32(b)(5) have been met.

ATTACHMENT I – PRETREATMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Ojai Valley Sanitation District (Discharger or District) is required to submit annual Pretreatment Program Compliance Report (Report) to the Regional Water Board and United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 (USEPA). This Attachment outlines the minimum reporting requirements of the Report. If there is any conflict between requirements stated in this attachment and provisions stated in the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR), those contained in the WDR will prevail.

A. Pretreatment Requirements

1. The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR part 403, including any subsequent regulatory revisions to part 403. 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 issuance date of this permit or the effective date of the 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 USEPA or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Act. USEPA may initiate enforcement action against a nondomestic user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the act.
2. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d) and 402(b) of the Act with timely, appropriate and effective enforcement actions. The Discharger shall cause all nondomestic users subject to federal categorical standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new nondomestic user, upon commencement of the discharge.
3. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR part 403 including, but not limited to:
 - a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR part 403.8(f)(1);
 - b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR parts 403.5 and 403.6;
 - c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR part 403.8(f)(2); and
 - d. Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR part 403.8(f)(3).
4. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to USEPA Pacific Southwest Region, and the State describing its pretreatment activities over the previous year. In the event the District is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the District shall also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the District shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover operations from January 1 through December 31 and is due on March 1 of each year. The report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:

- a. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) influent and effluent for those pollutants USEPA has identified under section 307(a) of the Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by nondomestic users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. The District is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos. Sludge sampling and analysis are covered in the sludge section of this permit. The District shall also provide any influent or effluent monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the District believes may be causing or contributing to interference or pass through. Sampling and analysis shall be performed with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR part 136;
- b. A discussion of Upset, Interference or Pass Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the District knows or suspects were caused by nondomestic users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of the nondomestic user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent pass through or interference;
- c. An updated list of the District's significant industrial users (SIUs) including their names and addresses, and a list of deletions, additions and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The District shall provide a brief explanation for each change. The list shall identify the SIUs subject to federal categorical standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations;
- d. The District shall characterize the compliance status of each SIU by providing a list or table which includes the following information:
 - i. Name of the SIU;
 - ii. Category, if subject to federal categorical standards;
 - iii. The type of wastewater treatment or control processes in place;
 - iv. The number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
 - v. The number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
 - vi. For an SIU subject to discharge requirements for total toxic organics, whether all required certifications were provided;
 - vii. A list of the standards violated during the year. Identify whether the violations were for categorical standards or local limits;
 - viii. Whether the facility is in significant noncompliance (SNC) as defined at 40 CFR part 403.8(f)(2)(viii) at any time during the year; and
 - ix. A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance. Describe the type of action, final compliance date, and the amount of fines and penalties collected, if any. Describe any proposed actions for bringing the SIU into compliance.
- e. A brief description of any programs the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as SIUs;
- f. A brief description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to, changes concerning

the program's administrative structure, local limits, monitoring program or monitoring frequencies, legal authority, enforcement policy, funding levels, or staffing levels;

- g. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases; and
- h. A summary of activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR part 403.8(f)(2)(viii).

B. LOCAL LIMITS EVALUATION

- 1. In accordance with 40 CFR part 122.44(j)(2)(ii), the POTW shall provide a written technical evaluation of the need to revise local limits under 40 CFR part 403.5(c)(1) within 180 days of issuance or reissuance of the NPDES permit.

C. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS AND REPORT SUBMITTAL

- 1. Signatory Requirements.

The annual report must be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other duly authorized employee if such employee is responsible for the overall operation of the POTW. Any person signing these reports must make the following certification [40 CFR part 403.6(a)(2)(ii)]:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

- 2. Report Submittal.

An original copy of the Annual Report must be sent to the Pretreatment Program Coordinator of the Regional Water Board and the duplicate copies of the Report must be sent to USEPA through the following addresses:

Information and Technology Unit
Attn: Pretreatment Program Coordinator
California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Pretreatment Program
CWA Compliance Office (WTR-7)
Water Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901