

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

ORDER NO. 01-078

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
for
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY
(Carson Refinery)
(NPDES NO. CA0000680)**

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

Background

1. Atlantic Richfield Company (hereinafter ARCO or Discharger) owns and operates its Carson Refinery in Carson. Waste discharge from the refinery is regulated by waste discharge requirements contained in Board Order No. 93-051 (NPDES Permit No. CA0000680). Order No. 93-051 expired on August 10, 1998.
2. ARCO has filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit for discharge of wastes to surface waters.

Purpose of Order

3. This NPDES permit regulates the discharges of process wastewater commingled with storm water, cooling tower blowdown and boiler blowdown wastewater, and low volume wastewater to the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United State. These discharges were previously permitted by Waste Discharge Requirements contained in Order No. 93-051, adopted by this Regional Board on October 7, 1993. The purpose of this order is to renew Waste Discharge Requirements for ARCO Carson Refinery.

Description of Facility

4. The Carson Refinery, a fully integrated petroleum refinery (SIC Code 2911), is located at 1801 Sepulveda Boulevard, Carson, California. The refinery has a daily average crude oil throughput of 242,000 barrels per day. Crude oil is cracked and processed at the refinery to produce gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel. Sulfur, coke, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and polypropylene are produced as by-products. The refinery processes include crude atmospheric distillation, vacuum distillation, chemical treating superfractionation, alkylation/MTBE, fluid catalytic cracking, delayed coking, hydrocracking, hydrotreating, catalytic reforming, hydro-desulfurization, petrochemical production, NGL production, cogeneration/steam production, gasoline blending, and sulfur recovery.

Figure 1 shows the location of the refinery and related facilities.

5. As defined in 40 CFR 419.30, the Carson Refinery is categorized as a petrochemical refinery.
6. The Regional Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) have classified the Carson Refinery as a major discharger.

Description of Waste Discharges and Outfalls

7. Process wastewater generated from the refinery and the first 0.1 inch of rainfall runoff from process areas, are discharged to the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County sewer system. Prior to discharge to the sewer, the waste is treated with primary oil/water separation, conventional API-type oil/water separation, pH neutralization, polymer flocculation, and induced gas floatation. Discharge to surface waters could occur only when rainfall exceeds 0.1 inch and the 50-million gallon storm water reservoir is filled to 40 million gallons or greater by storm water runoff.
8. Wastes that might be discharged to the Dominguez Channel estuary include:

Waste Stream 1 includes process wastewater commingled with storm water runoff. The waste is further treated, if necessary, to meet the effluent limitations prior to discharge to Dominguez Channel. Figure 3 shows the schematic diagram of the wastewater flow and treatment. The effluent characteristics as reported in the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) are summarized as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	Concentration, mg/L or as specified	
	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>30-Day Average</u>
Flow, mgd	0.84	0.62
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	16	<10
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	44	27
Total suspended solids (TSS)	15	7
Ammonia (as N)	2.3	2
Temperature (°C) - Winter	17	---
pH, standard units	7.4 - 8.6	---
Oil and grease	4	3
Arsenic, µg/L	16	---
Cadmium, µg/L	<1.3	<1.3
Chromium, µg/L	4.3	3
Copper, µg/L	6	3
Lead, µg/L	<0.45	<0.45
Mercury, µg/L	<0.2	<0.2
Nickel, µg/L	<8	<8
Selenium, µg/L	9	7.6
Silver, µg/L	<0.4	<0.4
Zinc, µg/L	150	90

Waste Stream 3 includes boiler blowdown from boiler feed water in the refinery and co-generation facility. The ROWD describes the waste characteristics as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	Concentration, mg/L or as specified	
	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>30-Day Average</u>
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	10	---
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	74	---
Total organic carbon (TOC)	16	---
Total suspended solids (TSS)	<5	---
Ammonia (as N)	0.77	---
pH, standard units	8.9-9	---
Total residual chlorine	<0.1	---
Oil and grease	2.0	---
Antimony, µg/L	26	---
Arsenic, µg/L	<5	---
Cadmium, µg/L	<5	---
Chromium, µg/L	<5	---
Copper, µg/l	83	---
Lead, µg/L	<5	---
Mercury, µg/L	<2	---
Selenium, µg/L	<10	---
Silver, µg/L	<10	---
Thallium, µg/L	<5	---
Zinc, µg/L	83	---
Cyanide, µg/l	<25	---
Benzene, µg/L	24	16
Toluene, µg/L	15	11

Other priority pollutants were not reported or reported as non-detected.

Low Volume Wastes comprise steam condensate, atmospheric condensate, non-contaminated service water, air conditioning condensate, irrigation runoff and fire system water. These discharges are intermittent with flow rates that rarely exceed 5 gallons per minute. The ROWD describes the waste characteristics as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	Concentration, mg/L or as specified	
	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>30-Day Average</u>
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	<2.0	<2.0
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	210	100
Total organic carbon (TOC)	NA	NA
Total suspended solids (TSS)	<10	<10

<u>Constituent</u>	Concentration, mg/L or as specified	
	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>30-Day Average</u>
Ammonia (as N)	0.51	<1
pH, standard units	7.0-8.9	NR
Total residual chlorine	0.4	NR
Oil and grease	<5	NR
Arsenic, µg/L	13	NR
Cadmium, µg/L	<5	NR
Chromium, µg/L	<5	NR
Copper, µg/l	54	NR
Lead, µg/L	5.8	NR
Mercury, µg/L	0.29	NR
Selenium, µg/L	<5	NR
Silver, µg/L	<10	NR
Nickel, µg/L	<10	NR
Zinc, µg/L	67	NR

Note: NR - not reported. NA - not available.

Other priority pollutants were not reported or reported as not detected

9. The ROWD describes the discharge points to Dominguez Channel as follows (see also the attached facility location map, Figure 2):

Discharge Serial No. 012 (latitude 33°49'02", longitude 118°14'24") is located on the west bank of Dominguez Channel, behind the co-generation facility. This outfall currently discharges process water and storm runoff from the co-generation facility area. There have been no discharges of process wastewater and stormwater since January, 1995. *Waste Stream 1* is discharged through the Discharge Serial No. 012. The discharge only occurs when the rainfall exceeds 0.1 inch and the volume of storm water stored in the retention reservoir exceeds 40 million gallons. A small amount of low volume waste is also discharged through this outfall.

Normally, when rainfall exceeds 0.1 inch, the refinery is required to divert or impound the flow into a 50-million gallon reservoir (Reservoir 505) and two smaller retention basins for a period of 4 hours. At the end of four hours, the refinery may discharge to the sewer during off-peak hours of sewer flow (2 a.m. to 10 a.m.). However, during extended storms when the volume of storm water in the storage reservoir and basins equals 40 million gallons, and discharge to the sewer is restricted, the wastewater in the reservoir is directed to a carbon absorption plant at the rate of 4.32 mgd and is discharged to Dominguez Channel. Discharge continues until the volume of water stored in the reservoir is reduced to 20 million gallons, or until discharge to the sewer is allowed. This volume allows sufficient impound capacity to accommodate runoff from three inches of

rainfall in the event there should be successive days of heavy rainfall in excess of 0.1 inch.

Discharge Serial No. 002 (latitude 33°48'35", longitude 118°14'20" Figure 2) is located on the west bank of Dominguez Channel at the channel turn, approximately 2,200 feet west of the Alameda Street bridge. *Waste Stream 2 and Waste Stream 3 are discharged through this outfall.* The maximum flow rate of this outfall is 2.87 mgd. There has been no discharge from Waste Stream 3 during the life of the existing permit.

Discharge Serial No. 5 (latitude 33°49'17", longitude 118°14'27"), **Serial No.10** (latitude 33°49'10", longitude 118°14'25"), **Serial No.11** (latitude 33°49'03", longitude 118°14'24"), **Serial No.12** (latitude 33°49'02", longitude 118°14'24"), and **Serial No. 23** (latitude 33°48'57", longitude 118°14'03") discharge low volume wastes into Dominguez Channel. The maximum combined flow rate of these outfalls is up to 0.045 mgd.

Storm Water Management

10. ARCO currently segregates the potentially contaminated storm water runoff from the process areas and the non-contaminated storm water from the non-process areas. The contaminated runoff is combined with process wastewater, treated, and then discharged into the sewer system. Non-contaminated storm water is defined as storm water discharge associated with industrial activity in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The activities that occur in areas of non-contaminated storm water at the ARCO facility are consistent with the activities described in the 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) definition.
11. ARCO has implemented a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the general NPDES permit for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity [State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Order No. 97-03-DWQ , NPDES Permit No. CAS000001]. The storm water requirements contained in the general stormwater permit are incorporated in this Order.

Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

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

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

Potential: navigation.

The saltwater criteria in the California Toxics Rule are used to protect estuarine habitat in the receiving waterbody.

13. There is public contact in the receiving water downstream of the discharge; therefore, the quality of wastewater discharge to the Dominguez Channel and the Dominguez Channel Estuary must be such that no public health hazard is created.
14. The State Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for Dominguez Channel.
15. Under 40 CFR 122.44, *Establishing Limitations, Standards, and other Permit Conditions*, NPDES permits should include all pollutant limitations including conventional, nonconventional and toxic pollutants if the Discharger uses or manufactures these pollutants as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. Where numeric effluent limitations have not been established in the Basin Plan, 40 CFR Part 122.44 specifies that water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) may be set based on USEPA criteria and supplemented where necessary by other relevant information to attain and maintain narrative water quality criteria to fully protect designated beneficial uses.
16. Effluent limitation guidelines requiring the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT), best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT), and best available technology economically achievable (BAT), were promulgated by the USEPA for some pollutants in this discharge. Effluent limitations for pollutants not subject to the USEPA effluent limitation guidelines are based on one of the following: best professional judgment (BPJ) of BPT, BCT or BAT; current plant performance; or water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs). The WQBELs are based on the Basin Plan, other State plans and policies, or USEPA water quality criteria taken from the California Toxics Rule. These requirements, as they are met, will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water.
17. On May 18, 2000, the USEPA promulgated numeric criteria for priority pollutants for the State of California [known as the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) and codified as 40 CFR part 131.38]. On March 2, 2000, State Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (*State Implementation Policy or SIP*). The SIP was effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through National Toxics Rule (NTR) and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Boards in their basin plans, with the exception of the provision on alternate test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by the USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternate test procedures provision was effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP was effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR.

The CTR and SIP require dischargers to submit sufficient data to conduct the determination of priority pollutants requiring WQBELs and to calculate the effluent limitations. The CTR criteria for saltwater or human health for consumption of organisms,

whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel estuary.

18. Under 40 CFR 131.38(e)(6), the CTR authorizes the Regional Board to grant a compliance schedule for WQBELs based on CTR criteria for a period up to five years from the date of permit issuance, reissuance, or modification. The SIP provides a compliance schedule for WQBELs (up to five years) and for WQBELs based upon Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) and Waste Load Allocations development (up to 15 years). However, the USEPA has not yet approved the longer of the two compliance schedules nor depromulgated the five year maximum in the CTR to allow for the 15 years in the SIP. Therefore, the more stringent provision, allowing a compliance schedule of five years, is the maximum duration authorized.
19. The Regional Board finds that there is not sufficient information at this time, to justify dilution credits, mixing zones, or TMDL-based compliance schedules. This Order provides two reopeners to address this issue.
20. Effluent limitations, toxic effluent standards, and monitoring programs established pursuant to sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharges herein.
21. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (CEQA) in accordance with the California Water Code, Section 13389.

Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads

22. The Regional Board has implemented the Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the watershed management approach integrates the Regional Board's many diverse programs, particularly Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources to more efficiently develop watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within a watershed. The TMDLs will establish waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and nonpoint sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.
23. The Dominguez Channel begins in El Segundo and flows through portions of Hawthorne, Torrance, Gardena, Carson, and Wilmington to the East Basin of the Los Angeles Harbor. The channel is concrete-lined above the estuary (Vermont Avenue). Dominguez Channel receives discharges from highly developed and industrialized areas.
24. The Dominguez Channel estuary is classified as impaired in the State Board's 1998 California 303 (d) list. The pollutants of concern, detected in the channel water,

sediment, and in the fish tissue, are listed below:

- In sediment: chromium, lead, zinc, DDT, and PAHs.
- In fish tissue: lead, aldrin, benthic community effects, Chem A (refers to the sum of aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, HCH (including lindane), endosulfan, and toxaphene), chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, and PCBs.
- In the water column: copper, lead, ammonia, and coliform.

Known and/or suspected sources of pollution include historical deposits of DDT and PCBs in sediment, discharges and/or spills from refineries and industrial facilities, leaching of contaminated ground water, and urban runoff.

The TMDL development for Dominguez Channel watershed is scheduled for fiscal year 2003, beginning with coliform. The TMDLs development for the remaining 303(d)-listed pollutants are not scheduled within the life time of this permit. The TMDLs will include WLAs for the 303 (d)-listed pollutants and the Board will adopt a WQBEL consistent with the corresponding WLA. If authorized, a time schedule might be included in a revised permit to require compliance with the final WQBEL.

25. To prevent further degradation of the water quality of Dominguez Channel and to protect its beneficial uses, mixing zones and dilution credits are not allowed in this Order. This determination is based on:

- The discharge may contain the 303(d)-listed pollutants that exceed water column criteria. Since the receiving water is impaired, a dilution factor is not appropriate and the final WQBEL should be numeric objective/criterion applied end-of-pipe.
- The discharge may contain the 303(d)-listed pollutants that are bioaccumulative. These pollutants, when exceeding water criteria within the mixing zone, can potentially result in tissue contamination of organisms directly or indirectly through contamination of bed sediments with subsequent incorporation into the food chain.
- Dilution is not considered in a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) under the SIP.
- According to the SIP, sufficient effluent and receiving water data are needed as specified in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program in order to further evaluate mixing zones and dilution credits.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

26. 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (ii) require each pollutant be analyzed with respect to its reasonable potential when determining whether a discharge (1) causes; (2) has the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality objective/criterion. This is done by performing a RPA for each pollutant. In performing the RPA, the permitting authority uses procedures that account for existing

controls on point and nonpoint sources of pollution, the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent, and the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity). Because of effluent variability, there is always some degree of uncertainty in determining an effluent's impact on the receiving water. The SIP addresses this issue by suggesting the use of a statistical approach.

27. The CTR and SIP require that a limit be imposed for a toxic pollutant if (1) the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) is greater than the most stringent CTR criteria, or (2) the background concentration is greater than the CTR criteria. Section 1.4 of the SIP describes step-by-step procedures to calculate the WQBELs, or (3) other available information.
28. RPAs were performed for the priority pollutants for which effluent and/or receiving water data were available. The input data are based on the effluent data provided in the ROWD and the effluent information in the permit renewal application form. The final input data used in the RPA are summarized in the attachment of RPA results. Best professional judgment was used in this proposed Order to determine the presence and reasonable potential of each toxic pollutant. Based on the nature of the business, similar discharges from petroleum refineries, and as indicated in the ROWD, seven inorganic pollutants (copper, mercury, nickel, silver, zinc, chromium, and cyanide) are expected to have reasonable potential of exceeding the water quality objectives. Effluent limitations are prescribed for these pollutants in this Order.
29. For some pollutants, including aldrin, alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, PAHs, total PCBs, toxaphene, benzdine, 3,3-dichlorobenzidine, 1,2-diphenylhydrazine, effluent limitations are not specified for these pollutants; however, monitoring is required for future evaluation.
30. The monitoring reports for the past five years indicated that there was only one data set for chlorinated compounds. Results showed non-detect for each chlorinated compound analyzed, but the detection limits used were greater than the criteria. Therefore, effluent limitations for chlorinated compounds remain in this Order for the Discharge Serial Nos. 012 and 002. However, the effluent limitations for chlorinated compounds are not imposed for the Low Volume Wastes in this Order due to the fact that Low Volume Wastes are cleaner wastes which include steam condensate, air conditioning condensate, irrigation runoff and fire system water.
31. Until the TMDLs and the corresponding WQBELs are adopted, State and Federal antibacksliding and antidegradation policies require that the Regional Board's actions will ensure that the waterbody will not be further degraded. The antibacksliding provisions are specified in Sections 303(d)(4) and 402(o) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and in 40 CFR Part 122.44(l). Those provisions require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed. Section 402(o)(2) outlines six exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed. The antidegradation provisions are contained in the Statement of Policy with Respect to

Maintaining High Quality Water in California (State Board Resolution No. 68-16) on October 28, 1968, and in the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12) developed under the CWA. Therefore, water quality objectives/criteria specified in the Basin Plan, the CTR, or the effluent limits from the existing permit were used to set the limits for pollutants that are believed to be present in the effluent and have reasonable potential of exceeding the water quality criteria. Other pollutants may only be monitored to gather data to be used in RPAs for future permit renewals and updates.

For 303(d)-listed pollutants, the Regional Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs which will specify WLAs for point sources and LAs for non-point sources, as appropriate. Following the adoption of TMDLs by the Regional Board, NPDES permits will be issued with effluent limits for water quality based on applicable WLAs. In the absence of a TMDL, effluent limits for 303(d) listed pollutants, for which RPA indicates a reasonable potential, were established for (1) concentration based on the most stringent applicable CTR criterion and/or Basin Plan objective, and (2) mass emission based on the maximum allowable discharge flow rate and concentration limitation.

For 303(d)-listed non-priority pollutants (ammonia), water quality objectives developed and specified in the Basin Plan, and applicable to the receiving water were prescribed.

Interim Limits

32. The ARCO facility may not be able to achieve immediate compliance with the WQBELs for copper contained in Section I.B.2, I.B.3, and I.B.4, zinc contained in Section I.B.2 and I.B.3, mercury and silver contained in Section I.B.3 and I.B.4, and nickel contained in Section I.B.4 of this permit. Data submitted in self monitoring reports indicates that these five constituents have been detected at a concentration greater than the new limit proposed in this Order.
33. 40 CFR Part 131.38(e) provides conditions under which interim effluent limits and compliance schedules may be issued. The SIP does allow inclusion of an interim limit with specific compliance schedule in an NPDES permit for priority pollutants if the limit for the priority pollutant is CTR-based. Interim limits for copper, zinc, silver, nickel, and mercury will be contained in this NPDES permit.
34. The SIP requires that the Regional Board establish other interim requirements such as requiring the discharger to implement pollutant minimization and/or source control measures and participate in the activities necessary to develop final effluent limitations. When interim requirements have been completed, the Regional Board shall calculate final WQBELs for that pollutant based on the collected data, reopen the permit, and include the final effluent limitations in the permit provisions. Once final limitations become effective, the interim limitations will no longer apply.

Notification

35. The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
36. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.
37. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto and shall take effect at the end of 50 days from the date of its adoption, provided the Regional Administrator, USEPA, has no objections.
38. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, P. O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812, within 30 days of adoption of this Order.

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

I. Discharge Requirements

A. Discharge Prohibition

1. The discharge of refinery process wastewater, except when treated and commingled with storm water runoff that exceeds the holding capacity of the storm water reservoirs during rainfall specified in the finding No.9 of this Order, is prohibited.
2. Discharges of contaminated water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, tributaries to Dominguez Channel, or waters of the State are prohibited.

B. Effluent Limitations

1. Discharge Serial Nos. 012 and 002

The discharge of an effluent from Discharge Serial Nos. 012 and 002 in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

- a. A pH value less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5.
- b. A temperature value greater than 100°F.
- c. The fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200 MPN/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of the total samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 400 MPN/100ml.
- d. Toxicity limitations:
 - i. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.
 - ii. If either of the above requirements (Section I.B.1.d.i) is not met, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) using discharge water kept in reserve for this purpose. If the toxicity is complex, all phases including confirmatory phases of TIE may not be possible with reserve water, however, the TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. The TIE shall be continued with discharge water from the next discharge event. Once the sources of toxicity are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce the toxicity to meet the objective.
 - iii. This Order contains no numeric limitation for chronic toxicity of the effluent; however, it includes a chronic testing trigger hereby defined as an exceedance of a monthly median of 1.0 TU_c or a daily maximum of 2.0 TU_c in a critical life stage test for 100% effluent. (The chronic toxicity of 100% effluent shall not exceed a monthly median of 1.0 TU_c or a daily maximum of 2.0 TU_c in a critical life stage test.)
 - iv. If the chronic toxicity of the effluent exceeds the monthly median of 1.0 TU_c, the Discharger shall immediately initiate a TIE using discharge water kept in reserve for this purpose and implement the Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.
 - v. 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.

- vi. The Discharger shall conduct acute and chronic toxicity monitoring as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 5424.

2. Discharge Serial No. 012

- a. Waste discharge shall be limited to storm water runoff and process wastewater commingled and treated only, as specified in the finding No. 9 of this Order.
- b. The discharge of an effluent from Discharge Serial No. 012 containing constituents in excess of the following technology-based limits is prohibited:

<u>Constituent</u>	Discharge Limitations	
	Monthly Average mass ^{2/} (lbs/day)	Daily Maximum mass ^{2/} (lbs/day)
BOD ₅ 20°C	2,275	4,235
Total suspended solids	1,838	2,905
Chemical oxygen demand	13,441	25,902
Oil and grease	735	1,365
Ammonia as N	1,330	2,888
Sulfides	12.25	27.30
Phenolic compounds	10.72	30.80
Total chromium	12.59	36.16
Chromium (VI)	1.03	2.31

^{1/} Effluent limits are based on 40 CFR 419.32, 419.33, 419.34.

^{2/} Mass limits are based on the size factor, process factor and crude throughput of the facility.

The mass limits for each pollutant shall be calculated using the following procedure:

- i. The Discharger must determine the fraction of process wastewater and of contaminated storm water in the Reservoir 505 mixture prior to discharge. The Discharger can use best engineering judgement (BEJ) in order to determine the fraction of each stream. If a BEJ procedure is used, a description of the procedure shall be submitted with the appropriate monitoring report for the Executive Officer's approval.
- ii. The allowable amount, as pounds of pollutant per day, (lbs/day) for each pollutant attributed to process wastewater shall be the decimal fraction of process wastewater in Reservoir 505 multiplied by its respective process wastewater discharge limitation (as lbs/day) from table 2(b) above.

- iii. The mass allowance, in pounds of pollutant per day, (lbs/day) for each pollutant attributed to contaminated storm water shall be the product of the decimal fraction of contaminated storm water in Reservoir 505, the actual total discharge flow rate (in million gallons per day, mgd) from Reservoir 505, and the respective discharge limitation (in milligrams of pollutant per liter of contaminated storm water, mg/L) from table 2(c) below.
 - iv. The mass discharge for each pollutant shall be calculated as the sum of (ii) and (iii), above and shall be shown in the monitoring report together with the calculations.
- c. In addition to the effluent limitations shown in I.B.2.b above, allocations for pollutants attributable to contaminated storm water runoff from the process areas are permitted in accordance with the following limitations where C is concentration:

(a) Conventional and non-conventional pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	Discharge Limitations			
	<u>Monthly Average</u>		<u>Daily Maximum</u>	
	C (mg/L)	mass ^{2/} (lbs/day)	C(mg/L)	mass ^{2/} (lbs/day)
BOD ₅ 20°C	26	936.8	48	1729.4
Total suspended solids	21	756.6	33	1189.0
Chemical oxygen demand	180	6485.4	360	12970.8
Oil and grease	8	288.2	15	540.5
Phenolic compounds	0.17	6.1	0.35	12.6
Total chromium	0.21	7.6	0.60	21.6
Chromium (VI)	0.028	1.0	0.062	2.2
Settleable solids, ml/L	0.1	---	0.3	---

(b) Toxic pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	Discharge Limitations			
	<u>Monthly Average</u>		<u>Daily Maximum</u>	
	C (µg/L)	mass ^{2/} (lbs/day)	C(µg/L)	mass ^{2/} (lbs/day)
Copper ^{1/}	2.4	0.086	4.8	0.173
Mercury ^{1/}	0.05	0.002		0.1
Zinc ^{1/}	45	1.62	90	3.24
Benzene ^{3/}	1.0	0.036	21.0	0.757
1,1-Dichloroethylene ^{3/}	----	----	6	0.216
Trichloroethylene ^{3/}	----	----	5	0.180

0.004

<u>Constituent</u>	Discharge Limitations			
	<u>Monthly Average</u>		<u>Daily Maximum</u>	
	C (µg/L)	mass ^{2/} (lbs/day)	C (µg/L)	mass ^{2/} (lbs/day)
Tetrachloroethylene ^{3/}	----	----	5	0.180
Vinyl chloride ^{3/}	----	----	0.5	0.018
Carbon tetrachloride ^{3/}	----	----	0.5	0.018
1,2-Dichloroethane ^{3/}	----	----	0.5	0.018
1,1-Dichloroethane ^{3/}	----	----	5	0.180
1,2-Dichlorobenzene ^{3/}	18000	648.5	----	----
1,3-Dichlorobenzene ^{3/}	2600	93.7	----	----
1,4-Dichlorobenzene ^{3/}	64	2.31	----	----
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol ^{3/}	1.0	0.036	----	----
Halomethanes ^{3/}	480	17.3	----	----
Hexachlorobenzene ^{3/}	0.00069	0.00002	----	----
Hexachlorocyclohexane				
alpha ^{3/}	0.013	0.00047	----	----
beta ^{3/}	0.046	0.00166	----	----
gamma ^{3/}	0.062	0.00223	----	----
Xylene ^{3/}	----	----	10	0.360
Pentachlorophenol ^{3/}	8.2	0.295	----	----
Dichloromethane ^{3/}	1600	57.7	----	----
Fluoranthene ^{3/}	42	1.51	----	----

^{1/} Discharge limitations for these metals are expressed as total recoverable.

^{2/} Mass limits are based on the maximum flow rate of 4.32 mgd.

^{3/} Limits are based on Order No. 93-051.

3. Discharge Serial No. 002

- a. Wastewater discharged shall be limited to cooling tower blowdown and boiler blowdown only, as proposed.
- b. The discharge of an effluent from Discharge Serial No. 002 containing constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

(a) Conventional and non-conventional pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	Discharge Limitations			
	<u>Monthly Average</u>		<u>Daily Maximum</u>	
	C (mg/L)	mass ^{4/} (lbs/day)	C (mg/L)	mass ^{4/} (lbs/day)
Temperature, °F	---	---	100	---
Chemical oxygen demand	180	4309	360	8618
BOD ₅ 20°C	20	479	30	718

<u>Constituent</u>	Discharge Limitations			
	<u>Monthly Average</u>		<u>Daily Maximum</u>	
	C (mg/L)	mass ^{4/} (lbs/day)	C (mg/L)	mass ^{4/} (lbs/day)
Oil and grease	10	239	15	359
Total suspended solids	50	1197	150	3591
Settleable solids, ml/L	0.1	---	0.3	---
Sulfides	---	---	1.0	23.9
Residual chlorine	---	---	0.1	2.39
Detergents (MBAS)	---	---	0.5	11.97

(b) Toxic pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	Discharge Limitations			
	<u>Monthly Average</u>		<u>Daily Maximum</u>	
	C (µg/L)	mass ^{4/} (lbs/day)	C (µg/L)	mass ^{4/} (lbs/day)
Copper ^{1/}	2.39	0.0572	4.8	0.115
Mercury ^{1/}	0.050	0.0012	0.1	0.002
Silver ^{1/}	0.95	0.0227	1.9	0.045
Zinc ^{1/}	45	1.0771	90	2.154
Cyanide	0.5	0.0120	1.0	0.024
1,1-Dichloroethylene ^{3/}	----	----	6	0.144
Trichloroethylene ^{3/}	----	----	5	0.120
Tetrachloroethylene ^{3/}	----	----	5	0.120
Vinyl chloride ^{3/}	----	----	0.5	0.012
Carbon tetrachloride ^{3/}	----	----	0.5	0.012
1,2-Dichloroethane ^{3/}	----	----	0.5	0.012
1,1-Dichloroethane ^{3/}	----	----	5	0.120
1,2-Dichlorobenzene ^{3/}	18000	430.8	----	----
1,3-Dichlorobenzene ^{3/}	2600	62.2	----	----
1,4-Dichlorobenzene ^{3/}	64	1.53	----	----
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol ^{3/}	1.0	0.024	----	----
Halomethanes ^{3/}	480	11.5	----	----
Hexachlorobenzene ^{3/}	0.00069	0.00002	----	----
Hexachlorocyclohexane				
alpha ^{3/}	0.013	0.00031	----	----
beta ^{3/}	0.046	0.00110	----	----
gamma ^{3/}	0.062	0.00148	----	----
Xylene ^{3/}	----	----	10	0.239
Pentachlorophenol ^{3/}	8.2	0.196	----	----
Dichloromethane ^{3/}	1600	38.3	----	----
Fluoranthene ^{3/}	42	1.01	----	----

^{1/} Discharge limitations for these metals are expressed as total recoverable.

^{3/} Limits are based on Order No. 93-051.

^{4/} Based on a flow rate of 2.87 mgd.

4. Discharge Serial Nos. 5, 10, 11, 12 and 23 (Low Volume Wastes)

- a. Wastes discharged shall be limited to low volume wastes including steam condensate, atmospheric condensate, non-contaminated service water, air conditioning condensate, irrigation runoff and fire hydrant water only, as proposed.
- b. The discharge of low volume wastes from Discharge Serial Nos. 5, 10, 11, 12 and 23 containing constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

(a) Conventional and non-conventional pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	Discharge Limitations			
	<u>Monthly Average</u>		<u>Daily Maximum</u>	
	C (mg/L)	mass ^{5/} (lbs/day)	C (mg/L)	mass ^{5/} (lbs/day)
pH, standard units	---	---	>6 and < 9	---
Temperature, °F	---	---	100	---
Total suspended solids	50	18.8	150	56.3
Turbidity, NTU	50	---	150	---
BOD ₅ 20°C	20	7.5	30	11.3
Oil and grease	10	3.8	15	5.6
Settleable solids, ml/L	0.1	---	0.3	---
Sulfides	---	---	1.0	0.38
Residual chlorine	---	---	0.1	0.038
Detergent (as MBAS)	---	---	0.5	0.19

(b) Toxic pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	Discharge Limitations			
	<u>Monthly Average</u>		<u>Daily Maximum</u>	
	C (µg/L)	mass ^{5/} (lbs/day)	C (µg/L)	mass ^{5/} (lbs/day)
Copper ^{1/}	2.39	0.001	4.8	0.002
Mercury ^{1/}	0.05	1.88E-5	0.1	3.75E-5
Nickel ^{1/}	6.71	0.00251	13.47	0.0051
Silver ^{1/}	0.95	3.56E-4	1.9	7.13E-4
Xylene ^{3/}	----	----	10	0.0038
Pentachlorophenol ^{3/}	8.2	0.0031	----	----
Dichloromethane ^{3/}	1600	0.60	----	----
Fluoranthene ^{3/}	42	0.016	----	----

^{1/} Discharge limitations for these metals are expressed as total recoverable.

^{3/} Limits are based on Order No. 93-051.

^{5/} Based on a flow rate of 0.045 mgd.

5. Interim Limits:

- a. Commencing with the date of this Order, ARCO shall comply with the performance-based interim limits listed below for copper, mercury, silver, nickel, zinc, and cyanide for the corresponding Discharge Serial outfalls specified in the following:

Interim Effluent Limitations for Discharge Serial No. 012:

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	
		<u>30-Day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Copper ^{1/}	µg/L	3	6
Zinc ^{1/}	µg/L	90	150

^{1/} Discharge limitations for these metals are expressed as total recoverable.

Interim Effluent Limitations for Discharge Serial No. 002:

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	
		<u>30-Day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Copper ^{1/}	µg/L	----	83
Zinc ^{1/}	µg/L	----	260
Mercury ^{1/}	µg/L	----	0.2
Silver ^{1/}	µg/L	----	5.0
Cyanide	µg/L	----	25

^{1/} Discharge limitations for these metals are expressed as total recoverable.

Interim Effluent Limitations for Discharge Serial Nos. 5, 10, 11, 12 and 23:

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	
		<u>30-Day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Copper ^{1/}	µg/L	----	54
Nickel ^{1/}	µg/L	10.9	13.47
Silver ^{1/}	µg/L	----	10.0
Mercury ^{1/}	µg/L	----	0.29

^{1/}Discharge limitations for these metals are expressed as total recoverable.

- b. The Discharger shall submit monthly progress reports to describe the progress of studies and/or actions undertaken to reduce these compounds in the effluent, and to achieve compliance with the limits in this Order by the above mentioned deadline. The first progress report shall be received at the Regional Board by August 1, 2001.
- c. ARCO shall submit, by January 31, 2002, a preliminary engineering work plan detailing how the limitations contained in this Order will be met. The plan shall include, at minimum, the following elements:
 - i. An engineering analysis of all water quality data collected since the adoption of the Order, along with an identification of the type of source reductions planned;
 - ii. An evaluation of treatment methods or other corrective actions to be taken to meet the requirements of this Order;
 - iii. A layout of the implementation plan, along with cost estimates for same;
 - iv. An explanation regarding any additional monitoring that will be required in order to finalize the implementation plan; and,
 - v. A schedule setting forth compliance implementation dates.
- d. The interim limits stipulated shall be in effect for a period not to extend beyond June 2005. Thereafter, the Discharger shall comply with the limitations specified in Section I.B.2, I.B.3 and I.B.4 of this Order.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The discharge shall not cause the following conditions to exist in the receiving waters:
 - a. Floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;
 - b. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
 - c. Visible, floating, suspended or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin;
 - d. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths; or,
 - e. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities

which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.

2. The discharge shall not cause nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
3. No discharge shall cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
4. The discharge shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in the receiving waters at any place within the water body of the receiving waters:
 - a. The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5, nor caused to vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units;
 - b. Dissolved oxygen shall not be less than 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation;
 - c. Dissolved sulfide shall not be greater than 0.1 mg/L;
 - d. Total ammonia (as N) shall not exceed concentrations specified in the Basin Plan (June 13, 1994, attachment H), subject to the following conditions:

The Discharger will have until June 13, 2002, to (1) make the necessary adjustments and/or improvements to meet these objectives, or (2) conduct studies leading to an approved less-restrictive site-specific objective for ammonia. If it is determined that there is an immediate threat or impairment of beneficial uses due to ammonia, the objectives in Attachment A shall apply, and the timing of compliance will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Executive Officer;

- e. Chronic toxicity requirements:
 - i. There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of wastes discharged.
 - ii. Receiving water and effluent toxicity testing shall be performed on the same day as close to concurrently as possible.
 - iii. If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water downstream of the discharge at a monitoring station (see Monitoring and Reporting Program No.5424, item VI.A.1), exceeds 1.0 TU_c in a critical life stage test and the toxicity cannot be attributed to upstream toxicity assessed by the Discharger, then the Discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan, as specified in the

Section II.2 of this Order.

- iv. If the results of chronic toxicity testing upstream is greater than the results of the testing downstream, and the TU_c of the effluent chronic toxicity test is less than 1 TU_c , then the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan does not need to be implemented.
5. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or State Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

II. Requirements

1. Pollution Minimization Program (PMP):

The goal of the PMP is to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the WQBEL(s). The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Board:

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

The Discharger shall develop the PMP as soon as a priority pollutant is detected above its

effluent limitation. However, the PMP is not required if the Discharger takes additional samples or has conducted an accelerated monitoring program during the period of discharge and the analytical results disputed the initial excursion and showed full compliance with the effluent limitation.

2. Initial Investigation TRE Workplan:

The Discharger shall prepare and submit within 90 days of the effective date of this permit a copy of the initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board for approval. If the Regional Board Executive Officer does not disapprove the workplan within 60 days, the workplan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use EPA manual EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) as guidance. This workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include, at a minimum:

- a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;
 - b. 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 operation of the facility; and,
 - c. 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).
3. The Discharger shall submit within 90 days of the effective date of this Order for the Executive Officer's approval:
- a. An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff, and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State.
 - b. A Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) that entails site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material from being discharged to waters of the State. The updated BMPP shall be consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 125, Subpart K, and the general guidance contained in the *NPDES Best Management Guidance Document*, USEPA Report No. 600/9-79-045, December 1979 (revised June 1981). In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential of hazardous waste/material discharge to surface waters.

Both plans shall cover all areas of the refinery and shall include an updated drainage map of the facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas

that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge points; describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of storm water runoff and the discharge of hazardous waste/material; and, address the feasibility for containment and/or treatment of the storm water. The Discharger shall begin implementing both plans within 10 days of approval by the Executive Officer. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.

4. The Discharger shall submit within 180 days of the effective date of this Order an updated contingency plan for the Executive Officer's approval. The Contingency Plan shall be site-specific and shall cover all areas of the refinery including the tank farms. The Discharger shall begin to implement the Contingency Plan within 10 days of approval by the E.O.. The Contingency Plan shall be reviewed at the same time as the SWPPP and BMPP. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.
5. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.42(a), the Discharger must notify the Board as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe (1) that it has begun or expected to begin, to use or manufacture a toxic pollutant not reported in the permit application, or (2) a discharge of a toxic pollutant not limited by this Order has occurred, or will occur, in concentrations that exceed the specified limits in 40 CFR 122.42(a).

III. Provisions

1. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements* (Standard Provisions) (Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached Standard Provisions, those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.
2. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
3. This Order includes the attached *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements* (Attachment A).
4. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to their storm drain systems.
5. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
6. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 403, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.

IV. Reopeners

1. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with SIP Section 2.2.2.A, to incorporate new limits based on future reasonable potential analysis to be conducted, upon completion of the collection of additional data by the Discharger.
2. This Order may be reopened and modified, to incorporate in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach.
3. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include new MLs.
4. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122.44(d)(1)(vi)(C)(4), if the limits on the indicator parameter (total nitrogen) no longer attain and maintain applicable water quality standards.
5. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as an update of the Ammonia, nickel, and mercury objective, or the adoption of a TMDL for Dominguez Channel Watershed.
6. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise the toxicity language once that language becomes standardized.
7. This Order may also be reopened and 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 and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.
8. This Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger, of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.
9. This Order may be reopened to modify the compliance schedule set forth herein. To qualify for this reopener, pursuant to the SIP and State Board Order WQ 2001-06 ("Tosco decision") the Discharger must provide, within six months after adoption of this Order, information as follows:
 - With respect to copper and zinc, information adequately demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that ARCO cannot feasibly comply with the CTR criterion or an effluent limitation based on the criterion within the time provided in this Order and that ARCO has made an adequate commitment to support and expedite TMDL development in the Dominguez Channel.

V. Expiration Date

This Order expires on April 10, 2006.

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

VI. Rescission

Order No. 93-051, adopted by this Regional Board on April 5, 1993, is hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

I, Dennis A. Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on May 24, 2001.

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer