



# California Regional Water Quality Control Board

## Los Angeles Region



**Linda S. Adams**  
Acting Secretary for  
Environmental Protection

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**Edmund G. Brown Jr.**  
Governor

February 11, 2011

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL  
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED  
NO. 7008 0150 0003 7881 0084

Mr. Stephen D. Comley  
LA Basin Environmental Coordinator  
BP Pipelines (North America), Inc.,  
5905 Paramount Blvd.,  
Long Beach, CA 90805

Dear Mr. Comley:

**TRANSMITTAL OF THE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs) AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT – BP PIPELINES (NORTH AMERICA), INC., HATHAWAY TANK FARM, SIGNAL HILL, CA. (NPDES NO. CA0058343, CI NO. 6297)**

Our letter dated January 11, 2011, transmitted the revised tentative waste discharge requirements for renewal of your permit to discharge wastes under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Water Board at a public hearing held on February 3, 2011, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order R4-2011-0037.

Order R4-2011-0037 serves as an NPDES permit, and it expires on January 10, 2016. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application/Report of Waste Discharge for a new permit must be filed at least 180 days before the expiration date.

You are required to implement the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) on the effective date (March 4, 2011) of Order No. R4-2011-0037. Your first monitoring report for the period of January 2011 through March 2011 is due by May 1, 2011. Submit all monitoring reports to the Regional Water Board, ATTN: Information Technology Unit.

When submitting monitoring or technical reports to the Regional Water Board per these requirements, please include a reference to Compliance File CI-6297 and NPDES No. CA0058343, which will assure that the reports, are directed to the appropriate file and staff. Please do not combine your discharge monitoring reports with other reports, such as technical reports. Submit each type of report as a separate document.

**California Environmental Protection Agency**



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

Mr. Stephen D. Comley  
BP Pipelines (North America), Inc.  
Hathaway Tank Farm

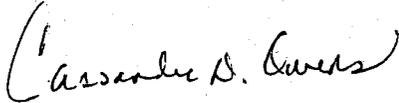
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February 11, 2011

We are sending the hard copy of the Permit to the Discharger only. For those on the mailing list or other interested parties who would like access to a copy of the Order, please go to the Regional Water Board's website at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/by\\_permits\\_tools.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/adopted_orders/by_permits_tools.shtml). If you have any other questions, please call Rosario Aston at (213) 576-6653.

Sincerely,



Cassandra D. Owens, Chief  
Industrial Permitting Unit

cc: See Mailing List

Enclosures: Order No. R4-2011-0037 - Waste Discharge Requirements  
Attachment E - Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP No. 6297)  
Attachment F - Fact Sheet

***California Environmental Protection Agency***

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Mr. Stephen D. Comley  
BP Pipelines (North America), Inc.  
Hathaway Tank Farm

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February 11, 2011

**MAILING LIST (VIA EMAIL ONLY)**

Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)  
Mr. Peter Kozelka, USEPA, Region 9 (WTR-2)  
Mr. Roger Vann, USEPA, Region 9  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service  
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
NPDES Wastewater Unit, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality  
Mr. William Paznokas, Department of Fish and Game, Region 5  
California Department of Public Health  
California Coastal Commission, South Coast Region  
Water Replenishment District of Southern California  
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division  
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services  
City of Long Beach  
City of Signal Hill  
Dr. Mark Gold, Heal the Bay  
Ms. Liz Crosson, Santa Monica BayKeeper  
Mr. Daniel Cooper, Lawyers for Clean Water  
Mr. David Beckman, Natural Resources Defense Council  
Mr. Richard Watson, Richard Watson & Associates, Inc.  
Mr. Justin King, Parsons  
Mr. Jae Kim, TetraTech

***California Environmental Protection Agency***



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# CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

## LOS ANGELES REGION

320 W. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013  
Phone (213) 576 - 6600 • Fax (213) 576 - 6640  
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov>

**ORDER NO. R4-2011-0037**  
**NPDES NO. CA0058343**

### WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BP PIPELINES (NORTH AMERICA) INC. HATHAWAY TANK FARM

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

**Table 1. Discharger Information**

<b>Discharger</b>	ARCO Terminal Services Corporation (Owner) and BP Pipelines (North America), Inc. (Operator)
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Hathaway Tank Farm
<b>Facility Address</b>	2350 Obispo Avenue
	Signal Hill, CA 90806
	Los Angeles County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge.	

The discharge by the Operator from the discharge points identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

**Table 2. Discharge Location**

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Treated storm water	33° 48' 07.98" N	118° 09' 11.73" W	Los Cerritos Channel

**Table 3. Administrative Information**

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	<b>February 3, 2011</b>
This Order shall become effective on:	<b>March 4, 2011</b>
This Order shall expire on:	<b>January 10, 2016</b>
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	<b>180 days prior to the Order expiration date</b>

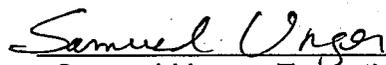
Order

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April 14, 2009  
Revised September 14, 2009  
Revised January 14, 2010  
Revised March 30, 2010  
Revised November 30, 2010  
Revised January 11, 2011

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R4-2004-0070 is terminated upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted pursuant thereto, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on February 3, 2011.

  
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Samuel Unger, Executive Officer

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## I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

**Table 4. Facility Information**

<b>Discharger</b>	ARCO Terminal Services Corporation ( <i>Owner</i> ) and BP Pipelines (North America), Inc. ( <i>Operator</i> )
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Hathaway Tank Farm
<b>Facility Address</b>	2350 Obispo Avenue
	Signal Hill, CA 90806
	Los Angeles County
<b>Facility Contact, Title, and Phone</b>	Stephen D. Comley, Environmental Coordinator, (562) 728-2265
<b>Mailing Address</b>	5905 Paramount Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90805
<b>Type of Facility</b>	Industrial ( <i>SIC 5171: Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals</i> )
<b>Facility Design Flow</b>	700,000_gallons per day (GPD) of storm water discharge.

## II. FINDINGS

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

**A. Background.** BP Pipelines (North America), Inc. (hereinafter Discharger or BP) is currently discharging pursuant to Order No. R4-2004-0070 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0058343. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated October 11, 2008, and applied for an NPDES permit renewal to discharge intermittently up to 50,000 gallons per day (gpd) of treated storm water from BP Hathaway Tank Farm, hereinafter Facility. Supplemental information were submitted on July 28, 2009, and receiving water hardness data on October 28, 2009, and December 23, 2009. Information regarding a change to the Discharger's name and the design flow rate from 50,000 gpd to 700,000 gpd was submitted on February 22, 2010, in a comment letter dated February 17, 2010. Supplemental information regarding the request to increase the design flow was submitted on September 10, 2010, October 1, 2010, and November 19, 2010.

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. Facility Description.** The Discharger operates a petroleum products storage and transfer terminal (Facility) located at 2350 Obispo Avenue in Signal Hill, California. The area of the site is approximately 20.5 acres and the topography of the site has a steep descending grade from the north to south and from west to east. An estimated

55 percent of the area is permeable and the remaining area is covered by buildings, aboveground storage tanks, equipment pads and asphaltic-pavement. Most of the permeable area is within the containment areas of the tank farms.

The operations at the Facility include receiving, storage, and distribution of unfinished petroleum products such as unrefined diesel fuel and blending components. The Facility consists of a truck rack with six dispensers used for the loading and delivery of petroleum products, and two separate tank farms (Upper Tank Farm and Lower Tank Farm). The Upper Tank Farm houses ten aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) with a capacity of 30,000-nominal barrels each. The ASTs are located within a single, contiguous concrete containment wall to capture any leakage from the tanks. The Lower Tank Farm houses nine ASTs with a capacity of 110,000-nominal barrels each. Each tank has its own dedicated asphalt-coated containment area to capture any leakage from the tank. The truck rack is also equipped with secondary containment to capture spillage during transfer of the products.

Storm water from the tank farms and access roads within/around the terminal is conveyed via a series of sumps and manually operated valves from the Upper Tank Farm, through the dedicated secondary containment areas in the Lower Tank Farm, and is collected in a sump area located in the northeast corner of the containment area for Tank No. 104. The containment capacity of Tank 104 is approximately 3.5 million gallons. The storm water is pumped through the treatment system prior to discharge. The treatment system includes a portable filtration system consisting of a bag filter and two activated carbon filters to remove particulate material. Representative water samples are collected, tested for required analytical discharge parameters, and reviewed to affirm compliance with the NPDES discharge requirements prior to discharge. When obtaining representative water samples following treatment, the treatment system is operated for a short duration while discharging the treated water back to the containment area for Tank 104. Only a small volume of storm water is sent through the treatment system while samples are collected. As such, no water is discharged during the sampling activity. After the receipt (after five days) of analytical results of the water samples collected that affirm compliance with all NPDES permit limitations and under the supervision of a Team Lead, the storm water from the containment area of Tank 104 is pumped through the treatment system and the treated water is discharged to Discharge Point No.001. A flow meter with totalizer is connected in-line with the piping that is used to transfer the storm water from the containment area through the treatment system and to the discharge point. The treated storm water is discharged via a two inch diameter pipeline to the northeast corner of the facility to Discharge Point 001. The discharge of treated storm water is restricted by two manually operated valves. The discharge flows via a channel to a municipal storm drain located at Redondo Avenue, then flows to a storm drain located at E. Spring Street and into Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States.

The Facility intermittently discharges treated storm water runoff through Discharge Point 001 (Latitude 33° 48' 07.98" North, Longitude 118° 09' 11.73" West) and flows via a channel to a municipal storm drain located at Redondo Avenue, then flows to a storm drain located at E. Spring Street and into Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United

States, within the Los Cerritos Channel/Alamitos Bay Watershed Management Area. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

Order No. R4-2004-0070 permits BP to discharge up to 50,000 gpd of treated storm water. In a comment letter dated February 17, 2010, BP requested an increase in the discharge flow rate from 50,000 gpd to 700,000 gpd. Additional information regarding the rationale to increase the flow rate were also submitted on September 10, 2010, and October 1, 2010. The increase in the flow rate would allow BP to discharge more volume of treated storm water to reduce the amount of storm water in the containment areas and maintain safe working conditions in the tank farms during heavy rainfall and extended rain events. During periods of heavy rainfall, the containment area for Tank 104 and the adjacent areas become flooded, affecting day to day operation and creating unsafe working conditions inside the containment area. The current 50,000 gpd discharge limitation, particularly during extended rainfall events could result in hazardous conditions for site maintenance operations and the potential for a tank to float from its foundation. This Order increases the permitted flow to 700,000 gpd as required for large scale storm events and extended rain events.

As mentioned above, the storm water from the Facility is treated and representative water samples are obtained, tested for required analytical discharge parameters, and reviewed to affirm compliance with the NPDES discharge requirements prior to discharge. The discharge of the treated storm water is conducted after receipt (5 days) of the results of the analyses that affirms compliance with all NPDES permit limitations. As such, the discharge from BP occurs when rainfall is negligible or no rain event, when storm water flows from other contributing sources is reduced, which reduces the potential for flooding the downstream storm water drainage system. During the discharge, the treated storm water is metered into the catch basin at a rate that will prevent flooding at the discharge point. Prior to and during discharge visual observations are conducted to confirm that there is no flooding at the discharge point. Discharges are only conducted under the supervision of the Team Lead.

The reuse of the treated storm water is not feasible because there are no on-site processes that can re-use the storm water and there is no open land on the property or in the immediate vicinity that requires irrigation. Off-site management of the treated storm water is also not feasible because of the cost of disposal and the logistics of transporting the water off-site.

The Sanitation District of Los Angeles County is permitting BP to discharge impounded storm water up to 60,000 gallons for a limited period of time to the sanitary sewer under an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. However, the permit restricted BP to discharge the impounded rainwater to the sanitary sewer only during off-peak hours (10PM – 8AM), after the cessation of the rain event, at a flow not exceeding the permitted peak flow rate. BP has a daily average discharge limit of 29,000 gpd and a peak flow rate of 60,000 gpd. BP can exceed the average daily discharge limit up to a peak flow rate of 60,000 gpd but the annual requirement is to be within 25% of the average daily discharge limit over the long term.

The storm water collected within the secondary containment of the truck rack loading area, product transfer manifolds, and pump stations operations, is pumped via level control to either Tank No. 30026 or Tank No. 30024 for transfer to the BP Carson Refinery (NPDES No. CA0000680) for treatment. During light rain, the runoff is contained on the property and allowed to evaporate.

The Facility periodically tests the integrity of the tanks and this operation results in a hydrostatic test water discharge. The hydrostatic test water discharge is regulated under the General NPDES Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Hydrostatic Test Water to Surface Waters (NPDES Permit No. CAG674001, CI-8306).

**C. Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

**D. 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 Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through J are also incorporated into this Order.

**E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21110-21177.

**F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at part 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations<sup>1</sup>, require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR part 125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

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<sup>1</sup> All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

**G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and 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.

40 CFR part 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates 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, water quality-based effluent limitations (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 part 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2006 303(d) list and have been scheduled for total maximum daily load (TMDL) development. The USEPA approved the State's 2006 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on June 28, 2007. The Facility discharges to the Los Cerritos Channel. The 2006 State Water Board's California 303(d) List classifies Los Cerritos Channel as impaired. The pollutants of concern in the Los Cerritos Channel include ammonia, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, chlordane (sediment), coliform bacteria, copper, lead, trash, and zinc. USEPA Region 9 has established a TMDL for metals (copper, lead and zinc) discharged to Los Cerritos Channel on March 17, 2010. This permit includes effluent limitations for copper, lead and zinc based on the metals TMDL for the Los Cerritos Channel.

The effluent limitations in the permit for constituents with reasonable potential are established to protect the beneficial uses of Los Cerritos Channel and to ensure that the discharge does not degrade its water quality. This permit requires receiving water monitoring for priority pollutants, when there is discharge from the Facility. It also requires receiving water monitoring for hardness, during rain events. This information will be used to complete a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) of all priority pollutants. The Order also includes a Reopener Provision which allows revision of effluent limitations for toxic pollutants based on the results of RPA.

**H. Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. The Basin Plan specifies present,

intermittent, and potential beneficial uses of the Los Cerritos Channel to the Estuary. The beneficial uses of the Los Cerritos Channel to the Estuary are as follows:

**Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Los Cerritos Channel to Estuary	<p><u>Existing:</u> Wildlife habitat (WILD)</p> <p><u>Intermittent:</u> Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); and Warm freshwater habitat (WARM)</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Municipal and domestic supply<sup>1</sup> (MUN); water contact recreation (REC-1)</p>

MUN designations are designated under SB 88-63 and RB 89-03. Some designations may be considered for exemptions at a later date. (See pages 2-3, and 2-4 of the Basin Plan for more details).

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

The State Water Board adopted the *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 inland and coastal surface waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

- I. **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 state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- J. **State Implementation Policy.** 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.
- K. **Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements.** Section 2.1 of the SIP provides that, based on a Discharger’s request and demonstration that it is infeasible for an existing Discharger to achieve immediate compliance with an effluent limitation derived from a CTR criterion, compliance schedules may be allowed in an NPDES permit.

Unless an exception has been granted under section 5.3 of the SIP, a compliance schedule may not exceed 5 years from the date that the permit is issued or reissued, nor may it extend beyond 11 years from the effective date of the SIP (or May 17, 2010) to establish and comply with CTR criterion-based effluent limitations. Where a compliance schedule for a final effluent limitation exceeds 1 year, the Order must include interim numeric limitations for that constituent or parameter. Where allowed by the Water Quality Control Plan Los Angeles Region, compliance schedules and interim effluent limitations or discharge specifications may also be granted to allow time to implement a new or revised water quality objective. This Order does not include compliance schedules or interim effluent limitations.

**L. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. [40 C.F.R. § 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 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.

**M. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on 5-day biochemical oxygen demand at 20°C (BOD<sub>5</sub> 20°C), total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, settleable solids, turbidity, total phenols, and total sulfides. Restrictions on BOD<sub>5</sub>, TSS, oil and grease, turbidity, total phenols, and total sulfides are discussed in Section IV.B of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations contained in this Order were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to part 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives 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 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.

**N. Antidegradation Policy.** 40 CFR §131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The

State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters 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. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of part 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

- O. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations 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. This permit contains daily maximum effluent limitation only. Information is available now which was not available at the time of permit issuance regarding the discharge from the facility.

The discharge from the facility consists of treated storm water runoff only. NPDES permits for the discharge of storm water only, routinely include only daily maximum limits since storm events occur infrequently in the region. Therefore, the removal of the monthly average limits contained in Order No. R4-2004-0070 is consistent with the exceptions in section 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(1). The issuance of this permit, therefore, is consistent with the state's anti-backsliding requirements.

- P. Endangered Species Act.** 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 Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. 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 Endangered Species Act.

- Q. Monitoring and Reporting.** 40 CFR § 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.

- R. Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with part 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 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 part 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

**S. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** The provisions/requirements in subsections VI.C.2 and VI.C.3 of this Order are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

**T. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

**U. 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 of this Order.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supersedes Order No. R4-2004-0070 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereto, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereto, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

### III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A.** Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 700,000 gpd of treated storm water as described in the findings. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, wastes shall not be discharged in volumes that cause or contribute to an overflow of the storm drain/drainage facilities to which they are discharged. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.
- B.** Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, Los Cerritos Channel, or other waters of the State, are prohibited.
- C.** Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or a nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the Water Code.
- D.** Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
- E.** The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal CWA and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

- F. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.
- G. Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order.

#### 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 attached MRP (Attachment E):

**Table 6. Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations <sup>1</sup>		
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
<b>Conventional Pollutants</b>				
pH	S.U.	---	6.5	8.5
BOD <sub>5</sub> @ 20°C	Mg/L	30	---	---
	lbs/day	175	---	---
TSS	Mg/L	75	---	---
	lbs/day	438	---	---
Oil and Grease	Mg/L	15	---	---
	lbs/day	88	---	---
<b>Non-Conventional Pollutants</b>				
Temperature	°F	---	---	86
Turbidity	NTU	75	---	---
Phenols	Mg/L	1.0	---	---
	lbs/day	6	---	---
Sulfides, Total	Mg/L	0.1	---	---
	lbs/day	0.6	---	---
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	---	---
<b>Priority Pollutants</b>				
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	µg/L	16.3	---	---
	lbs/day	0.10	---	---
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.8	---	---
	lbs/day	0.06	---	---
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	55.8	---	---
	lbs/day	0.33	---	---

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations <sup>1</sup>		
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	95.6	---	---
	lbs/day	0.56	---	---
TCDD-Equivalents <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	2.8x10 <sup>-8</sup>	---	---
	lbs/day	1.64x10 <sup>-10</sup>	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Mass-based effluent limitations (lbs/day) shall be based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 700,000 gpd (0.70 MGD). The mass-based effluent limitation shall be calculated, using the formula:

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = 8.34 \times C \times Q$$

where:

C = actual measured concentration for a pollutant, in mg/L

Q = maximum discharge flow rate in MGD

<sup>2</sup> To determine compliance with effluent limitations or to conduct Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA), this Order requires the Discharger to calculate and report dioxin-toxicity equivalencies (TEQs) using the following formula, where the toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) and bioaccumulation equivalency factor (BEF). BEFs are as listed in Table below:

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ} = \sum(C_x \times \text{TEF}_x \times \text{BEF}_x)$$

where:

C<sub>x</sub> = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

TEF<sub>x</sub> = TEF for congener x

BEF<sub>x</sub> = BEF for congener x

**Table: Toxicity Equivalency Factors and Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factors**

Dioxin or Furan Congeners	Toxicity Equivalent Factor (TEF)	Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF)
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-penta CDD	1.0	0.9
1,2,3,4,7-hexa CDD	0.1	0.3
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDD	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDD	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01	0.05
Octa CDD	0.0001	0.01
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1	0.8
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05	0.2
2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5	1.6
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1	0.08
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1	0.2
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDF	0.1	0.6
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexa CDF	0.01	0.7
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDF	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-hepta CDF	0.01	0.4
Octa CDF	0.0001	0.02

**b. Acute Toxicity:** There shall be no acute toxicity in the discharge. 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.

Compliance with the toxicity objectives will be determined by the method described in MRP in Attachment E.

## **2. Interim Effluent Limitations**

Not Applicable

## **B. Land Discharge Specifications**

Not Applicable

## **C. Reclamation 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 Los Cerritos Channel:

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units.
2. Surface water temperature to rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time the temperature be raised above 80 °F as a result of waste discharged.

### **3. Water Contact Standards**

#### **a. State/Regional Water Board Water Contact Standards**

In fresh water designated for water contact recreation (REC-I), the waste discharged shall not cause the following bacterial standards to be exceeded in the receiving water:

##### **i. Geometric Mean Limits**

- (a) E. coli density shall not exceed 126/100\_ml.
- (b) Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml.

- ii. Single Sample Maximum (SSM)
    - (a) E. coli density shall not exceed 235/100 ml.
    - (b) Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml.
4. Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 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.
5. Increases in natural turbidity shall not exceed the following limits:
  - a. Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%.
  - b. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 10%.
6. Exceed total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Regional Water Board Resolution No. 2004-022. Resolution No. 2004-022 revised the ammonia water quality objectives for inland surface waters not characteristic of freshwater in the 1994 Basin Plan, to be consistent with USEPA's "*Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia (Saltwater) – 1989.*" Adopted on March 4, 2004, Resolution No. 2004-022 was approved by State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and USEPA on July 22, 2004, September 14, 2004, and May 19, 2005, respectively and is now in effect.
7. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
8. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.
9. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
10. Toxic or other deleterious substances 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.
11. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
12. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
13. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.
14. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.

15. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
16. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.
17. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
18. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
19. Create nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
20. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. 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 or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

## **B. Groundwater Limitations**

Not Applicable

## **VI. PROVISIONS**

### **A. Standard Provisions**

1. Federal Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:
  - a. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of parts 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 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.
  - b. 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 program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.

- c. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
- d. 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, 318, 405, and 423 of the Federal CWA and amendments thereto.
- e. 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.
- f. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable 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.
- g. 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.
- h. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified 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 failure to disclose all relevant facts;
  - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- i. 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.
- j. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.
- k. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.

- l.** All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.
- m.** In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.
- n.** The Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$11,000 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 \$11 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.

Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, 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.

- o.** The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream which may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.
- p.** 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 permit.
- q.** The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to the 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.

- r. 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.
- s. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, average monthly effluent limitation, maximum daily effluent limitation, instantaneous minimum effluent limitation, instantaneous maximum effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone at (213) 576-6600 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing 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. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.
- t. 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. (Water Code § 1211.)

## **B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements**

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

## **C. Special Provisions**

### **1. Reopener Provisions**

- a. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as part of this Order and based on the results of the RPA.
- c. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new MLs.

- d. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as an update of an objective or the adoption of a TMDL for Los Cerritos Channel.
- e. This Order may be reopened upon submission by the Discharger of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Water Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.
- f. 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, monitoring requirements on 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.

## 2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.** The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) **within 90 days** of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected, and should include at a minimum:
  - i. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;
  - ii. A description of the Facility's method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility;
  - 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) (Section V of the MRP, Attachment E) provides references for the guidance manuals that should be used for performing TIEs).
- b. **Effluent Monitoring.** The Discharger shall conduct additional effluent monitoring during actual discharge event in accordance with the specifications in Section IV of the MRP, Attachment E.
- c. **Storm Water Monitoring.** The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month or submit the data obtained from the nearest city or county monitoring station. Make visual observations of the storm water discharge location at Discharge Point 001 during discharge in accordance with the specifications in Section IX.A of the MRP, Attachment E.

### 3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

- a. The Discharger shall submit **within 90 days** of the effective date of this Order:
- i. 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. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G.
  - ii. Updated Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) that entail 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 BMPs shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the USEPA *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (EPA 833-B-93-004). In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material discharge to surface waters.
  - iii. An updated Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) that shall be site specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility including the tank yards. A Spill Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), developed in accordance with Part 112, may be substituted for the SCP.

Each plan shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge point; 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 of containment and/or treatment of storm water. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.

### 4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.

### 5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

Not Applicable

### 6. Other Special Provisions

Not Applicable

## 7. Compliance Schedules

Not Applicable

## VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

### A. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation.

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

### B. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents.

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as ND or DNQ to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

### C. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

In calculating mass emission rates from the monthly average concentrations, use one half of the method detection limit for "Not Detected" (ND) and the estimated concentration for "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) for the calculation of the monthly average concentration. To be consistent with Limitations and Discharge Requirements, section VII.B, if all pollutants belonging to the same group are reported as ND or DNQ, the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations should be considered as zero for the calculation of the monthly average concentration.

### D. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an AMEL or 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 "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (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.

### **E. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).**

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection E 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 will 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 will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

### **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).

## **ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS**

### **Arithmetic Mean ( $\mu$ )**

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:  $\Sigma x$  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.

### **Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

BMPs are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including storm water. BMPs include structural and non-structural control, and operation maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution-producing activities.

### **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.

**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 Water Code part 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.

### **Existing Discharger**

Any discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an “increasing discharger” (i.e., any existing facility with treatment systems in place for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its permitted discharge after the effective date of this Order).

### **Four-Day Average of Daily Maximum Flows**

The average of daily maxima taken from the data set in four-day intervals.

### **Infeasible**

Not capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.

### **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 title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, 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.

### **Ocean Waters**

The territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

### **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 Water Code 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 Water Code 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 or Regional Water Board.

### **Reporting Level (RL)**

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. 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.

### **Satellite Collection System**

The portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

### **Source of Drinking Water**

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

### **Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ )**

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;

$\mu$  is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

### **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)**

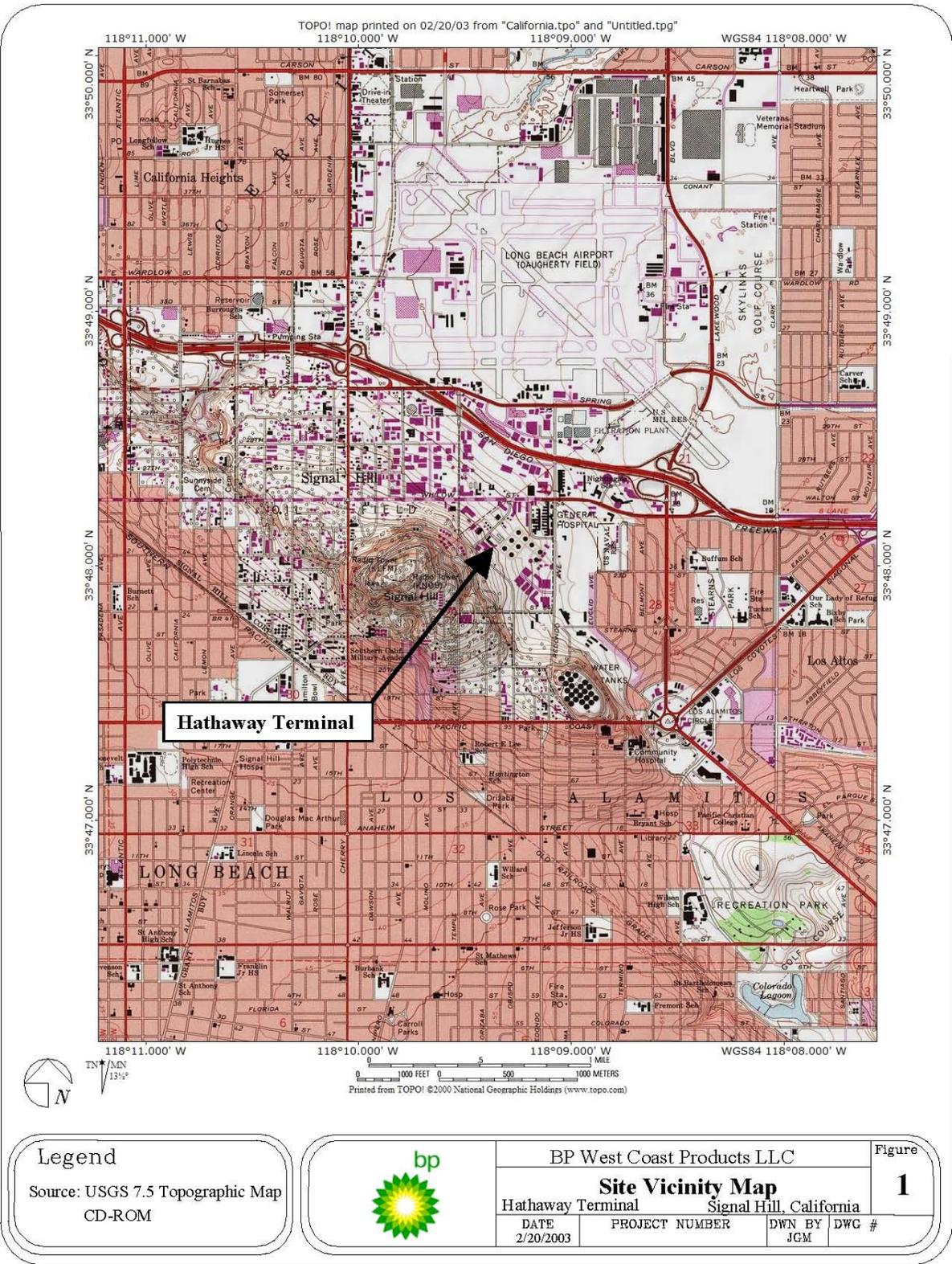
TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection 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.)

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

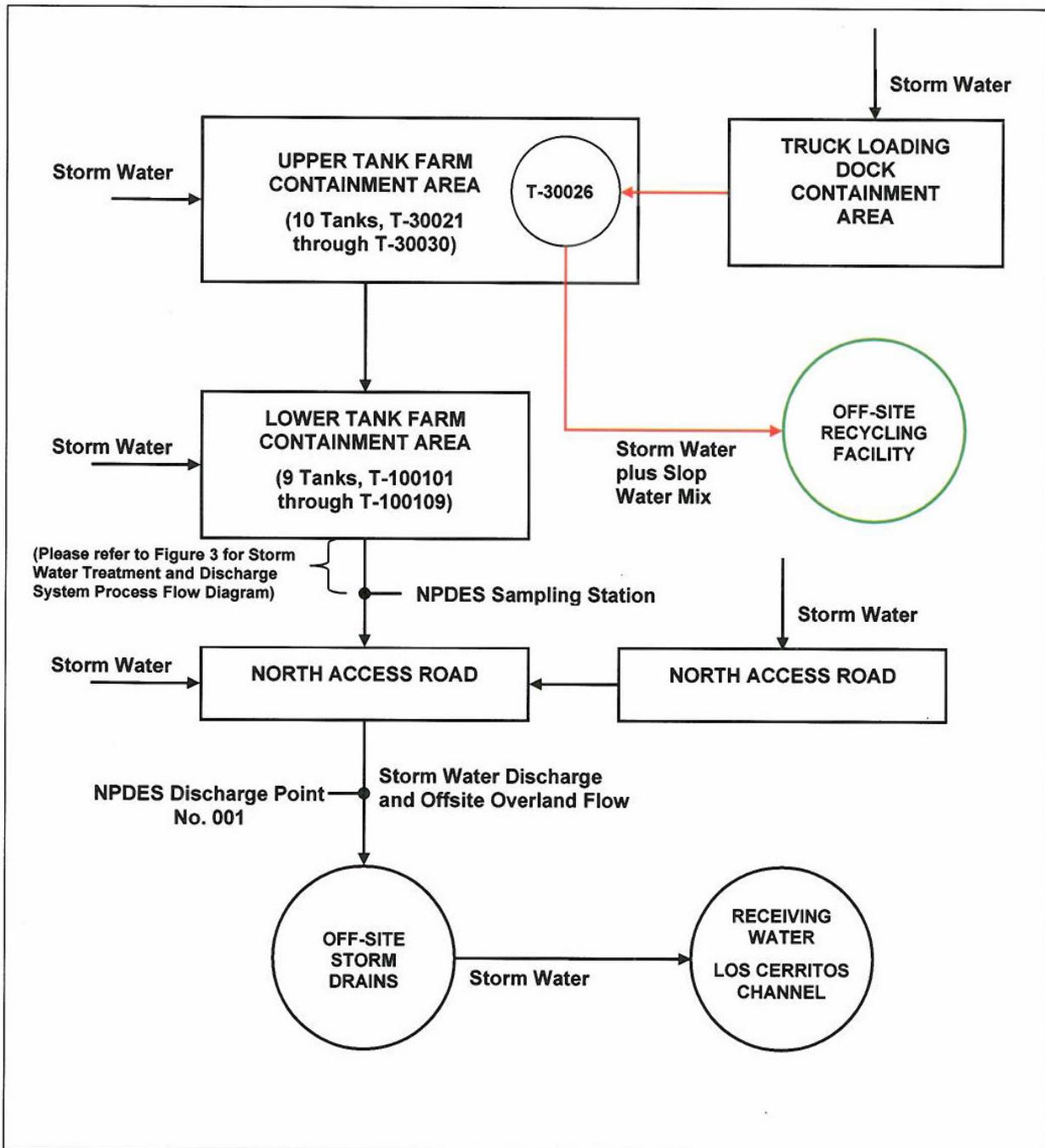
AMEL.....	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B.....	Background Concentration
BAT.....	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan.....	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties</i>
BCT.....	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP.....	Best Management Practices
BMPPP.....	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ.....	Best Professional Judgment
BOD.....	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 °C
BPT.....	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C.....	Water Quality Objective
CCR.....	California Code of Regulations
CEQA.....	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR.....	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR.....	California Toxics Rule
CV.....	Coefficient of Variation
CWA.....	Clean Water Act
CWC.....	California Water Code
Discharger.....	BP West Coast Products LLC
DMR.....	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ.....	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP.....	California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG.....	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility.....	Hathaway Tank Farm
g/kg.....	grams per kilogram
gpd.....	gallons per day
IC.....	Inhibition Coefficient
IC <sub>15</sub> .....	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC <sub>25</sub> .....	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC <sub>40</sub> .....	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC <sub>50</sub> .....	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA.....	Load Allocations
LOEC.....	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
µg/L.....	micrograms per Liter
mg/L.....	milligrams per Liter
MDEL.....	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MEC.....	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD.....	Million Gallons per Day
ML.....	Minimum Level
MRP.....	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND.....	Not Detected
ng/L.....	nanograms per Liter
NOEC.....	No Observable Effect Concentration

NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
pg/L	picograms per Liter
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California</i>
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy ( <i>Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California</i> )
SMR	Self Monitoring Reports
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
Thermal Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California</i>
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	<i>Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (EPA-505-2-90-001)</i>
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TU <sub>c</sub>	Chronic Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

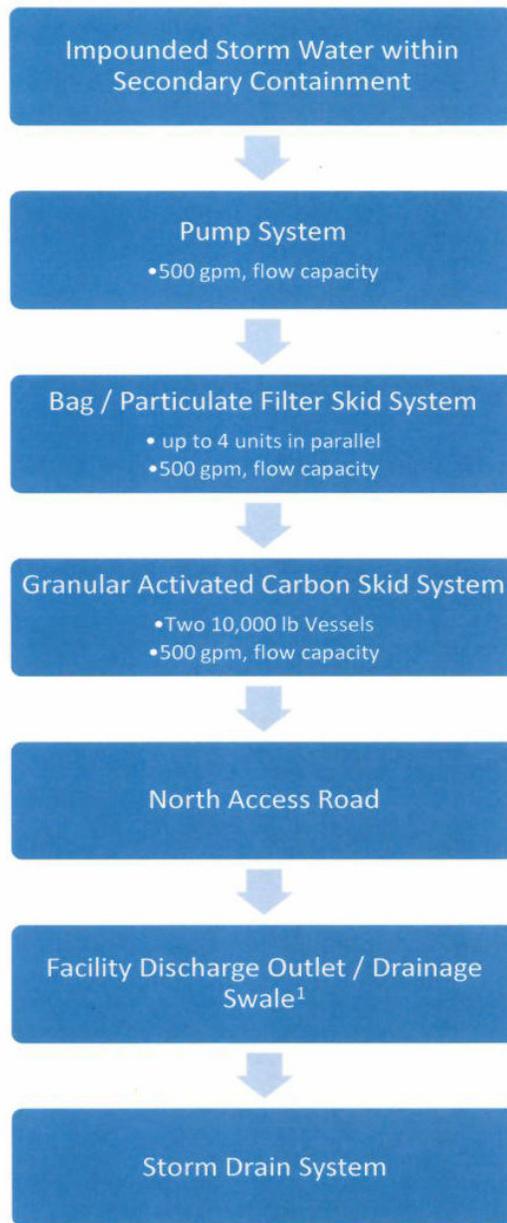
**ATTACHMENT B – MAP**



**ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC**



**FIGURE 2. BP Pipelines (North America), Inc. Schematic of Storm Water Flow Hathaway Tank Farm**



**Figure 3. Storm Water Treatment and Discharge System Process Flow Diagram  
BP Pipelines (North America), Inc., Hathaway Tank Farm**

<sup>1</sup> Prior to discharge, representative samples are obtained from the effluent of the treatment system. Subsequent discharge to the storm drain system is not initiated until all sample results are in compliance with the NPDES Permit discharge limits.



## **ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS**

### **I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE**

#### **A. Duty to Comply**

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application [part 122.41(a)].
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 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 [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 [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 [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 [part 122.41(e)].

#### **E. Property Rights**

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [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 [part 122.5(c)].

## **F. Inspection and Entry**

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (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 [part 122.41(i)] [Water Code section 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 [part 122.41(i)(1)];
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [part 122.41(i)(2)];
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [part 122.41(i)(3)]; and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location [part 122.41(i)(4)].

## **G. Bypass**

1. Definitions
  - i. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [part 122.41(m)(1)(i)].
  - ii. "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 [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 [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 [part 122.41(m)(4)(i)]:

- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [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 [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 [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 [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 11 days before the date of the bypass [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) [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 [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 [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 [part 122.41(n)(3)]:

- a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [part 122.41(n)(3)(i)];
- b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [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) [part 122.41(n)(3)(iii)]; and
- d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [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 [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 [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 [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 Water Code [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 [part 122.41(j)(1)].
- B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified

in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [parts 122.41(j)(4) and 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 Section 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 [part 122.41(j)(2)].

**B.** Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [part 122.41(j)(3)(i)];
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [part 122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
3. The date(s) analyses were performed [part 122.41(j)(3)(iii)];
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [part 122.41(j)(3)(iv)];
5. The analytical techniques or methods used [part 122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
6. The results of such analyses [part 122.41(j)(3)(vi)].

**C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [part 122.7(b)]:**

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [part 122.7(b)(1)]; and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [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 [part 122.41(h)] [Water Code section 13267].

## **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 [part 122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. [part 122.22(a)(1)].
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 [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.) [part 122.22(b)(2)]; and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board [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 [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.” [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 [part 122.22(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 [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 Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Section 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this 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 [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 [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 [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 [part 122.41(l)(6)(i)].

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [part 122.41(l)(6)(ii)]:
  - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [part 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)].
  - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [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 [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 [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 part 122.29(b) [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 not subject to effluent limitations in this Order [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 [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 General Order requirements [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 [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 [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 Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- B.** The CWA provides that any person who violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, 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 section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, 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 Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) 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 (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or 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 (3) 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 \$110,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates sections 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, 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 [*part 122.41(a)(2)*] [*Water Code sections 13385 and 13387*].

- C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$11,000 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 \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000 [*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 \$11,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 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 4 years, or both [*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 Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$11,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [*part 122.41(k)(2)*].

## VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

### A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [*part 122.42(a)*]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*part 122.42(a)(1)*]:
  - a. 110 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) [*part 122.42(a)(1)(i)*];
  - b. 200  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ ) for antimony [*part 122.42(a)(1)(ii)*];



## ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP NO. 6297)

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## **ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) NO. 6297**

The Code of Federal Regulations part 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and California regulations.

### **I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS**

- A.** An effluent sampling station shall be established for the point of discharge [Discharge Point 001 (Latitude 33° 48' 07.98" N, Longitude 118° 09' 11.73" W)] and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- B.** Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.
- C.** The Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- D.** Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in parts 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 12, 2007); 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 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 each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.
- E.** For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the 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 Department of Public Health or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP".

**G.** The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or,
3. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

Current MLs (Attachment H) are those published by the State Water Board in the Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 24, 2005.

**H.** Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment H to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment H;
2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in Part 136 (revised March 12, 2007);
3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment H;
4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment H, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,

5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the 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.
- I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in part 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
  - J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.
  - K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.
  - L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.D. shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (11%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.
  - M. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.
  - N. For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The

Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.

- O. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
  1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
  2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
  3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.
- P. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.
- Q. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Health Services, in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

**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 (include Latitude and Longitude when available)
001	EFF-001	Effluent samples may be collected at a point after any addition to treatment works that leads to and discharges into discharge point EFF-001 at Latitude 33° 48' 07.98" N, Longitude 118° 09' 11.73" W.
—	RSW-001	At a location in the receiving water (Los Cerritos Channel) at least 50 feet upstream of the discharge point of the storm drain into the receiving water.

**III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

Not Applicable

#### IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

##### A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

- The Discharger shall monitor storm water at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows. In addition to the sampling conducted (prior to discharge) to affirm compliance with the permit limitations, water samples for analyses shall be collected during actual discharge event. 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-2. Effluent Monitoring**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency <sup>2, 2b</sup>	Required Analytical Test Method and Minimum Level
Rainfall	Inches/day	Rain gauge <sup>1</sup>	1/Day	
Total Waste Flow	GPD	Metered	1/Day <sup>3</sup>	4
pH	S.U.	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20 °C <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Total Suspended Solids <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Oil and Grease <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
E. coli	MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Discharge Event <sup>6</sup>	4
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Discharge Event <sup>6</sup>	4
Ammonia Nitrogen (as N), Total <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Organic Carbon, Total (TOC)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Oxygen, Dissolved	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Specific Conductance @ 25 °C	µmhos/cm	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Phenols <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Sulfides, Total <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA) <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) <sup>5,7</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Xylenes, Total <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Copper, Total Recoverable <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Lead, Total Recoverable <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Nickel, Total Recoverable <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Zinc, Total Recoverable <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Acute Toxicity <sup>9</sup>	% survival	Grab	1/Year <sup>8</sup>	4
TCDD Equivalents <sup>5,10</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	4
Remaining Priority Pollutants <sup>5,11</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	4

<sup>1</sup> If a rain gauge cannot be installed, then the data obtained from the nearest rain gauge station owned and operated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Center located at Long Beach Daugherty Airport will be included in each monitoring report.

- <sup>2</sup> A representative sample of the effluent shall be collected. During periods of extended/continuous discharge, no more than one sample per week need be taken.
- <sup>2b</sup> If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first discharge of the treated storm water, then a sample shall be obtained, at the first safe opportunity within 12 hours of the beginning of discharge.
- <sup>3</sup> Flow shall be recorded daily during each period of discharge. Periods of no flow shall also be reported.
- <sup>4</sup> Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board
- <sup>5</sup> The mass emission (in lbs/day) for the discharge shall be calculated and reported using the reported concentration and the actual flow rate measured at the time of the discharge, using the formula:

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = 8.34 \times C \times Q$$

where:

C = actual measured concentration for a pollutant, in mg/L

Q = actual discharge flow rate in MGD.

- <sup>6</sup> The Discharger shall collect five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period, if possible.
- <sup>7</sup> Analysis using USEPA 8015 (Modified).
- <sup>8</sup> Annual samples shall be collected prior to an anticipated discharge during the wet season (October 1 – May 30).
- <sup>9</sup> Refer to Section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements
- <sup>10</sup> To determine compliance with effluent limitations or to conduct Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA), this Order requires the Discharger to calculate and report dioxin-toxicity equivalencies (TEQs) using the following formula, where the toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) and bioaccumulation equivalency factor (BEF). BEFs are as listed in Table below:

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ} = \sum(C_x \times \text{TEF}_x \times \text{BEF}_x)$$

where:

$C_x$  = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

$\text{TEF}_x$  = TEF for congener x

$\text{BEF}_x$  = BEF for congener x

**Table: Toxicity Equivalency Factors and Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factors**

Congeners	Toxicity Equivalent Factor (TEF)	Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF)
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-penta CDD	1.0	0.9
1,2,3,4,7-hexa CDD	0.1	0.3
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDD	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDD	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01	0.05
Octa CDD	0.0001	0.01
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1	0.8
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05	0.2
2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5	1.6
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1	0.08
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1	0.2
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDF	0.1	0.6
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexa CDF	0.01	0.7
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDF	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-hepta CDF	0.01	0.4
Octa CDF	0.0001	0.02

- <sup>11</sup> Priority Pollutants as defined by the CTR defined in Finding II.I of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order, and included as Attachment I. Annual samples shall be collected prior to an anticipated discharge during the wet season (October 1 – May 30).

## V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Definition of Toxicity

#### 1. 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 or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and

(b) No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

#### 2. Accelerated Monitoring

If either of the above requirements [sections V.A.1.(a) and 1(b)] is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests over a six-week period, if possible. The discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the close of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of the receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with the toxicity limitation, the discharger may resume regular testing. However, if the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than the stipulated requirements, 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 objective.

If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay test result in less than 70% survival, including the initial test, the Discharger shall immediately begin a TIE.

### B. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. Method. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent grab samples by methods specified in Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100% effluent.
2. Test Species. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish effluent. The method for topmelt is found in USEPA's *Short-term Method for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and*

*Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, Third Edition, October 2002 (EPA/821-R-02-014), or a more recent edition.

3. 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 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test.
4. Effluent samples shall be collected before discharge to the receiving water.

### **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 manuals (EPA/600/4-91/002 and EPA/821-02-014), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the earliest time possible.
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. Accelerated Monitoring and Initial Investigation TRE Trigger**

1. If toxicity exceeds the limitations (as defined in Section V.A.1, above), then the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated testing, as specified at Section V.A.2 above. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of receipt of the results or at the first opportunity of discharge. If the accelerated testing shows consistent toxicity, the discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation of the TRE Workplan.
2. If implementation of the Initial Investigation TRE workplan indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a temporary plant upset, etc.), then the Discharger may discontinue the TIE.
3. The first step in the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan for downstream receiving water toxicity can be a toxicity test protocol designed to determine if the effluent causes or contributes to the measured downstream acute toxicity. If this first step TRE testing shows that the outfall effluent does not cause or contribute to downstream acute toxicity, using EPA's Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Fourth Edition, October 2002 (EPA/821-R-02-014). Then a report on this testing shall be submitted to the Board and the TRE will be considered to be

completed. Routine testing in accordance with the MRP shall be continued thereafter.

**E. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)/ Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) Trigger**

1. If the accelerated testing shows consistent toxicity as defined below:
  - a. If the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, or
  - b. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests result in less than 70% survival.

then, the Discharger shall immediately implement the TRE as described below.

**F. Steps in TRE and TIE Procedures**

1. Following a TRE trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE in accordance with the facility's Initial Investigation TRE workplan. At a minimum, the Discharger shall use USEPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. The Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 30 days of the trigger, which will 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;
  - c. Standards the Discharger will apply to consider the TRE complete and to return to normal sampling frequency; and,
  - d. A schedule for these actions.
2. The following is a stepwise approach in conducting the TRE and TIE:
  - a. Step 1 - Basic data collection. Data collected for the accelerated monitoring requirements may be used to conduct the TRE;
  - b. Step 2 - Evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and the selection and use of in-plant process chemicals;
  - c. Step 3 – If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements a TIE by employing all reasonable efforts and using currently available TIE methodologies. The Discharger shall use the USEPA acute and chronic manuals, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I), EPA/600/R-96-054 (for marine), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III) as guidance. The objective of the TIE is to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity;
  - d. Step 4 – Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options;
  - e. Step 5 – Evaluates in-plant treatment options; and,

- 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. To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of implementation of these control measures 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 workplan, 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 is no longer toxicity (or six consecutive acute toxicity test results are greater than 90% survival).

3. The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of the TRE process to identify the cause(s) of toxicity. The Discharger shall use the EPA acute and chronic manuals, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I)/EPA/600/R-96-054 (for marine), 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 this permit, 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 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.

## **G. Reporting**

1. 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 as % survival for acute toxicity test results with the self monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.
2. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.
  - a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.



**VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER**

**A. Monitoring Location RSW-001**

1. The Discharger shall monitor Los Cerritos Channel at Monitoring Location RSW-001 as follows:

**Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	S.U.	Grab	1/Year	1,2
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year	1,2
Hardness (as mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1,3
Salinity	ppt	Grab	1/Year	1,2
Priority Pollutants <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1

<sup>1</sup> Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for Priority Pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, provided as Attachment H. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Board.

<sup>2</sup> Receiving water pH, temperature, and salinity must be analyzed at the same time the samples are collected for Priority Pollutants analysis.

<sup>3</sup> Receiving water hardness shall be collected once per year during rain events, and if possible, it must be collected at the same time the samples are collected for Priority Pollutants analyses. A rain event is any storm resulting in 0.1 inch or greater of rainfall in a 24-hour period.

<sup>4</sup> Priority Pollutants as defined by the CTR defined in Finding II.I of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order, and included as Attachment I. Annual receiving water samples shall be collected during the first discharge of effluent from the first storm event of the wet season (October 1 – May 30). If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, then a sample shall be obtained, at the first safe opportunity within 12 hours of the beginning of storm water discharge.

**IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Storm Water Monitoring**

1. Rainfall Monitoring. The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month or submit the data obtained from the nearest city/county operated rain gauge monitoring station. This information shall be included in the monitoring report for that month.
2. Visual Observation. The Discharger shall make visual observations of all storm water discharge locations on at least one storm event per month that produces a significant storm water discharge to observe: (a) the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor; and (b) no overflow/flooding of the storm drain channel. A “significant storm water discharge” is a continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of storm water for a minimum of 3 hours in a 12-hour period.

## **B. SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan Status and Effectiveness Report**

1. As required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an updated SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board **within 90 days** of the effective date of this permit.
2. Annually the Discharger shall report the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan required under Special Provision VI.C.3.a of this Order. The SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in wastewater and storm water discharged from the Facility are addressed in the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan status shall be submitted **within 30 days** of revision.

## **X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

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 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 waste 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.
5. The Discharger shall report the results of acute toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section V.F.

### **B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)**

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be 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 quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. 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-4. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule**

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
1/Day	March 4, 2011	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
1/Discharge Event	March 4, 2011	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
1/Year	March 4, 2011	January 1 through December 31	February 1

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.
5. 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 reported ML 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 as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). 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 (+ 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.

6. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment H 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).
7. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an AMEL or 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 "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (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.
8. **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.
  - c. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Los Angeles Region  
320 W. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200  
Los Angeles, CA 90013**

### **C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

Not applicable

### **D. Other Reports**

1. The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, acute toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan required by Special Provisions – VI.C.2.a and VI.C.3.a of this Order. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first quarterly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.
2. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following to the Regional Water Board:
  - a. Initial Investigation TRE Workplan
  - b. Updated SWPPP
  - c. Updated BMPP
  - d. Spill Contingency Plan
3. If the Discharger wishes to participate in a coordinated receiving water, biomonitoring, and sediment monitoring program with other dischargers to Los Cerritos Channel, then, as discussed in Section VIII.A of the MRP, Attachment E, the Discharger shall submit a report seeking approval of the Regional Water Board.
4. This 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.

This Regional Water Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events. Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the Discharger.

## ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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## ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section II 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**

<b>WDID</b>	4B192187001
<b>Discharger</b>	ARCO Terminal Services Corporation (Owner) and BP Pipelines (North America), Inc. (Operator)
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Hathaway Tank Farm
<b>Facility Address</b>	2350 Obispo Avenue
	Signal Hill, CA 90806
	Los Angeles County
<b>Facility Contact, Title and Phone</b>	Stephen D. Comley, Environmental Coordinator, (562) 728-2265
<b>Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports</b>	Erika Harding, Los Angeles Basin Pipeline District Operations Manager
<b>Mailing Address</b>	5905 Paramount Blvd., Long Beach CA 90805
<b>Billing Address</b>	5905 Paramount Blvd., Long Beach CA 90805
<b>Type of Facility</b>	Tank farm for storage of bulk petroleum products
<b>Major or Minor Facility</b>	Minor
<b>Threat to Water Quality</b>	3
<b>Complexity</b>	B
<b>Pretreatment Program</b>	N
<b>Reclamation Requirements</b>	None
<b>Facility Permitted Flow</b>	700,000 gallons per day (GPD)
<b>Facility Design Flow</b>	700,000 GPD
<b>Watershed</b>	Los Cerritos Channel and Alamitos Bay WMA
<b>Receiving Water</b>	Los Cerritos Channel
<b>Receiving Water Type</b>	Inland surface water

A. BP Pipelines (North America), Inc., is the operator of Hathaway Tank Farm, a petroleum products transfer and storage terminal. ARCO Terminal Services Corporation owns the property located at 2350 Obispo Avenue in Signal Hill, California. Together BP

Pipelines (North America), Inc. and ARCO Terminal Services Corporation are hereinafter referred to as Discharger.

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 treated storm water runoff to Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States, and is currently regulated by Order R4-2004-0070 which was adopted on May 6, 2004, and expired on April 11, 2009. The terms and conditions of the current Order have been automatically continued and remain in effect until new Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit are adopted pursuant to this Order.
- C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of its WDRs and an NPDES permit on October 11, 2008. Supplemental information were submitted on July 28, 2009, and receiving water hardness data on October 28, 2009, and December 23, 2009. Information regarding a change to the Discharger’s name and the design flow rate from 50,000 gallons per day (gpd) to 700,000 gpd was submitted on February 22, 2010, in a comment letter dated February 17, 2010. Supplemental information regarding the request to increase the design flow was submitted on September 10, 2010, October 1, 2010, and November 19, 2010.

Order No. R4-2004-0070 permits BP to discharge up to 50,000 gpd of treated storm water. BP requested an increase to the permitted flow rate to 700,000 gpd. The request to discharge more volume of treated storm water was submitted to reduce the amount of treated storm water in the containment areas and maintain safe working conditions in the tank farms during heavy rainfall and during extended rain events. During periods of heavy rainfall, the containment area for Tank 104 and the adjacent areas become flooded, affecting day to day operation and creating unsafe working conditions inside the containment area. The current 50,000 gpd discharge limitation, particularly during extended rainfall could result in hazardous conditions for site maintenance operations and the potential for a tank to float from its foundation. Typically, BP chooses to discharge treated storm water continually over a twenty-four hour period. To meet the requested discharge of 700,000 gpd, BP would discharge the treated storm water at 500 gallons per minute.

This Order increases the permitted flow to a maximum of 700,000 gpd as required for large scale storm events and extended rain events.

As discussed in Item II.A. below, the storm water from the Facility is treated and representative water samples are obtained, tested for required analytical discharge parameters, and reviewed to affirm compliance with the NPDES discharge requirements prior to discharge. As such, the discharge from BP occurs when rainfall is negligible or after the rain event, when storm water flows from other contributing sources is reduced, which reduces the potential for flooding the downstream storm water drainage system. During the discharge, the storm water is metered into the catch basin at a rate that will prevent flooding at the discharge point. Prior to and during discharge, visual

observations are conducted to confirm that there is no flooding at the discharge point. Discharges are only conducted under the supervision of the Team Lead.

The reuse of the storm water is not feasible because there are no on-site processes that can re-use the storm water and there is no open land on the property or in the immediate vicinity that requires irrigation. Off-site management of the storm water is also not feasible because of the high cost of disposal and the logistics of transporting the water off-site.

The Sanitation District of Los Angeles County is permitting BP to discharge impounded storm water up to 60,000 gallons for a limited period of time to the sanitary sewer under an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. However, the permit restricts BP to discharge the impounded rainwater to the sanitary sewer only during off-peak hours (10PM – 8AM), after the cessation of the rain event, at a flow not exceeding the permitted peak flow rate. BP has a daily average discharge limit of 29,000 gpd and a peak flow rate of 60,000 gpd. BP can exceed the average daily discharge limit up to a peak flow rate of 60,000 gpd but the annual requirement is to be within 25% of the average daily discharge limit over the long term.

D. A site visit was conducted on November 18, 2010, to observe operations and obtain additional information regarding the current operations of the facility.

## **II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

The Facility is a petroleum products storage and transfer terminal (SIC 5171). The operations at the Facility include receiving, storage, and distribution of unfinished petroleum products such as unrefined diesel fuel and blending components. The Facility consists of a truck rack with six dispensers used for the loading and delivery of petroleum products, and two separate tank farms (Upper Tank Farm and Lower Tank Farm). The Upper Tank Farm houses ten aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) with a capacity of 30,000-nominal barrels each. The ASTs are located within a single, contiguous concrete containment wall to capture any leakage from the tanks. The Lower Tank Farm houses nine ASTs with a capacity of 110,000-nominal barrels each. Each tank has its own dedicated asphalt-coated containment area to capture any leakage from the tank. The truck rack is also equipped with secondary containment to capture spillage during transfer of the products.

The Facility is also designed for remote (unmanned) operations. Local operating functions are performed manually at the Facility. Remote operations are also conducted via the BP Pipeline Operations Control Center located at 5900 Cherry Avenue in Long Beach, California. The Facility receives gasoline and diesel components via pipeline for storage and transfer. Products are loaded and unloaded via a truck rack on the western side of the Facility.

### **A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls**

Storm water from the tank farms and access roads within/around the terminal is conveyed via a series of sumps and manually operated valves from the Upper Tank Farm, through the dedicated secondary containment areas in the Lower Tank Farm, and is collected in a sump area located in the northeast corner of the containment area

for Tank No. 104. The containment capacity of Tank 104 is approximately 3.5 million gallons. The storm water is pumped through the treatment system. The treatment system is equipped with a portable filtration system consisting of a bag filter and two activated carbon filters to remove particulate material. After treatment representative water samples are obtained, tested for required analytical discharge parameters, and reviewed to affirm compliance with the NPDES discharge requirements prior to discharge. When obtaining representative water samples following treatment, the treatment system is operated for a short duration while discharging the treated water back to the containment area for Tank 104. Only a small volume of storm water is sent through the treatment system while samples are collected. As such, no water is discharged during the sampling activity. After the receipt (after five days) of analytical results of the water samples collected that affirm compliance with all NPDES permit limitations and under the supervision of a Team Lead, the storm water from the containment area of Tank 104 is pumped through the treatment system and the treated water is discharged through Discharge Point No. 001. A flow meter with totalizer is connected in-line with the piping that is used to transfer the storm water from the containment area through the treatment system and to the discharge point. The treated storm water is discharged via a two inch diameter pipeline to the northeast corner of the facility to Discharge Point 001. The discharge of treated storm water is restricted by two manually operated valves. The discharge flows via a channel to a municipal storm drain located at Redondo Avenue and it subsequently flows to a storm drain located at E. Spring Street and into Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States.

In a letter to the Regional Water Board, dated November 20, 2007, the Discharger requested clarification regarding the sampling location and practices. The Discharger requested the following clarification:

- “1. For obtaining representative samples of the effluent, the effluent sampling station for Serial No. 001 is at the drain inlet of the Tank 104 containment structure. Alternatively, if a treatment system is employed, storm water from the Tank 104 containment structure would be processed and a sample representative of discharge would be obtained from the discharge or effluent side of the treatment unit. Accumulated/contained waters are pumped from the Tank 104 containment structure and routed via a discharge pipe, Discharge Serial 001, to the Facility’s northeast corner, and subsequently overland to two storm water drainage pipes routed to Los Cerritos Channel.
2. Representative samples of waters for discharge are obtained prior to discharge to assess compliance with the permit limits. After receipt/review of the analytical results and affirmation of compliance, the waters are discharged directly through discharge point M-001.”

Regional Water Board staff evaluated these clarifications and as appropriate, they were incorporated in Finding B of the Order, page 5, second paragraph; Item II of the Monitoring and reporting Program (MRP), Table E-1, Monitoring Location Description; and the above Section A of this Fact Sheet.

The storm water collected within the secondary containment of the truck rack loading area, product transfer manifolds, and pump stations operations, is pumped via level control to either Tank No. 30026 or Tank No. 30024 for transfer to the BP Carson Refinery (NPDES No. CA0000680) for treatment. During light rain, the runoff is contained on the property and allowed to evaporate.

The Facility periodically tests the integrity of the tanks and this operation results in a hydrostatic test water discharge. The hydrostatic test water discharge is regulated under the General NPDES Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Hydrostatic Test Water to Surface Waters (NPDES Permit No. CAG674001, CI-8306).

**B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters**

Treated storm water from the Facility is discharged intermittently to a drainage channel (Discharge Point 001) located at the northeast corner of the Facility (Latitude 33° 48' 07.98" North, Longitude 118° 09' 11.73" West). The discharge flows via a channel to municipal storm drains located at Redondo Avenue, then flows to a storm drain located at E. Spring Street and into Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States.

**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, formerly Outfall No. 024) 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 Limitations				Monitoring Data (11/19/04 – 3/7/08)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Range of Reported Concentrations
pH	Std. Units	---	---	6.5	8.5	6.94 - 8.67
Temperature	°F	---	---	---	86	No Data
Acute Toxicity	% survival	70 <sup>1</sup>	90 <sup>2</sup>	---	---	110 – 110
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75	---	---	ND – 51
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	---	---	5.5 – 130
BOD5 20°C	mg/L	20	30	---	---	ND - 4.4
Oil and Grease	mg/L	11	15	---	---	ND – 60
Settleable Solids	mL/L	---	0.3	---	---	ND - 0.5
Phenols	mg/L	---	1.0	---	---	All are ND
Sulfides	mg/L	---	0.1	---	---	ND - 0.062
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	---	---	---	---	1.5 – 19
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	---	---	---	---	72 – 880
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	---	---	---	---	ND – 29
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 2.2

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Data (11/19/04 – 3/7/08)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Range of Reported Concentrations
Methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 2.3
<i>tert</i> -Butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	---	---	---	---	All are ND
Arsenic	µg/L	---	---	---	---	2.9 - 6.6
Chromium(III)	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 7.1
Chromium(VI)	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND – 14
Total Chromium	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND – 20
Copper	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND – 27
Lead	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND – 11
Nickel	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND – 11
Zinc	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND – 130
Asbestos	Fibers/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 1.1x10 <sup>6</sup>
TCDD-Equivalents	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 9.5x10 <sup>-7</sup>
Bromoform	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 2.9
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 0.32
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND – 87
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 0.1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 0.95
Fluoranthene	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 0.38
Naphthalene	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 0.63
Phenanthrene	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 0.11
Pyrene	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND - 0.14

<sup>1</sup> Single Sample Minimum

<sup>2</sup> Three Consecutive Sample Average Minimum

<sup>3</sup> Million Fibers per Liter

## D. Compliance Summary

In a letter to the Regional Water Board, dated November 9, 2009, the Discharger responded to the alleged violations listed in the Fact Sheet of the revised tentative NPDES permit dated September 14, 2009. Regional Water Board staff evaluated the response and reviewed the data submitted during the period of 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2004 to 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2009. The data indicated that the Discharger has complied with the effluent limitations

On October 30, 2009, the Regional Water Board issued a Complaint No. SWB-2008-4-0016 for Mandatory Minimum Penalty in the amount of \$3,000 against BP West Coast Products LLC, Hathaway Facility, for violations of the waste discharge requirements contained in Order Nos. 97-018 (effluent limitations for total suspended solids during the first quarter 2000, and fourth quarters of 2003). The Regional Water Board received the payment of \$3,000 on November 16, 2009, from BP West Coast Products LLC.

### **E. Planned Changes**

If the requested increase of the discharge flow rate of 700,000 gpd is permitted, BP plans to increase the design capacity of the pump and the treatment system to manage and effectively treat the maximum flow rate of 700,000 gallons of storm water per day.

## **III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS**

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

### **A. Legal Authorities**

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

### **B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21110 through 21177.

### **C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans**

**1. Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan.

In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. The Basin Plan identifies present, intermittent, and potential beneficial uses of the Los Cerritos Channel to the Estuary. The beneficial uses of the Los Cerritos Channel to the Estuary are as follows:

**Table F-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Los Cerritos Channel to Estuary	<u>Existing:</u> Wildlife habitat (WILD) <u>Intermittent:</u> Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); and Warm freshwater habitat (WARM) <u>Potential:</u> Municipal and domestic supply <sup>1</sup> (MUN); water contact recreation (REC-1)

<sup>1</sup> MUN designations are designed under SB 88-63 and RB 89-03. Some designations may be considered for exemptions at a later date. (See pages 2-3, and 2-4 of the Basin Plan for more details).

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

2. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water 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 surface waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal 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*. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. A maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F was determined to be appropriate and it is included in this Order.
3. **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 state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
4. **State Implementation Policy.** 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.

5. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes [40 C.F.R. § 131.21, 65 Fed. Reg. 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.
6. **Antidegradation Policy.** 40 CFR §131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings.

The discharge is not a new discharge. The discharge is temporally limited, lasting only during the storm event that necessitates the discharge.

This NPDES permit includes effluent limits to ensure that the discharge does not adversely impact the beneficial uses of Los Cerritos Channel or degrade water quality. The inclusion of the effluent limitations and prohibitions in the NPDES permit, which ensure that any discharge would not result in the lowering of water quality, coupled with the fact that the discharge occurs infrequently and is temporally limited, support the conclusion that no degradation will arise as a result of reissuing this permit. The issuance of this permit, therefore, is consistent with the state's antidegradation policy.

7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations<sup>1</sup> (CFR) part 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. The NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l), section 402(o)(2) provided that the establishment of less stringent limits may be allowed where:
  - a. There have been material and substantial alternations or additions to the permitted facility which justify relaxation,
  - b. New information (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) is available that was not available at the time of permit issuance which would have justified a less stringent effluent limitation.
  - c. Technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of the law were made in issuing the permit under Section 402(a)(1)(b).

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<sup>1</sup> All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

- d. Good cause exists due to events beyond the permittee's control (e.g., acts of God) and for which there is no reasonably available remedy.
- e. The permit has been modified under 40 CFR § 122.62, or a variance has been granted.
- f. The permittee has installed and properly operated and maintained regulated treatment facilities but still has been unable to meet the permit limitations (relaxation may only be allowed to the treatment levels actually achieved)

Information is available now which was not available at the time of permit issuance regarding the discharge from the facility.

The discharge from the facility consists solely of treated storm water runoff. NPDES permits for the discharge of storm water only, routinely include only daily maximum limits since storm events occur infrequently in the region. Therefore, the removal of the monthly average limits contained in Order No. R4-2004-0070 is consistent with the exceptions in part 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(1). The issuance of this permit, therefore, is consistent with the state's anti-backsliding requirements.

## **B. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List**

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Regional Water Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs that will specify WLAs for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The USEPA approved the State's 2006 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on June 28, 2007. Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2006 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The BP Hathaway Tank Farm facility discharges into Los Cerritos Channel. The 2006 State Water Board's California 303(d) List classifies Los Cerritos Channel (above and within the estuary) as impaired. The pollutants of concern in the channel include ammonia, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, chlordane (sediment), coliform bacteria, copper, lead, trash, and zinc. The inclusion of Los Cerritos Channel on the 2006 303(d) list documents the waterbody's lack of assimilative capacity for the pollutants of concern. A TMDL is developed for the pollutants of concern in a 303(d) listed waterbody to facilitate the waterbody's recovery of its ability to fully support its beneficial uses. USEPA Region 9 has established a TMDL for metals (copper, lead and zinc) discharged to the Los Cerritos Channel on March 17, 2010. The TMDL includes dry-weather and wet-weather waste load allocations (WLAs). The discharge from the facility consists solely of treated storm water runoff. This permit includes effluent limitations for copper, lead and zinc based on the metals TMDL for the Los Cerritos Channel.

The effluent limits in the permit for constituents with reasonable potential are established to protect the beneficial uses of Los Cerritos Channel and to ensure that the discharge does not degrade its water quality. Also, this permit requires receiving water monitoring for priority pollutants, when there is discharge from the Facility. It also requires receiving water monitoring for hardness, during rain events. This information will be used to complete a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) of all priority pollutants. The permit also includes a Reopener Provision which allows revision of effluent limitations for toxic pollutants based on the results of RPA.

#### **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 the Code of Federal Regulations: part 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and part 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

The pollutants of concern were determined from the limitations from the previous permit (pH, temperature, acute toxicity, BOD<sub>5</sub> @ 20°C, total suspended solids, turbidity, oil and grease, settleable solids, phenols, and sulfides), as well as parameters which were identified as having the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard (chromium VI, copper, zinc, and 2,3,7,8-TCDD).

The Discharger operates a petroleum products storage and transfer facility. Contributing waste streams consist of storm water runoff from the containment areas around the Upper and Lower Tank Farms. The previous permit established effluent limitations for pH, temperature, acute toxicity, BOD<sub>5</sub>, total suspended solids (TSS), turbidity, oil and grease, settleable solids, phenols, and sulfides based on the fact that these are the primary pollutants of concern in storm water discharges from facilities that manage petroleum products.

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. Part 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if in establishing technology-based permit limitation on a case-by-case basis, limitations based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production. The limitations, however, must ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment.

The storm water in a containment structure for Tank 104 is pumped through the treatment system prior to discharge. A flow meter with totalizer is connected in-line with the piping that is used to transfer the storm water from the containment area through the treatment system and to the discharge point. The treated storm water is discharged via a two inch

diameter pipeline to the northeast corner of the facility to Discharge Point 001. The discharge of treated storm water is restricted by two manually operated valves and it subsequently flows via a channel to a municipal storm drain located at Redondo Avenue. The discharge then flows into a storm drain located at E. Spring Street and into Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States. This type of operation could determine the amount of discharges to the receiving water.

Pursuant to 40 CFR §122.45(d), permit limitations for continuous discharges shall be expressed, unless impracticable, as both average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs) and maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs). As previously stated, the discharge is not continuous as defined in 40 CFR §122.2; it is comprised solely of storm water runoff and the discharge occurs infrequently. Therefore, average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs) are not applicable for this Facility and only maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) have been established.

## **A. Discharge Prohibitions**

The discharge prohibitions are based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, the Water Code, and previous permit provisions, and are consistent with the requirements set for other discharges to Los Cerritos Channel regulated by an NPDES permit.

## **B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

### **1. Scope and Authority**

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at part 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125.3.

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls:

- a.** Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.
- b.** Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.
- c.** Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS,

fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the “cost reasonableness” of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT.

- d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA requires USEPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and section 125.3 of the Code of Federal Regulations authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in section 125.3.

## **2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

This NPDES permit is for a petroleum products transfer and storage facility, and it only addresses storm water runoff discharged from the facility. This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR §125.3. Daily maximum effluent limitations for pH, total suspended solids, turbidity, settleable solids, BOD5 20°C, oil and grease, sulfides, and phenols have been carried over from the previous Order No. R4-2004-0070.

In addition, the previous Order required the Discharger to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This Order will require the Discharger to update and continue to implement, consistent with the existing Order requirements, a SWPPP (Attachment G). The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into the storm drain. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact with storm water in the containment areas. This Order will also require the Discharger to update and continue to implement their Spill Contingency Plan (SCP). A Spill Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), developed in accordance with Part 112, may be substituted for the SCP.

The combination of the SWPPP, BMPs, SCP Plan, and the existing Order limitations based on past performance and reflecting BPJ will serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

**Table F-4. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations <sup>1</sup>		
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20 °C	mg/L	30	---	---
	lbs/day	175	---	---
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	---	---
	lbs/day	438	---	---
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	---	---
	lbs/day	88	---	---
Turbidity	NTU	75	---	---
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.3	---	---
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	---	---
	lbs/day	6	---	---
Sulfides, Total	mg/L	0.1	---	---
	lbs/day	0.6	---	---

Mass-based effluent limitations (lbs/day) shall be based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 700,000 gpd (0.70 MGD). The mass-based effluent limitation shall be calculated, using the formula:

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = 8.34 \times C \times Q$$

where:

C = actual measured concentration for a pollutant, in mg/L

Q = maximum discharge flow rate in MGD

### C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

#### 1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 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.

Part 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates 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, water quality-based effluent limitations (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 part 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 water quality objectives and

criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR.

The specific procedures for determining reasonable potential and, if necessary, for calculating WQBELs are contained in the Technical Support Document (TSD) for storm water discharges and in the SIP for non-storm water discharges. However, the TSD states that “an analogous approach developed by a regulatory authority can be used to determine the reasonable potential” (for storm water discharges). The Regional Water Board has determined that the procedures for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs contained in the SIP for non-storm water discharges may also be used to evaluate reasonable potential and calculate WQBELs for storm water discharges as well. Hence, in this Order, the Regional Water Board has used the SIP methodology to evaluate reasonable potential for storm water discharges through Discharge Point 001.

## **2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives**

As noted in Section II of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements, the Regional Water Board adopted a Basin Plan that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to Los Cerritos Channel are summarized in Section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water.

Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to Los Cerritos Channel. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with part 131.38(c)(3), freshwater criteria apply at salinities of 1 part per thousand (ppt) and below at locations where this occurs 95 percent or more of the time. Order No. R4-2004-0070 identified the receiving water of the discharge from the Facility as the Los Cerritos Channel Estuary. Salinity data collected on July 7, 2009, by Parsons, the consultant of BP West Coast, in the Los Cerritos Channel at Woodruff Avenue (downstream of Spring Street which is the discharge point of the storm drain to the Los Cerritos Channel that carries the storm water discharged from the BP flows) indicated a salinity of 0.60 ppt. Therefore, the receiving water of the discharge is the freshwater Los Cerritos Channel. Thus, the CTR criteria for freshwater 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 Los Cerritos Channel, a water of the United States in the vicinity of the discharge.

According to the CTR, freshwater aquatic life criteria for metals are expressed as a function of total hardness in the water body. The criteria for certain metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium III, chromium VI, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc) are also expressed as function of the water-effect ratio (WER). The CTR provides the procedures for determining the applicable water quality criteria for metals. It also

lists freshwater aquatic life criteria for metals based on a default hardness value of 100 mg/L and provides hardness dependent equations to calculate the criteria utilizing site-specific hardness data. The CTR also provides a default WER of 1 or to use other WER that is determined based on the *Interim Guidance on Determination and Use of Water Effect Ratios, U.S. EPA Office of Water, EPA-823-B-94-001*, February 1994, or other scientifically defensible methods adopted by the State and approved by EPA.

The Discharger collected hardness data during rain events on October 14, 2009, at Woodruff Street (30 mg/L). Subsequently, the Discharger collected hardness during rain events on December 7, 2009, at 10:20 a.m. (24 mg/L), at 1:30 p.m. (14 mg/L), and at 3:20 p.m. (20 mg/L) at Spring Street and Lakewood Boulevard, the discharge point of the storm drain to the Los Cerritos Channel. The hardness data were analyzed and a median value of 22 mg/L was determined based on the four data points. As mentioned previously, USEPA Region 9 established a TMDL for metals (copper, lead, and zinc) discharged to Los Cerritos Channel on March 17, 2010. USEPA utilized a median wet-weather hardness value of 27 mg/L to establish the TMDL. The wet-weather median hardness was based on the median of 31 storm water composite samples collected between 2001 and 2009 by the City of Long Beach in the Los Cerritos Channel at Stearns Street sampling site. A median dry-weather hardness value of 170 mg/L (based on 21 dry-weather samples) was also used in the TMDL. The wet-weather median hardness of 27 mg/L was utilized to calculate the metals criteria in this permit that are associated with the TMDL.

Table F-6 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent or receiving water. The TMDL wet-weather concentration-based waste load allocations (WLAs) for copper (9.8 µg/L), lead (55.8 µg/L), and zinc (95.6 µg/L) were used as the criteria. These criteria were used in conducting the RPA for this Order.

**Table F-5. Applicable Water Quality Criteria**

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria					
			Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
			Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Water & Organisms	Organisms only
			µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
2	Arsenic	150.00	340.00	150.00	N/A		N/A	---
5-a	Chromium, Trivalent	70.83	594	70.83	N/A		N/A	Narrative
5-b	Chromium, Hexavalent	11.43	16.29	11.43	N/A		N/A	Narrative
6	Copper	9.8 <sup>1</sup>	--	--	N/A		N/A	---
7	Lead	55.8 <sup>1</sup>	--	--	N/A		N/A	Narrative
9	Nickel	17.23	154.98	17.23	N/A		N/A	4,600
13	Zinc	95.6 <sup>1</sup>	--	--	N/A		N/A	---
15	Asbestos ( <i>Fibers/L</i> )	No Criteria	---	---	N/A		N/A	---
16	TCDD-Equivalents	1.4x10 <sup>-8</sup>	---	---	N/A		N/A	1.4x10 <sup>-8</sup>
20	Bromoform	360	---	---	N/A		N/A	360

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria					
			Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
			Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Water & Organisms	Organisms only
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	
23	Chloro-dibromomethane	34	---	---				34
36	Methylene Chloride	1,600	---	---				1,600
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	17,000	---	---				17,000
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria	---	---				---

Based on the Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL wet-weather concentration-based waste load allocations.

“N/A” - Indicates the receiving water body is not characterized as freshwater, nor is the water quality criteria for the protection of human health for the consumption of water and organisms applicable.

### 3. Determining the Need for WQBELS

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducts a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. The Regional Water Board analyzes effluent and receiving water data and identifies the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration (B) in the receiving water for each constituent. To determine reasonable potential, the MEC and the B are then compared with the applicable water quality objectives (C) outlined in the CTR, NTR, as well as the Basin Plan. For all pollutants that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard, numeric WQBELS are required. The RPA considers water quality criteria from the CTR and NTR, and when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan. To conduct the RPA, the Regional Water Board identifies the MEC and maximum background concentration in the receiving water for each constituent, based on data provided by the Discharger.

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:

- 1) Trigger 1 – If the MEC ≥ C, a limit is needed.
- 2) Trigger 2 – If the background concentration (B) > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limit is needed.
- 3) Trigger 3 – If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, etc. indicates that a WQBEL is required.

Sufficient effluent and receiving water 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. The Discharger submitted effluent data from 18 sampling events to the Regional Water Board, which occurred from October 2004 through March 2008. Based on the RPA, pollutants that demonstrate reasonable potential are chromium VI, copper, zinc, and 2,3,7,8-TCDD (*as TCDD Equivalents*) for discharge through Discharge Point 001. The RPA did not show reasonable potential for lead. However, consistent with the SIP procedures and the established TMDL WLAs, an effluent limitation for lead has been prescribed.

Refer to Attachment J for a summary of the RPA and associated effluent limitations calculations.

**Table F-6. Summary Reasonable Potential Analysis**

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C)	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC)	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B)	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L		
2	Arsenic	150.00	6.6	N/A	No	MEC < C
5-a	Chromium, Trivalent	70.83	7.1	N/A	No	MEC < C
5-b	Chromium, Hexavalent or Total	11.43	14	N/A	Yes	MEC ≥ C
6	Copper	9.8	27	N/A	Yes	TMDL; MEC ≥ C
7	Lead	55.8	11	N/A	Yes	TMDL; MEC ≥ C
9	Nickel	17.23	10	N/A	No	MEC < C
13	Zinc	95.6	130	N/A	Yes	TMDL; MEC ≥ C
17	Asbestos ( <i>Fibers/L</i> )	No Criteria	1.1x10 <sup>6</sup>	N/A	No	No Criteria
18	TCDD-Equivalents	1.4x10 <sup>-8</sup>	9.5x10 <sup>-7</sup>	N/A	Yes	MEC ≥ C
20	Bromoform	360	2.9	N/A	No	MEC < C
23	Chloro-dibromomethane	34	0.32	N/A	No	MEC < C
36	Methylene Chloride	1,600	87	N/A	No	MEC < C
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	17,000	0.95	N/A	No	MEC < C
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria	0.63	N/A	No	No Criteria

"N/A" indicates no data are available.

#### 4. WQBEL Calculations

- a. If a reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one or more

of the three procedures contained in Section 1.4 of the SIP. These procedures include:

- i. If applicable and available, use of the wasteload allocation (WLA) established as part of a total maximum daily load (TMDL).
  - ii. Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).
  - iii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Regional Water Board.
- b. The Los Cerritos Channel TMDL for Metals includes concentration-based wet-weather WLAs for copper, lead, and zinc. USEPA suggest that permit writers could translate WLAs into effluent limits by applying the SIP procedures or other applicable engineering practices authorized under federal regulations. Therefore, the effluent limitations for copper, lead, and zinc were prescribed based on the TMDL wet-weather concentration-based WLAs.

Water quality based effluent limitations (final) for chromium VI, and, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (*as TCDD Equivalents*) are based on monitoring results and following the procedure based on the steady-state model, available in Section 1.4 of the SIP. The metals criteria for chromium VI were calculated using the TMDL wet-weather median hardness of 27 mg/L.

- c. Since many of the streams in the Region have minimal upstream flows, mixing zones and dilution credits are usually not appropriate. Therefore, in the proposed Order, no dilution credit is being allowed. However, in accordance with the reopener provision in Section VI.C.1.e in the tentative Order, this Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger of adequate information to establish appropriate dilution credits or a mixing zone, as determined by the Regional Water Board.
- d. **WQBELs Calculation Example**

Using Chromium VI as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order. The calculation of all WQBELs for this Order is shown using the process described below.

#### Concentration-Based Effluent Limitations

A set of AMEL and MDEL values are calculated separately, one set for the protection of aquatic life and the other for the protection of human health. The AMEL and MDEL limitations for aquatic life and human health are compared, and the most restrictive AMEL and the most restrictive MDEL are selected as the WQBEL.

*Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL:*

**Step 1:** For each constituent requiring an effluent limit, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criteria, determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

$$\begin{aligned} ECA &= C + D(C - B) && \text{when } C > B, \text{ and} \\ ECA &= C && \text{when } C \leq B, \end{aligned}$$

- Where
- C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators.
  - D = The dilution credit, and
  - B = The ambient background concentration

As discussed above, for this Order, dilution was not allowed; therefore:

$$ECA = C$$

For chromium VI the applicable water quality criteria are (reference Table F-65):

$$ECA_{acute} = 16.29 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$ECA_{chronic} = 11.43 \mu\text{g/L}$$

**Step 2:** For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times \text{Multiplier}_{acute 99}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} \times \text{Multiplier}_{chronic 99}$$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 11 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

For chromium VI, the following data was used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

No. of Samples	CV	ECA Multiplier <sub>acute 99</sub>	ECA Multiplier <sub>chronic 99</sub>
11	0.6	0.321	0.527

$$LTA_{acute} = 16.29 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.321 = 5.23 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = 11.43 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.527 = 6.02 \mu\text{g/L}$$

**Step 3:** Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

$$LTA = \text{most limiting of } LTA_{acute} \text{ or } LTA_{chronic}$$

For chromium VI, the most limiting LTA was the  $LTA_{acute}$

$$LTA = 5.23 \mu\text{g/L}$$

**Step 4:** Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL) and Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times AMEL_{multiplier\ 95}$$

$$MDEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times MDEL_{multiplier\ 99}$$

AMEL multipliers are based on a 95<sup>th</sup> percentile occurrence probability, and the MDEL multipliers are based on the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile occurrence probability. If the number of samples is less than four (4), the default number of samples to be used is four (4).

For chromium VI, the following data was used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for aquatic life using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier <sub>MDEL 99</sub>	Multiplier <sub>AMEL 95</sub>
4.00	0.6	3.11	1.55

$$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = 5.23 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.55 = 8.11 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL_{aquatic\ life} = 5.23 \mu\text{g/L} \times 3.11 = 16.27 = 16.3 \mu\text{g/L}$$

*Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:*

**Step 5:** For the ECA based on human health,  
set the AMEL equal to the  $ECA_{\text{human health}}$

$$AMEL_{\text{human health}} = ECA_{\text{human health}}$$

For chromium VI there are no human health criteria for freshwater. Therefore, the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life are utilized as the water-quality based effluent limitations for the Order.

For copper, lead, and zinc, the TMDLs wet-weather WLAs were utilized as the WQBELs. For 2,3,7,8-TCDD, there are no aquatic life criteria; therefore, the AMEL and MDEL based on the human health criteria are established as the WQBELs. These limitations will be protective of aquatic life.

## 5. WQBELs based on Basin Plan Objectives

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the proposed Order.

The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters and references the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements for the receiving waters 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 was included in the existing permit and will be carried over.

## 6. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxic amounts” criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. 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.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. The previous Order contains acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements in accordance with the Basin Plan, in which the acute toxicity objective for discharges dictates that the average survival in

undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test having less than 70% survival. Annual acute toxicity data for the years 2004, 2006, and 2007 (with 2005 data unavailable) submitted by the Discharger showed 110 percent survival rates. This Order carries over the acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements from the previous Order.

In addition to the Basin Plan requirements, Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters. The discharges from Discharge Point 001 are intermittent and they are temporally limited, only occurring when rainfall exceeds storage capacity. Since it is unlikely that the discharge will contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water; no chronic toxicity limitations or monitoring requirements are included in this Order.

## **7. Numeric Criterion for TCDD Equivalents:**

The CTR establishes a numeric water quality objective for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) of  $1.4 \times 10^{-8}$  'AWL for the protection of human health, when aquatic organisms are consumed. When CTR was promulgated, USEPA stated its support of the regulation of other dioxin and dioxin-like compounds through the use of toxicity equivalencies (TEQs) in NPDES permits. For California waters, USEPA stated specifically, "if the discharge of dioxin or dioxin-like compounds has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of a narrative criterion, numeric water quality-based effluent limitations for dioxin or dioxin-like compounds should be included in NPDES permits and should be expressed using a TEQ scheme" [65 Fed. Reg. 31682, 31695 (2000)]. This procedure, developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1988, uses a set of toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) to convert the concentration of any congener of dioxin or furan into an equivalent concentration of 2,3,7,8-TCDD. When the CTR was promulgated, USEPA also stated that the Agency will continue to assess the risks posed by dioxin to public health and the water quality criteria for dioxin that it had promulgated. To determine if the discharge of dioxin or dioxin-like compounds from the Facility has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of the Basin Plan's narrative water quality objective regarding bioaccumulation, Regional Water Board staff has therefore used TEFs to express the measured concentrations of 16 dioxin congeners in effluent and background samples as 2,3,7,8-TCDD. These "equivalent" concentrations are then compared to the numeric criterion, established by the CTR for 2,3,7,8-TCDD of  $1.4 \times 10^{-8}$  'AWL.

Dioxin-TEQ values reflect the combined effect of numerous dioxin and furan compounds (congeners). The effluent limits implement the *Los Angeles Region (Region 4) Water Quality Control Plan's* (Basin Plan's) bioaccumulation objective:

*Toxic pollutants shall not be present at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels which are harmful to aquatic life or human health.*

According to 40 CFR 122.44(d), where reasonable potential exists for a discharge to cause or contribute to violations of water quality 'objectives, water quality-based effluent limits must be established. If the potentially violated objective is narrative, the narrative objective must be translated into an effluent limitation. The dioxin-TEQ effluent limitations in the permit are numeric translations of the Basin Plan narrative bioaccumulation objective.

The translations are based on relevant scientific information used to weight the congener concentrations with respect to their relative toxicities compared to the toxicity of a particular dioxin congener: 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD). The World Health Organization developed toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) to convert congener concentrations into equivalent concentrations of 2,3,7,8-TCDD, which when added together are expressed as dioxin-TEQ. The Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy) specifies that the World Health Organization's 1998 TEFs are to be used to calculate dioxin-TEQ. To complete the translation of the Basin Plan's narrative bioaccumulation objective into a numeric effluent limit, dioxin-TEQ limits are derived from the California Toxic Rule (40 CFR 131) numeric water quality objective for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (numeric objectives do not exist for the other congeners).

In February 2008, the San Francisco Estuary Institute convened an expert panel to provide an unbiased review and analysis of available information regarding San Francisco Bay dioxins and furans. Representatives of the Regional Water Board, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Bay Area Clean Water Agencies, and others with expertise in the field participated. The panel's recommendations included the following:

- Apply both TEFs and BEFs to dioxin and furan concentrations when calculating dioxin-TEQ; and
- Do not use dioxin and furan congener concentrations reported below MLs when computing dioxin-TEQ.

### **Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factors**

The different dioxin and furan congeners exhibit different levels of toxicity, they also exhibit different levels of bioaccumulation potential. To account for the different levels of bioaccumulation' potential, each congener may be assigned a bioaccumulation equivalency factor (BEF) relative to 2,3,7,8-TCDD. This is comparable to the TEFs that account for relative differences in toxicities. The BEFs shown in Table F-7 correspond to the differences in biological uptake from the water column for the various dioxin congeners. They come from the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative.

In 1995, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency adopted the approach of using both TEFs and BEFs to calculate dioxin-TEQ for the Great Lakes System (40 CFR 132, Appendix F). In the absence of site-specific BEFs, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency supports the use of national BEFs, stating, "...EPA believes that national bioaccumulation factors are broadly applicable to sites throughout the United States and can be applied to achieve an acceptable degree of accuracy when estimating bioaccumulation potential at most sites." In its Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative Technical Support Document for the Procedure to Determine Bioaccumulation Factors (EPA-820-B-95-005), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency states, "Limited comparison to BEFs calculated from data obtained for other ecosystems confirms these bioaccumulation potential differences for [dioxins and furans] for fish in ecosystems outside the Great Lakes." Recently, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Water Board incorporated the national BEFs into the dioxin-TEQ calculations required for the NPDES permit for the City and County of San Francisco's Oceanside Water Pollution Control Plant (Order Number R2-2009-062).

The San Francisco Estuary Institute's expert panel concluded that, if suitable data are unavailable to derive site-specific BEFs for the San Francisco Bay Region, use of the BEFs derived for the Great Lakes System is preferable to omitting BEFs altogether. The panel concluded that, because BEFs for the congeners most commonly detected in wastewater can be as low as 0.01, calculating dioxin-TEQ without BEFs (the current practice) may mischaracterize the significance of dioxin and furan discharges by as much as two orders of magnitude. Therefore, for the purpose of determining compliance with effluent limits, this Order requires the Dischargers to calculate and report dioxin-TEQ using the following formula, where the TEFs and BEFs are as listed in Table F-7:

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ} = \sum(C_x \times \text{TEF}_x \times \text{BEF}_x)$$

where:

- $C_x$  = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
- $\text{TEF}_x$  = TEF for congener x
- $\text{BEF}_x$  = BEF for congener x

**Table F-7. Toxicity Equivalency Factors and Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factors**

Dioxin or Furan Congener	Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)	Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF)
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.0	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	1.0	0.9
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	0.3
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	0.01	0.05
OCDD	0.0001	0.01
2,3,7,8-TCDF	0.1	0.8

<b>Dioxin or Furan Congener</b>	<b>Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)</b>	<b>Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF)</b>
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0.05	0.2
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0.5	1.6
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.08
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.2
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	0.1	0.6
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.7
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	0.01	0.4
OCDF	0.0001	0.02

### Minimum Levels

For purposes of laboratory analysis, reporting, and compliance, the minimum level (ML) is the concentration at which the entire analytical system gives a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. Below the ML, detected concentrations can sometimes be estimated, but not with sufficient analytical confidence for regulatory compliance purposes. Currently, the Dischargers analyze dioxin and furan congeners in wastewater using the latest version of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 1613 (Tetra-through Octa Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope Dilution HRGC/HRMS, USEPA 1994). Many permits set forth the dioxin and furan MLs for reporting and compliance purposes as equal to one half the default MLs specified in Method 1613. This Order revises the dioxin and furan MLs to be consistent among all permits and with Method 1613.

This Order also requires the Dischargers to exclude estimated congener concentrations below MLs when calculating dioxin-TEQ for the purpose of determining compliance with effluent limits. When a dioxin or furan congener is detected below its ML, its concentration could be as high as the ML or as low as zero. Dioxin and furan concentrations measured in effluent using high-volume screening techniques have often been orders of magnitude lower than Method 1613's default MLs. Therefore, the San Francisco Estuary Institute's expert panel concluded that assuming congeners detected below MLs are present at concentrations equal to the MLs (or one half the MLs) probably mischaracterizes the significance of dioxin and furan discharges by orders of magnitude. Moreover, when calculating dioxin-TEQ, the errors associated with adding multiple estimated values compound, resulting in values too uncertain for regulatory compliance purposes. Excluding values below MLs when adding multiple data points is consistent with how the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency directs dischargers to calculate averages when some data are below practical quantitation limits (comparable to MLs). When adding values to determine averages, data points below the practical quantitation limit are to be treated as zeros ("Instructions for Completing EPA Form 3320-1" [Rev. 01/06]).

Although this Order revises the dioxin and furan MLs, the Dischargers must continue to report all measured and estimated congener concentrations with appropriate data qualifiers.

**8. Final WQBELs**

**Table F-8. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations <sup>1</sup>		
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	S.U.	---	6.5	8.5
Temperature	°F	---	---	86
Chromium VI Total Recoverable	µg/L	16.3	---	---
	lbs/day	0.10	---	---
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.8	---	---
	lbs/day	0.06	---	---
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	55.8	---	---
	lbs/day	0.33	---	---
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	95.6	---	---
	lbs/day	0.56	---	---
TCDD-Equivalents	µg/L	2.8x10 <sup>-8</sup>	---	---
	lbs/day	1.64x10 <sup>-10</sup>	---	---
Toxicity, Acute	% survival	<sup>2</sup>	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Mass-based effluent limitations (lbs/day) shall be based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 700,000 gpd (0.70 MGD). The mass-based effluent limitation shall be calculated, using the formula:

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = 8.34 \times C \times Q$$

where:  
 C = actual measured concentration for a pollutant, in mg/L  
 Q = maximum discharge flow rate in MGD

<sup>2</sup> 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 bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

**D. Final Effluent Limitations**

Section 402(o) of the CWA and part 122.44(l) require that effluent limitations or conditions in reissued Orders be at least as stringent as those in the existing Orders based on the submitted sampling data. Effluent limitations for pH, BOD<sub>5</sub>, total suspended solids, oil and grease, temperature, turbidity, phenols, total sulfides, and acute toxicity are based on BPJ. The Regional Water Board has determined that these numeric effluent limitations continue to be applicable to the Facility. In addition, the effluent limitations for chromium VI, copper, lead, zinc, and TCDD-Equivalents have

been added to this Order because the Facility's discharge was found to have reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria for these parameters.

### **1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements**

The previous permit (Order No. R4-2004-0070) included both monthly average and daily maximum effluent limitations. Information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance regarding the discharge from the facility. The discharge from the facility consists of treated storm water runoff only. NPDES permits that regulate storm water only in this Region routinely only include daily maximum limitations since storm events and therefore storm water discharges only occur infrequently. Therefore, the removal of the monthly average effluent limitations that were included in the previous Order is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations, based on the consideration of new information. All other effluent limitations are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

### **2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy**

40 CFR Part 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an anti-degradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 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 permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of part 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. The final limitations in this Order hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairments. The effluent limitations, receiving water limitations and monitoring requirements ensure that excursions in excess of the water quality limits which are designed to protect beneficial uses will be apparent and addressed immediately. Further, compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge.

### **3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants**

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on BOD<sub>5</sub>, total suspended solids, oil and grease, turbidity, phenols, and total sulfides. Restrictions on the above pollutants 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.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 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 water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives 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 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.

The combination of the SWPPP, BMPP, and SPC will serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

**Table F-9. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations <sup>2</sup>			Basis <sup>1</sup>
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
<b>Conventional Pollutants</b>					
pH	S.U.	---	6.5	8.5	BP
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20 °C	mg/L	30	---	---	E; BPJ
	Lbs/day	175	---	---	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	---	---	E; BPJ
	Lbs/day	438	---	---	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	---	---	E; BPJ
	Lbs/day	88	---	---	
<b>Non-Conventional Pollutants</b>					
Temperature	°F	---	---	86	BP; TP
Turbidity	NTU	75	---	---	E; BPJ
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	---	---	E; BPJ
	Lbs/day	6	---	---	
Sulfides, Total	mg/L	0.1	---	---	E; BPJ
	Lbs/day	0.6	---	---	
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	---	---	E, BPJ
<b>Priority Pollutants</b>					
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	µg/L	16.3	---	---	CTR; SIP
	Lbs/day	0.10	---	---	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations <sup>2</sup>			Basis <sup>1</sup>
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.8	---	---	TMDL
	Lbs/day	0.06	---	---	
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	55.8	---	---	TMDL
	Lbs/day	0.33	---	---	
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	95.6	---	---	TMDL
	Lbs/day	0.56	---	---	
TCDD-Equivalents	µg/L	2.8x10 <sup>-8</sup>	---	---	CTR; SIP
	Lbs/day	1.64x10 <sup>-10</sup>	---	---	
Toxicity Acute	% survival	3			BP

<sup>1</sup> BP = Basin Plan; E = Existing Limitation; CTR = California Toxics Ruling; SIP = State Implementation Plan; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals for Los Cerritos Channel; TP = Thermal Plan; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment is the method used by permit writers to develop technology-based NPDES permit conditions on a case-by-case basis using all reasonably available and relevant data. BPJ limitations are established in cases in which effluent limitation guidelines are not available for a particular pollutant of concern. Authorization for using BPJ limitations is found under section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act and under 40 CFR part 125.3.

<sup>2</sup> Mass-based effluent limitations (lbs/day) shall be based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 700,000 gpd (0.70 MGD). The mass-based effluent limitation shall be calculated, using the formula:

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = 8.34 \times C \times Q$$

where:

C = actual measured concentration for a pollutant, in mg/L

Q = maximum discharge flow rate in MGD

<sup>3</sup> 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.

#### 4. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

This permit requires the discharger to calculate the mass (lbs/day) for certain pollutants based on the actual discharge flow rate and to comply with the mass-based limitations based on the permitted flow rate.

Mass-based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = \text{flow rate (MGD)} \times 8.34 \times \text{effluent limitation (mg/L)}$$

where:

Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (lbs/day)

Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)

Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

**E. Land Discharge Specifications**

Not Applicable

**F. Reclamation Specifications**

Not Applicable

**V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

The receiving water limitations in the proposed Order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of the proposed Order.

**A. Surface Water**

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (part 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection, of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan.

**B. Groundwater – Not Applicable**

**VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

40 CFR Part 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to 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**

Not Applicable

**B. Effluent Monitoring**

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the Monitoring Locations EFF- 001 at Discharge Point 001 will be required as shown on the proposed MRP. To determine compliance with effluent limitations, the monitoring requirements for the pollutants that have effluent limitations are once per discharge event. Monitoring frequencies for ammonia, total organic carbon, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, phenols, sulfate, sulfite, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and total

petroleum hydrocarbons are also once per discharge event to characterize the discharge from the Facility. Monitoring for E. coli, and fecal coliform, is required once per discharge event.

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the effluent for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct annual effluent monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants during the first discharge of the wet season.

### **C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements**

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) 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 Order includes limitations for acute toxicity only, and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the effluent limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Effluent Limitations, Section IV.A.1.b.

### **D. Receiving Water Monitoring**

#### **1. Surface Water**

The Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants at Monitoring Location RSW-001, 50 feet upstream from the discharge point of the storm drain to the receiving water, Los Cerritos Channel. The Discharger must analyze temperature, pH, and salinity of the upstream receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis. This permit also requires the Discharger to collect hardness data during rain events.

#### **2. Groundwater – Not Applicable**

### **E. Other Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable**

## **VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS**

### **A. Standard Provisions**

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with part 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 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 part 122.42.

40 CFR Part 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) 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. 40 CFR Part 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with part 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in parts 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

## **B. Special Provisions**

### **1. Reopener Provisions**

These provisions are based on part 123 and the previous Order. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, 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**

Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan. This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions, which establishes minimum toxicity control requirements for implementing the narrative toxicity objective for aquatic life protection established in the basin plans of the State of California.

BP's practice is operating the treatment system for a short duration and subsequently collects water samples while discharging the treated water back to the containment area for Tank 104. After receipt (after five days) of the results of the water samples collected that confirm compliance with the permit limitations, the storm water from the containment area for Tank 104 is pumped to the treatment system and subsequently, the treated water is discharged through Discharge Point 001. The water samples collected previously sent for analyses may not be representative of the water that is being discharged. Therefore, effluent monitoring is required during the actual discharge of the treated storm water to determine compliance with the effluent limitations.

### **3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

The objective of this Order is to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters. To meet this objective, this Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement an updated SWPPP and address storm water runoff to the storm drain that discharges to Los Cerritos Channel. This is consistent with the SWPPP requirements in the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (State Water Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000001). A SWPPP outlines site-specific management processes for

minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into surface waters.

This provision is based on part 122.44(k) and includes the requirement to develop a SWPPP.

The Discharger uses, stores, and handles materials, chemicals, and wastes at the facility, and conducts operational and maintenance activities to its facility and equipment that are potential or existing sources of pollutants in wastewater discharged from the facility to the receiving water. Therefore, this Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement an updated BMPP that includes site-specific plans, procedures, and practices to minimize the amount of pollutants entering wastewater discharges from materials being stored and activities being conducted throughout the entire facility. To ensure the Discharger considers and implements appropriate and effective BMPs, the discharger is required to consider implementing BMPs contained in the USEPA *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (EPA 833-B-93-004) or equivalent alternatives when developing its BMPP.

This Order also requires the Discharger to develop and implement a Spill Contingency Plan to control discharge of pollutants. This provision is included in this Order to minimize and control the amount of pollutants discharged in case of a spill. This will ensure compliance with the Order and protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

#### **4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications**

This provision is based on the requirements of part 122.41(e) and the previous Order.

#### **5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)**

Not Applicable

#### **6. Other Special Provisions**

Not Applicable

#### **7. Compliance Schedules**

Not Applicable

### **VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Hathaway Tank Farm. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has

developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

#### **A. Notification of Interested Parties**

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations.

#### **B. Written Comments**

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted 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.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on December 30, 2010.

#### **C. Public Hearing**

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

Date: February 3, 2011  
Time: 9:00 A.M.  
Location: Metropolitan Water District, Board Room  
700 N. Alameda Street  
Los Angeles, California

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our Web address is <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles> where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

#### **D. Nature of Hearing**

This will be a formal adjudicative hearing pursuant to section 648 et seq. of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Chapter 5 of the California Administrative Procedure Act (commencing with section 11500 of the Government Code) will not apply to this proceeding.

*Ex Parte Communications Prohibited:* As a quasi-adjudicative proceeding, no board member may discuss the subject of this hearing with any person, except during the public hearing itself. Any communications to the Regional Water Board must be directed to staff.

## **E. Parties to the Hearing**

The following are the parties to this proceeding:

### **1. The applicant/permittee**

Any other persons requesting party status must submit a written or electronic request to staff not later than 20 business days before the hearing. All parties will be notified if other persons are so designated.

## **F. Public Comments and Submittal of Evidence**

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the tentative waste discharge requirements, or submit evidence for the Board to consider, are invited to submit them in writing to the above address. To be evaluated and responded to by staff, included in the Board's agenda folder, and fully considered by the Board, written comments must be received no later than close of business December 30, 2010. Comments or evidence received after that date will only be included in administrative record with express approval of the Chair during the hearing, only upon a showing of good cause, and only if it will not prejudice any other party or Regional Water Board staff. Additionally, if the Board receives only supportive comments, the permit may be placed on the Board's consent calendar, and approved without an oral testimony.

## **G. Hearing Procedure**

The meeting, in which the hearing will be a part of, will start at 9:00 a.m. Interested persons are invited to attend. Staff will present the matter under consideration, after which oral statements from parties or interested persons will be heard. For accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in writing. The Board will include in the administrative record written transcriptions of oral testimony that is actually presented at the hearing. Oral testimony may be limited to 3 minutes maximum or less for each speaker, depending on the number of persons wishing to be heard. Parties or persons with similar concerns or opinions are encouraged to choose one representative to speak. At the conclusion of testimony, the Board will deliberate in open or close session, and render a decision.

Parties or persons with special procedural requests should contact staff. Any procedure not specified in this hearing notice will be waived pursuant to section 648(d) of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Objections to any procedure to be used during this hearing must be submitted in writing not later than close of business 15 days prior to the date of the hearing. Procedural objections will not be entertained at the hearing.

If there should not be a quorum on the scheduled date of this meeting, all cases will be automatically continued to the next scheduled meeting on March 3, 2011. A continuance will not extend any time set forth herein.

#### **H. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions**

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must *receive* the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public\\_notices/petitions/water\\_quality](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality)

or will be provided upon request.

The State Water Board's mailing address is the following:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Office of Chief Counsel  
P.O. Box 110, 1101 I Street  
Sacramento, CA 95812-0110

#### **I. Information and Copying**

The Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information 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.

#### **J. 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.

#### **K. Additional Information**

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Rosario Aston at (213) 576-6653.

## **ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS**

### **I. Implementation Schedule**

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and submitted to the Regional Water Board within 90 days following the adoption of this Order. The SWPPP shall be implemented for each facility covered by this Permit within 11 days of approval from the Regional Water Board, or 6-months from the date of the submittal of the SWPPP to the Regional Water Board (whichever comes first).

### **II. Objectives**

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site- specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost and pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, overhead coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

### **III. Planning and Organization**

#### **A. Pollution Prevention Team**

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Attachment E of this Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the Permit related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

## B. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this General Permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

## IV. Site Map

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-½ x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

### TABLE A FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

<p><b>PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION</b></p> <p>Form Pollution Prevention Team Review other plans</p>
<p><b>ASSESSMENT PHASE</b></p> <p>Develop a site map Identify potential pollutant sources Inventory of materials and chemicals List significant spills and leaks Identify non-storm water discharges Assess pollutant risks</p>
<p><b>BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE</b></p> <p>Non-structural BMPs Structural BMPs Select activity and site-specific BMPs</p>

**IMPLEMENTATION PHASE**

Train employees  
Implement BMPs  
Conduct recordkeeping and reporting

**EVALUATION / MONITORING**

Conduct annual site evaluation  
Review monitoring information  
Evaluate BMPs  
Review and revise SWPPP

The following information shall be included on the site map:

- A.** The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.
- B.** The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
- C.** An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
- D.** Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.
- E.** Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

**V. List of Significant Materials**

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored,

received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

## VI. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

**A.** The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in Section A.4.e above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

- 1. Industrial Processes.** Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.
- 2. Material Handling and Storage Areas.** Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.
- 3. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.** Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.
- 4. Significant Spills and Leaks.** Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR, Part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 111, 117, and 302).

The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this Permit.

- 5. Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

All non-storm water discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-storm water discharges and associated drainage area.

Non-storm water discharges (other boiler blowdown and boiler condensate permitted under the Order) that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D of the storm water general permit are prohibited by this Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D of the general storm water permit are authorized by this Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

- 6. Soil Erosion.** Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

- B.** The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with Section A.8. below.

## **VII. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources**

- A.** The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:
- 1.** Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and
  - 2.** Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.
- B.** Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in Section 8 below.

**VIII. Storm Water Best Management Practices**

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections A.6. and 7. above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

**TABLE B**  
**EXAMPLE**  
**ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND**  
**CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**  
**SUMMARY**

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery.  Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks.  Hosing or washing down fuel oil fuel area.  Leaking storage tanks.  Rainfall running off fuel oil, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area.	Fuel oil	Use spill and overflow protection.  Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area.  Cover fueling area.  Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area.  Implement proper spill prevention control program.  Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to preventive tank and line leaks.  Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur.  Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The

description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

Facility operators shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

#### **A. Non-Structural BMPs**

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see Section A.8.b. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

- 1. Good Housekeeping.** Good housekeeping generally consist of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.
- 2. Preventive Maintenance.** Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.
- 3. Spill Response.** This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.
- 4. Material Handling and Storage.** This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.
- 5. Employee Training.** This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.
- 6. Waste Handling/Recycling.** This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.
- 7. Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.

- 8. Erosion Control and Site Stabilization.** This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.
- 9. Inspections.** This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.
- 11. Quality Assurance.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

## **B. Structural BMPs.**

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in Section A.8.a. above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

- 1. Overhead Coverage.** This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.
- 2. Retention Ponds.** This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.
- 3. Control Devices.** This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.
- 4. Secondary Containment Structures.** This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.
- 5. Treatment.** This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

## **IX. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation**

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

- A. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.
- B. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- C. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.
- D. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in Section A.11.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions V.D.5 of Attachment D.

## **X. SWPPP General Requirements**

- A. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.
- B. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.
- C. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.
- D. The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Permit.

- E.** When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.
  
- F.** The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

## ATTACHMENT H – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in ppb ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the State Water Board and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs.

Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide	1.0	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

\*The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Benzo (a) Anthracene	11	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	11	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	11	11		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		11		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		11		
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5		
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene		11	11	
3-Methyl-Chlorophenol	5	1		
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	11	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	11		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	11	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		11	0.2	
Anthracene		11	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene		11	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		11	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	11	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	11	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	11	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	11	11		
Chrysene		11	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		11		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		11		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		11	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	11	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	11	2		
Fluoranthene	11	1	0.05	

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Fluorene		11	0.1	
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		11	0.05	
Isophorone	11	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	11	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	11	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	11	5		
Naphthalene	11	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	11	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol **	1	1		50
Pyrene		11	0.05	

\* With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1,000; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1,000.

\*\* Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

Table 2c – INORGANICS*	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	11	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	11	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	11	0.5	11	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	11	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							11	
Copper	25	5	11	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				11,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	11	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	11	1	11	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	11	2	11	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	11				1,000

\* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
alpha-BHC	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-BHC	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
Delta-BHC	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.02
PCB 1116	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

\* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 110; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 110.

**Techniques:**

- GC - Gas Chromatography
- GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
- HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)
- LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
- FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption
- GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
- HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
- CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
- ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma
- ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry
- SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)
- DCP - Direct Current Plasma
- COLOR – Colorimetric

**ATTACHMENT I – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS**

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
1	Antimony	7440360	1
2	Arsenic	7440382	1
3	Beryllium	7440417	1
4	Cadmium	7440439	1
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	1
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	1
6	Copper	7440508	1
7	Lead	7439921	1
8	Mercury	7439976	1
9	Nickel	7440020	1
11	Selenium	7782492	1
11	Silver	7440224	1
12	Thallium	7440280	1
13	Zinc	7440666	1
14	Cyanide	57125	1
15	Asbestos	1332214	1
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	1
17	Acrolein	117028	1
18	Acrylonitrile	117131	1
19	Benzene	71432	1
20	Bromoform	75252	1
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	1
22	Chlorobenzene	118907	1
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	1
24	Chloroethane	75003	1
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	111758	1
26	Chloroform	67663	1
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	1
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	1
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	117062	1
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	1
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	1
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	1
33	Ethylbenzene	110414	1
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	1
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	1
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	1
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	1
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	1
39	Toluene	118883	1
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	1
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	1
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	1
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	1

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	1
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	1
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	1
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	115679	1
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	1
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	1
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	1
51	4-Nitrophenol	110027	1
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	1
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	1
54	Phenol	118952	1
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	1
56	Acenaphthene	83329	1
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	1
58	Anthracene	120127	1
59	Benzidine	92875	1
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	1
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	1
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	1
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	1
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	1
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	1
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	1
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	118601	1
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	1
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	111553	1
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	1
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	1
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	1
73	Chrysene	218019	1
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	1
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	1
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	1
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	116467	1
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	1
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	1
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	1
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	1
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	1
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	1
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	1
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	1
86	Fluoranthene	206440	1
87	Fluorene	86737	1
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	1
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	1
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	1

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	†
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193395	†
93	Isophorone	78591	†
94	Naphthalene	91203	†
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	†
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	†
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	†
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	†
99	Phenanthrene	85018	†
110	Pyrene	129000	†
111	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	†
112	Aldrin	309002	†
113	alpha-BHC	319846	†
114	beta-BHC	319857	†
115	gamma-BHC	58899	†
116	delta-BHC	319868	†
117	Chlordane	57749	†
118	4,4'-DDT	50293	†
119	4,4'-DDE	72559	†
111	4,4'-DDD	72548	†
111	Dieldrin	60571	†
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	†
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	†
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1131178	†
115	Endrin	72208	†
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	†
117	Heptachlor	76448	†
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1124573	†
119	PCB-1116	12674112	†
120	PCB-1221	11114282	†
121	PCB-1232	11141165	†
122	PCB-1242	53469219	†
123	PCB-1248	12672296	†
124	PCB-1254	11197691	†
125	PCB-1260	11196825	†
126	Toxaphene	8001352	†

† Pollutants shall be analyzed using the methods described in 40 CFR Part 136

ATTACHMENT J – SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	Freshwater		Saltwater		Human reason for consumption of:		CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)					REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)					
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	TMDL	Lowest C of TMDL	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	data points detects (Y/N)?	ND Enter the min detection limit (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL > C?	If B-C, effluent limit required other info.?	Tier 3 - other info.?
1	Arsenic	ug/L	0.6	0.05	340.00	150.00			4300.00	Narrative	4300.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
2	Beryllium	ug/L	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6		Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
3	Cadmium	ug/L	0.6	0.025	1.03	0.88				Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
4	Chromium (III)	ug/L	0.6	7.1	594.24	70.83			70.83	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
5	Chromium (VI)	ug/L	0.6	14	16.29	11.43			11.43	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
6	Copper	ug/L	0.66	27	4.08	3.05			9.80	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	MEC=C
7	Lead	ug/L	0.77	11	15.42	0.60			9.80	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
8	Mercury	ug/L	0.6	0.05	Reserved	Reserved			55.80	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
9	Nickel	ug/L	0.6	0.3	154.98	17.23			0.951	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
10	Selenium	ug/L	0.6	0.3	0.43	5.00			5.00	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
11	Silver	ug/L	0.6	0.025	0.43					Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
12	Thallium	ug/L	0.6	0.15	39.51	39.51			6.30	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
13	Zinc	ug/L	0.46	130	22.00	9.20			95.50	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
14	Cyanide	ug/L	0.6	0.05	0.05	0.05			0.05	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
15	3,5-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.00000014	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	ug/L	0.6	9.9E-07	0.00000014	0.00000014			0.00000014	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
17	Acrylonitrile	ug/L	0.6	1.3	780	780			780	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
18	Benzene	ug/L	0.6	0.28	71	71			71	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
19	Bromononane	ug/L	0.6	2.9	360	360			360	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
20	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.36	4.4	4.4			4.4	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
21	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.28	21000	21000			21000	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
22	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.32	34	34			34	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
23	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.24	46	46			46	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
24	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.24	99	99			99	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
25	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.27	32	32			32	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
26	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.27	39	39			39	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
27	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.26	1700	1700			1700	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
28	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.26	29000	29000			29000	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.26	4000	4000			4000	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
30	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.26	1600	1600			1600	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
31	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.24	11	11			11	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
32	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.32	8.8	8.8			8.8	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
33	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.24	20000	20000			20000	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
34	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.24	14000	14000			14000	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	0.34	42	42			42	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	0.6	0.87	81	81			81	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.24	525	525			525	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.32	400	400			400	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
39	Toluene	ug/L	0.6	0.36	790	790			790	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.27	2300	2300			2300	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.27	42	42			42	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.26	81	81			81	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.26	525	525			525	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	0.19	400	400			400	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	1.9	790	790			790	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	1.9	2300	2300			2300	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	0.6	3.3	765	765			765	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka 2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	ug/L	0.6	3.8	14000	14000			14000	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	4.2						Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.6						Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.6						Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka p-chloro-m-resol)	ug/L	0.6	3.3	8.21	8.21			8.21	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
53	Pentachlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	1.9	4600000	4600000			4600000	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
54	Phenol	ug/L	0.6	2.8	2700	2700			2700	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.13	11000	11000			11000	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	0.6	0.0953	0.0054	0.0054			0.0054	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	0.6	0.0953	0.049	0.049			0.049	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
58	Anthracene	ug/L	0.6	0.015	0.049	0.049			0.049	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
59	Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/L	0.6	0.014	0.049	0.049			0.049	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
60	Benzo(b)fluorene	ug/L	0.6	0.014	0.049	0.049			0.049	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
61	Benzo(k)fluorene	ug/L	0.6	0.019	0.049	0.049			0.049	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
62	Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/L	0.6	0.019	0.049	0.049			0.049	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
63	Benzo(e)pyrene	ug/L	0.6	0.019	0.049	0.049			0.049	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
64	Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/L	0.6	0.015	0.049	0.049			0.049	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
65	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6	2.4	170000	170000			170000	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
66	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6	2.4	5.9	5.9			5.9	Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
67	Bis(2-Ethylhexoxy)Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	3.8						Narrative		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	U/M/MEC-C & no B
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexoxy)Phthal																				

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)										REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)									
				Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:		TMDL	Lowest C or TMDL	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	data points non-detects (Y/N)?	points ND Enter the min detection limit	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL > C?	If B > C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	
				C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only														
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					5200	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria			
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	3.3					5200	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	0.6	1.9					4300	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria		
73	Chrysene	ug/L	0.6	0.0056					0.049	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
74	Dibenz(a,b)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6	0.011					0.049	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.95					17000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.35					2600	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.37					2600	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	0.6						0.077	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	1.9					120000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	1.9					2900000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	1.9					12000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	0.6	1.9					9.10	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria		
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria		
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	0.6						0.54	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6	0.031					370	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
87	Fluorene	ug/L	0.6	0.028					14000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6						0.00077	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	0.6	0.38					50	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	0.6	3.2					17000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	0.6	2.8					8.9	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	0.6	0.021					0.049	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
93	Isophorone	ug/L	0.6	1.9					600	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria		
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	0.6	2.4					1900	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	0.6	2.4					8,10000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L	0.6						1.400	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	0.6	1.9					16	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria		
100	Pyrene	ug/L	0.6	0.025					11000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria		
102	Aldrin	ug/L	0.6		3.00				0.00014	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L	0.6						0.0130	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
104	beta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.014					0.046	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.019	0.95				0.063	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
106	delta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria		
107	Chlordane	ug/L	0.6		2.4	0.0043			0.00059	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L	0.6		1.1	0.001			0.00059	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L	0.6						0.00059	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L	0.6						0.00084	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
111	Dieldrin	ug/L	0.6		0.24	0.056			0.00014	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.014	0.22	0.056			0.0560	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.038	0.22	0.056			0.0560	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L	0.6	0.019					240	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
115	Endrin	ug/L	0.6	0.019	0.086	0.036			0.81	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L	0.6	0.042					0.81	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;MEC<C & no B			
117	Heptachlor	ug/L	0.6		0.52	0.0038			0.00021	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L	0.6		0.52	0.0038			0.00011	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
119-125	PCBs sum (2)	ug/L	0.6			0.014			0.00017	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			
126	Toxaphene	ug/L	0.6		0.73	0.0002			0.00075	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No	Ud;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B			

Notes:  
 Ud = Undetermined due to lack of data  
 Uc = Undetermined due to lack of CTR Water Quality Criteria  
 C = Water Quality Criteria  
 B = Background receiving water data



