



# California Regional Water Quality Control Board

## Los Angeles Region



**Terry Tamminen**  
Secretary for  
Environmental  
Protection

Over 50 Years Serving Coastal Los Angeles and Ventura Counties  
Recipient of the 2001 *Environmental Leadership Award* from Keep California Beautiful

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**Arnold Schwarzenegger**  
Governor

September 10, 2004

Mr. Mark Howard, Plant Manager  
The Dial Corporation  
Los Angeles Packaging Plant  
5832 South Garfield Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90040

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL  
RETURNED RECEIPT REQUESTED  
No. 7000 0600 0029 1196 9837

Dear Mr. Howard:

### **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS – THE DIAL CORPORATION – LOS ANGELES PACKAGING PLANT, LOS ANGELES, CA. (NPDES NO. CA0062022, CI NO. 6984)**

Our letter dated July 28, 2004, transmitted a tentative Order for renewal of your permit to discharge wastes under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on September 2, 2004, reviewed the revised tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. R4-2004-0141 (copy attached) relative to this waste discharge. Order No. R4-2004-0141 serves as your permit under the NPDES and expires on August 10, 2009. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application 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 of Order No. R4-2004-0141. Your first monitoring report for the July – September reporting period is due by January 15, 2005. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, Attn: Information Technology Unit.

When submitting monitoring, technical reports, or any correspondence regarding the discharge under Order No. R4-2004-0141 to the Regional Board, please include a reference to *Compliance File No. CI 6984 and NPDES No. CA0062022*, 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. Please submit each type of report as a separate document.

We are sending the final copy of the permit only to the Discharger. For those on the mailing list who would like access to a copy of the final permit, please go to the Regional Board's website [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4/html/permits/general\\_permits.html](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4/html/permits/general_permits.html).

*California Environmental Protection Agency*



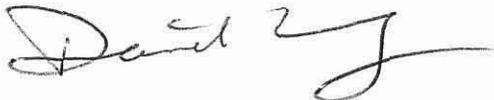
*Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.*

Mr. Mark Howard  
The Dial Corporation

September 10, 2004

If you have any questions, please contact Mazhar Ali at (213) 576-6652.

Sincerely,

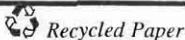


David Hung, Chief  
Industrial Permitting Unit

Enclosures

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service  
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Mr. Jim Maughan, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality  
Mr. Michael Lauffer, State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Counsel  
Mr. William Paznokas, Department of Fish and Game, Region 5  
Department of Health Services, Sanitary Engineering Section  
California State Parks and Recreation  
California Coastal Commission, South Coast Region  
South Coast Air Quality Management District  
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, Department of Harbor  
Dr. Mark Gold, Heal the Bay  
Ms. Tracy Egoscue, Santa Monica BayKeeper  
Mr. David Beckman, Natural Resources Defense Council  
Mr. Lee Solomon, Tetra Tech, Inc.

*California Environmental Protection Agency*



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

ORDER NO. R4-2004-0141  
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0062022

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT  
AND  
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
THE DIAL CORPORATION  
LOS ANGELES PACKAGING PLANT

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

**Background**

1. The Dial Corporation (hereinafter Dial or Discharger) discharges storm water from its Los Angeles Packaging Plant (Facility) to the Rio Hondo Channel, below the spreading grounds. The discharge then enters the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, above the Estuary, under waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit contained in Order No. 99-045 (NPDES Permit No. CA0062022) adopted by the Regional Board on May 27, 1999. Order No. 99-045 expired on April 10, 2004.
2. Dial filed a waste discharge report and applied for a renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit for discharge of wastes to surface waters on December 12, 2003. The tentative Order is the reissuance of the WDRs and NPDES permit for discharges from Dial.

**Purpose of Order**

3. The purpose of this Order is to renew the WDRs for the discharge from Dial. The NPDES permit regulates the discharge of storm water runoff from manufacturing buildings and associated roofs, parking areas, a loading dock, chemical and pallet storage areas, and the train rail delivery and unloading area to a storm drain located on Garfield Avenue. When rainwater is sufficient to cause runoff, water enters two storm water inlets on the property with a single point of discharge (Discharge Serial No. 001) into a storm drain located on Garfield Avenue, Los Angeles. The storm water flows from the storm drain to the Rio Hondo Channel, below the spreading grounds, and then to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, above the Estuary. Discharge Serial No. 001 is located at Latitude 33°58'51" North, Longitude 118°08'27" West.

**Facility Description**

4. Dial owns and operates a commercial detergent packaging facility located at 5832 S. Garfield Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Figure 1 shows the Facility location map. The Facility manufactures liquid and dry laundry detergents.

5. Railcars deliver borax and salt to the Facility by the rail siding located on the east side of the property. Borax is stored in a silo, within a containment area, in the back yard of the Facility (e.g., southeast side of the property). Salt is also stored in a silo, within a containment area, on the east side of the property. Both materials are transferred to the manufacturing building by conveyors.

### Discharge Description

6. The Facility occupies an area of 2.75 acres and, depending on rainfall, may intermittently discharge up to 145,000 gallons per day (gpd) of storm water runoff which enters two storm water inlets on the property and discharges through Discharge Serial No. 001, with a single point of discharge into a storm drain in Garfield Avenue. No treatment is provided to the storm water prior to discharge to the storm drain. The storm water flows from the storm sewer to the Rio Hondo Channel below the spreading grounds, and then to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, above the Estuary.
7. The Facility has multiple potential sources of storm water contamination including manufacturing buildings and associated roofs, parking areas, a loading dock, chemical and pallet storage areas, and a train rail delivery and unloading area. Under normal dry weather conditions and during periods of minor rainfall, storm water collected in the secondary containment of the chemical storage areas is piped to two covered, 10,000-gallon and 5,000-gallon storm water storage tanks located between the dry manufacturing and warehouse buildings. The chemical storage area consists of the borax silo and storage totes for AES 707 (i.e., foaming agent), HDL 90, and sulfonic acid. During heavy rains, storm water from the non-paved rail siding area is also directed to the storage tanks.
8. Any storm water that accumulates in the 10,000-gallon and 5,000-gallon storage tanks is mixed with process water and then released to the 3-stage clarifier. Clarified water is pumped into the municipal sanitary sewer via a 510-gallon interceptor, at a maximum rate of 10 gallons per minute. Clarified water is then directed to the sanitary sewer for treatment and disposal by a Public Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Dial has a separate Industrial Discharge Permit for discharge of wastewater to sanitary sewer system.
9. During heavy rains, all storm water that is not diverted and contained in the two storage tanks is directed to one of two storm water collection drains. The North Drain collects storm water from building roofs, parking areas, the loading dock, and the chemical storage areas. The North Drain directs the storm water to the South Drain. The South Drain collects storm water from the roofs, parking areas, and pallet storage area. At the South Drain, the two storm drains combine and overflow into a vertical pipe. The pipe then connects to a storm drain on Garfield Avenue.
10. The existing Order (Order No. 99-045) regulates the discharge of up to 145,000 gpd of storm water runoff, but does not specify an outfall. According to the permit renewal application, the Facility incorrectly proposes to discharge up to 145,000 gpd of storm water runoff from Discharge Serial No. 001 / North Drain (Latitude 33°58'53" North, Longitude 118°08'27" West) and Discharge Serial No. 002 / South Drain (Latitude 33°58'51" North, Longitude 118°08'27" West) into the Rio Hondo Channel, below the spreading grounds,

and then to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, above the Estuary. Regional Board staff has determined that Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002 or North and South Drains, as indicated on the permit renewal application, are more appropriately described as internal storm drains, rather than discharge locations. Instead, the North and South Drains are storm water inlets on the property that eventually discharge to the storm drain in Garfield Avenue through a single Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 33°58'51" North, Longitude 118°08'27" West). Figure 2 provides a schematic of wastewater flow.

### Storm Water Management

11. The objective of this Order is to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters. To meet this objective, this Order requires Dial to implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) consistent with the SWPPP requirements in the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity [State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000001]. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management practices for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged into surface waters.

### Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

12. On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) as amended on January 27, 1997, by Regional Board Resolution No. 97-02. The Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwaters, (ii) sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the state antidegradation policy (*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*, State Board Resolution No. 68-16, October 28, 1968), and (iii) describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the Region. In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates (by reference) applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. The Regional Board prepared the 1994 update of the Basin Plan to be consistent with all previously adopted State and Regional Board plans and policies. This Order implements the plans, policies and provisions of the Regional Board's Basin Plan.
13. **Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment.** The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Tables 3-1 through Tables 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were revised on April 25, 2002, by the Regional Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2002-011, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (Including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries and Wetlands) with Beneficial Use Designations for Protection of Aquatic Life*. The ammonia Basin Plan amendment was approved by the State Board, the Office of Administrative Law, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) on April 30, 2003, June 5, 2003, and June 19, 2003, respectively. Although the revised ammonia water quality objectives may be less stringent than those contained in the 1994 Basin Plan, they are still protective of aquatic life and are consistent with U.S. EPA's 1999 ammonia criteria update.

14. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives and beneficial uses for inland surface waters and for the Pacific Ocean. Inland surface waters consist of rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, and inland wetlands. Beneficial uses for a surface water can be designated, whether or not they have been attained on a waterbody, in order to implement either federal or state mandates and goals (such as fishable and swimmable for regional waters).
15. The receiving waters for the permitted discharge covered by the proposed Order is the Rio Hondo Channel and the Los Angeles River, above the Estuary. The storm drain directs discharge to the Rio Hondo Channel, a tributary to the Los Angeles River. The beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan for the Rio Hondo Channel and Los Angeles River, above the Estuary (HU 405.12), are as follows:

Rio Hondo Channel (below spreading grounds):

Existing Uses: non-contact water recreation.

Intermittent Uses: ground water recharge.

Potential Uses: municipal and domestic supply, water contact recreation, and warm freshwater habitat.

Los Angeles River:

Existing Uses: ground water recharge, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, and preservation of rare and endangered species.

Potential Uses: municipal and domestic supply, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and/or early development, and shellfish harvesting.

16. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for inland surface waters.
17. On May 18, 2000, the U.S. EPA promulgated numeric criteria for priority pollutants for the State of California [known as the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) and codified as 40 CFR §131.38]. In the CTR, U.S. EPA promulgated criteria that protect the general population at an incremental cancer risk level of one in a million ( $10^{-6}$ ), for all priority toxic pollutants regulated as carcinogens. The CTR also allows for a schedule of compliance not to exceed five years from the date of permit renewal for an existing discharger if the Discharger demonstrates that it is infeasible to promptly comply with effluent limits derived from the CTR criteria.
18. Under 40 CFR 122.44(d), Water Quality Standards and State Requirements, "Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, non-conventional, or toxic pollutants), which the Director [permitting authority] determines are or may be

discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality." Where numeric effluent limitations for a pollutant or pollutant parameter have not been established in the applicable state water quality control plan, 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi) specifies that WQBELs may be set based on U.S. EPA criteria, and may be supplemented where necessary by other relevant information to attain and maintain narrative water quality criteria, and to fully protect designated beneficial uses.

19. Effluent limitation guidelines requiring the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT), best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT), and best available technology economically achievable (BAT), were promulgated by the U.S. EPA for some pollutants in this discharge. Effluent limitations for pollutants not subject to the U.S. EPA effluent limitation guidelines are based on one of the following: best professional judgment (BPJ) of BPT, BCT or BAT; current plant performance; or WQBELs. The WQBELs are based on the Basin Plan, other State plans and policies, or U.S. EPA water quality criteria which are taken from the CTR. These requirements, as they are met, will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water. The attached Fact Sheet for this Order includes specific bases for the effluent limitations.
20. State and Federal antibacksliding and antidegradation policies require that Regional Board actions protect the water quality of a water body and ensure that the waterbody will not be further degraded. The antibacksliding provisions are specified in section 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and in the Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), section 122.44(l). Those provisions require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed.
21. Effluent limitations are established in accordance with sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the federal CWA, and amendments thereto. These requirements, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River.
22. Existing waste discharge requirements are contained in Order No. 99-045, adopted by the Regional Board on May 27, 1999. Permit conditions (effluent limitations and other special conditions) established in the existing waste discharge requirements have been carried over to the proposed Order.

#### **Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)**

23. The Regional Board has implemented the Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the Region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Watershed Management Approach integrates the Regional Board's many diverse programs, particularly TMDLs, to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and non-point sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. The TMDL establishes the allowable loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality-based controls.

These controls should provide the pollution reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. The TMDLs will establish waste load allocation (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

24. The U.S. EPA has approved the State's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on July 25, 2003. Certain receiving waters in Los Angeles County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2002 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.
25. The 2003 303(d) list classifies the Los Angeles River as impaired. The facility discharges within Reach 1 of the Los Angeles River, which includes the Rio Hondo Channel below the spreading grounds (Rio Hondo Reach 1). The pollutants of concern, detected in the water column of the Rio Hondo Reach include: copper, coliform, lead, pH, zinc and trash. The Rio Hondo Channel discharges into the Los Angeles River. TMDLs were developed and approved for trash on September 19, 2001; however, there are no WLAs for trash applicable to this Facility. Other TMDLs will be developed in the future.

#### **Data Availability and Reasonable Potential Analysis**

26. 40 CFR Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that each toxic pollutant be analyzed with respect to its reasonable potential when determining whether a discharge (1) causes; (2) has the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality objective. This is done by performing a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each pollutant. In performing the RPA, the permitting authority uses procedures that account for existing controls on point and non-point sources of pollution, the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent, and the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity). Because of effluent variability, there is always some degree of uncertainty in determining an effluent's impact on the receiving water. The U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (U.S. EPA/505/2-90-001), addresses this issue by suggesting the use of a statistical approach.
27. Sufficient effluent and ambient data are needed to conduct and complete an RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger is required to collect the appropriate data for the Regional Board to conduct an RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.
28. Effluent and receiving water data were provided pursuant to a letter dated August 3, 2001 from the Regional Board addressed to Dial requesting that the Facility conduct monitoring for priority pollutants regulated in the CTR and prepare monitoring reports. The Discharger provided CTR sampling data from the South Drain for December 29, 2002, and February 27, 2003. Therefore, only two sets of data were provided for the storm water effluent. Receiving water data were provided for February 27, 2003.

29. There are insufficient monitoring data available to perform the RPA for the priority pollutants in the storm water. In accordance with section 13267 of the California Water Code, the Discharger is required to conduct an interim monitoring program of the effluent for two years. The interim monitoring requirements are discussed in greater detail in the associated Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-6984 (hereinafter *MRP*).
30. Regional Board staff has determined that pollutants that have effluent limitations in the existing Order will be included in the proposed Order. The existing Order prescribed effluent limitations for pH, temperature, BOD, oil and grease, total suspended solids (TSS), boron, turbidity, sulfides, phenols and surfactants (as MBAS). The proposed Order includes a revised limit for pH and temperature based on the Basin Plan and carries over the effluent limitations for BOD, oil and grease, boron, turbidity, sulfides, phenols, and surfactants.
31. Storm water runoff may contribute to acute toxicity. Order No. 99-045 establishes an effluent limitation for acute toxicity and this limitation will be carried over.

#### **CEQA and Notifications**

32. The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue WDRs for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
33. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.
34. This Order shall serve as a NPDES permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall take effect in accordance with federal law, provided the Regional Administrator, U.S. EPA, has no objections.
35. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Counsel, ATTN: Elizabeth Miller Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel, 1001 I Street, 22nd Floor, Sacramento, California, 95814, within 30 days of adoption of this Order.
36. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (CEQA) in accordance with the California Water Code, section 13389.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Dial Corporation, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted there under, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted there under, shall comply with the following:

## I. DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

### A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 145,000 gpd of storm water runoff, as proposed. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.
2. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to the Los Angeles River, or waters of the State, are prohibited.

### B. Effluent Limitations

The discharge of an effluent in excess of the following limitations is prohibited:

1. A pH value less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5.
2. A temperature greater than 86° F.
3. Toxicity limitations:
  - a. Acute Toxicity Limitation and Requirements
    - i. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour (or shorter test duration period with Executive Officer approval) static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test shall produce less than 70% survival.
    - ii. If either of the above requirements [Section I.B.3.a.(i)] is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests over a 6-week period, if possible. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing acute toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion 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 acute toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing. However if the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source(s) of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce the toxicity to meet the objective.

- iii. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests result in less than 70% survival, including the initial test, the Discharger shall immediately begin a TIE.
- iv. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 6984.

4. Final Effluent Limitations:

- a. In addition to the Requirements I.B.1 through I.B.3, the effluent limitations established in this Order are applicable to storm water runoff discharges from NPDES Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 33°58'51" North, Longitude 118°08'27" West):

Constituents	Units	Maximum Daily Discharge Limitations	Average Monthly Discharge Limitations
BOD <sub>5</sub> @ 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Total suspended solids	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	75	50
Phenols	mg/L	1	--
Sulfides	mg/L	1	--
Boron	mg/L	4	---
Surfactants (as MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	---

C. Receiving Water Limitations

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

- e. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
2. The discharge shall not cause nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
3. The discharge shall not cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
4. The discharge shall not cause the following limitations to be exceeded in the receiving waters at any place within the waterbody of the receiving waters:
  - a. The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5, nor caused to vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units;
  - b. Dissolved oxygen shall not be less than 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation;
  - c. Dissolved sulfide shall not be greater than 0.1 mg/L;
  - d. The ammonia in the 1994 Basin Plan were revised by Regional Board Resolution No. 2002-011, adopted on April 28, 2002, to be consistent with the 1999 U.S. EPA update on ammonia criteria. Regional Board Resolution No. 2002-011 was approved by State Board, OAL and U.S. EPA on April 30, 2003, June 5, 2003, and June 19, 2003, respectively and is now in effect. Total ammonia (as N) shall not exceed concentrations specified in the Regional Board Resolution 2002-011.
5. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or State Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.
6. The discharge shall not cause the following to be present in receiving waters:
  - a. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses;

- b. Chemical substances in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use;
  - c. 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;
  - d. Suspended or settleable materials in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses;
  - e. 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;
  - f. Substances that result in increases of BOD<sub>5</sub>20°C that adversely affect beneficial uses;
7. The discharge shall not alter the color, create a visual contrast with the natural appearance, nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.
  8. The discharge shall not degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
  9. The discharge shall not damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload their design capacity.
  10. The discharge shall not cause problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

## II. REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Discharger shall develop and implement, within 90 days of the effective date of this Order:
  1. A *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 to waters of the State. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment A. A copy of the SWPPP will be submitted to the regional Board by December 31, 2004.

The SWPPP 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 points; describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination

of storm water runoff and the discharge of hazardous waste/material; and address the feasibility of containment and/or treatment of the storm water. The plan shall be reviewed annually and updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.

2. Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) that entails site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material from being discharged to waters of the State. The BMPP shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the U.S. EPA *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.
- B. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.42(a), the Discharger must notify the Board as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe (1) that it has begun or expected to begin, to use or manufacture a toxic pollutant not reported in the permit application, or (2) a discharge of toxic pollutant not limited by this Order has occurred, or will occur, in concentrations that exceed the specified limitations in 40 CFR 122.42(a).
  - C. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.
  - D. The Discharger shall comply with the waste load allocations that will be developed from the TMDL process for the 303 (d)-listed pollutants.
  - E. 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.
  - F. 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.
  - G. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than six months prior to planned discharge of any chemical, other than chlorine or other product previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
    1. Name and general composition of the chemical,
    2. Frequency of use,
    3. Quantities to be used,
    4. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
    5. U.S. EPA registration number, if applicable.

No discharge of such chemical shall be made prior to the Executive Officer's approval.

- H. The Regional Board and U.S. EPA shall be notified immediately by telephone, of the presence of adverse conditions in the receiving waters or on beaches and shores as a result of wastes discharged; written confirmation shall follow as soon as possible but not later than five working days after occurrence.

### III. PROVISIONS

- A. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements* (Standard Provisions, Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the attached Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein shall prevail.
- B. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 6984. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former shall prevail.
- C. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of SWPPP updates associated with industrial activity (State Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ adopted on April 17, 1997) and SWPPP updates and monitoring and reporting requirements of State Board general permit for discharges of storm water and Construction Activity (State Board Order No. 99-08-DWQ adopted on August 19, 1999). This Order R4-2004-0141 shall take precedence where conflicts or differences arise between it and the aforementioned Orders. This Order includes the attached *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements* (Attachment A).
- D. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 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.
- E. 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 Board to local agencies.

- F. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
- G. 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, and 423 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.
- H. Compliance Determination
1. Compliance with 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 II.C. of *M&RP* No. CI-6984), then the Discharger is out of compliance.
  2. Compliance with monthly average limitations - In determining compliance with monthly average limitations, the following provisions shall apply to all constituents:
    - a. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the monthly average limit for that constituent, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the monthly average limit for that month.
    - b. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the monthly average limit for any constituent, the Discharger may collect up to four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after.

When all sample results are greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement II.C. of *M&RP* No. CI-6802), the numerical average of the analytical results of these five samples will be used for compliance determination.

When one or more sample results are reported as "Not-Detected (ND)" or "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" (see Reporting Requirement II.C. of *M&RP* No. CI-6802), the median value of these four samples shall be used for compliance determination. If one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median shall be the lower of the two middle values. results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later.

- c. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly

and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated.

- d. If only one sample was obtained for the month or more than a monthly period and the result exceeded the monthly average, then the Discharger is in violation of the monthly average limit.
3. Compliance with 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.
  4. Compliance with effluent limitations expressed as a median – in determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in Order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing Order); and
    - a. If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median will be calculated as  $= X_{(n+1)/2}$ , or
    - b. If the number of measurements (n) is even, then the median will be calculated as  $= [X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1}]$ , i.e. the midpoint between the  $n/2$  and  $n/2+1$  data points.
  - l. 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 section III.1.3., 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.

#### IV. REOPENERS

- A. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with SIP Section 2.2.2.A, to incorporate new limits based on future RPA to be conducted, upon completion of the collection of additional data by the Discharger.
- B. This Order may be reopened and modified, to incorporate in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach.
- C. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include new minimum levels (MLs) for each pollutant.

- D. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, or the adoption of a TMDL for the Los Angeles River.
- E. This Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger, of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.
- F. This Order may also be reopened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this Order and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

**V. EXPIRATION DATE**

This Order expires on August 10, 2009.

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

**VI. RESCISSION**

Order No. 99-045 adopted by this Regional Board on May 27, 1999, is hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

I, Jonathan Bishop, Interim Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on September 2, 2004.

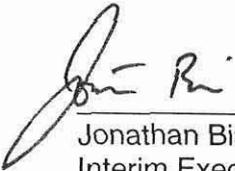
  
Jonathan Bishop  
Interim Executive Officer

Figure 1: Facility Location Map  
**THE DIAL CORPORATION**  
 5832 SOUTH GARFIELD AVE.  
 LOS ANGELES, CA 90040

118° 08' 27"  
**OUTFALLS #1 AND #2**

**SOUTH GATE QUADRANGLE**  
 CALIFORNIA—LOS ANGELES CO.  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

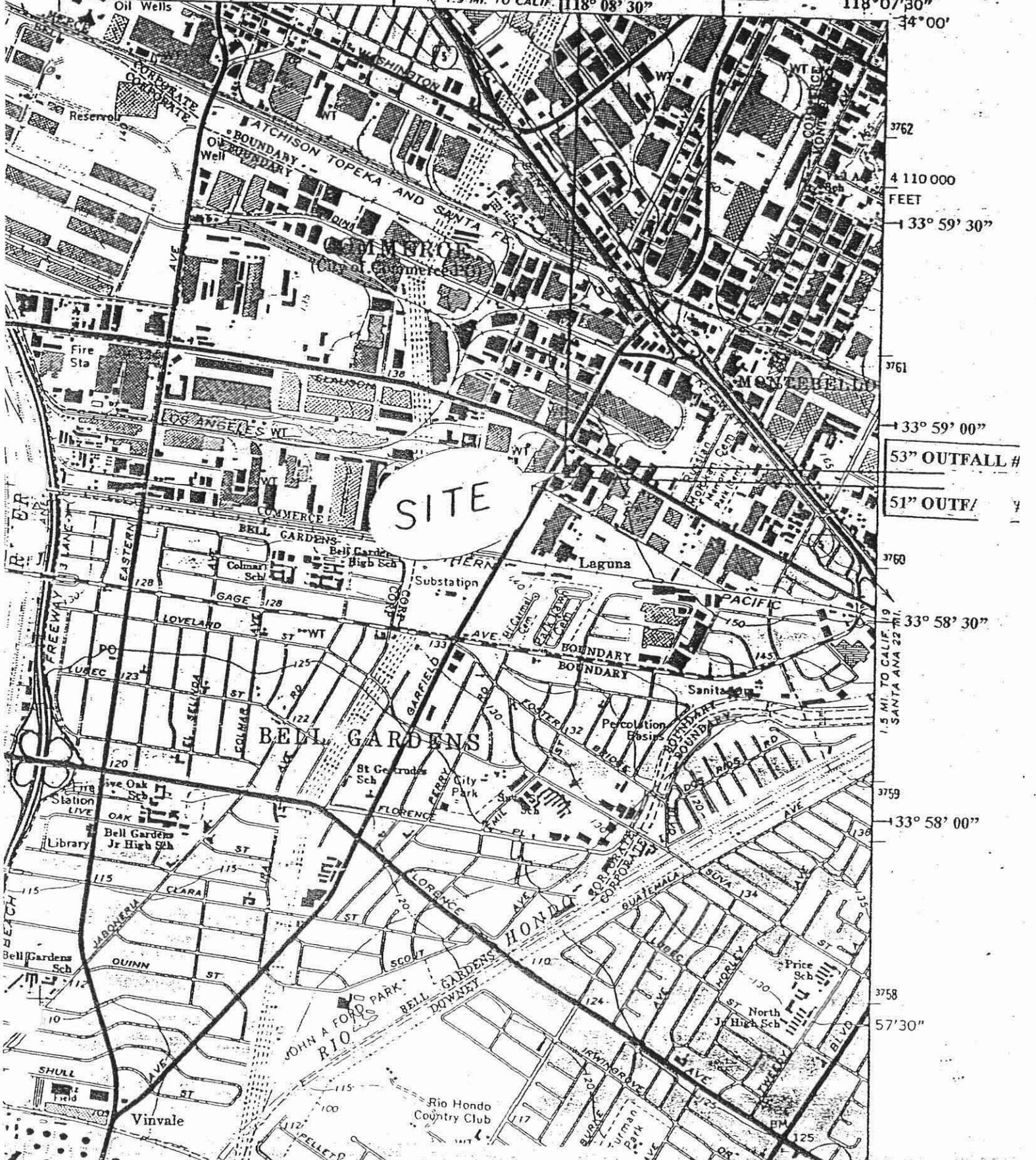
2332 N SE  
 (EL MONTE)

INTERSTATE 10  
 INTERSTATE 5  
 392 0'

118° 09' 30" 118° 09' 00"  
 393 1 4 240 000 FEET

LOS ANGELES CIVIC CENTER EXIT 6 MI 118° 08' 00"  
 1.9 MI. TO CALIF. 118° 08' 30"

118° 07' 30" 34° 00'



3762  
 4 110 000  
 FEET  
 33° 59' 30"

3761  
 33° 59' 00"

53" OUTFALL #  
 51" OUTF/

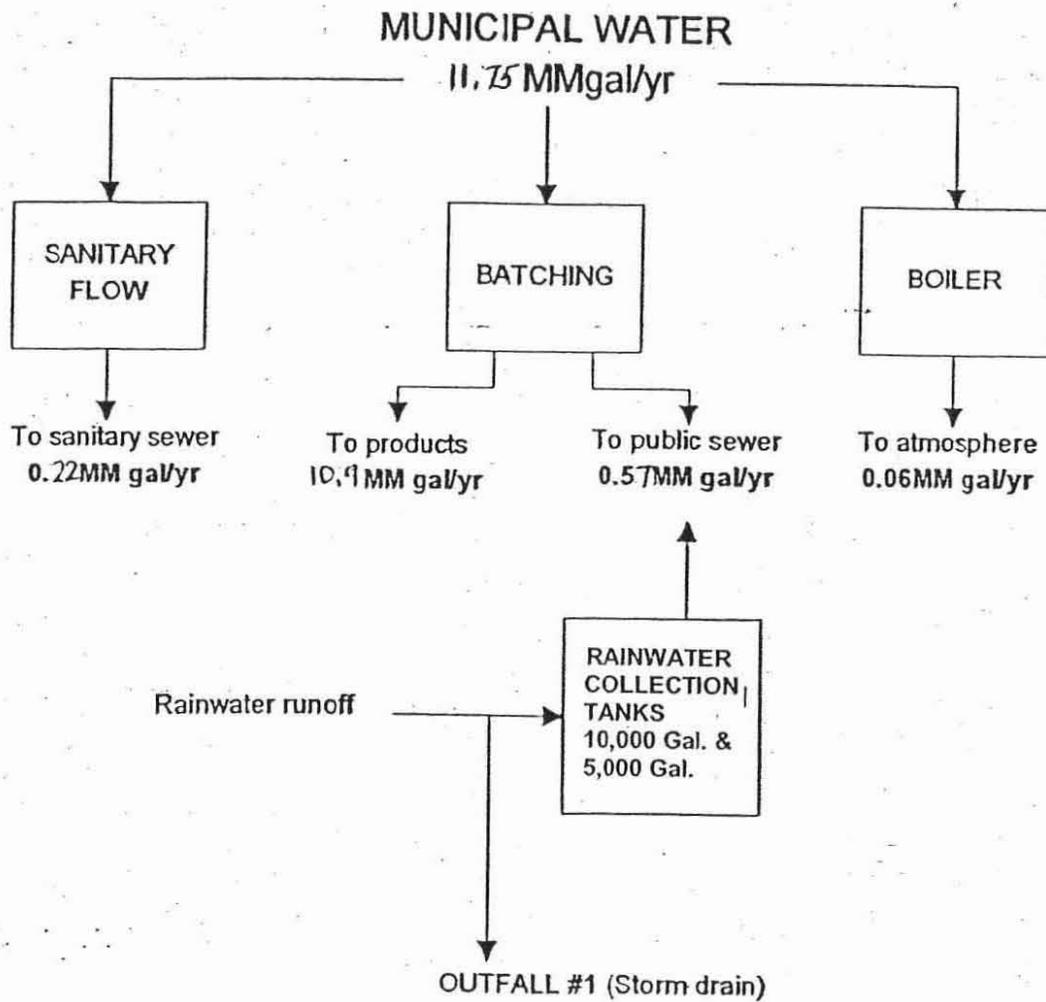
3760  
 33° 58' 30"  
 1.5 MI TO CALIF 19  
 SANTA ANA 22 MI

3759  
 33° 58' 00"

3758  
 57' 30"

## FIGURE 2: WATER BALANCE

The DIAL CORP  
5832 S. Garfield Ave  
Los Angeles, CA 90040



Max permitted = 145,000gal/day

# ATTACHMENT "A"

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## SECTION A: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

### 1. Implementation Schedule

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented for each facility covered by this General Permit in accordance with the following schedule.

- a. Facility operators beginning industrial activities before October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement the SWPPP no later than October 1, 1992. Facility operators beginning industrial activities after October 1, 1992 shall develop and implement the SWPPP when industrial activities begin.
- b. Existing facility operators that submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI), pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Order No. 91-011-DWQ (as amended by Order No. 92-12) or San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) Order No. 92-11 (as amended by Order No. 92-116), shall continue to implement their existing SWPPP and shall implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in a timely manner, but in no case later than August 1, 1997.

### 2. 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, over-head 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.

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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.

### 3. 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 Section B of this General Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the General 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 General 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.

#### 4. Site Map

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-1/2 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

PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

- \*Form Pollution Prevention Team
- \*Review other plans

ASSESSMENT PHASE

- \*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

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE

- \*Non-structural BMPs
- \*Structural BMPs
- \*Select activity and site-specific BMPs

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:

- 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, ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.
- 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.
- An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
- 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.
- 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.

5. 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.

6. 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:

i. 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.

ii. 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.

iii. 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.

iv. 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 (U.S. EPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 110, 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 General Permit.

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

vi. 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.

Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:

- i. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and
- ii. 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.

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 6 below.

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	fuel oil	Use spill and overflow protection
		Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks	fuel oil	Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area
		Washing or washing down fuel area	fuel oil	Cover fueling area
		Leaking storage tanks	fuel oil	Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area
		Rainfall running off fueling area, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area	fuel oil	Implement proper spill prevention control program
			fuel oil	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:

i. 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:

i. Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping generally consist of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

ii. 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.

iii. 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.

iv. 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.

v. 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.

vi. Waste Handling/Recycling

This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

vii. 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.

viii. 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.

ix. 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.

x. Quality Assurance

This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

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:

i. 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.

ii. Retention Ponds

This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc., that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.

iii. Control Devices

This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.

iv. Secondary Containment Structures

This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.

v. 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.

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.10.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 General 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 9. and 10. of Section C. of this General Permit.

10. 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. Other than as provided in Provisions B.11, B.13, and E.2 of the General Permit, 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 General Permit.
- e. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement by the deadlines specified in Provision E.2 or Sections A.1, A.9, A.10.c, and A.10.d of this General Permit 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 306(b) of the Clean Water Act.

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

**MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-6984**

**for**

**THE DIAL CORPORATION  
LOS ANGELES PACKAGING PLANT  
(CA0062022)**

**I. Reporting Requirements**

- A. The Dial Corporation (hereinafter Dial or Discharger) shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of the proposed Order. All monitoring reports shall be submitted quarterly and must be received by the Regional Board by the dates in the following schedule. All monitoring reports should be addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Information Technology Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by January 15, 2005.

<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>Report Due</b>
January – March	April 15
April – June	July 15
July-September	October 15
October-December	January 15
Annual Summary Report	March 1

If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.

- B. The Discharger shall submit an annual summary report (for both dry and wet weather discharges), containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. The data shall be submitted to the Regional Board on hard copy and on a 3 1/2" computer diskette. Submitted data must be IBM compatible, preferably using EXCEL software. This annual report is to be received by the Regional Board by March 1 of each year following the calendar year of data collection.
- C. 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.
- D. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

## II. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

- A. A sampling station shall be established for Discharge Serial No. 001 and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained prior to discharge into the receiving water.
- B. This Regional 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.
- C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 14, 1999); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Board or the State Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services 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.

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.

Current MLs (Attachment B) are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000*.

- D. 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 Board, in consultation with the State Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish an ML that is not contained in Attachment B 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 B;
  2. When the Discharger and Regional Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 14, 1999);
  3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment B;
  4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment B, 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 U.S. EPA-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 Board, and the State Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.
- E. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 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 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.
- F. 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.
- G. For parameters for which both monthly average 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 monthly average limit, the

sampling frequency shall be increased (within one week of receiving the test results) to a minimum of once weekly at equal intervals, until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained, and compliance with the monthly average limit has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limit.

**II. Effluent Monitoring Program**

A. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program for storm water discharge from NPDES Discharge Serial No. 001.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Total Waste Flow <sup>2</sup>	Gallons	Metered	Once per discharge event
Daily Average Waste Flow <sup>2</sup>	gpd	Calculated	Once per discharge event
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
Temperature	Deg. F	Grab	Once per discharge event
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
Total suspended solids	mg/L,	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
Oil and grease	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
BOD <sub>5</sub> @ 20°C	mg/L,	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
Ammonia	mg/L,	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>3</sup>
Boron	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
Surfactants (MBAS) <sup>4</sup>	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
Surfactants (CTAS) <sup>4</sup>	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
Phenol <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
Sulfides	mg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>1</sup>
Priority Pollutants (see Page T-15)	µg/L	Grab	Annual <sup>6</sup>
2,3,7,8 –TCDD	µg/L	Grab	Once per discharge event <sup>7</sup>
Acute Toxicity	% survival	Grab	Once per discharge event

1. During periods of extended discharge (from rainfall), no more than one sample per week need to be taken. Sampling shall be performed during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe

opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.

2. Total waste flow will indicate the volume of water (in gallons) discharged with each batch discharge event. The Discharger shall also calculate the daily average flow for each discharge event by dividing the total discharge flow by the number of days over which the discharge occurred; this shall represent the daily average flow (gpd).
3. During the interim monitoring program, the Discharger is required to collect and analyze discharges of storm water for ammonia once per discharge event, but no more than two per year for the first 2 years of the permit term (e.g., semi-annually). Upon completion of the interim monitoring program, the Discharger shall perform this monitoring annually. Monitoring for ammonia is required because sampling results were required in the permit renewal application but were not provided.
4. MBAS is methylene blue active substances and CTAS is cobalt thiocyanate active substances. Monitoring of both surfactants is required.
5. Total phenols are measured by U.S. EPA's Method 420.1 or 420.2 (Using the 4AAP Method).
6. During the interim monitoring program, the Discharger is required to collect and analyze discharges of storm water for CTR priority pollutants once per discharge event, but no more than 2 per year for the first two years of the permit term (e.g., semi-annually). Upon completion of the interim monitoring program, the Discharger shall perform this monitoring annually.
7. The Discharger is required to collect and analyze discharges of storm water for 2,3,7,8-TCDD and the 16 congeners once per discharge event, but no more than once per year for the permit term (e.g., annually).
8. The Discharger is required to collect and analyze discharges of storm water for acute toxicity once per discharge event, but no more than two per year for the first 2 years of the permit term. (e.g., semi-annually) to determine if there is acute toxicity in the effluent. If there is no discharge during the first semi-annual period, then an additional sample (i.e., total of two samples) shall be collected during the second semi-annual period. The results of these analyses must be compared to the acute toxicity limitation. If toxicity exceeds the limitation [as defined in Order No. R4-2004-0141, Section I.B.3.a.(i)], then the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated testing as specified in Section I.B.3.a.(ii) which includes conducting six additional tests over a 6-week period. If toxicity levels comply with the effluent limitation, then the Discharger may resume annual monitoring.

#### IV. Toxicity Monitoring Requirements

##### A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent grab samples by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites U.S. EPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, U.S. EPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.

2. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish effluent. The method for topsmelt is found in U.S. EPA'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).
3. 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 after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

B. 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/821-R-02-013 and EPA/821-R-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.

C. Accelerated Monitoring

1. If toxicity exceeds the limitations (as defined in Order No. R4-2004-0141, Sections I.B.3.a.i.), then the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated testing as specified in Sections I.B.3.a.ii. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing acute toxicity test within 24 hours of the close of the test and the additional tests shall begin within three business days of the receipt of the result. If the accelerated testing shows consistent toxicity, the Discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation of the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (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 Toxicity Identification Evaluation (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 from Discharge Serial No. 001 causes or contributes to the measured downstream acute toxicity. If this first step TRE testing shows that the Discharge Serial No. 001 effluent does not cause or contribute to downstream acute toxicity, using U.S. EPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, U.S. EPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012), 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 MRP No.1558 shall be continued thereafter.

D. 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. The Discharger shall use EPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance or current versions. At a minimum, the TRE workplan must contain the provision in Attachment C. 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:
  - 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. If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements a TIE and employment of all reasonable efforts and using currently available TIE methodologies. The objective of the TIE is to identify the substance or

combination of substances causing the observed toxicity;

- d. Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options;
- e. Step 5 evaluates in-plant treatment options; 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 (BMPs). 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 chronic toxicity results are less than or equal to 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub>).

- 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 schedule required by Part I.B.3.a.ii of 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.

E. 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 with the discharge monitoring reports (DMR) 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 DMR 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 DMR is submitted.
  - b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit or chronic toxicity limit or trigger.
3. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the DMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:
  - a. Sample date(s);
  - b. Test initiation date;
  - c. Test species;
  - d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
  - e. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
  - f. IC<sub>15</sub>, IC<sub>25</sub>, IC<sub>40</sub> and IC<sub>50</sub> values in percent effluent;
  - g. TU<sub>c</sub> values  $\left( TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC} \right)$  ;
  - h. Mean percent mortality ( $\pm$ standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
  - i. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
  - j. C<sub>25</sub> value for reference toxicant test(s);
  - k. Any applicable charts; and
  - l. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).
4. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary, which includes a summary table of toxicity data from all samples collected during that year.

The Discharger shall notify by telephone or electronically, this Regional Board of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

**V. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements**

- A. Receiving Water Monitoring for Reasonable Potential Determination. The *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (March 2, 2000) requires that the Regional Boards require periodic monitoring for pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established. Accordingly, the Regional Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants. Where feasible, receiving water sample should be collected within 50 feet upstream or near the discharge point (of storm drain) into Receiving Water (Rio Hondo Channel) outside the influence of the discharge. Receiving water monitoring shall be conducted on an annual basis for the first two years. Receiving water samples shall be collected at the same time as effluent samples are collected. Further, the Discharger must analyze pH, hardness, and salinity of the receiving water at the same time priority pollutants are analyzed.

Monitoring data shall be submitted in accordance with the reporting schedule in Section I.A. of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency <sup>3</sup>
pH	Std. units	Grab	Annually
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	Annually
Salinity	g/L	Grab	Annually
Surfactants (MBAS) <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Surfactants (CTAS) <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Arsenic	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Antimony <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Beryllium	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Cadmium <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Chromium III <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Chromium VI <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Copper <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Lead <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency <sup>3</sup>
Mercury <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Nickel <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Selenium <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Silver <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Thallium	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Zinc <sup>1</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Asbestos	Fibers/L	Grab	Annually
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Methyl bromide	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Methyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Methylene chloride	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	Grab	Annually
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency <sup>3</sup>
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Phenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	Annually

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Sampling Frequency <sup>3</sup>
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Naphthalene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab	Annually
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	Grab	Annually
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Aldrin	µg/L	Grab	Annually
alpha-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Annually
beta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Annually
gamma-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Annually
delta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Chlordane	µg/L	Grab	Annually
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	Grab	Annually
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	Grab	Annually
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	Annually
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	Annually
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	Grab	Annually
PCBs sum <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	Annually
Toxaphene	µg/L	Grab	Annually

- 1 Measured as total recoverable.
2. PCBs sum refers to sum of PCB Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260.
3. Monitoring shall be conducted annually for the first two years only.

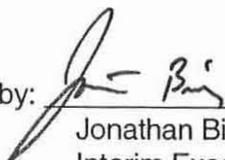
4. MBAS is methylene blue active substances and CTAS is cobalt thiocyanate active substances. Monitoring of both surfactants is required.

#### VI. Interim TCDD Monitoring of Receiving Water

- A. The Discharger must monitor the receiving for the presence of the 16 congeners of 2,3,7,8-TCDD listed below, annually for the first two years. Monitoring shall be conducted at the same time as effluent. Discharger must report for each congener the analytical results of the effluent monitoring, including the quantifiable limit and the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the measured or estimated concentration. The Discharger must multiply each measured or estimated congener concentration by its respective Toxicity Equivalent Factors (TEFs) and report the sum of these values.

Congeners	TEF
2,3,7,8-Tetra CDD	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-penta CDD	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexa CDD	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDD	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDD	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
Octa CDD	0.0001
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDF	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexa CDF	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDF	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-hepta CDF	0.01
Octa CDF	0.0001

Ordered by:



Jonathan Bishop  
Interim Executive Officer

Date: September 2, 2004

# PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

## Metals

Antimony  
Arsenic  
Beryllium  
Cadmium  
Chromium  
Copper  
Lead  
Mercury  
Nickel  
Selenium  
Silver  
Thallium  
Zinc

## Miscellaneous

Cyanide  
Asbestos (only if  
specifically  
required)

## Pesticides & PCBs

Aldrin  
Chlordane  
Dieldrin  
4,4'-DDT  
4,4'-DDE  
4,4'-DDD  
Alpha-endosulfan  
Beta-endosulfan  
Endosulfan sulfate  
Endrin  
Endrin aldehyde  
Heptachlor  
Heptachlor epoxide  
Alpha-BHC  
Beta-BHC  
Gamma-BHC  
Delta-BHC  
Toxaphene  
PCB 1016  
PCB 1221  
PCB 1232  
PCB 1242  
PCB 1248  
PCB 1254  
PCB 1260

## Base/Neutral Extractibles

Acenaphthene  
Benzidine  
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene  
Hexachlorobenzene  
Hexachloroethane  
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether  
2-chloronaphthalene  
1,2-dichlorobenzene  
1,3-dichlorobenzene  
1,4-dichlorobenzene  
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine  
2,4-dinitrotoluene  
2,6-dinitrotoluene  
1,2-diphenylhydrazine  
Fluoranthene  
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether  
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether  
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether  
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane  
Hexachlorobutadiene  
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  
Isophorone  
Naphthalene  
Nitrobenzene  
N-nitrosodimethylamine  
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine  
N-nitrosodiphenylamine  
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate  
Butyl benzyl phthalate  
Di-n-butyl phthalate  
Di-n-octyl phthalate  
Diethyl phthalate  
Dimethyl phthalate  
Benzo(a) anthracene  
Benzo(a) pyrene  
Benzo(b) fluoranthene  
Benzo(k) fluoranthene  
Chrysene  
Acenaphthylene  
Anthracene  
1,12-benzoperylene  
Fluorene  
Phenanthrene  
1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene  
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene  
Pyrene  
TCDD

## Acid Extractibles

2,4,6-trichlorophenol  
P-chloro-m-cresol  
2-chlorophenol  
2,4-dichlorophenol  
2,4-dimethylphenol  
2-nitrophenol  
4-nitrophenol  
2,4-dinitrophenol  
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol  
Pentachlorophenol  
Phenol

## Volatile Organics

Acrolein  
Acrylonitrile  
Benzene  
Carbon tetrachloride  
Chlorobenzene  
1,2-dichloroethane  
1,1,1-trichloroethane  
1,1-dichloroethane  
1,1,2-trichloroethane  
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane  
Chloroethane  
Chloroform  
1,1-dichloroethylene  
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene  
1,2-dichloropropane  
1,3-dichloropropylene  
Ethylbenzene  
Methylene chloride  
Methyl chloride  
Methyl bromide  
Bromoform  
Dichlorobromomethane  
Chlorodibromomethane  
Tetrachloroethylene  
Toluene  
Trichloroethylene  
Vinyl chloride  
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether  
Xylene

SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of this 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 SWRCB and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides & PCBs.

Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES	GC	GC/MS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethene	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
Bromomethane	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
Tetrachloroethene	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.

Substances	GC	GC/MS	LC	COLOR
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso-di n-propyl amine	10	5		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol **	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

\* With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1000, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1000.

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

Substance	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
d-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Lindane(g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	0.02
PCB 1016	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 100, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

**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

CYAA - 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 B-1

### ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR INTERIM MONITORING

Compound	Contaminant ID	Element	ECR Analytical Method
		Metals & Miscellaneous	
1	1097	Antimony (Sb)	200.7, 200.8, 204.1, 204.2, 6010B, 6020, 7040, 7041
2	1000	Arsenic (As)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 206.2, 206.3, 206.4, 206.5, 6010B, 6020, 7060A, 7061A
3	1012	Beryllium (Be)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 210.1, 210.2, 6010B, 6020, 7090, 7091
4	1027	Cadmium (Cd)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 213.1, 213.2, 6010B, 6020, 7130, 7131A
5a	1032	Chromium (Total)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 218.1, 218.2, 218.3, 6010B, 6020, 7190, 7191
5b	1033	Chromium-(Cr-VI)	218.4, 7196A, 218.6, 719.9
6	1119	Copper (Cu)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 220.1, 220.2, 6010B, 6020, 7210, 7211
	720	Cyanide (CN)	335.2, 335.3, 9010B, 9012A
8	1051	Lead (Pb)	200.8, 200.9, 239.1, 239.2, 6010B, 6020, 7420, 7421
9	71900	Mercury (Hg)	245.1, 245.2, 200.8, 7470A, 7471A
10	1067	Nickel (Ni)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 249.1, 249.2, 6010B, 6020, 7520, 7521
11	1147	Selenium (Se)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 270.2, 6010B, 6020, 7740, 7741A
12	1077	Silver (Ag)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 272.1, 272.2, 6010B, 6020, 7760A, 7761
13	1059	Thallium (Tl)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 279.1, 279.2, 6010B, 6020, 7840, 7841
14	1092	Zinc (Zn)	200.7, 200.8, 289.1, 289.2, 6010B, 6020, 7950, 7951
15	948	Asbestos	100.1, 100.2
16 <sup>2</sup>	82698	TCDD Equivalent	8280A, 8290
		Toxic Equivalent Factors (TEFs) for 2,3,7,8-TCDD Equivalents	
		Congener	TEF <sup>1</sup>
		2,3,7,8-TetraCDD	1
		1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDD	1.0
		1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1
		1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1
		1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDD	0.1
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDD	0.01
		OctaCDD	0.0001
		2,3,7,8-TetraCDF	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Analytical Method selected must be capable of achieving an ML that is lower than the lowest criterion for the pollutant, as shown on Attachment B.

<sup>2</sup> You shall report for each congener the analytical results of the effluent monitoring, including the quantifiable limit and the MDL, and the measured or estimated concentration. In addition you shall multiply each measured or estimated congener concentration by its respective TEF value above and report the sum of these values.

### ATTACHMENT B-1

Compound			
		1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDF	0.05
		2,3,4,7,8-PentaCDF	0.5
		1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
		1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
		1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDF	0.1
		2,3,4,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDF	0.01
		1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HeptaCDF	0.01
		OctaCDF	0.0001
<b>Volatile Pollutants</b>			
17	34210	Acrolein	603, 8030A, 8260B
18	34215	Acrylonitrile	603, 8031, 8260B
19	34030	Benzene	602, 624, 8021B, 8260B
20	32104	Bromoform	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
21	32102	Carbon Tetrachloride	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
22	34301	Chlorobenzene	601, 602, 624, 8021B, 8260B
23	34306	Chlorodibromomethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
24	85811	Chloroethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
25	34576	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
26	32106	Chloroform	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
27	32101	Dichlorobromomethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
28	34496	1,1-Dichloroethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
29	32103	1,2-Dichloroethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
30	34501	1,1-Dichloroethylene	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
31	34541	1,2-Dichloropropane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
32	34561	1,3-Dichloropropylene	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
33	78113	Ethylbenzene	602, 624, 8021B, 8260B
34	34413	Methyl Bromide	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
35	3	Methyl Chloride	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
36	34418	Methylene Chloride	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
37	34516	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
38	34475	Tetrachloroethylene	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
39	34010	Toluene	602, 624, 8021B, 8260B
40	34549	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
41	34506	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
42	34511	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
43	39180	Trichloroethylene	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
44	39175	Vinyl Chloride	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
<b>Semi-Volatile Pollutants</b>			
45	34586	2-Chlorophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
46	34601	2,4-Dichlorophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
47	34606	2,4-Dimethylphenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
48	34452	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C

**ATTACHMENT B-1**

Compound	CAS#	Chemical Name	Reference
49	34616	2,4-Dinitrophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
50	34591	2-Nitrophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
51	34646	4-Nitrophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
52		3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
53	39032	Pentachlorophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
54	34694	Phenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
55	34624	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
56	34205	Acenaphthene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
57	34200	Acenaphthylene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
58	34220	Anthracene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
59	39120	Benzidine	625, 8270C
60	34526	Benzo (a) Anthracene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
61	34247	Benzo (a) Pyrene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
62	34230	Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
63	34521	Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
64	34242	Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
65	34278	Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	611, 625, 8270C
66	34283	Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	611, 625, 8111, 8270C
67	34273	Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	611, 625, 8111, 8270C
68	39100	Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
69	34636	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	611, 625, 8111, 8270C
70	34292	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
71	34581	2-Chloronaphthalene	612, 625, 8100, 8270C
72	34641	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	611, 625, 8111, 8270C
73	34320	Chrysene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
74	34556	Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
75	34536	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	601, 602, 612, 624, 625, 8021B, 8270C
76	34566	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	601, 602, 612, 624, 625, 8021B, 8270C
77	34571	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	601, 602, 612, 624, 625, 8021B, 8270C
78	34631	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	625, 8270C
79	34336	Diethyl Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
80	34341	Dimethyl Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
81	34596	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
82	34611	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	609, 625, 8091, 8270C
83	34626	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	609, 625, 8091, 8270C
84	39110	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
85	34346	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	625, 8270C
86	34376	Fluoranthene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
87	34381	Fluorene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
88	39700	Hexachlorobenzene	612, 625, 8120A, 8270C
89	39702	Hexachlorobutadiene	612, 625, 8120A, 8270C
90	34386	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	612, 8120A, 8270C
91	34396	Hexachloroethane	616, 625, 8120A, 8270C

**ATTACHMENT B-1**

92	34403	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
93	34408	Isophorone	609, 625, 8270C
94	34696	Napthalene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
95	34447	Nitrobenzene	609, 625, 8091, 8270C
96	34438	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	607, 625, 8070A, 8270C
97	34428	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	607, 625, 8070A, 8270C
98	34433	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	607, 8070A, 8270C
99	34461	Phenanthrene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
100	34469	Pyrene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
101	34551	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	612, 625, 8120A, 8270C
		<b>Pesticides</b>	
102	39330	Aldrin	608, 8081A
103	39336	Alpha-BHC	608, 8081A
104	39338	beta-BHC	608, 8081A
105	39340	Gamma-BHC	608, 8081A
106	34198	delta-BHC	608, 8081A
107	39350	Chlordane	608, 8081A
108	39300	4,4'-DDT	608, 8081A
109	39320	4,4'-DDE	608, 8081A
110	39310	4,4'-DDD	608, 8081A
111	39380	Dieldrin	608, 8081A
112	78428	Alpha-Endosulfan	608, 8081A
113	34356	beta-Endosulfan	608, 8081A
114	34351	Endosulfan Sulfate	608, 8081A
115	39390	Endrin	608, 8081A
116	34366	Endrin Aldehyde	608, 8081A
117	39410	Heptachlor	608, 8081A
118	39420	Heptachlor Epoxide	608, 8081A
119-125	4166	PCBs)	608, 8082
126	39400	Toxaphene	608, 8081A
		<b>Miscellaneous receiving water Monitoring parameters</b>	
	4	pH of receiving water	
	2	Hardness (mg/L as CaCO3)	
		Salinity of receiving water (mg/L)	
		Receiving water flow rate (cfs)	

## Attachment C

### GENERIC TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION WORKPLAN (TRE) INDUSTRIAL

1. Information and Data Acquisition
  - a. Regulatory information
    - i. NPDES permit limits
    - ii. Trigger
  - b. Facility monitoring data
    - i. NPDES monitoring data
    - ii. In-house monitoring data
    - iii. State agency monitoring data
  - c. Plant and Process Description
    - i. Process and treatment plant description
      - (1) numbers and types of streams
      - (2) their size
      - (3) scheduled changes or events in process stream operation
      - (4) types and configurations of equipment
      - (5) flow equalization facilities
      - (6) records of treatment plant upsets
    - ii. Physical/chemical monitoring data
      - (1) chemical analyses of process streams
      - (2) physical/chemical analyses of treatment streams
2. Housekeeping
  - a. Initiation of housekeeping study
    - i. Identify areas which may contribute to toxicity
    - ii. Reduce these contributions through best management practices (BMPs), administrative, and procedural controls
  - b. Evaluation of housekeeping practices
    - i. Review of plant policies
    - ii. "Walk-through" inspection
  - c. Identification of potential problem areas
    - i. Probability of release of toxic material
    - ii. Type and frequency of release which may occur
    - iii. Quantity of toxic substances involved
    - iv. Toxicity of substances released
    - v. Potential downstream impact of the substances released
    - vi. Effect of release on final effluent
  - d. Identification of corrective measures
    - i. Area cleanup
    - ii. Process or operational changes
    - iii. Material loss collection and recovery
    - iv. Chemical and biological testing of contained waters prior to release from diked storage areas
    - v. Increased storage capacity for contained waters
    - vi. Equipment modifications or changes
  - e. Selection of corrective measures
  - f. Implementation of corrective measures
3. Treatment Plant Optimization
  - a. Evaluation of influent wastestreams
    - i. Raw chemicals or materials used in the process
    - ii. Byproducts or reaction products produced during the process
    - iii. Reaction vessels, valves, piping systems, overflow points, and other mechanical aspects of the system
    - iv. Wastestreams produced, volumes, and routing paths

- v. Non-point sources
  - b. Description and evaluation of the treatment system
    - i. Design basis for each constituent, including variability in flow conditions and concentrations
    - ii. Treatment sequence
    - iii. Performance projections by constituents
    - iv. Operational flexibility of each process
    - v. Treatment objectives and projected effluent standards
  - c. Analysis of treatment system operation
    - i. Flow loading
    - ii. Mass loading
    - iii. Frequency and impact of shock loadings
      - (1) normal cleaning and maintenance
      - (2) spills and upsets
    - iv. Changes in operating procedures
4. Chemical optimization
- a. Information gathering
    - i. Examination of wastestreams produced by specific production processes
    - ii. Chemicals and raw materials and their contaminants and by-products used in the process
    - iii. Chemicals used in treatment
    - iv. Chemicals and material use rates
    - v. Percentage of chemical in final product
    - vi. Chemical reuse and waste recycling activities
  - b. Process chemical review
    - i. List all chemicals used
    - ii. List all quantities
    - iii. Determine pounds per product
    - iv. Determine pounds per gallon of wastewater discharged
  - c. MSDS information review
    - i. Obtain MSDS for all process chemicals discharged
    - ii. Highlight MSDS sections on aquatic toxicity
    - iii. Examine Hazardous Ingredient section and note "hazardous substances" listed
    - iv. Categorize all chemicals by hazard and irritation potential and use standard references to obtain aquatic toxicity information, if possible
  - d. Chemical composition screen of incoming raw materials
  - e. Outcome of chemical optimization phase
    - i. List of all chemicals used in processing and manufacturing the product
    - ii. MSDS and literature reviews will be on file when needed
    - iii. List of all chemicals and raw material purchased on a monthly basis and a record of production volumes during the same time period

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGION  
320 W 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles

**FACT SHEET  
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
for  
THE DIAL CORPORATION  
LOS ANGELES PACKAGING PLANT**

NPDES Permit No.: CA0062022

Public Notice No.: 04-045

FACILITY ADDRESS

The Dial Corporation  
5853 S. Garfield Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90040

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

The Dial Corporation  
5853 S. Garfield Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90040  
Contact: Bessie Florendo  
Telephone: (323) 838-4212

**I. Public Participation**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the above-referenced facility. As an initial step in the WDR process, the Regional Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

**A. Written Comments**

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to:

Executive Officer  
California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Los Angeles Region  
320 West 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200  
Los Angeles, CA 90013

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Board offices by 5:00 PM on August 13, 2004.

B. Public Hearing

The Regional 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: September 2, 2004  
Time: 9:00 a.m.  
Location: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Board Room  
700 North Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California.

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional 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 [www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4) where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

C. Waste Discharge Requirements Appeals

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

State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Counsel  
ATTN: Elizabeth Miller Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel  
1001 I Street, 22<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Sacramento, CA 95814

D. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special conditions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at 320 West 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California, 90013, at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Los Angeles Regional Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

E. 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 Board, reference this facility,

and provide a name, address, and phone number.

## **II. Introduction**

The Dial Corporation (hereinafter Dial or Discharger) discharges storm water from its Los Angeles Packaging Plant (Facility) to the Rio Hondo Channel (a tributary to the Los Angeles River), below the spreading grounds. The discharge then enters the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, above the Estuary. Wastes discharged from the Facility are regulated by WDRs and an NPDES permit contained in Board Order No. 99-045 (NPDES Permit No. CA0062022). Order No. 99-045 expired on April 10, 2004.

Dial filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit on December 12, 2003. The tentative Order is the reissuance of the WDRs and NPDES permit for discharges from Dial.

An NPDES permit Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) was conducted on March 31, 2004. The CEI served as a site visit to observe operations, verify conditions, and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions.

## **III. Description of Facility and Waste Discharge**

The Dial Corporation owns and operates a commercial detergent packaging facility at its Los Angeles Packaging Plant located at 5832 S. Garfield Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The Facility manufactures liquid and dry laundry detergents. The Facility occupies an area of 2.75 acres, and depending on rainfall, may intermittently discharge up to 145,000 gallons per day (gpd) of storm water runoff which enters two storm water inlets (e.g., North Drain and South Drain, indicated on the permit renewal application as Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002) on the property with a single point of discharge (Discharge Serial No. 001) into a storm drain located on Garfield Avenue (Latitude 33°58'51" North, Longitude 118°08'27" West). One storm water inlet is located on the north side of building and the other is on the south side of building. No treatment is provided to the storm water prior to discharge to the storm drain. The storm water flows from the storm drain to the Rio Hondo Channel below the spreading grounds. The discharge then enters the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, above the Estuary.

The Facility consists of multiple potential sources of storm water contamination including manufacturing buildings and associated roofs, parking areas, a loading dock, chemical and pallet storage areas, and the train rail delivery and unloading area. Under normal dry weather conditions and during periods of minor rainfall, storm water collected in the secondary containment of the chemical storage areas is piped to two covered, 10,000-gallon and 5,000-gallon storm water storage tanks located between the dry manufacturing and warehouse buildings. The chemical storage area consists of the borax silo and storage totes for AES 707 (i.e., foaming agent), HDL 90, and sulfonic acid. During heavy rains, storm water from the non-paved rail siding area is also directed to the storage tank.

Any storm water that accumulates in the 10,000-gallon and 5,000-gallon storage tanks is mixed with process water and then released to the 3-stage clarifier. Clarified water is pumped into the municipal sanitary sewer via a 510-gallon interceptor for treatment and discharge from Public Owned Treatment Works. The Facility has a separate Industrial Discharge Permit for discharge to sanitary sewer system.

During rains, all storm water that is not diverted and contained in the two storage tanks is directed to one of two storm water inlets. The North Drain collects storm water from the building roofs, and parking areas. The North Drain directs the storm water to the South Drain. The South Drain collects storm water from the roofs, parking areas, and pallet storage area. At the South Drain, waste flows from the two storm water inlets combine and overflow into a vertical pipe. The vertical pipe then connects and discharges to a storm drain on Garfield Avenue (Discharge Serial No. 001).

During follow-up review of the CEI, the inspector noted that the area surrounding the storm water inlet of the North Drain was cleaner than the South Drain. As noted during the CEI, it appeared that the Discharger collected samples from the South Drain, prior to the storm waters overflowing into a vertical pipe and then discharging to Discharge Serial No. 001.

Railcars deliver borax and salt to the Facility by the rail siding on the east side of the property. Borax is stored in a silo, within a containment area, in the back yard of the Facility (e.g., southeast side of the property). Salt is also stored in a silo, within a containment area on the east side of the property. Both materials are transferred to the manufacturing building by conveyors.

The existing Order (Order No. 99-045) regulates the discharge of up to 145,000 gpd of storm water runoff, but does not specify an outfall. According to the permit renewal application, the Facility inaccurately proposes to discharge up to 145,000 gpd of storm water runoff through Discharge Serial No. 001 / North Drain (Latitude 33°58'53" North, Longitude 118°08'27" West) and Discharge Serial No. 002 / South Drain (Latitude 33°58'51" North, Longitude 118°08'27" West) into the Rio Hondo Channel (a tributary of the Los Angeles River), below the spreading grounds, and then into the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, above the Estuary. Regional Board staff has determined that Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002 or North and South Drains, as indicated on the permit renewal application, are more appropriately described as internal storm drains, rather than discharge locations. Instead, the North and South Drains are storm water inlets on the property that eventually discharge to the storm drain under Garfield Avenue, Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 33°58'51" North, Longitude 118°08'27" West).

The Regional Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) have classified the Dial facility as a minor discharge.

The Discharger characterized the storm water from the point of discharge in the permit renewal application as follows:

Pollutant (units)	Reported Maximum Daily Value	Reported Average Daily Value
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) (mg/L) <sup>1</sup>	7	5
BOD (lb/d) <sup>1</sup>	0.9	0.7
Total suspended solids (TSS) (mg/L) <sup>1</sup>	70	45
TSS (lb/d) <sup>1</sup>	8.7	5.9
Oil and grease (mg/L)	<5	<5
Flow (gpd)	18,478	3,481
Temperature <sup>2</sup> (winter/summer) (°C)	20°/21°	NR
pH (min./max.) (s.u.) <sup>3</sup>	6.88	6.88

<sup>1</sup> The mass and concentration-based values in the permit application for BOD and TSS were transposed; values in the table above represent corrections.

<sup>2</sup> Temperature was identified as "ambient" on the permit renewal application; based on a telephone conversation with the applicant on March 2, 2004, the maximum ambient temperature = 20-21°C. The CEI confirmed that the Facility is not analyzing and reporting temperature as required by the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI 6984.

<sup>3</sup> During the CEI, it was observed that the Discharger contracts with an off-site lab to analyze pH; 40 CFR 136 requires the Discharger to analyze pH on-site immediately after samples are collected.

Effluent monitoring data for storm water sampling that was submitted with quarterly monitoring reports for the period from January 1999 to January 2004 and existing effluent limitations are summarized below.

Pollutant (units)	Existing Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation	Range of Reported Values from Monitoring Reports <sup>1</sup>
BOD (mg/L)	30	<2.0 - 174
TSS (mg/L)	75	<5 - 238
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	--	12 - 320
pH (s.u.)	6.0-9.0	6.63 - 8.34
Turbidity (NTU)	75	1.8 - 174
Oil and grease (mg/L)	15	<2.0 - 7.4
Temperature (°F)	100	Ambient
Phosphorous (mg/L)	--	0.05 - 0.4
Ammonia (mg/L)	--	<0.1 - 0.62
Phenols (mg/L)	1.0	<0.005 - 0.05
Boron (mg/L)	4	0.055 - 24.7
Nitrate, N (mg/L)	--	0.16 - 0.87

Pollutant (units)	Existing Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation	Range of Reported Values from Monitoring Reports <sup>1</sup>
Nitrite, N (mg/L)	--	0.02 - 0.143
Sulfide (mg/L)	1.0	<0.1 <sup>3</sup>
Sulfate (mg/L)	--	<5 - 9.56
Surfactants (as MBAS) (mg/L)	0.5	<0.04 - 5.4
Acute Toxicity (% Survival)	<sup>4</sup>	30% - 100%

-- = No Limit Specified in Order No. 99-045.

- 1 The quarterly monitoring data does not specify which outfall the samples were collected from. However, based on conversations with the Discharger, sampling occurred at the South Drain, prior to storm waters discharging to the vertical pipe and then to Discharge Serial No. 001. Only one quarterly sampling report from December 29, 2003 (4Q 2003) describes the sampling location accurately (e.g., South and North Drains).
- 2 No mass-based results were provided to determine compliance with mass-based permit limits.
- 3 A range of values does not exist for sulfide; of the 15 samples taken, all were non-detect and therefore, the MDL was selected; all MDLs = <0.1.
- 4 Average survival in effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test producing less than 70 % survival.

During the CEI, unsubmitted Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) for the years 2002 and 2003 were reviewed and a comparison between reported monitoring results and effluent limitations were made.

Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Parameter	Value Reported by Laboratory	Permit Limit	Units
2/11/2003	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	Turbidity	105	75	NTU
1/1/2002	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2002	Daily Maximum	MBAS	0.98	0.5	mg/L
2/11/2003	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	MBAS	1.92	0.5	mg/L
4/15/2003	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	MBAS	5.02	0.5	mg/L
12/14/2003	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	MBAS	1.42	0.5	mg/L
4/15/2003	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	Boron	7.67	4.0	mg/L
12/14/2003	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	Boron	6.22	4.0	mg/L
4/15/2003	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	BOD	31	30	mg/L
12/13/2003	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	BOD	50	30	mg/L

Based on the review of laboratory analytical data provided during the CEI, the Discharger exceeded the turbidity effluent limitation of 75 NTU once on February 11, 2003 (105 NTU). The surfactant (as MBAS) effluent limitation of 0.5 mg/L was exceeded four times: November 1, 2002 (0.98 mg/L); February 11, 2003 (1.92 mg/L); April 15, 2003, the limit was exceeded (5.02 mg/L); and December 14, 2003 (1.42 mg/L). The boron effluent limitation of 4.0 mg/L was exceeded twice: April 15, 2003 (7.67 mg/L) and December 14, 2003 (6.22 mg/L). The

BOD effluent limitation of 30 mg/L was also exceeded twice: April 15, 2003 (31 mg/L) and December 13, 2003 (50 mg/L).

All available report data submitted to the Regional Board were compiled and evaluated to determine if the storm water discharges exceeded effluent limitations, as shown in the Table above.

Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Parameter	Reported Value	Permit Limit	Units
11/8/1999	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1999	Daily Maximum	BOD	174	30	mg/L
12/29/2003	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	BOD	60	30	mg/L
4/6/1999	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 1999	Daily Maximum	TSS	124	75	mg/L
11/8/1999	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1999	Daily Maximum	TSS	238	75	mg/L
11/15/1999	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1999	Daily Maximum	Turbidity	174	75	NTU
2/17/1999	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 1999	Daily Maximum	Boron	5.01	4	mg/L
3/17/1999	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 1999	Daily Maximum	Boron	15.6	4	mg/L
11/8/1999	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1999	Daily Maximum	Boron	8.04	4	mg/L
12/29/2003	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	Boron	24.7	4	mg/L
4/6/1999	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 1999	Daily Maximum	MBAS	0.6	0.5	mg/L
11/8/1999	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1999	Daily Maximum	MBAS	5.4	0.5	mg/L
11/8/2002	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2002	Daily Maximum	MBAS	0.9	0.5	mg/L
8/2003	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	MBAS	0.8	0.5	mg/L
12/29/2003	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2003	Daily Maximum	MBAS	1.42	0.5	mg/L
12/2002	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2002	Single-sample minimum	Acute Toxicity	30	70	% survival
2/2003	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2003	Single-sample minimum	Acute Toxicity	50	70	% survival
4/2003	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2003	Single-sample minimum	Acute Toxicity	40	70	% survival

The available effluent data indicate that the Discharger exceeded the BOD effluent limitation of 30 mg/L twice, on November 8, 1999 (174 mg/L) and on December 29, 2003 (60 mg/L: North Drain). The TSS effluent limitation of 75 mg/L was exceeded twice, on April 6, 1999 (124 mg/L) and on November 8, 1999 (238 mg/L). The turbidity effluent limitation of 75 NTU was exceeded once on November 15, 1999 (174 NTU). The boron effluent limitation of 4 mg/L was exceeded four times, on February 17, 1999 (5.01 mg/L); March 17, 1999 (15.6 mg/L); November 8, 1999 (8.04 mg/L); and December 29, 2003 (24.7 mg/L: North Drain). The Discharger also exceeded the surfactants (MBAS) effluent limitation of 0.5 mg/L five times, on April 6, 1999 (0.6 mg/L); November 8, 1999 (5.4 mg/L); November 8, 2002 (0.9 mg/L); August 2003 (0.8 mg/L) and December 29, 2003 (1.42 mg/L: South Drain).

Data submitted for the period from December 2001 through April 2003 indicate that the Discharger exceeded effluent limitations established in Order No. 99-045 for acute toxicity. Three violations were noted: a 30% survival rate in December 2002; a 50% survival rate in February 2003 with a retest showing 100% survival; and a 40% survival rate in April 2003.

The Facility failed to report temperature and pH. The CEI stated that the Facility is not analyzing and reporting temperatures as required by the Monitoring and Reporting Program (hereinafter *MRP*) No. CI-6984. The Facility continues to report temperature as "ambient" without a value. In addition, it appears that the Discharger is not sampling for temperature once per discharge event, as required by the existing Order. The CEI also identified that the Discharger contracts with an off-site lab to analyze pH; 40 CFR 136 requires the Discharger to analyze pH on-site immediately after samples are collected.

In 1999, after boron levels in the discharge exceeded permit limitations, the Discharger implemented BMPs to better manage sources of contamination in storm water runoff, such as enhanced housekeeping practices in the Bag House and on Building's roof. In addition, weekly motorized dry vacuuming/sweeping of the cemented areas of the facility and storm water training sessions were conducted. According to the recently conducted CEI, the Facility has an outdated, 1999 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The existing permit does not require the Discharger to update and maintain a SWPPP.

In 2002, the Discharger reported that a Housekeeping Task Force had been created to audit the premises for regular floor cleanup. The borax silo was also cleaned in 2003 and contributed to borax powder escaping, entering the storm water runoff and exceeding permit limitations for BOD, MBAS and boron.

Other areas of concern described in the inspection report included inadequate record keeping: all data collected were not summarized on the DMRs; data reported on the DMRs were not consistent with the analytical results; effluent loading calculations were not consistent with concentration values that are below the minimum detection limits; and the number exceeding effluent limitations were not properly reported on DMRs and Annual Reports. Further, Annual Reports were not provided, as per the Standard Provisions of the existing Order. Sampling information was also lacking; on the date of the CEI, the Discharger could not provide the time of the analysis for sampling results as well as chain of custodies for three samples collected in the year 2000.

All of the identified violations are being evaluated for proper enforcement actions.

### **III. Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations**

The requirements contained in the proposed Order are based on the requirements and authorities contained in the following:

1. The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). The Federal Clean Water Act requires that any point source discharges of pollutants to a water of the United States must be done in conformance with an NPDES permit. NPDES permits establish effluent limitations that incorporate various requirements of the CWA designed to protect water quality.

2. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 (40 CFR) – Protection of Environment, Chapter I, Environmental Protection Agency, Subchapter D, Water Programs, Parts 122-125 and Subchapter N, Effluent Guidelines. These CWA regulations provide effluent limitations for certain dischargers and establish procedures for NPDES permitting, including how to establish effluent limitations for certain pollutants discharged by Dial.
3. On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives and beneficial uses for inland surface waters and for the Pacific Ocean. The storm drain directs discharge to the Rio Hondo Channel, a tributary to the Los Angeles River. The beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan for the Rio Hondo Channel and Los Angeles River, above the Estuary (HU 405.12), are as follows:

Rio Hondo Channel (below spreading grounds):

Existing Uses: non-contact water recreation.

Intermittent Uses: ground water recharge.

Potential Uses: municipal and domestic supply, water contact recreation, and warm freshwater habitat.

Los Angeles River:

Existing Uses: ground water recharge, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, and preservation of rare and endangered species.

Potential Uses: municipal and domestic supply, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and/or early development, and shellfish harvesting.

4. Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment. The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Tables 3-1 through Tables 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were revised on April 25, 2002, by the Regional Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2002-011, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (Including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries and Wetlands) with Beneficial Use Designations for Protection of Aquatic Life*. The Ammonia Basin Plan amendment was approved by the State Board, the Office of Administrative Law, and U.S. EPA on April 30, 2003, June 5, 2003, and June 19, 2003, respectively. Although the revised ammonia water quality objectives may be less stringent than those contained in the 1994 Basin Plan, they are still protective of aquatic life and are consistent with U.S. EPA's 1999 ammonia criteria update.
5. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays*

and *Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for inland surface waters.

6. On May 18, 2000, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) promulgated numeric criteria for priority pollutants for the State of California [known as the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) and codified as 40 CFR Section 131.38]. In the CTR, U.S. EPA promulgated criteria that protect the general population at an incremental cancer risk level of one in a million ( $10^{-6}$ ) for all priority toxic pollutants regulated as carcinogens. The CTR also allows for a schedule of compliance not to exceed 5 years from the date of permit renewal for an existing discharger if the Discharger demonstrates that it is infeasible to promptly comply with effluent limitations derived from the CTR criteria.
7. 40 CFR Section 122.44(d)(vi)(A) requires the establishment of numeric effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable narrative water quality criteria to protect the designated beneficial uses. Where numeric water quality objectives have not been established in the Basin Plan, 40 CFR section 122.44(d) specifies that water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) may be set based on U.S. EPA criteria and supplemented, where necessary, by other relevant information to attain and maintain narrative water quality criteria to fully protect designated beneficial uses.
8. State and federal anti-backsliding and anti-degradation policies require that Regional Board actions to protect the water quality of a water body and to ensure that the water body will not be further degraded. The anti-backsliding provisions are specified in section 402(o) of the CWA and in 40 CFR section 122.44(l). Those provisions require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed.
9. Effluent limitations are established in accordance with Parts 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto. These requirements, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the Rio Hondo Channel and the Los Angeles River.
10. Existing waste discharge requirements are contained in Order No. 99-045, adopted by the Regional Board on May 27, 1999. Permit conditions (effluent limitations and other special conditions) established in the existing waste discharge requirements have been carried over to this Order.

#### **IV. Regulatory Basis for Effluent Limitations**

The CWA requires point source discharges to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of the discharge of pollutants is established through NPDES permits that contain effluent limitations and standards. The CWA establishes two principal bases for effluent limitations. First, dischargers are required to meet technology-based effluent

limitations that reflect the best controls available considering costs and economic impact. Second, they are required to meet water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) that are developed to protect applicable designated uses of the receiving water.

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

- Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) is based on the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.
- 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.
- Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) is a standard for 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.
- 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 U.S. EPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BCT, BAT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 of the NPDES 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.

If a reasonable potential exists for pollutants in a discharge to exceed water quality standards, WQBELs are also required under 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(i). WQBELs are established after determining that technology-based limitations are not stringent enough to ensure that state water quality standards are met for the receiving water. WQBELs are based on the designated use of the receiving water, water quality criteria necessary to support the designated uses, and the state's anti-degradation policy. For discharges composed entirely of storm water, such as the potential discharges to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries, the U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (U.S. EPA/505/2-90-001) establishes procedures for determining reasonable potential and establishing WQBELs for priority pollutant criteria promulgated by U.S. EPA through the CTR and the National Toxics Rule

(NTR), as well as the Basin Plan. With respect to a reasonable potential analysis, the TSD provides an approach for determining whether a discharge has a reasonable potential. The approach used in the TSD is equally valid for determining the reasonable potential for discharges not comprised entirely of storm water.

There are several other specific factors affecting the development of limitations and requirements in the proposed Order. These are discussed as follows:

1. Pollutants of Concern

The CWA requires that any pollutant that may be discharged by a point source in quantities of concern must be regulated through an NPDES permit. Further, the NPDES regulations require regulation of any pollutant that (1) causes; (2) has the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality criteria or objective.

Effluent limitations for an unspecified discharge location in the existing Order are established for oil and grease, total suspended solids, and phenols because they have the potential to be present in storm water runoff from loading docks and employee parking areas. These contaminants may be present in the discharge of storm water because storm water contacts the paved surface surrounding the Facility, picking up solids and oil and grease. In addition, the existing Order contains limitations for boron, sulfides and surfactants, all of which are contained in the products (e.g., liquid and dry laundry detergents) that are manufactured at the Facility. Therefore, it is possible that these pollutants are present in the storm water runoff and these constituents are considered pollutants of concern.

Storm water runoff from the facility may contain constituents that affect the pH of the discharge. Storm water runoff from the loading docks and employee parking areas may also contain constituents that may contribute to biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and turbidity, and add total suspended solids (TSS) to the discharge. Therefore, it is possible that these pollutants are present in the storm water runoff, and as a result, these constituents are considered pollutants of concern.

Storm water runoff may carry constituents that may contribute to acute toxicity. Therefore, acute toxicity is an indicator of pollutants of concern.

Effluent limitations and monitoring requirements are established in the proposed Order which reflects existing NPDES permit limitations for the following pollutants of concern: pH, BOD, oil and grease, TSS, boron, turbidity, sulfides, phenols, surfactants (as MBAS) and acute toxicity. While temperature may not be a pollutant of concern, an effluent limitation for temperature is based on the Basin Plan and will remain in the permit.

2. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

The previous Order required the Discharger to develop and implement a *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan* (SWPPP). 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. Storm water discharges occur at the Dial facility and best management practices were identified as one method to reduce contamination of storm water. According to the CEI, the Discharger prepared a SWPPP in 1999 but it has not been updated. As a result, the proposed Order requires Dial to update and continue to implement a SWPPP and address storm water runoff to the Los Angeles River via the Rio Hondo Channel below the spreading grounds.

National ELGs have not been developed for storm water runoff from laundry detergent manufacturing operations. Also, data is not available to apply Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) to derive numeric effluent limitations. Therefore, pursuant to 40 CFR Section 122.44(k), the Regional Board will require the Discharger to develop and implement a *Best Management Practices Plan* (BMPP). The Discharger shall address specific areas that are considered sources of pollutants, including but not limited to the borax silo containment area, the pallet storage area and the train rail delivery and unloading area. The BMPP shall include measures to minimize the amount of pollutants entering the discharge. The Discharger shall also address employee education and training to ensure that record keeping and data reporting procedures maintain accuracy and preserve the integrity of the data. In the absence of established ELGs, and with the combination of the SWPPP and BMPP, the existing permit limitations based on past performance and BPJ will serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

As specified in 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(i), Orders must include WQBELs for toxic pollutants (including toxicity) that are or may be discharged at levels which cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard. The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses for 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 U.S. EPA water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR. The procedures for determining reasonable potential, and if necessary for calculating WQBELs, are contained in the TSD for storm water discharges. Further, in the best professional judgment of the Regional Board staff, the TSD provides an approach to determine whether storm water discharges have a reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards.

The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. According to 40 CFR section 131.38(c)(3), freshwater criteria apply at salinities of 1 part per thousand (ppt) and below at locations where this occurs 95% or more of the time; saltwater criteria apply at salinities of 10 ppt and above at locations where this occurs 95% or more of the time; and at salinities between 1 and 10 ppt, the more stringent of the two apply. The CTR criteria for fresh water or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations in the proposed Order to protect the beneficial uses of the Rio Hondo Channel, below the spreading grounds and then to the Los Angeles River, above the Estuary.

Certain CTR water quality criteria for metals are hardness dependent. The Discharger provided hardness data for the receiving water (e.g., the Rio Hondo Channel) as part of their required CTR monitoring. However, the Discharger provided only one sample and the hardness value reported was of 23 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. Additional receiving water data must be collected to conduct the RPA and to calculate WQBELs for priority pollutants.

*a. Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)*

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

Effluent and receiving water data were provided pursuant to a letter dated August 3, 2001 from the Regional Board addressed to Dial requesting that the facility conduct monitoring for priority pollutants regulated in the CTR and prepare monitoring reports. The Discharger provided CTR sampling data from the South Drain for December 29, 2002 and February 27, 2003. Therefore, only two sets of data were provided for the storm water effluent. Receiving water sampling was provided for February 27, 2003.

There are insufficient monitoring data available to perform the RPA for the priority pollutants in the storm water. In accordance with section 13267 of the California Water Code, the Discharger is required to conduct an interim monitoring program of the effluent for two years. The interim monitoring requirements are discussed in greater detail in the associated *MRP* No. CI-6984.

As described in Section I.A. of the *MRP*, monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly. The Discharger shall ensure that at least four samples are collected and analyzed in the interim monitoring period (e.g., semi-annually or two per year for the first two years of the permit term), the results of which will be submitted along

with the corresponding quarterly reports. In case of drought and there is no discharge, the Discharger will request an extension of the interim monitoring period from the Executive Officer of the Regional Board until at least four samples can be collected for analysis.

In order to collect representative effluent data to conduct the RPA, upon completion of the interim monitoring program, the Discharger shall continue to monitor the effluent and receiving water annually for priority pollutants regulated in the CTR. The receiving water monitoring and analyses shall be conducted at the same time as the effluent monitoring and analyses. Further, the Discharger must analyze pH, salinity, and hardness of the receiving water concurrently with priority pollutant sampling.

*b. Calculating WQBELs*

If a reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one of three procedures contained in Section 5.4 of the TSD. 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).
- ii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model which has been approved by the Regional Board.

*c. Impaired Water Bodies on the 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 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 U.S. EPA has approved the State's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on July 25, 2003. Certain receiving waters in Los Angeles County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2002 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The 2002 303(d) list classifies the Los Angeles River as impaired. The Facility discharges within Reach 1 of the Los Angeles River, which includes the Rio

Hondo Channel below the spreading grounds (Rio Hondo Reach 1). The pollutants of concern, detected in the water column in Rio Hondo Reach include: copper, coliform, lead, pH, zinc and trash. The Rio Hondo Channel discharges to the Los Angeles River. TMDLs were developed and approved for trash on September 19, 2001; however, there are no WLAs for trash applicable to this facility. Other TMDLs will be developed in the future.

d. *Whole Effluent Toxicity*

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 the short term and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over the long term and measures 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 response from 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 existing permit contains acute toxicity limitations or monitoring requirements.

As previously stated in Section II, acute toxicity results were reported for February 2000 (100% survival), December 2001 (100% survival), December 2002 (30% survival), February 2003 (50% survival and 100% survival), and April 2003 (40% survival).

The existing *MRP* No. CI-6984, states that if the results of the annual test results in a survival of less than 90%, the frequency of analysis shall increase to once per discharge event until at least three consecutive test results have been obtained and full compliance with the effluent limitation is demonstrated. Additional toxicity sampling occurred, as noted above, to determine compliance with effluent limitations contained in Order No. 99-045.

In accordance with the Basin Plan, acute toxicity limitations dictate 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. Consistent with Basin Plan requirements, the proposed Order will carry over acute toxicity limitations.

The discharges at the Dial Facility occur only after a significant storm event; the discharge is not continuous. Therefore, the discharge is not expected to contribute to long term toxic effects. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short term toxic effects. Therefore, at this Facility, Dial will continue to be required to conduct acute toxicity testing to determine compliance with effluent limitations established in accordance with the Basin Plan.

4. Specific Rationale for Each Numerical Effluent Limitation

Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act and 40 Section CFR 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. The Regional Board was unable to determine if reasonable potential exists for CTR priority pollutants because limited sampling data were provided. Therefore, the proposed Order does not establish WQBELs for CTR priority pollutants, but requires monitoring.

The requirements in the proposed Order for oil and grease, turbidity, boron, sulfides, surfactants (as MBAS), and phenols for storm water discharges (shown in the table below) are based on effluent limitations specified in Dial's existing Order. The effluent limitation for TSS has been revised based on similar Orders authorizing storm water discharges in the Los Angeles region that have been recently adopted by the Regional Board. The effluent limitations for pH and temperature have been revised and are based on the Regional Board's interpretation of the Basin Plan.

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.45(f), mass-based limits have been applied to the Facility in Order No. 99-045. However, the Regional Board has determined that mass-based limits are not required for Dial because of the episodic nature of the discharge and because the Facility is not treating their effluent; dilution is not occurring. Therefore, concentration-based effluent limitations are most appropriate for the discharge from this Facility and the mass-based limits will be removed in the proposed Order.

a. *Effluent Limitations*

Effluent limitations established in the proposed Order for storm water runoff discharges from NPDES Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 33° 58' 51" North; Longitude 118° 08' 27" West) are as follows:

Constituents	Units	Maximum Daily Discharge Limitations	Average Monthly Discharge Limitations	Rationale <sup>1</sup>
pH	std. units	Between 6.5 and 8.5	--	BP, BPJ
Temperature	°F	86		BP, BPJ
BOD <sub>5</sub> @ 20°C	mg/L	30	20	E, BPJ
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	E, BPJ
Total suspended solids	mg/L	75	50	E, BPJ
Turbidity	NTU	75	50	E, BPJ
Phenols	mg/L	1	--	E
Sulfides	mg/L	1	--	E
Boron	mg/L	4	---	E
Surfactants (as MBAS)	mg/L	0.5		E
Acute toxicity	% Survival	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	BP

<sup>1</sup> BP = Basin Plan; E = Existing permit; BPJ = Best professional judgment.

<sup>2</sup> Average survival in effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test producing less than 70 % survival.

5. Monitoring Requirements

The existing *MRP* requires monitoring for storm water once per discharge event for total waste flow, pH, temperature, TSS, BOD, oil and grease, sulfides, turbidity, surfactants (both methylene blue active substances and cobalt thiocyanate active substances will be monitored), phenols, and boron. The existing *MRP* states that during periods of extended discharge, no more than one sample per week is required. In addition, the existing *MRP* requires annual monitoring for acute toxicity and monitoring for priority pollutants once during the life of the permit.

a. *Effluent Monitoring*

To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in the permit for storm water discharges, this Order carries over the requirement for monitoring once per discharge event for total waste flow, pH, temperature, TSS, BOD, oil and grease, sulfides, turbidity, surfactants (as MBAS), phenols, and boron. During periods of extended discharge, no more than one sample per week is required.

The proposed Order requires semi-annual monitoring of storm water discharges for acute toxicity to determine compliance with the acute toxicity effluent limitations. In accordance with the Basin Plan, acute toxicity limitations dictate

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. As previously discussed, three of the facility's annual toxicity tests failed to meet the required single test 70% survival rate: December 2002 (30% survival); February 2003 (50% survival and 100% survival in a retest); and April 2003 (40% survival). Therefore, upon adoption of the proposed Order and for 2 years thereafter, the sampling frequency for acute toxicity will increase to semi-annually to determine if there is acute toxicity in the effluent.

If there is no discharge in the first semi-annual period, then an additional sample (i.e., total of two samples) will be taken in the second semi-annual period. The results of these samples must then be compared to the acute toxicity limitation. If any of the four test results indicate non-compliance, the Discharger shall implement the accelerated monitoring program as presented in Order No. R4-2004-0141, Section I.B.3.a.(ii). If compliance is observed over the first 2 years following permit adoption, the Discharger may revert to annual toxicity testing beginning in the next permit year.

Monitoring for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (or Dioxin) and the 16 congeners from December 31, 2002 indicates that one congener, OctaCDD, was detected at 230 pg/L. Further, monitoring data from February 28, 2003 indicates that OctaCDD was detected at 320 pg/L and at 340 pg/L. Sample locations are not identified for any of the results. Annual monitoring for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (or Dioxin) and the 16 congeners is described in Section IV.5.(e).

The Discharger is required to conduct interim monitoring of storm water effluent for CTR priority pollutants once per discharge event, but no more than two per year for the first 2 years of the permit term (e.g., semi-annually), and annually thereafter, as described in Section IV.5.(c), to determine the reasonable potential of these pollutants in the storm water.

The Discharger is required to conduct interim monitoring of storm water effluent for ammonia once per discharge event, but no more than two per year for the first 2 years of the permit term (e.g., semi-annually), to provide data that was required in the permit renewal application but not included. Upon completion of the interim monitoring program for ammonia, the Discharger shall perform this monitoring annually.

*b. Receiving Water Monitoring*

Pursuant to the California Water Code, Section 13267, the Discharger is required to submit data sufficient for: (1) determining if water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are required, and (2) to calculate effluent

limitations, if required. The U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (USEPA/505/2-90-001) recommends that the data be provided. Therefore, the Discharger shall conduct interim monitoring of the receiving water for all California Toxics Rule priority pollutants, pH, hardness and salinity, for 2 years (i.e., until September 30, 2006), or until otherwise directed by the Regional Board. The Discharger shall ensure that at least two samples of the receiving water are collected in the monitoring period; the results of monitoring for reasonable potential determination shall be submitted in accordance with Section I.A of the *MRP*. Receiving water sampling shall be conducted at the same time as the effluent. The receiving water monitoring location shall be within 50 feet upstream of the discharge point (storm drain) into the receiving water (e.g., Rio Hondo Channel). Upon completion of the interim monitoring program, the Discharger shall conduct this sampling annually.

The Discharger may elect to enter into a collaborative sampling program with other dischargers if the point of discharge into the receiving water is shared by the dischargers. By entering into a collaborative sampling program, the Discharger is still required to submit receiving water data for pH, hardness, salinity, and all CTR priority pollutants to the Regional Board.

c. *Storm Water Monitoring*

The Discharger is required to measure and record the rainfall each day of the month. The Discharger is also required to conduct visual observations of all storm water discharges of all storm water discharge locations to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity and odor. Furthermore, the Discharger shall implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements (SWPPP) as enumerated in Attachment M of the WDR Order No. R4-2004-0141.

d. *TCDD Monitoring*

The Discharger is also required to conduct effluent and receiving water monitoring for the presence of 2,3,7,8-TCDD (or Dioxin) and the 16 congeners. The monitoring shall consist of a grab sample from Discharge Serial No. 001 and from the receiving water location, as described in Section VI of the *MRP*, and shall be conducted annually, because there have been detections of dioxin congeners in the effluent previously. The Discharger is required to monitor for 2,3,7,8-TCDD and the 16 congeners listed in the *MR&P*. The Discharger is required to calculate Toxic Equivalence (TEQ) for each congener by multiplying its analytical concentration by the appropriate Toxicity Equivalence Factors (TEF). A list of 2,3,7,8-TCDD and congeners is presented in Section VI of the *MRP*.