



# California Regional Water Quality Control Board



## Los Angeles Region

Linda S. Adams  
Agency Secretary

Recipient of the 2001 *Environmental Leadership Award* from Keep California Beautiful

Arnold Schwarzenegger  
Governor

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

### ORDER NO. R4-2007-0022 GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG914001

#### WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF TREATED GROUNDWATER FROM INVESTIGATION AND/OR CLEANUP OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTAMINATED-SITES TO SURFACE WATERS IN COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	<b>April 5, 2007</b>
This Order shall become effective on:	<b>June 5, 2007</b>
This Order shall expire on:	<b>April 5, 2012</b>
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit as a minor discharge.	

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R4-2002-0107 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act, and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Jonathan Bishop, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the following is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on April 5, 2007

  
Jonathan Bishop, Executive Officer

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

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## **I. DISCHARGE INFORMATION**

The presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater at various sites throughout the region causes, or threatens to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater. Remediation of these sites includes similar groundwater treatment and monitoring requirements. Waste discharges from these sites will be more efficiently regulated with a general permit rather than individual permits. Waste waters discharged from the investigation and/or cleanup of the groundwater involving VOCs contamination include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Treated groundwater from the cleanup and/or construction dewatering activities at a site impacted by VOCs only, or by VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel hydrocarbons at an underground storage tank (UST) site. Such UST site may have storm water collected in fuel storage secondary containment tanks and fuel spill washwater that contains similar contaminants as those from the investigation/cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater.
2. Groundwater pumped as an aid in the containment and extraction of VOCs-contaminated groundwater.
3. Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping test/aquifer testing.
4. Groundwater generated from well development and purging of wells prior to sampling.
5. Sampling equipment decontamination water.
6. Subterranean seepage dewatering.

Either aeration processes or adsorption processes (or combination of the two) are the treatment processes typically used to remove the volatile organic compounds from groundwater. When designed properly and operated efficiently, most aeration and/or granular activated carbon systems can lower the concentration of VOCs and petroleum pollutants to below the detection limits. Limits established in the Order for VOCs and the petroleum pollutants can be met consistently if these treatment systems (or enhancements thereto) are properly operated and maintained.

## **II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. General Permit Application**

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must apply for enrollment under the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit by submitting to the Regional Water Board a Notice of Intent (NOI) form and fee payable to: State Water Resources Control Board.

#### **a. Notice of Intent**

1. Both Existing and New Dischargers eligible to seek coverage under the General NPDES permit shall submit to the Executive Officer a complete NOI, including all information required by the NOI. The NOI is incorporated as Attachment C to this Order.
2. The Discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate sampling and laboratory methods) a representative sample(s) of the groundwater to be treated and discharged under this Order. The analytical method(s) used shall be capable of achieving a

detection limit at or below the minimum level<sup>1</sup>, otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical result shall be submitted with the NPDES application. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed on Attachment E.

3. The NOI for a new discharger shall be accompanied by an enrollment fee in accordance with the Section 2200 *Annual Fee Schedules* of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9. The check or money order shall be made payable to the "State Water Resources Control Board".
4. Upon request, the Discharger shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order, or to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.

**b. Deadline for Submission**

1. Renewal of permits for existing Dischargers covered under individual permits that meet the eligibility criteria requirement and have submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) or an NOI will consist of a letter of determination from the Executive Officer of coverage under this Order.
2. Existing Dischargers that were authorized to discharge under Order R4-2002-0107 will be sent an NOI form that must be completed and returned to the Regional Water Board within 60 days of receipt; otherwise, permit coverage may be revoked. Existing Dischargers enrolling under this Order are required to collect representative groundwater sample(s) and analyze the samples for all the constituents listed on Attachment E. Dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with the NOI; otherwise, the existing authorization may be terminated. If the analytical test results of any constituent other than VOCs or other constituents limited in Section II. B. of this Order exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment E, the discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment. The discharger will be enrolled under other appropriate General NPDES Permit or an individual permit. Thereafter, the existing enrollment will be terminated.
3. New Dischargers shall file a complete NOI at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

**c. Failure to Submit a NOI**

Existing Dischargers who fail to submit a complete NOI by the deadline established herein will be deemed as out of compliance with the General NPDES Permit and subject to all penalties allowable pursuant to applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code including Section 13261 thereof.

**d. Authorization of Coverage**

Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to such a discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall notify the Discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program. For new discharges, the

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<sup>1</sup> The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Quality Control Board in the Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000. See attached Appendix A.

discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination of eligibility for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. The Executive Officer may require a Discharger to comply with the conditions of this General NPDES Permit even if the Discharger has not submitted an NOI to be covered by the General NPDES Permit.

**e. Notice of Start-Up**

New Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board staff of the time and date for commencement of the discharge(s) authorized under the General NPDES Permit at least 7 days prior to initiating a discharge.

**B. Eligibility Requirements**

**a. Eligibility**

1. This order covers discharges to surface waters of treated groundwater and other wastewaters from the investigation, cleanup, or construction dewatering of VOCs-only or VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel hydrocarbons contaminated groundwater.
2. To be covered under this Order, a Discharger must demonstrate that:
  - a. Pollutant concentrations in the discharge shall not cause violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving waters, including discharge prohibitions;
  - b. The discharge shall not exceed the water quality criteria for toxic pollutants (Section V. A. and Attachment B. of this Order), and there shall be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the criteria.
  - c. A representative sample of the contaminated groundwater to be treated and discharged does not exceed the water quality screening criteria for any constituent listed on Attachment E, other than those for which limitations are established in Section II.
  - d. The discharge shall not cause acute nor chronic toxicity in receiving waters;
  - e. The discharge shall pass through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of contaminants to meet the effluent limitations of this Order; and
  - f. The Discharger shall be able to comply with the terms or provisions of this General NPDES Permit.

**b. Ineligibility**

Discharges of treated groundwater impacted by heavy metals (excluding lead, chromium III and chromium VI) or other toxic pollutants not limited in this permit are not eligible for discharge under this General NPDES Permit.

**C. Exclusion of Coverage**

**a. Termination of Discharges**

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General NPDES Permit is no longer needed. An NOT is a letter or form that lists the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID), the name and address of the owner of the facility,

and is signed and dated by the owner certifying that the Discharge associated with the General NPDES Permit has been eliminated. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General NPDES Permit.

**b. Changes from Authorization Under General Permit to Individual Permit**

Dischargers already covered under the NPDES program, whether by general or individual permit, may elect to continue coverage under the existing permit or may submit a complete NOI for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete application under this General NPDES Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Regional Water Board may request additional information and determine that a Discharger is not eligible for coverage under this General NPDES Permit and would be better regulated under an individual or other general NPDES permit or, for discharges to land, under waste discharge requirements (WDRs). If Regional Water Board issues an NPDES permit or WDRs, the applicability of this General NPDES Permit to the specified discharge is immediately terminated on the effective date of the NPDES permit or WDRs.

**c. Transferring Ownership**

Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the existing discharger notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new dischargers containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them.

**D. Basis for Fee**

Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1, section 2200, *Annual Fee Schedule*, requires that all discharges subject to a specific general permit shall pay the same annual fee.

Discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit have a Threat to Water Quality rating of 1.A. Discharge requires treatment systems to meet toxic priority pollutant limits that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water if limits are violated.

**E. Notification of Interested Parties**

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

**III. FINDINGS**

**A. Legal Authorities.**

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC, commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges of wastewaters generated from the investigation or cleanup of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater to surface

waters under the jurisdiction of the California Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles Regional (Regional Water Board). This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

**B. Background**

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has been authorized by the USEPA, pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board to issue NPDES permits pursuant to NPDES regulations at section 122 & 123, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations<sup>2</sup>, were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

Section 122.28 provides for issuance of General NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources if the sources a) involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; b) discharge the same type of waste; c) require the same type of effluent limitations or operating conditions; d) require similar monitoring; and e) are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than individual permits. General NPDES permits enable Regional Water Board staff to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for Dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

On May 12, 1997, this Regional Water Board adopted the General NPDES Permit and WDRs for Discharges of Volatile Organic Compound Contaminated Groundwater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG914001, Order No. 97-044). The General NPDES Permit covered discharges of groundwater to surface waters resulting from the cleanup of VOCs contaminated-groundwater and similar discharges. On May 23, 2002, the Regional Water Board adopted Order No. R4-2002-0107 and rescinded Order No. 97-044. Approximately 26 dischargers are currently enrolled under the General NPDES Permit.

**C. Pollutants of Concern**

The VOCs covered by the Order include:

**Table 1. Pollutants of Concern**

acetone	acrolein	acrylonitrile
benzene	bromoform	carbon tetrachloride
chlorobenzene	chlorodibromomethane	chloroethane
chloroform	dichlorobromomethane	1,1-dichloroethane
1,2-dichloroethane	1,1-dichloroethylene	1,2-dichloropropane
1,3-dichloropropylene	di-isopropyl ether	1,4-dioxane
ethylbenzene	ethylene dibromide	lead
methyl bromide	methyl chloride	methylene chloride
methyl ethyl ketone	methyl tertiary butyl ether	naphthalene
n-nitrosodimethyl amine	perchlorate	tertiary butyl alcohol
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	tetrachloroethylene	toluene
total petroleum hydrocarbons	1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	1,1,1-trichloroethane

<sup>2</sup> All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

1,1,2-trichloroethane	trichloroethylene	vinyl chloride
xylene	residual chlorine	chromium III
chromium VI		
Only those constituents that show reasonable potential will be limited in the discharge as specified in the Fact Sheet of the enrollment letter.		

**D. Incorporation of Attachments**

The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the permitting application, through monitoring and reporting reports, and other available information. The background information and rationale for the Order requirements are contained in Attachment F, Fact Sheet and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order, which is hereby incorporated into this Order. Attachments A through E are also hereby incorporated into this Order.

**E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100-21177.

**F. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at Section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Section 125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet.

The effluent limitations from groundwater cleanup projects regulated under this permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges from groundwater cleanups do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges of treated groundwater regulated under this general permit are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. These discharges, therefore, have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters.

Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this general order are established to protect the most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

**G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations**

Section 301(b) of the CWA and Section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. NPDES regulations in Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that

have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in Section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

## **H. Water Quality Control Plans**

The Regional Water Board adopted a revised basin plan, *Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan on Page 2-4 states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

## **I. Receiving Water Beneficial Uses**

The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for, and lists the beneficial uses of, specific water bodies (receiving waters) in the Los Angeles Region. Typical beneficial uses covered by this Order include the following:

1. Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning.
2. Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms, fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.
3. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning, shellfish harvesting, and rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan. The Regional Water Board has developed a number of Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants which are identified in CWA section 303(d) list. These pollutants are classified into the categories of bacteria, chloride, coliforms, metals, toxics, and trash. All of the TMDL requirements are considered and those applicable to this Order are implemented in the discharge limitations. A detailed analysis of the availability and applicability of the Regional Water Board's TMDL requirements are included in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

#### **J. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR)**

USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

#### **K. State Implementation Policy**

On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

#### **L. Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements. (Not Applicable)**

#### **M. Alaska Rule.**

On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (40 C.F.R. § 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

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

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

### **O. Antidegradation Policy**

NPDES regulations in Section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

### **P. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.**

Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at Section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

### **Q. Monitoring and Reporting.**

Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. A Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) is tailored according to discharger's individual situation and is provided together with the coverage authorization letter signed by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

### **R. Standard and Special Provisions.**

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

### **S. Notification of Interested Parties.**

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

### **T. Consideration of Public Comment.**

The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

**IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

1. Discharges of any waste at a location different from that described in this Order are prohibited.
2. Discharges of any waste, other than those which meet eligibility requirements in Section II. B. of this Order are prohibited, unless the Discharger is regulated by another NPDES permit or discharged to a permitted facility.
3. Discharges of extracted and/or treated groundwater in excess of the flow rates as authorized by the Executive Office of the Regional Water Board are prohibited.
4. Discharges that contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life are prohibited.
5. Discharges causing a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters as required by the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder are prohibited.
6. Pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the CWC, which are created by the treatment or the discharge of pollutants authorized under this Order, are prohibited.
7. Discharges of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste are prohibited.
8. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated groundwater to waters of the State either at the treatment system or from any of the collection or transport systems or pump stations tributary to the treatment system is prohibited.

**V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS**

**A. Effluent Limitations**

1. Discharge of an effluent from the outfall location listed in the Fact Sheet of the enrollment letter in excess of the following limitations is prohibited: (The Regional Water Board Executive Officer shall list applicable effluent limitations in the Fact Sheet of the enrollment letter for toxic constituents in Table below.)

**Table 2. Effluent Limitations**

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	150
Turbidity	NTU	50	150
BODs 20°C	mg/L	20	30
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3
Sulfides	mg/L		1.0
Phenols	mg/L		1.0
Residual Chlorine	mg/L		0.1
Acetone	µg/L		700

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Acrolein	µg/L		100
Acrylonitrile	µg/L		0.059
Benzene	µg/L		1.0
Bromoform	µg/L		4.3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L		0.25*
Chlorobenzene	µg/L		30
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L		0.401*
Chloroethane	µg/L		100
Chloroform	µg/L		100
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L		0.56
1, 1-Dichloroethane	µg/L		5
1, 2-Dichloroethane	µg/L		0.38*
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L		0.057*
1, 2-Dichloropropane	µg/L		0.52
1, 3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L		0.5
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L		0.8
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L		3
Ethylbenzene	µg/L		700
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L		0.05*
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.6	5.2
Chromium III, Total Recoverable	µg/L	50	50
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	µg/L	8	16
Methyl bromide	µg/L		10
Methyl chloride	µg/L		3
Methylene chloride	µg/L		4.7
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L		700
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L		5
Naphthalene	µg/L		21
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L		0.00069*
Perchlorate	µg/L		4
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L		12
1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	µg/L		0.17*
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L		0.8
Toluene	µg/L		150
Total petroleum hydrocarbons*	µg/L		100

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
1,2- Trans-trichloroethylene	µg/L		10
1,1,1- Trichloroethane	µg/L		200
1,1,2- Trichloroethane	µg/L		0.60
Trichloroethylene	µg/L		2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L		0.5
Xylenes	µg/L		1750
NOTE: *. If reported detection level is greater than effluent limit, then a non-detect result using 0.5 µg/L detection level is deemed to be in compliance. **. Toxicity of this chemical increases with decreasing hardness concentration. The figure in the table is determined based on effluent CaCO <sub>3</sub> concentration of 100 mg/L.			

2. The pH of the discharge shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.
3. The temperature of the discharge shall not exceed 100°F.
4. The discharge of an effluent with mineral and nitrogen constituents in excess of applicable limits given in Attachment B is prohibited. In the letter of determination, the Executive Officer shall indicate the watershed/stream reach limitations in Attachment B applicable to the particular discharge.
5. Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of PCBs shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into fresh waters or 30 ng/L into estuarine waters.
6. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.
7. The discharge shall meet effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the CWA, and amendments thereto.

**B. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)**

**C. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)**

**VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

**A. Surface Water Limitations**

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

1. The discharge shall not cause the following to be present in receiving waters:
  - a. Toxic pollutants at concentrations that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels that are harmful to aquatic life or human health.

- b. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
  - c. Chemical substances in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
  - d. Visible floating materials, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum.
  - e. 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.
  - f. Suspended or settleable materials in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
  - g. 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.
  - h. Substances that result in increases of  $BOD_5$  at  $20^\circ C$  that adversely affect beneficial uses.
  - i. Fecal coliform concentrations which exceed a log mean of 200 per 100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10% of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400 per 100 ml.
  - j. Concentrations of toxic substances that are toxic to, or cause detrimental physiological responses in, human, animal, or aquatic life.
2. The discharge shall not cause the following to occur in the receiving waters:
- a. The dissolved oxygen to be depressed below:

WARM <sup>3</sup> designated waters	5 mg/L
COLD <sup>3</sup> designated waters	6 mg/L
COLD and SPWN <sup>3</sup> designated waters	7 mg/L
  - b. The pH to be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5, and the ambient pH levels to be changed from natural conditions in inland waters more than 0.5 units or in estuaries more than 0.2 units.
  - c. The temperature at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period to be altered by more than 5 F above natural temperature; but at no time be raised above 80 F for waters with a beneficial use of WARM (Warm Freshwater Habitat).
  - d. The turbidity to increase to the extent that such an increase causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses; such increase shall not exceed 20% when the natural turbidity is over 50 NTU or 10% when the natural turbidity is 50 NTU or less.
  - e. Residual chlorine in concentrations that persist and impairs beneficial uses.
  - f. Any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses or increase pesticide concentration in bottom sediments or aquatic life.
3. The discharge shall not alter the color, create a visual contrast with the natural appearance, nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.

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<sup>3</sup> Beneficial Uses: WARM - Warm Freshwater Habitat; COLD - Cold Freshwater Habitat; SPWN - Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development.

4. The discharge shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
5. The discharge shall not damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload their design capacity.
6. The discharge shall not cause problems associated with breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
7. Create nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
8. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

#### **B. Groundwater Limitations (Not Applicable)**

### **VII. PROVISIONS**

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with Section 122.41 & 122.42, are included in this Order. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under Section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also provided in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

#### **A. Standard Provisions**

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:
  - a. The Executive Officer may require any discharger authorized under this Order to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements. The Executive Officer may require any discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual permit only if the discharger has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual permit, the authority to discharge under this General Permit is no longer applicable.
  - b. Prior to application, the discharger shall submit for Executive Officer's approval the list of chemicals and proprietary additives that may affect the discharge, including rates/quantities of application, compositions, characteristics, and material safety data sheets, if any.
  - c. Oil or oily materials, chemicals, refuse, or other materials that may cause pollution in storm water and/or urban runoff shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall/urban runoff and discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained, removed and cleaned immediately.

- d. This Order neither exempt the discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable, nor legalize the waste disposal facility.
- e. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.
- f. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.61(b), coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the existing discharger notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new dischargers containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them.
- g. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an individual permit.
- h. Pursuant to Section 122.28 (b) (2), the Executive Officer may require a Discharger to comply with the conditions of this General NPDES Permit, and that Discharger is therefore obligated to meet all discharge limitations and monitoring and reporting requirements of the General NPDES Permit, even if the Discharger has not submitted an NOI to be covered by the General NPDES Permit. The Executive Officer may require an existing Discharger to submit a new NOI, may revise an existing Discharger's monitoring and reporting programs, may require an existing Discharger to participate in a regional monitoring program, or any combination of the foregoing.
- i. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
- j. For the purpose of renewal of existing individual NPDES permits with this General NPDES Permit, provided that all the conditions of this General NPDES Permit are met, renewal is effective upon issuance of a notification by the Executive Officer and issuance of a new monitoring program.
- k. When an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements is issued to a Discharger, the applicability of this Order to that Discharger is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.
- l. **Expiration Date and Continuation of this Order** This Order expires on April 5, 2012; however, for those dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order, it shall continue in full force and effect until a new order is adopted. Notwithstanding Provision k of Order R4-2002-0107, discharges that are regulated under the Order on or before April 5, 2007 and have submitted a completed NOI form may continue under the expiring Order until enrollment under this current Order.
- m. **Reauthorization** Upon re-issuance of a new general permit order, dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a Notice of Intent within 60 days of notification by the Executive Officer.
- n. **Rescission** Except for enforcement purposes, Orders No. R4-2002-0107, adopted by this Regional Board on May 23, 2002, is hereby rescinded, although dischargers presently enrolled under the Order may continue coverage in conformance with Part II. A. b. of this Order until enrolled under this Order.

## **B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements**

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP accompanying the transmittal letter for enrollment under this General NPDES Permit. If there is any conflict between provisions in the MRP and the Standard Provisions, those provisions in the MRP shall prevail.

## **C. Special Provisions**

### **1. Reopener Provisions**

Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this permit, this permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat. TMDLs have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed this permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if TMDL identifies that a particular discharge covered under this permit is a load that needs to be reduced; this permit will be reopened to incorporate appropriate TMDL based limit and/or to remove any applicable exemptions.

### **2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)**

### **3. Best Management Practices of Pollution Prevention (Not Applicable)**

### **4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications (Not Applicable)**

### **5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs) (Not Applicable)**

### **6. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)**

### **7. Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable)**

## **VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION**

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

### **A. General.**

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

**B. Multiple Sample Data.**

When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ) or “Not Detected” (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

**C. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).**

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

**D. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).**

If the average <(or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data)> of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

**E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).**

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

**F. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.**

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

**G. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.**

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

### 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 the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the 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 and PCBs.

Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS
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.

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
1,2 Benzanthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		10		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		10		
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5		
3,4 Benzofluoranthene		10	10	
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	5	1		
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	10		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2	
Anthracene		10	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene(3,4 Benzopyrene)		10	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10		
Chrysene		10	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2		
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05	
Fluorene		10	0.1	

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
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 1,000; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1,000.

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

Table 2c – INORGANICS*	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

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

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
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

CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption

ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma

ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry

SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)

DCP - Direct Current Plasma

COLOR - Colorimetric

## ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

**Arithmetic Mean ( $\mu$ )**, also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

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

**Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)**: the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

**Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)**: the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

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

**Carcinogenic** pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

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

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

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

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

**Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)** are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

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

**Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)** is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA

guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

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

**Estimated Chemical Concentration** is the estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

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

**Inland Surface Waters** are all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

**Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation:** the highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

**Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation:** the lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

**Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)** means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

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

**Method Detection Limit (MDL)** is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

**Minimum Level (ML)** is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical

procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

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

**Not Detected (ND)** are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

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

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

**Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)** means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

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

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

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

**Source of Drinking Water** is any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

**Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ )** is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

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

where:

- x is the observed value;
- $\mu$  is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and
- n is the number of samples.

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

**ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS**

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPT	Best practicable treatment control technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
ELAP	California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC <sub>15</sub>	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC <sub>25</sub>	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC <sub>40</sub>	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC <sub>50</sub>	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LTA	Long-Term Average
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
POTW	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
QA	Quality Assurance

QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)
SMR	Self Monitoring Reports
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU	Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter

## ATTACHMENT B

Discharge of wastewater within a watershed/stream reach with constituent concentrations in excess of the following daily maximum limits is prohibited:

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron <sup>(*)</sup> (mg/L)	Nitrogen <sup>(**)</sup> (mg/L)
1. <u>Miscellaneous Ventura Coastal Streams:</u>					no waterbody specific limits
2. <u>Ventura River Watershed:</u>					
a. Above Camino Cielo Road	700	300	50	1.0	5
b. Between Camino Cielo Road and Casitas Vista Road	800	300	60	1.0	5
c. Between Casitas Vista Road and confluence with Weldon Canyon	1000	300	60	1.0	5
d. Between confluence with Weldon Canyon and Main Street	1500	500	300	1.5	10
e. Between Main St. and Ventura River Estuary					no waterbody specific limits
3. <u>Santa Clara River Watershed:</u>					
a. Above Lang gaging station	500	100	50	0.5	5
b. Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge	800	150	100	1.0	5
c. Between Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge and West Pier Highway 99	1000	300	100	1.5	10
d. Between West Pier Highway 99 and Blue Cut gaging station	1000	400	100	1.5	6.8
e. Between Blue Cut gaging station and A Street, Fillmore	1300	600	100	1.5	5
f. Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion "Dam" near Saticoy	1300	650	80	1.5	8.1
g. Between Freeman Diversion "Dam" near Saticoy and Highway 101 Bridge	1200	600	150	1.5	---
h. Between Highway 101 Bridge and Santa Clara River Estuary					no waterbody specific limits
i. Santa Paula Creek above Santa Paula Water Works Diversion Dam	600	250	45	1.0	5
j. Sespe Creek above gaging station, 500 feet downstream from Little Sespe Creek	800	320	60	1.5	5
k. Piru Creek above gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam	800	400	60	1.0	5
4. <u>Calleguas Creek Watershed:</u>					
a. Above Potrero Road	850	250	150	1.0	10
b. Below Potrero Road					no waterbody specific limits
5. <u>Miscellaneous Los Angeles County Coastal Streams:</u>					
a. Malibu Creek Watershed:	2000	500	500	2.0	10
b. Ballona Creek Watershed:					no waterbody specific limits
6. <u>Dominguez Channel Watershed:</u>					no waterbody specific limits
7. <u>Los Angeles River Watershed:</u>					
a. Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin	950	300	150	---	8

(\*) Where naturally occurring boron results in concentrations higher than the stated limit, a site-specific limit may be determined on a case-by-case basis.

(\*\*) Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen (NO<sub>3</sub>-N + NO<sub>2</sub>-N). The lack of adequate nitrogen data for all streams precluded the establishment of numerical limits for all streams.

7.	<u>Los Angeles River Watershed (continued):</u>					
	b. Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street. Includes Burbank Western Channel only.	950	300	190	---	8
	c. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street	950	300	150	---	8
	d. Los Angeles River - between Figueroa Street and L. A. River Estuary (Willow Street). Includes Rio Hondo below Santa Ana Freeway	1500	350	190	---	8
	e. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River – between Figueroa Street and Los Angeles River Estuary. Includes Arroyo Seco downstream of spreading grounds.	1550	350	150	---	8
	f. Rio Hondo - between Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and Santa Ana Freeway	750	300	180	---	8
	g. Rio Hondo - upstream of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin	750	300	150	---	8
	h. Santa Anita Creek above Santa Anita spreading grounds	250	30	10	---	8
	i. Eaton Canyon Creek above Eaton Dam	250	30	10	---	8
	j. Arroyo Seco above spreading grounds	300	40	15	---	8
	k. Big Tujunga Creek above Hansen Dam	350	50	20	---	8
	l. Pacoima Wash above Pacoima spreading grounds	250	30	10	---	8
8.	<u>San Gabriel River Watershed:</u>					
	a. San Gabriel River above Morris Dam	250	30	10	0.6	2
	b. San Gabriel River between Morris Dam and Ramona Blvd.	450	100	100	0.5	8
	c. San Gabriel River and tributaries – between Ramona Blvd. and Valley Blvd.	750	300	150	1.0	8
	d. San Gabriel River – between Valley Blvd. and Firestone Blvd. Includes Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and San Jose Creek - downstream of 71 Freeway only.	750	300	180	1.0	8
	e. San Jose Creek and tributaries - upstream of 71 Freeway	750	300	150	1.0	8
	f. San Gabriel River - between Firestone Blvd. and San Gabriel River Estuary (downstream from Willow Street). Includes Coyote Creek.				no waterbody specific limits	
	g. All other minor San Gabriel Mountain streams tributary to San Gabriel Valley	300	40	15	---	---
9.	<u>Los Angeles Harbor/ Long Beach Harbor Watershed</u>				no waterbody specific limits	
10.	<u>Santa Ana River Watershed</u>					
	a. San Antonio Creek***	225	25	---	---	---
	b. Chino Creek***	---	---	---	---	---
11.	<u>Island Watercourses:</u>					
	a. Anacapa Island				no waterbody specific limits	
	b. San Nicolas Island				no waterbody specific limits	
	c. Santa Barbara island				no waterbody specific limits	
	d. Santa Catalina Island				no waterbody specific limits	
	e. San Clemente Island				no waterbody specific limits	

\*\*\* These watercourses are primarily located in the Santa Ana Region. The water quality objectives for these streams have been established by the Santa Ana Regional Board. Dashed lines indicate that numerical objectives have not been established, however, narrative objectives shall apply. Refer to the Santa Ana Region Basin Plan for more details.

## **ATTACHMENT D – FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS**

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

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

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the CWC and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [40 CFR § 122.41(a)].
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1)].

#### **B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**

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

#### **C. Duty to Mitigate**

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

#### **D. Proper Operation and Maintenance**

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

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

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

#### **F. Inspection and Entry**

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), USEPA, and/or their authorized

representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [40 CFR § 122.41(i)] [CWC 13383(c)]:

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

#### G. Bypass

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

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(ii)].
5. Notice
  - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i)].
  - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii)].

#### H. Upset

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

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

## **II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION**

### **A. General**

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

### **B. Duty to Reapply**

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

### **C. Transfers**

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

## **III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING**

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1)].

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(4)] [40 CFR § 122.44(i)(1)(iv)].

## **IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS**

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2)].

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

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i)];
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
3. The date(s) analyses were performed [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii)];

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv)];
5. The analytical techniques or methods used [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
6. The results of such analyses [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi)].

**C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [40 CFR § 122.7(b)]:**

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [40 CFR § 122.7(b)(1)]; and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [40 CFR § 122.7(b)(2)].

**V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING**

**A. Duty to Provide Information**

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(h)] [CWC 13267].

**B. Signatory and Certification Requirements**

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with paragraph (2.) and (3.) of this provision [40 CFR § 122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
  - a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [40 CFR § 122.22(a)(1)];
  - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [40 CFR § 122.22(a)(2)]; or

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

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations” [40 CFR § 122.22(d)].

### **C. Monitoring Reports**

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)].
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i)]. The Regional

Water Board and the State Water Board are developing a database compliance monitoring management system that may require the Discharger to submit the monitoring and annual summary reports electronically when it becomes fully operational.

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii)].
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

#### **D. Compliance Schedules**

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

#### **E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting**

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

#### **F. Planned Changes**

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

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

#### **G. Anticipated Noncompliance**

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

#### **H. Other Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting E.3, E.4, and E.5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7)].

#### **I. Other Information**

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

### **VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT**

- A. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to

\$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [40 CFR § 122.41(a)(2)] [CWC 13385 and 13387].

- B. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000 [40 CFR § 122.41(a)(3)].
- C. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(5)].
- D. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [40 CFR § 122.41(k)(2)].

## VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

### A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [40 CFR § 122.42(a)]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)]:
  - a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(i)];

- b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(ii)];
  - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)]; or
  - d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iv)].
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels” [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)]:
- a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(i)];
  - b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(ii)];
  - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)]; or
  - d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

**B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

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

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants [40 CFR § 122.42(b)(1)]; and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order [40 CFR § 122.42(b)(2)].

Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW [40 CFR § 122.42(b)(3)].

**ATTACHMENT E**  
**SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS**  
*(screening to be conducted on untreated groundwater sample prior to issuance of permit)*

Pollutant	MUN <sup>(a)</sup>	Others <sup>(b)</sup>	Minimum Levels (ML)		Pollutant	MUN <sup>(a)</sup>	Others <sup>(b)</sup>	Minimum Levels (ML)	
	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(µg/L)			(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	
<b>VOLATILE ORGANICS</b>					<b>METALS<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	5	1		Antimony (Sb)	14	4300	5	
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.057	3.2	0.5		Arsenic (As)	50	36	10	
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	200	200	2		Beryllium (Be)	4	--	0.5	
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.60	42	0.5		Cadmium (Cd)	2.4	9.4	0.5	
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.17	1	0.5		Chromium III (Cr <sup>3+</sup> )	50	--	10	
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.5		Chromium VI (Cr <sup>6+</sup> )	11	50	5	
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.38	99	0.5		Copper (Cu)	9.4	3.7	0.5	
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.52	39	0.5		Cyanide (CN)	5.2	--	5	
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	10	10	1		Lead (Pb)	3.2	8.5	0.5	
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	400	2600	2		Mercury (Hg)	0.050	0.051	0.2	
1,3 Dichloropropylene	0.5	0.5	0.5		Nickel (Ni)	52	8.3	1	
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	5	0.5	0.5		Selenium (Se)	5.0	71	2	
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	--	--	1		Silver (Ag)	4	2.2	0.25	
Acetone	700	700	na		Thallium (Ti)	1.7	6.3	1	
Acrolein	100	100	5		Zinc (Zn)	122	86	20	
Acrylonitrile	0.059	0.66	2.0		<b>PESTICIDES AND PCBs</b>				
Benzene	1.0	1	0.5		4,4'-DDD	0.00083	0.00084	0.05	
Bromoform	4.3	360	0.5		4,4'-DDE	0.00059	0.00059	0.05	
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.25	0.5	0.5		4,4'-DDT	0.00059	0.00059	0.01	
Chlorobenzene	30	21000	2		Alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.02	
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.401	34	0.5		Alpha-BHC	0.0039	0.013	0.01	
Chloroethane	100	100	2		Aldrin	0.00013	0.00014	0.005	
Chloroform	100	100	2		Beta-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.01	
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.56	46	0.5		beta-BHC	0.014	0.046	0.005	
Ethylbenzene	700	700	2		Chlordane	0.00057	0.00059	0.1	
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	0.05	na		delta-BHC	--	--	0.005	
Methyl Bromide	10	4000	2.0		Dieldrin	0.00014	0.00014	0.01	
Methyl Chloride	3	3	0.5		Endosulfan Sulfate	110	240	0.05	
Methyl ethyl ketone	700	700	na		Endrin	0.036	0.0023	0.01	
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	na		Endrin Aldehyde	0.76	0.81	0.01	
Methylene Chloride	4.7	1600	0.5		Heptachlor	0.00021	0.00021	0.01	
Tetrachloroethylene	0.8	8.85	0.5		Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0001	0.00011	0.01	
Toluene	150	150	2		gamma-BHC	0.019	0.063	0.02	
Trichloroethylene	2.7	5	0.5		PCB 1016	0.00017	0.00017	0.5	
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5		PCB 1221	0.00017	0.00017	0.5	
Xylenes	1750	1750	na		PCB 1232	0.00017	0.00017	0.5	
					PCB 1242	0.00017	0.00017	0.5	
					PCB 1248	0.00017	0.00017	0.5	
					PCB 1254	0.00017	0.00017	0.5	
					PCB 1260	0.00017	0.00017	0.5	
					Toxaphene	0.00073	0.00075	0.5	

(a) = Applies to water with Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) (indicated with E and I in the Basin Plan) beneficial uses designations.

(b) = Applies to all other receiving waters.

(1) = Metals concentrations are expressed as total recoverable.

**ATTACHMENT E**  
**SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS**  
*(screening to be conducted on untreated groundwater sample prior to issuance of permit)*

Pollutant	MUN <sup>(a)</sup>	Others <sup>(b)</sup>	Minimum Levels (ML)		Pollutant	MUN <sup>(a)</sup>	Others <sup>(b)</sup>	Minimum Levels (ML)	
	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(µg/L)			(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	
<b>SEMI – VOLATILE ORGANICS</b>					<b>SEMI – VOLATILE ORGANICS (continued)</b>				
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	0.040	0.54	1		Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	0.0044	0.049	0.1	
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	70	--	5		Diethyl phthalate	23000	120000	10	
2 Chlorophenol	120	400	5		Dimethyl phthalate	313000	2900000	10	
2,4 Dichlorophenol	93	790	5		di-n-Butyl phthalate	2700	12000	10	
2,4 Dimethylphenol	540	2300	2		di-n-Octyl phthalate	--	--	10	
2,4 Dinitrophenol	70	14000	5		Fluoranthene	300	370	10	
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	0.11	9.1	5		Fluorene	1300	14000	10	
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	2.1	6.5	10		Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075	0.00077	1	
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	--	--	5		Hexachlorobutadiene	0.44	50	1	
2-Nitrophenol	--	--	10		Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	50	17000	5	
2-Chloronaphthalene	1700	4300	10		Hexachloroethane	1.9	8.9	1	
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine	0.04	0.077	5		Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene	0.0044	0.049	0.05	
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	--	--	1		Isophorone	8.4	600	1	
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13	765	5		N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	0.00069	8.1	5	
4-Nitrophenol	--	--	5		N-Nitroso-di-n-propyl amine	0.005	1.4	5	
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	--	--	5		N-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	5.0	16	1	
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	--	--	5		Naphthalene	21	--	10	
Acenaphthene	1200	2700	1		Nitrobenzene	17	1900	10	
Acenaphthylene	--	--	10		Pentachlorophenol	0.28	7.9	1	
Anthracene	9600	110000	5		Phenanthrene	--	--	5	
Benzidine	0.00012	0.00054	5		Phenol	21000	4600000	50	
Benzo (a) Anthracene	0.0044	0.049	5		Pyrene	960	11000	10	
Benzo (a) Pyrene	0.0044	0.049	2		<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	10		Asbestos (in fibers/L k,s.)	7000000	7000000		
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	--	--	5		Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	0.8	0.8	2	
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	2		1,4-Dioxane	3	3		
Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) methane	--	--	5		Ethanol	1000	1000	1000	
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	0.031	1.4	1		Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	2	2	2	
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	1400	170000	10		Methanol	1000	1000	1000	
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.8	5.9	5		Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000	5200	10		Perchlorate	4	4		
Chrysene	0.0044	0.049	5		2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1.3E-08	1.3E-08	<u>1.0E-05</u>	
					Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	2	2	2	
					Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	12	12	10	
					Total petroleum hydrocarbons	100	100		

(a) = Applies to water with Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) (indicated with E and I in the Basin Plan) beneficial uses designations.

(b) = Applies to all other receiving waters.