ORDER NO. R4-2014-0060
GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994003
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DISCHARGES OF NONPROCESS WASTEWATER
TO SURFACE WATERS
IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES

This Order was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) on:	**May 8, 2014**
This Order shall become effective on:	**July 1, 2014**
This Order shall expire on:	**June 30, 2019**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Water Board have classified discharges covered under this General Permit as a minor discharge.	

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R4-2009-0047 is superseded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water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, Samuel Unger, 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 May 8, 2014.

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

Contents

Appendices

Tables

Attachments

I. FACILITY/DISCHARGE INFORMATION

This Order (hereafter also referred to as "this General Permit") is intended to authorize discharges of noncontact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air conditioning condensate, water treatment plant filter backwash, swimming pool drainage where disallowed by a municipal permittee unless the discharger has a separate permit, groundwater seepage, and swimming pool filter backwash water to surface waters in the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Discharges from facilities to waters of the United States that do not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above any applicable state or federal water quality objectives/criteria or cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water are authorized discharges in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Order.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility Criteria

1. This Order covers discharges to surface waters of noncontact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air conditioning condensate, water treatment plant filter backwash, swimming pool drainage where disallowed by a municipal permittee unless the discharger has a separate permit, groundwater seepage, and swimming pool filter backwash water.

2. To be covered under this Order, a discharger must:

a. Demonstrate that the discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for the receiving waters, or any other Discharge Prohibition in Part IV of this Order;

b. Demonstrate that the discharge shall not exceed the effluent limitations or discharge specifications in Part V and Attachment B of this Order, and there shall be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the applicable water quality objectives/criteria for the receiving water.

c. Perform reasonable potential analysis using a representative sample of wastewater to be discharged. The sample shall be analyzed and the data compared to the water quality screening criteria for the constituents listed on Attachment E.

i. If the analytical test results exceed the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment E, then a reasonable potential for discharge of toxics shall be considered to exist.

ii. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that any toxic exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment E, then the Discharger will be enrolled under this General Permit and treatment of the wastewater will be required for discharge.

iii. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that toxics are below the screening levels in Attachment E, then the Discharger will be enrolled under this General Permit and treatment of the wastewater for toxics will not be required for discharge.

d. The discharge shall not cause acute nor chronic toxicity in receiving waters;

e. If necessary, the discharge shall pass through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of pollutants to meet the effluent limitations and discharge specifications of this Order; and

f. The Discharger shall be able to comply with the terms or provisions of this General Permit.

3. New discharges and existing discharges regulated under existing general or individual permits, which meet the eligibility criteria, may be regulated under this Order.

4. For the purpose of renewal of existing individual NPDES permits with this General Permit, provided that all the conditions of this General Permit are met, renewal is effective upon issuance of a notification by the Executive Officer and issuance of a new monitoring program.

5. 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.

B. Ineligibility

The discharge of wastewater containing toxic pollutants, where there are no effluent limitations for such toxic pollutants in this General Permit, are not eligible for enrollment under this General Permit.

C. Authorization

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part D of this Order. 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 discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination of eligibility for coverage under this General Permit or until an individual NPDES permit is issued by the Regional Water Board.

D. Notice of Intent

1. Deadline for Submission

a. Renewal of permits of existing dischargers covered under individual permits that meet the eligibility criteria and have submitted a NOI will consist of a letter of determination from the Executive Officer of coverage under this Order.

b. Existing dischargers covered under Order No. R4-2009-0047 will be sent a 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 a representative wastewater sample and analyze it for all the constituents listed on Attachment E. Dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with a NOI, otherwise the existing authorization may be terminated. Existing discharges that has been enrolled under the existing permit within the last one year can re-submit the analytical data used for their initial enrollment with their NOI.

c. New dischargers shall file a complete application at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

2. Forms for Report of Waste Discharge

a. Dischargers shall use the NOI Form.

b. The Discharger, upon request, shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order, to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.

c. The Discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate methods) a representative sample of the wastewater to be treated and discharged under this Order. The analytical method used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level, 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.

d. Pursuant to section 2, Article X of the California Constitution, and section 275 of the California Water Code on preventing waste and unreasonable use of waters of the state, this Regional Water Board encourages, wherever practical, water conservation and/or reuse of wastewater. To obtain coverage under this Order, the Discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, reuse, injection of the wastewater, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater.

e. The following should be included with the NOI Form:

i. The feasibility study on conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater;

ii. Description of the treatment system;

iii. The type of chemicals that will be used (if any) during the operation and maintenance of the treatment system;

iv. Flow diagram of the influent to the discharge point; and

v. Preventive maintenance procedures and schedule for the treatment system.

vi. A demonstration that the Discharger has considered sewering, infiltration, re-use, or other discharge options and that it is infeasible to discharge to the sanitary sewer system, to re-use the treated wastewater, or to otherwise lawfully discharge the wastewater.

f. Section 2200 (Annual Fee Schedules) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) requires that all discharges subject to waste discharge requirements shall pay an annual fee.

E. Notice of Termination

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General Permit is no longer needed. An NOT is a letter that lists the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) or the Compliance Inspection Number (CI#), the name and address of the owner of the facility, and is signed and dated by the owner certifying that the discharge associated with this General Permit has been eliminated. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General Permit.

F. Change of 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.

III. FINDINGS

The Regional Water Board finds:

A. Rationale for Requirements. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on federal and state laws and regulations, information submitted as part of

previous NOIs and monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G are also incorporated into this Order.

B. Background

1. On April 2, 2009, the Regional Water Board adopted Order No. R4-2009-0047, General NPDES Permit No. CAG994003, Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Nonprocess Wastewater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. Order No. R4-2009-0047 expired on April 30, 2014, but was administratively extended. This Order renews the requirements of Order No. R4-2009-0047.

2. On September 22, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) granted the State of California, through the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the regional water boards, the authority to issue general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits pursuant to parts 122 and 123 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR).

3. 40 CFR 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.

4. General waste discharge requirements and 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.

C. Facility and Discharge Description

1. Discharges covered under this General Permit include, but are not limited to, noncontact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air conditioning condensate, water treatment plant filter backwash, swimming pool drainage where disallowed by a municipal permittee unless the discharger has a separate permit,, groundwater seepage, and swimming pool filter backwash water.

2. Wastewater discharges specifically excluded from coverage under this General Permit include discharges that fall into separate categories, such as cooling water discharges from power plants and petroleum refineries.

3. This Regional Water Board adopted: (1) Order No. R4-2012-0175, Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, Except Those Discharges Originating from the City of Long Beach [NPDES No. CAS004001] on November 8, 2012; (2) Order No. R4-2010-0108, Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water (Wet Weather) and Non-Storm Water (Dry Weather) Discharges from the MS4s within the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, County of Ventura and the Incorporated Cities Therein [NPDES No. CAS004002] on July 8, 2010; and (3) Order No. R4-2014-0024 Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Discharges from

the City of Long Beach [NPDES No. CAS004003] on February 6, 2014. These permits generally prohibit non-stormwater discharges to MS4s unless they are covered by a separate general or individual NPDES permit or are within a category of conditionally exempt discharges, provided the discharge is not itself a source of pollutants and meets all required conditions. This prohibition, in general, does not apply to natural flows, such as rising groundwater where groundwater seepage is not otherwise covered by a NPDES permit and uncontaminated groundwater infiltration. Conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives/standards and/or water quality based effluent limitations.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharges of any waste at a location different from that authorized by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board are prohibited.

2. Discharges of any waste other than those that meet eligibility requirements in Part II.A of this Order are prohibited, unless the Discharger is regulated for such discharges by another NPDES permit or discharges into a permitted facility.

3. Discharges of wastewater in excess of the flow rates authorized by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board are prohibited.

4. Discharges of any waste that exceed applicable effluent limitations are prohibited.

5. Discharges that contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life are prohibited.

6. Discharges that cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for the receiving water are prohibited.

7. 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.

8. Discharges of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste are prohibited.

9. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated wastewater 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 effluent from the outfall location(s) listed in the enrollment authorization fact sheet in excess of the following effluent limitations is prohibited. In the authorization letter, when a Discharger is enrolled under this General Permit, the Executive Officer shall list in the fact sheet each constituent from the appropriate effluent limitation table(s) below that is applicable to the Discharger's effluent.

a. Limits (Tables 1 and 2) applicable to discharges to freshwater or saltwater bodies

Table 1. Effluent Limitations Applicable to All Discharges

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BODs 20℃	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	----
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	----
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	----

Table 2. Organic Compounds Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN[1]	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Volatile Organic Compounds					
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5	----	1.2	0.6
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	----	200	----
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	----	5	----
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	3.2	0.11	0.057[2]
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.50	----	0.50	0.38[2]
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	----	10	----
Benzene	µg/L	1.0	----	1.0	----
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	----	0.5	0.25

[1] MUN refers to discharges to those waterbodies designated MUN (Municipal and Domestic Supply) identified in the Basin Plan with an "E" or and "I" designation.

[2] If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non-detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN[1]	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	----	1.6	0.8
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	----	5.0	2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	----	0.5	----

b. Limits (Tables 3, 4, and 5) applicable to discharges to freshwater and saltwater waterbodies where no TMDLs has been established (All metal limitations in the Order, including Tables 3, 4, and 5 are in the form of total recoverable or TR, for short, whether they are specified or otherwise.

Table 3. Hardness-Dependent Metals Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Unit	Hardness (mg/L)					
		up to 200		200 – 300		300 and above	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Cadmium	µg/L	5	2.8	5	4.1	5	5
Copper	µg/L	20.8	10.4	33.3	16.6	44.4	22.1
Lead	µg/L	8.7	4.4	16.7	8.3	25.6	12.8
Nickel	µg/L	100	60	100	90	100	100
Silver	µg/L	8.1	4.0	20	10	41	20
Zinc	µg/L	170	86	260	130	350	170

Table 4. Other Compounds Effluent Limitations

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Metals					
Antimony	µg/L	6	---	6	---
Arsenic	µg/L	10	---	10	---
Beryllium	µg/L	4	---	4	---
Chromium III	µg/L	50	---	50	---
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8	16	8
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	4.2	8.5	4.2
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05[2]	0.1	0.05[2]
Selenium	µg/L	8	4	8	4
Thallium	µg/L	13	6	3.4	1.7

Table 5. Effluent Limitations applicable to discharges to saltwater waterbodies

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Metals			
Antimony	µg/L	6	---
Arsenic	µg/L	10	5
Beryllium	µg/L	4	---
Cadmium	µg/L	5	---
Chromium III	µg/L	50	---
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	0.50 [2]
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05 [2]
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7
Selenium	µg/L	120	58
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Thallium	µg/L	13	6
Zinc	µg/L	95	47

c. Limits (Table 6 through 26) based on Waste load Allocations specified in corresponding TMDLs

Table 6. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL Wasteload Allocations (WLAs), Dry Weather[3]

Reach	Units	Copper, TR		Lead, TR		Zinc, TR		Selenium, TR	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	49	25	31	16			8.2	4.1
Reach 4	µg/L	43	21	16	8.2				
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and Verdugo	µg/L	38	19	20	9.8	---	---	---	---
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	43	21	20	9.8	---	---	---	---
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	43	21	23	11	---	---	---	---
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	31	16	15	7.4	---	---	---	---
Reach 2 & Arroyo Seco	µg/L	36	18	18	9	---	---	---	---
Reach 1	µg/L	38	19	20	9.8	---	---	---	---
Compton Creek	µg/L	31	16	15	7.3	---	---	---	---
Rio Hondo Rch. 1	µg/L	21	11	8.2	4.1	210	110	---	---

Table 7. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather[4]

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Cadmium, TR[5]	µg/L	3.1	1.5
Copper, TR	µg/L	17	8.5
Lead, TR	µg/L	62	31
Zinc, TR	µg/L	160	79

[3] For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th are considered dry weather discharges.

[4] For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th are considered wet weather discharges.

[5] Total Recoverable (TR)

Table 8. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-39 - Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Geometric Mean	Single Sample
E.coli density	MPN/100 mL	126	235

Table 9. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-12 - Ballona Creek Metals TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Dry Weather		Wet Weather	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Copper, TR	µg/L	39	20	18	9
Lead, TR	µg/L	21	11	59	29
Selenium, TR	µg/L	8.2	4.1	5	2.5
Zinc, TR	µg/L	304	151	119	59

Table 10. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-14 - Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations*
Cadmium	mg/kg dry	1.2
Copper	mg/kg dry	34
Lead	mg/kg dry	46.7
Silver	mg/kg dry	1.0
Zinc	mg/kg dry	150
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.5
DDTs	µg/kg dry	1.58
Total PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.7
Total PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022

*: See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Table 11. WQBELs based on USEPA's Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Dry Weather		Wet Weather	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Copper, TR	µg/L	31	16	9.8	4.8
Lead, TR	µg/L			59	28
Zinc, TR	µg/L			96	48

Table 12. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-30 – Colorado Lagoon OC Pesticides, PCBs, Sediment Toxicity, PAHs, and Metals TMDL WLAs, Portion of Sediment Toxicity

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations*
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.50
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry	0.02
Lead	µg/kg dry	46,700.00
Zinc	µg/kg dry	150,000.00
PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022.00
PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.70
DDT	µg/kg dry	1.58

*: See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Table 13. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs (for the Freshwater Segment of Dominguez Channel) Wet Weather

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Copper, TR	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	9.7	4.8
Lead, TR	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	43	21
Zinc, TR	µg/L	70	35

Table 14. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs (for the Dominguez Channel Estuary Segment and the Harbors)

Constituent	Units	Dominguez Channel Estuary		Greater Harbor Waters	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
Copper, TR	µg/L	6.1	3	6.1	3
Lead, TR	µg/L	14	7	14	7
Zinc, TR	µg/L	140	70	140	70
PAHs	µg/L	0.098	0.049	---	---
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	---	---
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	0.0012	0.00059
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	----	---
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017	0.00034	0.00017

Table 15. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Waterbody	Effluent Limitations (mg/kg)*		
	Lead	Zinc	PAHs
Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles River Estuary	46.7	---	4.022
Los Angeles Harbor–Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	46.7	---	4.022

*: See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Table 16. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-18 - Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations*
Copper	mg/kg	34
Lead	mg/kg	46.7
Zinc	mg/kg	150
Chlordane	µg/kg	0.5
Total PCBs	µg/kg	22.7

*: See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Table 17. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper, TR		Selenium, TR	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
SJC R-1, 2 [1]	µg/L	---	---	8.2	4.1
SGR R-1 [2]	µg/L	30	15	---	---
SGR R 2 [3]	µg/L	---	---	---	---
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	16	---	---
Estuary	µg/L	5.1	2.5	---	---

1. San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
2. San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary.
3. San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue), and upstream reaches and tributaries

Table 18. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet-Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper, TR		Lead, TR		Zinc, TR	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
SJC R-1, 2 [1]	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---
SGR R-1 [2]	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---
SGR R 2 [3]	µg/L	---	---	166	83	---	---
Coyote Creek	µg/L	15	7.5	87	43	125	62
Estuary	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---

1. San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
2. San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary.
3. San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue), and upstream reaches and tributaries

Table 19. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-9 – Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL

Reaches	Ammonia Effluent Limitations (mg/L)	
	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Reach 3 (Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion)	4.2	2.0
Reach 7 (Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge)	5.2	1.75

Table 20. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-16 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Toxicity Limit
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.025	0.014	---
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10	0.10	---
Toxicity	TUc	---	---	1

Table 21. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-17 - Calleguas Creek Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Chlordane	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDD	ng/L	1.7	0.84
4,4-DDE	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDT	ng/L	1.2	0.59
Dleldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16

Table 22. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Dry and Wet Weather

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.051

Table 23. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Dry Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper [1, 2]		Nickel [3]		Selenium	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.5	6.7	----	-----
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.5	6.7	----	-----
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	44	22	244	122	----	-----
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.6	6.8	8.2	4.1
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	6.1	3.0	13.6	6.8	8.2	4.1
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	262	131	----	-----
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	262	131	----	-----
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	48	24	262	131	----	-----
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	24	262	131	----	-----
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	48	24	262	131	----	-----

Notes:

1. Site Specific Water-Effect Ratios (WER) for copper have been developed by the Regional Water Board for Reach1 (WER = 1.51) and Reach 2 (WER = 3.69). The effluent limitations for copper for these two reaches have been recalculated based on WERs.
2. Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.96 for freshwater reaches and 0.83 for salt water reaches.
3. Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.997 for freshwater reaches and 0.99 for salt water reaches.

Table 24. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Wet Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper [1, 2]		Nickel [3]		Selenium	
		Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly	Max. Daily	Avg. Monthly
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	5.8	2.9	74	37	----	-----
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	5.8	2.9	74	37	----	-----
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	27.4	13.7	858	427	----	-----
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	5.8	2.9	75	37	289	144
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	5.8	2.9	75	37	289	144
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	31	15	956	477	----	-----
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	31	15	956	477	----	-----
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	31	15	956	477	----	-----
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	21	1294	645	----	-----
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	43	21	1294	645	----	-----

Notes:

1. Site Specific Water-Effect Ratios (WER) for copper have been developed by the Regional Water Board for Reach1 (WER = 1.51) and Reach 2 (WER = 3.69). The effluent limitations for copper for these two reaches have been recalculated based on WERs.
2. Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.96 for freshwater reaches and 0.83 for salt water reaches.
3. Concentration based targets have been converted to total recoverable allocations using the CTR default translator of 0.997 for freshwater reaches and 0.99 for salt water reaches.

Table 25. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-37 – McGrath Lake PCBs, Pesticides and Sediment Toxicity TMDL WLAs, Portion of Sediment Toxicity

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations*
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	0.50
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry	0.02
Lead	µg/kg dry	46,700.00
Zinc	µg/kg dry	150,000.00
PAHs	µg/kg dry	4,022.00
PCBs	µg/kg dry	22.70
DDT	µg/kg dry	1.58

*: See Section VIII. H. for compliance determination.

Table 26. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-10 Malibu Creek and Lagoon, section 7-11 Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel), section 7-5 Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basin, section 7-28 Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach), section 7-36 Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3,5,6, and 7, and USEPA's Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Geometric Mean	Single Sample
Total Coliform (T)	MPL/100 mL	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform (F)	MPL/100 mL	200	400
Entrococcus	MPL/100 mL	35	104
If ratio of F/T > 0.1	MPL/100 mL	---	1,000

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 86ºF.

4. Attachment B establishes the applicable effluent limitations for mineral and nitrogen constituents for discharges covered by this Order. The discharge of mineral and nitrogen constituents in excess of applicable limitations established 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 monthly 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/criteria contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the receiving waterbody.

1. The pH to be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 units 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.

2. The temperature at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period to be altered by more than 5ºF above natural temperature, but at no time be raised above 86ºF for waters with a beneficial use of WARM (Warm Freshwater Habitat).

3. The waste discharged shall not cause the log mean limits of bacteria to be exceeded in Table 27 for freshwater receiving water and in Table 28 for saltwater receiving water with REC-1 designated beneficial use.

Table 27. Freshwater Bacteria Limitations

Parameters	Units	Receiving Water Limitations	
		Geometric Mean	Single Sample
E. coli	MPN/100 mL	126	235
E. coli* (Ballona Creek only)	MPN/100 mL	126	576

*: E. coli limitations for Ballona Creek with designated beneficial use of Limited Contact Recreation (LREC-1).

Table 28. Saltwater Water Bacteria Limitations

Parameters	Units	Receiving Water Limitations	
		Geometric Mean	Single Sample
Total Coliform	MPN/100 mL	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 mL	200	400
Enterococcus	MPN/100 mL	35	104
If Fecal/Total Coliform > 0.1	MPN/100 mL	- - -	1,000

4. The discharge shall not cause the following to occur in the receiving waters:

a. The dissolved oxygen to be depressed below:

WARM[1] designated waters	5 mg/L
COLD[1] designated waters	6 mg/L

COLD and SPWN[1] Designated waters 7 mg/L

[1] Beneficial Uses: WARM - Warm Freshwater Habitat; COLD - Cold Freshwater Habitat; SPWN - Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development

5. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.

6. 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.

7. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

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

9. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.

10. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

11. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.

12. 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.

13. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.

14. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.

15. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

16. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

17. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

18. Violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA. 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 40 CFR sections 122.41 and 122.42, are included in this Order. The Discharger must comply with all Standard Provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also provided in this Order special provisions applicable to the Dischargers authorized by this Order. 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. If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions in Attachment D, the provisions stated herein prevail.
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 Order 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 Order 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 exempts the Discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable, nor legalizes 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. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an individual permit.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Executive Officer is hereby authorized to prescribe a Monitoring and Reporting Program for each authorized discharger. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP accompanying the transmittal for enrollment under this General Permit, and future revisions thereto. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Regional Water Board Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the MRP shall prevail.

C. Enforcement

1. Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the Discharger to any of the penalties described herein or in Attachment D of this Order, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority.
2. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges authorized by this Order, may subject the Discharger to administrative or judicial 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.

3. The California Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the California Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to $5,000 per day, $10,000 per day, or $25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to $10 per gallon per day or $25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

4. California Water Code section 13385(h)(1) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385(h)(2), a "serious violation" is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable waste discharge requirements for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Appendix A of 40 CFR section 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(a)(1), a "serious violation" is also defined as "a failure to file a discharge monitoring report required pursuant to section 13383 for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in waste discharge requirements that contain effluent limitations."

5. California Water Code section 13385(i) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each violation whenever a person violates a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three violations within that time period.

6. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(d), for the purposes of section 13385.1 and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) of section 13385, "effluent limitation" means a numeric restriction or a numerically expressed narrative restriction, on the quantity, discharge rate, concentration, or toxicity units of a pollutant or pollutants that may be discharged from an authorized location. An effluent limitation may be final or interim, and may be expressed as a prohibition. An effluent limitation, for these purposes, does not include a receiving water limitation, a compliance schedule, or a best management practice.

D. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. 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.

b. 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 General Permit, this General 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 CWA section 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed this General Permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if a TMDL identifies that a particular discharge covered under this General Permit is a load that needs to be reduced; this General Permit will be reopened to incorporate appropriate TMDL based limit and/or to remove any applicable exemptions.

E. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

F. Best Management Practices of Pollution Prevention

All Dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

G. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

All owners or operators authorized to discharge under this General Permit shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated wastewater (pollutants concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). At a minimum, the O&M Manual shall address the following:

1. The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.

2. The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.

3. The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.

4. The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

H. Engineering Design Report

For all new dischargers and existing dischargers where significant changes have made since prior submittals to the Regional Water Board, the NOI shall be accompanied by treatment flow schematic diagram and a certification, which demonstrates that the treatment process and the physical design of the treatment components will ensure compliance with the prohibitions, effluent limitations, and other conditions of the General Permit.

I. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

J. Other Special Provisions

1. Expiration and Continuation of this Order

This Order expires on May 31,2019; however, for those dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order, it shall continue in full force and effect until the Regional Water Board adopts a new order. Notwithstanding Provision 8.a. (Expiration Date and Continuation of this Order) of Order No. R4-2009-0047, discharges regulated under Order No. R4-2009-0047 on or before the sixtieth day of notification of adoption of this Order, that has submitted a completed NOI may continue to be regulated under Order No. R4-2009-0047 until enrolled under this General Permit.

2. Reauthorization

Upon reissuance of a new order, dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a Notice of Intent or a new Report of Waste Discharge within 60 days of notification by the Executive Officer.

3. Superseding

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. R4-2009-0047, adopted by this Regional Water Board on April 2, 2009, is superseded by this Order effective April XX, 2014.

K. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in Part 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 Average Monthly Effluent Limitation or Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation 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 on 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).

H. Limitations Based on Sediment TMDLs.

Where sediment based effluent limitations is applicable discharger are allowed to demonstrate compliance with sediment TMDL limitations by complying with the TSS effluent limitation and CTR based toxic effluent limitation for the sediment based TMDL toxics of concern.

If the effluent analysis satisfies condition A or B as listed below, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the sediment limitations. Therefore, no further sediment monitoring is required.

Condition A: Does not exceed TSS effluent limits and the CTR values of the sediment TMDL priority pollutants (Sediment-CTR Values). Table showing the CTR values of the priority pollutants targeted in the TMDLs covered in this Order is in the Appendix B of the Order;

Condition B: Exceeds TSS effluent limits, but does not exceed the Sediment-CTR Values.

When both TSS and the Sediment-CTR Values are exceeded, an accelerated monitoring program for TSS and the exceeded priority pollutant(s) shall be implemented in the following week when the exceedances are observed.

If two consecutive effluent sampling events show exceedance for both TSS and the Sediment-CTR value(s), the Discharger is determined to be non-compliance with sediment based effluent limitation. Thereafter, sediment based effluent monitoring shall be implemented as prescribed in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for the rest of the permitting cycle.

However, if two successive sampling events show compliance with TSS and the sediment-CTR value(s), the discharge shall continue with regular effluent monitoring in accordance with the MRP.

APPENDIX A
SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb (µg/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	
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
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

APPENDIX- B

Effluent Limitations based on CTR and SIP procedures for the those Metals and Organics Listed in TMDLs; Ballona Creek Estuary Toxics TMDLS, Dominguez Channel Estuary, Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors TMDLs and Marina Dely Rey Harbor Toxics TMDLs that Requires sediment analysis[6]

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Cadmium	µg/L	5	---
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Zinc	µg/L	95	47
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00084
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017
Total PAHs	µg/L	NA	NA

[6] Compliance for TSS and the toxics pollutants in the effluent must be demonstrated to satisfy the compliance requirements for sediment Waste Load allocations for toxic pollutants listed in the respective TMDLs.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

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

Bioaccumulative 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 USEPA 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 include~~d~~, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in California 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 California 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 California 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 (σ) is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

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

where:

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

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) 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_{15}	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC_{25}	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC_{40}	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC_{50}	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 (except required otherwise by TMDL specific to corresponding waterbodies) is prohibited:

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

7. Los Angeles River Watershed (continued):

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH		TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron[(1)] (mg/L)	Nitrogen[(2)] (mg/L)
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.	San Gabriel River Watershed:					
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.	Los Angeles Harbor/ Long Beach Harbor Watershed	no waterbody specific limits				
10.	Santa Ana River Watershed					
a.	San Antonio Creek[8]	225	25	---	---	---
b.	Chino Creek[8]	---	---	---	---	---
11.	Island Watercourses:					
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				

Notes:

(1) 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.

(2) Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen (NO_3-N + NO_2-N). The lack of adequate nitrogen data for all streams precluded the establishment of numerical limits for all streams.

(3) In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 8.1 mg/L.

(4) In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation for the reach is 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 117 mg/L.

(5)(6) In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.

(7) In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 6.8 mg/L.

(8) 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 Water 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 C – NOTICE OF INTENT &
INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT

CALIFORNIA Water Boards

EDMUND G. BROWN JR. GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIQUEZ SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

NOTICE OF INTENT

TO COMPLY WITH GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
AND
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

SECTION I. DISCHARGE STATUS

Check only one item.
A. New Discharge ☐ B. Material Change ☐ C. Existing Discharge ☐ CI # _____

SECTION II. OWNER/OPERATOR & FACILITY INFORMATION

A. OWNER				
Name/Agency		Contact Person		Title of Contact Person
Mailing Address		Email Address		
City	County	State	ZIP	Phone

B. OPERATOR (*If different from owner)*				
Name/Agency		Contact Person		Title of Contact Person
Mailing Address		Email Address		
City	County	State	ZIP	Phone

C. FACILITY				
Name of Facility		Owner Type (check one) 1. ☐City 2.☐ County 3.☐ State 4. ☐Fed 5. ☐Private		
Address		Contact email address		
City	County	State	ZIP	Phone

D. STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE (SIC) (4 digit code in order of priority)			
1.)	(specify)	2.)	(specify)

Nature of Business (provide a brief description)

SECTION III. APPLICABLE GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGE (Check only one item)

- ☐ Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated Groundwater (Order No. R4-2013-0043), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution (Order No. R4-2013-0042), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from Potable Water Supply Wells (Order No. R4-2003-0108), Include Attachment A – Screening Levels
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering (Order No. R4-2013-0095), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharge of Nonprocess Wastewater (Order No. R4-2014-0060), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Hydrostatic Test Water (Order No. R4-2009-0068), Include Attachment A – Screening Levels

SECTION IV. EXISTING REQUIREMENTS/PERMITS (Skip if not applicable)

List any active Orders or Permits adopted by this Regional Water Board for the facility.			
A. Order No.	_____	_____	_____
B. NPDES Permit(s)	_____	_____	_____

SECTION V. OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

Outfall Number	Latitude			Longitude			Receiving Waterbody (River, Stream, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.)
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	

SECTION VI. PROJECT INFORMATION (attach additional sheets, if necessary)

1). Description of project and discharge	
2). Description of treatment process (Attach diagram showing the treatment process, if applicable)	
3). Summary of the required feasibility study on the potential for conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater. Where full or partial reuse is not possible, provide a detailed explanation why reuse cannot be achieved.	
4). Description of additive's composition	
5). Proposed Maximum Discharge Flow	
6). Proposed discharge startup date	
7). Estimated discharge duration	

SECTION VII. DISCHARGE QUALITY INFORMATION

This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze representative influent wastewater sample for the pollutants listed on the **Attachment A** for discharges from Potable Water Supply Wells (Order No. R4-2003-0108) and Hydrostatic Test (Order No. R4-2009-0068), and **Attachment E** for discharges from all other sources.

For Discharges from Potable Water Supply Wells and Hydrostatic Test:

Have you included a completed Attachment A – **Screening for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Water**?
(Applies only to potable water related discharges.) … ☐ Yes ☐ No

For Discharges from all other sources:

Have you included a completed **Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements Form**?
(Complete the Quantitation Level column and attach laboratory analytical data) …… ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **No**, explain:

SECTION VIII. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

Provide a 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map (Scale 1:24,000) showing the project location and identifying surface water to which you propose to discharge.

Fees: Have you included appropriate filing fee with this submittal? (Applicable to new enrollees only)
Make checks payable to the Water Resources Control Board

SECTION IX. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE (see appendix on who is authorized to sign)

"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. In addition, I assure that the provisions of the permit will be complied with."

_____ _____
Printed Name of Person Signing Date

_____
Signature

_____
Title

SECTION X. FORM SUBMITTAL

Send this completed Notice of Intent to:
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attention: General Permit Unit

Assistance with this form may be obtained by contacting the Regional Water Board at:
Phone (213) 576-6600
Fax (213) 576-6660

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT FOR THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMITS FOR DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS TO SURFACE WATERS

These instructions are intended to help you, the Discharger, complete the Notice of Intent (NOI) form for general permits. Please type or print clearly when completing the NOI form and the vicinity map(s).

One NOI should be submitted by each owner/operator to cover all proposed discharges within the boundaries of this Regional Water Board.

Section I. Discharge Status

Please check appropriate box indicating whether this application is for new discharge, material change, or existing discharge. If it is an existing discharge, indicate four digit CI #.

Section II. Facility/Discharge Information

A. Section II.A. Owner

Name/Agency – The name (first and last) of the owner of the facility. If the owner is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.
Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).
E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.
Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.
Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person.

B. Section II.B. Operator (if different from owner)

Name/Agency – The name (first and last) of the operator of the facility. If the operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.
Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).
E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.
Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.
Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person

C. Section II.C. Facility

Name – The name (first and last) of the person primarily responsible for this facility.

Address – The street number and street name where the facility or actual discharge is located. Check the most appropriate ownership, City, County, State, Federal or Private.
E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the facility (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.
City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the facility address.
Phone – The daytime telephone number of the person responsible for this facility.

Section II.D. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (4 digit code in order of priority)

List, in descending order of significance, the 4—digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classification may differ from the SIC codes describing the operations generating discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.. Use current edition of the manual. If you have any question concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility the NPDES Permitting Units of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Section III. Type of Discharge
Check the appropriate box indicating the type of discharge for this facility. Check only one box.

Section IV. Existing Requirements/Permits
If this facility has no existing permits or orders, skip this section. If the facility has any existing permits or orders, list it in the appropriate space provided.

Section V. Outfall and Receiving Water Information
If the facility discharges into a storm drain, indicate the immediate receiving waterbody (listed in the Basin Plan) where the discharge drains into.

Section VI. Project Information
Provide summary description of the project. Also describe the general characteristic of the discharge. If required, indicate the treatment process that would be needed to bring the discharge into compliance. Demonstrate that options of discharging to the sanitary sewer, conservation, reuse, and infiltration have been considered and found infeasible or that potential reuse is feasible. If additives are used in the project and/or treatment, briefly describe their compositions and provide corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Form. Provide estimate of maximum discharge flow rate, proposed discharge startup date, and estimated discharge duration.

Section VII. Discharge Quality
This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze for the pollutants listed on the *Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements* or*, Attachment E – Screening Levels for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Water (applies to potable water related discharges only)*. Check the YES box if analytical result is attached. If not, provide reasons why it was not included. Note that processing of your NOI application may be delayed until this required information is provided.

Section VIII. Other Required Information

Attach to this application a topographic map (7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map, Scale 1:24,000) of the area. The map must show the outline of the facility.

Section IX. Certification and Signature

Printed Name of Person Signing – Please type or print legibly. This section should be filled out by the responsible person as defined by 40 CFR section 122.22.
Signature and Date – Signature of name printed above and the date signed.
Title – The professional title of the person signing the NOI.

Required signatories per 40 CFR section 122.22

1. For a corporation
   By 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 laws and regulations; the manager can assure that the necessary systems are established or action 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.

2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship
   By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

3. For a municipality, State, Federal or public agency
   By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this section, 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 operation of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

Attachment D – Standard Provisions

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA, its regulations, and the CWC and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof [*40 CFR § 122.41(a); CWC §§ 13261, 13263, 13264, 13265, 13268, 13300, 13301, 13304, 13340, 13350, 13385*].

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 [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); *40 CFR § 122.41(i); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); *40 CFR § 122.41(i)(1); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*];

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); *40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*];

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); *40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*];

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); *40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [*40 CFR § 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, I.G.4, 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 Provisions – 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 Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [*40 CFR § 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)(ii)*];

   c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below [*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) and 122.61*].

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

B. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the analysis of pollutants unless another test procedure is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O or is otherwise specified in this Order for such pollutants [*40 CFR §§ 122.41(j)(4) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv)*].

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 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 and 13383*].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [*40 CFR § 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 Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above [*40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1)*];

   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [*40 CFR § 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 Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, 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 Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

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

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [*40 CFR § 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 § 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 the requirements of this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(2)].*

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.3, V.E.4, and V.E.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above [*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 Regional Water Board and State Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

B. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (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 CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [*40 CFR § 122.41(a)(2); CWC §§ 13385 and 13387*].

C. 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 the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 [*40 CFR § 122.41(a)(3)*].

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 LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

(screening to be conducted on untreated wastewater sample prior to issuance of permit)

POLLUTANT	MUN[a] (µg/L)	Others[b] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	5	1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.057	3.2	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	200	200	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.60	42	0.5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.17	1	0.5
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.5
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.38	99	0.5
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.52	39	0.5
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	10	10	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	400	2600	2
1,3 Dichloropropylene	0.5	0.5	0.5
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	5	0.5	0.5
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	--	--	1
Acetone	700	700	na
Acrolein	100	100	5
Acrylonitrile	0.059	0.66	2.0
Benzene	1.0	1	0.5
Bromoform	4.3	360	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.25	0.5	0.5
Chlorobenzene	30	21000	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.401	34	0.5
Chloroethane	100	100	2
Chloroform	100	100	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.56	46	0.5
Ethylbenzene	700	700	2
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	0.05	na
Methyl Bromide	10	4000	2.0
Methyl Chloride	3	3	0.5
Methyl ethyl ketone	700	700	na
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	na
Methylene Chloride	4.7	1600	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene	0.8	8.85	0.5
Toluene	150	150	2
Trichloroethylene	2.7	5	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
Xylenes	1750	1750	na

POLLUTANT	MUN[a] (µg/L)	Others[b] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
METALS[1]			
Antimony (Sb)	14	4300	5
Arsenic (As)	50	36	10
Beryllium (Be)	4	--	0.5
Cadmium (Cd)	2.4	9.4	0.5
Chromium III (Cr^{3+})	50	--	10
Chromium VI (Cr^{6+})	11	50	5
Copper (Cu)	9.4	3.7	0.5
Cyanide (CN)	5.2	--	5
Lead (Pb)	3.2	8.5	0.5
Mercury (Hg)	0.050	0.051	0.2
Nickel (Ni)	52	8.3	1
Selenium (Se)	5.0	71	2
Silver (Ag)	4	2.2	0.25
Thallium (Ti)	1.7	6.3	1
Zinc (Zn)	122	86	20
PESTICIDES AND PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	0.00083	0.00084	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.00059	0.00059	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.00059	0.00059	0.01
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.02
Alpha-BHC	0.0039	0.013	0.01
Aldrin	0.00013	0.00014	0.005
Beta-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.01
beta-BHC	0.014	0.046	0.005
Chlordane	0.00057	0.00059	0.1
delta-BHC	--	--	0.005
Dieldrin	0.00014	0.00014	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	110	240	0.05
Endrin	0.036	0.0023	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.76	0.81	0.01
Heptachlor	0.00021	0.00021	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0001	0.00011	0.01
gamma-BHC	0.019	0.063	0.02
PCB 1016	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1221	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
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.

POLLUTANT	MUN[a] (µg/L)	Others[b] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
SEMI – VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	0.040	0.54	1
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	70	--	5
2 Chlorophenol	120	400	5
2,4 Dichlorophenol	93	790	5
2,4 Dimethylphenol	540	2300	2
2,4 Dinitrophenol	70	14000	5
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	0.11	9.1	5
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	2.1	6.5	10
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	--	--	5
2-Nitrophenol	--	--	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	1700	4300	10
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine	0.04	0.077	5
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	--	--	1
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13	765	5
4-Nitrophenol	--	--	5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	--	--	5
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	--	--	5
Acenaphthene	1200	2700	1
Acenaphthylene	--	--	10
Anthracene	9600	110000	5
Benzidine	0.00012	0.00054	5
Benzo (a) Anthracene	0.0044	0.049	5
Benzo (a) Pyrene	0.0044	0.049	2
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	10
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	--	--	5
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	2
Bis (2-Chloroethoxyl) methane	--	--	5
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	0.031	1.4	1
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	1400	170000	10
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.8	5.9	5
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000	5200	10
Chrysene	0.0044	0.049	5

POLLUTANT	MUN[a] (µg/L)	Others[b] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
SEMI – VOLATILE ORGANICS (continued)			
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	0.0044	0.049	0.1
Diethyl phthalate	23000	120000	10
Dimethyl phthalate	313000	2900000	10
di-n-Butyl phthalate	2700	12000	10
di-n-Octyl phthalate	--	--	10
Fluoranthene	300	370	10
Fluorene	1300	14000	10
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075	0.00077	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.44	50	1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	50	17000	5
Hexachloroethane	1.9	8.9	1
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene	0.0044	0.049	0.05
Isophorone	8.4	600	1
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	0.00069	8.1	5
N-Nitroso-di-n-propyl amine	0.005	1.4	5
N-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	5.0	16	1
Naphthalene	21	--	10
Nitrobenzene	17	1900	10
Pentachlorophenol	0.28	7.9	1
Phenanthrene	--	--	5
Phenol	21000	4600000	50
Pyrene	960	11000	10
MISCELLANEOUS			
Asbestos (in fibers/L k,s.)	7000000	7000000	
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	0.8	0.8	2
1,4-Dioxane	3	3	
Ethanol	1000	1000	1000
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	2	2	2
Methanol	1000	1000	1000
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	
Perchlorate	6	6	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1.3E-08	1.3E-08	1.0E-05
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

ATTACHMENT F – Fact Sheet

Contents

TABLES

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

The Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. 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 Parts 122 and123, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

40 CFR 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 April 2, 2009, this Regional Water Board adopted the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Nonprocess Wastewater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG994003, Order No. R4-2009-0047). Approximately 19 dischargers are enrolled under Order No. R4-2009-0047. Order No. R4-2009-0047 expired on April 30, 2014, but was administratively extended. This Order renews the requirements of Order No. R4-2009-0047.

Most requirements in Order No. R4-2009-0047 remain the same in this Order, including Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the Los Angeles Region. This Order is formatted consistent with the State Water Board NPDES permit template. In addition, this Order requires filing of a Notice of Intent for all dischargers under this General Permit to streamline the permit application process.

II. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater

Discharge of nonprocess wastewater may cause, or threaten to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the surface water. This Order establishes requirements to regulate discharges of nonprocess wastewaters to surface waters under the jurisdiction of this Regional Board. Discharges covered under this General Permit include, but not limited to, noncontact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air conditioning condensate, water treatment plant filter backwash, swimming pool drainage where disallowed by a municipal permittee unless the discharger has a separate permit, groundwater seepage, and swimming pool filter backwash water. These wastewater discharges may contain only uncontaminated waters or may be contaminated with petroleum products, volatile organic compounds (VOCs),

and heavy metals or other regulated chemical constituents. In the case of nonprocess wastewater, which is contaminated, treatment before discharge to surface waters is required.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under the General Permit, there may be multiple discharge points. Information regarding the discharge points and applicable receiving waters can be found in the completed NOI and will be included in the enrollment letter, Fact Sheet and Monitoring and Reporting Program.

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

1. Existing Effluent Limitations

Effluent limitations/Discharge Specifications contained in the existing Order No. R4-2009-0047 are as follows:

a. Limitations applicable to discharges to freshwater or saltwater bodies

Table 1. Effluent Limitations applicable to discharges to freshwater or saltwater bodies

Parameters	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	150	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	

Table 2. Effluent Limitations of Organic Compounds

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN[1]	
		Daily Max	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.
Volatile Organic Compounds					
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1		0.34	0.17[2]
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200		200	
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5		5	
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	3.2	0.11	0.057[4]
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.50		0.50	0.38[4]
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10		10	
Benzene	µg/L	1.0		1.0	
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5		0.5	0.25
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0		1.6	0.8
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0		5.0	2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5		0.5	

b. Limitations applicable to discharges to freshwater waterbodies where no TMDLs has been established

Table 3. Hardness Dependent Metals

Hardness (mg/L)	Units	up to 200		200 – 300		300 and above	
		Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.
Cadmium	µg/L	2.8	5	4.1	5	5	5
Copper	µg/L	10.4	20.8	16.6	33.3	22.1	44.4
Lead	µg/L	4.4	8.7	8.3	16.7	12.8	25.6
Nickel	µg/L	60	100	90	100	100	100
Silver	µg/L	4.0	8.1	10	20	20	41
Zinc	µg/L	86	170	130	260	170	350

Table 4. Other Compounds

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN[3]	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Metals					
Antimony	µg/L	6		6	
Arsenic	µg/L	10		10	

[1] MUN refers to discharges to those waterbodies designated MUN (Municipal and Domestic Supply) identified in the Basin Plan with an "E" or and "I" designation.

[2] If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non-detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN[3]	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Beryllium	µg/L	4		4	
Chromium III	µg/L	50		50	
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8	16	8
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	4.2	8.5	4.2[3]
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05[4]	0.1	0.05[5]
Selenium	µg/L	8	4	8	4
Thallium	µg/L	13	6	3.4	1.7

c. Effluent Limitations applicable to freshwater waterbodies where TMDLs has been established

Table 5. Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL

Reach	Units	Copper		Lead		Zinc		Selenium		Cadmium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Reach 5 and 6	µg/L	30	15	19	9.5			5	2.5	3.1	1.6
Reach 4	µg/L	26	13	10	5					3.1	1.6
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and Verdugo	µg/L	23	11.5	12	6					3.1	1.6
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	26	13	12	6					3.1	1.6
Burbank Western Channel (above WRP)	µg/L	26	13	14.	7					3.1	1.6
Burbank Western Channel (below WRP)	µg/L	19	9.5	9.1	4.5					3.1	1.6
Reach 2 and Arroyo Seco	µg/L	22	11	11	5.5					3.1	1.6
Reach 1	µg/L	23	11.5	12	6					3.1	1.6
Compton Creek	µg/L	19	9.5	8.9	4.5					3.1	1.6
Rio Hondo Rch. 1	µg/L	13	12.5	5.0	2.5	131	65.5			3.1	1.6

[3] If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

Table 6. Ballona Creek and Tributaries Metals TMDL[6]

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Metals			
Copper	µg/L	24	12.5
Lead	µg/L	13	6.5
Selenium	µg/L	5	2.5
Zinc	µg/L	304	152

Table 7. San Gabriel River and its Tributaries

Reach	Units	Copper		Lead		Zinc		Selenium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to temple street)	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	2.5
San Jose Creek Reach 2 (Temple St. to I-10 at White Ave.)	µg/L	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	2.5
San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone to Estuary)	µg/L	18	9	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone)	µg/L	---	---	166	83	---	---	---	---
Coyote Creek	µg/L	20	10	106	53	158	79	---	---
Estuary	µg/L	3.7	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 8. Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon

Reach	Units	Copper		Nickel		Selenium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	----	5.6	----	8.2	----	----
2- Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	----	13.7	----	8.2	----	----
3- Revolon Slough	µg/L	----	27	----	149	----	----
4- Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	----	3.7	----	8.3	----	5
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	----	3.7	----	8.3	----	5
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	----	----	----	----	----	----
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	----	----	----	----	----	----

Reach	Units	Copper		Nickel		Selenium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
8-Tapo Canyon	µg/L	----	----	----	----	----	----
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----

Table 9. TMDL for Organochloride (OC) Pesticides, Polycholrinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in Calleguas Creek, Its Tributaries, and Magu Lagoon

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Chlordane	ng/L	1.2	0.59[5]
4,4-DDD	ng/L	1.7	0.84[5]
4,4-DDE	ng/L	1.2	0.59[5]
4,4-DDT	ng/L	1.2	0.59[5]
Dleldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14[5]
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17[5]
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16[5]

Table 10. Limits applicable to discharges to saltwater waterbodies

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Metals			
Antimony	µg/L	6	
Arsenic	µg/L	10	5
Beryllium	µg/L		
Cadmium	µg/L	5	
Chromium III	µg/L	50	
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	0.50[5]
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05[5]
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7
Selenium	µg/L	120	58
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Thallium	µg/L	13	6
Zinc	µg/L	95	47
Organic Compounds			

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.4
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059[5]
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059[5]
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014[5]
Alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071[5]
Beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071[5]
Endrin	µg/L	0.0038	0.0019[5]
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021[5]
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00011[5]
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00033	0.00016[5]

2. **Existing Monitoring Requirements**

Order No. R4-2008-0032 requires the effluent monitoring in accordance with the following schedule.

a. Monitoring requirements when treatment for toxics is not required

Table 11. Existing General Monitoring Requirements

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Total Waste Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH unit	grab	monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly
BOD_5 @ 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly
Boron	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Acute Toxicity	µg/L	grab	annually

b. Monitoring requirements when treatment for toxics is required

Monitoring will be required only for those toxics that have been shown to have reasonable potential to be in the discharge from analytical data supplied by the Discharger. Monitoring Frequency tbd in the table below means that monitoring will be required when the constituent has been shown to have reasonable potential to be

in the discharge from analytical data supplied by the Discharger, and when treatment for the constituent is required.

Existing Monitoring Requirements for Specific Constituents

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Conventional Pollutants			
Total Waste Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH unit	grab	monthly
Temperature	^{o}F	grab	monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly
BOD_5 20^{o}C	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	monthly
Metals			
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	tbd
Copper	µg/L	grab	tbd
Lead	µg/L	grab	tbd
Nickel	µg/L	grab	tbd
Silver	µg/L	grab	tbd
Zinc	µg/L	grab	tbd
Antimony	µg/L	grab	tbd
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	tbd
Beryllium	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	tbd
Chromium IV	µg/L	grab	tbd
Mercury	µg/L	grab	tbd
Volatile Organics			
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	tbd
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Benzene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	tbd
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	tbd
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	grab	tbd

D. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

E. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

III. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

To obtain coverage under this General Permit, the Discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) Form and pay a filing fee. An NOI Form must be signed to be valid. Signing the certification on the NOI Form signifies that the Discharger intends to comply with the provisions of this General Permit.

A. General Permit Application

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must apply for coverage under this Order by submitting to the Regional Water Board a NOI.

1. Notice of Intent

a. Both Existing and New Dischargers eligible to seek coverage under this General 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.

b. The Discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate sampling and laboratory methods) a representative sample(s) of the untreated wastewater 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[4], otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical results shall be submitted with the NOI. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed on Attachment E.

c. Pursuant to section 2, Article X of the California Constitution, and section 275 of the California Water Code on preventing waste and unreasonable use of waters of the state, this Regional Water Board encourages, wherever practical, water conservation and/or reuse of wastewater. To obtain coverage under this Order, the Discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, reuse, injection of the wastewater, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater. The Discharger shall include this feasibility study with the NOI.

d. The NOI for a New Discharger shall be accompanied by an enrollment fee in accordance with the section 2200 (*Annual Fee Schedules)* of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. The check or money order shall be made payable to the "State Water Resources Control Board".

e. Upon request, the Discharger shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the

[4] The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Quality Control Board in the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, 2005. See attached Appendix A.

criteria for coverage under this Order, or to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.

3. **Deadline for Submission**

a. Existing Dischargers that were authorized to discharge under Order No. R4-2009-0047 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 untreated wastewater sample(s) and analyze the sample 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. The discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment, if the analytical test results of any constituent other than the pollutants with effluent limitations in Part V.A. of this Order exceeds the screening criteria in Attachment E. The Discharger will be enrolled under other appropriate General NPDES Permit or an individual permit and the existing enrollment will be terminated.

b. New Dischargers shall file a complete NOI Form at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

4. **Failure to Submit a NOI FORM**

Existing Dischargers who fail to submit a complete NOI Form by the deadline established herein may be subject to an enforcement action, including assessment of administrative or judicial penalties, as allowed pursuant to applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code including section 13261 thereof.

5. **Authorization of Coverage**

Upon receipt of the complete NOI, 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 discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination of eligibility for coverage under this General Permit. The Executive Officer may require a Discharger to comply with the conditions of this General Permit even if the Discharger has not submitted an NOI Form to be covered by this General Permit, as specified in Section II. A. d. of this Order.

Renewal of permits for existing Dischargers covered under individual permits that meet the eligibility requirement and that have submitted a ROWD or an NOI Form will consist of a letter of determination from the Executive Officer of coverage under this Order.

6. **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 this General Permit at least seven days prior to initiating a discharge.

IV. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility

1. This Order covers discharges to surface waters of noncontact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air conditioning condensate, water treatment plant filter backwash, swimming pool drainage where disallowed by a municipal permittee unless the discharger has a separate permit, groundwater seepage, and swimming pool filter backwash water.

2. To be covered under this Order, a Discharger must:

a. Demonstrate that the discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for the receiving waters, or any other Discharge Prohibition in Part IV of this Order;

b. Demonstrate that the discharge shall not exceed the effluent limitations or discharge specifications in Part V and Attachment B of this Order, and there shall be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the applicable water quality objectives/criteria for the receiving water.

c. Perform reasonable potential analysis using a representative sample of wastewater to be discharged. The sample shall be analyzed and the data compared to the water quality screening criteria for the constituents listed on Attachment E to determine the most appropriate permit. If the analytical test results exceed the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment E, then a reasonable potential for discharge of toxics shall be considered to exist.

i. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that any toxic exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment E, then the Discharger will be enrolled under this General Permit and treatment of the wastewater will be required for discharge.

ii. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that toxics are below the screening levels in Attachment E, then the Discharger will be enrolled under this General Permit and treatment of the wastewater for toxics will not be required for discharge.

d. The discharge shall not cause acute nor chronic toxicity in receiving waters;

e. If necessary, 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 Permit.

3. New discharges and existing discharges regulated under existing general or individual permits, which meet the eligibility criteria, may be regulated under this Order.

4. For the purpose of renewal of existing individual NPDES permits with this General Permit, provided that all the conditions of this General Permit are met, renewal is effective upon issuance of a notification by the Executive Officer and issuance of a new monitoring program.

5. 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.

B. Ineligibility

The discharge of wastewater containing toxic pollutants, where there are no effluent limitations for such toxic pollutants in this General Permit, are not eligible for enrollment under this General Permit.

V. EXCLUSION OF COVERAGE

1. Termination of Discharge

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General Permit is no longer needed. An NOT is a letter that lists the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) or the Compliance Inspection Number (CI#), the name and address of the owner of the facility, and is signed and dated by the owner certifying that the discharge associated with this General Permit has been eliminated. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General Permit.

2. Change 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 Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete NOI under this General Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Regional Water Board may request additional information and may determine that a Discharger is not eligible for coverage under this General Permit and should be regulated under an individual or other general NPDES permit or, for discharges to land, under waste discharge requirements (WDRs). If the Regional Water Board issues such NPDES permit or WDRs, then the applicability of this General Permit to the discharge is immediately terminated on the effective date of such NPDES permit or WDRs.

3. Transferring Ownership

Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the current owner/operator notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date by submitting a Form of Permit Transfer, which includes a written agreement between the current and new owner/operator containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them.

VI. BASIS FOR FEE

Section 2200 (Annual Fee Schedule) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) requires that all discharges subject to waste discharge requirements shall pay an annual fee.

VII. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

Existing and new dischargers enrolling under this General Permit are required to collect representative wastewater sample(s) and analyze these samples for all the constituents listed on Attachment E. Existing dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with a Notice of Intent Form, otherwise the existing authorization will be terminated.

The screening criteria in Attachment E are based on the most restrictive of the California Toxic Rule numbers or the existing permit limitations. Attachment E has two columns of Screening Levels. The first column will be used to screen discharges to receiving waters designated as Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), identified in the Basin Plan with an “E” or “I” designation. The second column will be used to screen discharges to all other receiving water bodies. The most restrictive numbers are necessary because this Order is intended as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region.

VIII. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for point source discharges of nonprocess wastewaters 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 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

States may request authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.28. The State Water Board has been authorized by the USEPA 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 40 CFR Parts 122 and 123 were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 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. 40 CFR 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 or criteria within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric objective or criterion 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 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

   The effluent limitations from non-process wastewater discharges regulated under this General Permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges of non-process wastewater do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider a dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges of treated wastewater 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 groundwaters 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 Permit are established to protect the most protective water quality objective or criterion for the designated surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

2. **Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs**). The Regional Water Board has implemented the Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Watershed Management Approach integrates the Regional Water Board's many diverse programs, particularly NPDES with TMDLs, to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. The TMDL establishes the allowable loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality based controls. These controls should provide the pollution reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. The TMDLs assign waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

   There are currently 60 USEPA-approved TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants that are identified on California's 2010 CWA section 303(d) list. These pollutants are classified into the categories of algae, bacteria, chloride, debris, metals, nutrients, salts, toxicity, toxics, and trash. All applicable TMDL requirements are implemented in this Order as effluent limitations and permit conditions. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the Los Angeles Region.

   Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles watershed do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2010 CWA section 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development. The USEPA partially approved the State's 2010 CWA section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on November 12, 2010. The approved portion of the 2010 State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) California CWA Section 303(d) List includes the classification of the San Gabriel River Estuary, to which Los Alamitos Channel is tributary, as impaired due to copper, dioxin, nickel, and dissolved oxygen. For dioxin, nickel, and dissolved oxygen, TMDL development is scheduled for 2021.

3. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board has 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) 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. Section 2. (Beneficial Uses) of the Basin Plan 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.

4. **Receiving Water Beneficial Uses.** The Basin Plan lists the designated beneficial uses of, specific water bodies (receiving waters) in the Los Angeles Region. Typical beneficial uses covered by this Order include the following:

   a. 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.

   b. 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.

   c. 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.

5. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted a Water quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Costal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for surface waters.

6. **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.

7. **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.

8. **Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements.** The discharges covered under this Order applies exclusively to discharges of nonprocess wastewaters and, as such, the discharges from these sites are not expected to have issues in complying with the TMDLs prescribed effluent limitations in this Order. If a discharger cannot comply with the final TMDL limitations in this General Permit, then the Discharger will be covered under an individual permit where compliance schedule is more appropriate. Therefore,

this Order does not include either compliance schedule or Interim TMDLs and only appropriate final TMDLs have been prescribed.

9. **Endangered Species Act.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

10. **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 CFR section 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.

11. **Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants that are no more stringent than required by CWA. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR 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.

12. **Antidegradation Policy.** 40 CFR 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 more detail later in this Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

13. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR 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 the tentative Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the existing Order. Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA allow for backsliding if the less stringent

limitations are based on a TMDL with the cumulative effect being that the limitations assure attainment of water quality standards in the receiving water for those specific parameters. Also, under 40 CFR section 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(2) less stringent limitations are allowable when correcting technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law. This General Permit incorporates WQBELs based on TMDL WLAs for toxics and other pollutants adopted by the Regional Water Board and approved by USEPA under CWA section 303(d); these WQBELs supercede some effluent limits specified in the existing permit.

14. **Clean, Affordable, and Accessible Water**. It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Cal. Wat. Code § 106.3). This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels developed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

15. **Monitoring and Reporting.** 40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. California Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize 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 to each Discharger's individual situation and is provided with the General Permit coverage authorization letter signed by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

16. **Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the prospective discharges authorized by this Order. Details of the Public Hearing are provided later in this Fact Sheet.

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

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. The USEPA has approved the State's CWA section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on July 25, 2003. Certain receiving waters in Los Angeles County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore, have been classified as impaired on the 2002 CWA section 303(d) list. For all CWA section 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Regional Water Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs that will specify waste load allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The Regional Water Board has developed and adopted a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants which are identified in CWA section 303(d) list. The pollutants that these TMDLs target are categorized as bacteria, chloride, coliforms, metals, toxics, and trash TMDLs. Those applicable TMDL requirements are considered in this Order. Regional Water Board adopted TMDLs that have been approved by the State Water Resource Control Board Office of Administrative Law and by the USEPA have been incorporated in the Order for appropriate receiving water.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations (Not Applicable)

IX. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The

control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges under this Order are required to be nontoxic. Toxicity is the adverse response of organisms to chemicals or physical agents. This prohibition is based on the Regional Water Boards' Basin Plans, which require that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal or produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate and decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species. Basin Plans also require waters to be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, or animal life. This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 CFR 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 Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR part 133, Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the applicable categories in 40 CFR, and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

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

a. Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional pollutants.

b. Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.

c. Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the "cost reasonableness" of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPI.

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

The CWA requires USEPA to develop Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 of the NPDES regulations authorize the use of Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3.

NPDES permits for discharges to surface waters must meet all applicable provisions of sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require controls of pollutant discharges that utilize BAT and BCT to reduce pollutant and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 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.

40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, 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 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

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

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

Typical beneficial uses covered by this Order include the following:

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

3. **Determining the Need for WQBELs**

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducts Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. Water quality data from representative sample(s) are compared with the corresponding values in Attachment E. Screening Levels for General Permits. The constituent(s) with a value exceeding the screening level is considered to have a reasonable potential to exceed water quality criterion or objective and the corresponding WQBELs are prescribed in the enrollment of the discharge.

The Regional Water Board developed TMDL-based Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) for metals, nutrients, toxic organic compounds in the major rivers and its tributaries in the Los Angeles Region. The effluent limitations for these pollutants were established regardless of whether or not there is reasonable potential for the pollutants to be present in the discharge at levels that would cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. The Regional Water Board developed water quality-based effluent limitations for these pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a reasonable potential analysis. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that reasonable potential analysis is not appropriate if a TMDL has been developed.

The effluent limitations prescribed under this General Permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges from nonprocess wastewater do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges 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 groundwaters protected as drinking waters.

An exception to this policy may be applied based on approved mixing zone study and based on demonstration of compliance with water quality objectives in the receiving water as prescribed in the Basin Plan. This exception process is more appropriate for an individual permit, and would not be appropriate for a general permit, that should be protective of most stringent water quality objectives and beneficial uses. If discharger requests that a dilution credit be included in the computation of effluent limit or that a mixing zone be allowed, an individual permit will be required. However, if no mixing zone is proposed, this General Permit provides coverage for all discharges to receiving water bodies in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the tentative permit. The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters and references the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*, a maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86 °F is included in the tentative Order. The white

paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam and blue mussel. The new temperature effluent limitation is reflective of new information available that indicates that the 100°F temperature is not protective of aquatic organisms. A survey was completed for several species of fish and the 86°F temperature was found to be protective.

4. **WQBEL Calculations**

The specific procedures for calculating WQBELs are contained in the USEPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (*TSD*) *of 1991* (USEPA/505 /2-90-001) and the SIP, and they were used to calculate the WQBELs in this Order. Because the effluent limitations pursuant to this Order are established to protect the most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region, the most stringent criteria for lead, chromium III, and chromium VI in the CTR become their wasteload allocations.

WQBELs Calculation Example

Using lead as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for the Order.

Step 1:

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

ECA = C + D(C-B) when C > B, and

ECA = C when C # B,

Where: C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators.

D = The dilution credit, and

B = The ambient background concentration

The criteria for lead as in CTR are shown in Table 2.

Table 12. Summary of Lead Criteria as in CTR

CTR No.	Parameters	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria					
		Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
		Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Water & Organisms	Organisms only
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
7	Lead	65	2.5	210	8.1	Narrative	Narrative

"- -" = Water quality criteria not applicable

The CTR metal criteria for lead need to be adjusted for hardness and translators. A hardness value of 100 mg/L as $CaCO_3$ is used to satisfy the most stringent criteria requirement. According to 40 CFR Water Quality Standards, 131.38 (b)(2), Factors for Calculating Metals Criteria, Conversion Factor for lead at 100 mg/L hardness is 0.791, for both freshwater acute criteria and freshwater chronic criteria. Therefore,

65 / 0.791 = 81.65

2.5 / 0.791 = 3.18

The criteria adjusted values are shown in Table 3.

Table 13. Summary of Lead Criteria Adjusted for Hardness

CTR No.	Parameters *	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria					
			Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
			Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Water & Organisms	Organisms only
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
7	Lead Total Recoverable	3.18	81.65	3.18	220.82	8.52	Narrative	Narrative

"- -" = Water quality criteria not applicable

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

ECA = C

For lead,

ECA_{acute} = 81.65 µg/L

$ECA_{chronic}$ = 3.18 µg/L

Step 2:

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

LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} x $Multiplier_{acute\ 99}$

$LTA_{chronic}$ = $ECA_{chronic}$ x $Multiplier_{chronic\ 99}$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80 percent of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

In this General Permit, there is no sample data available. Therefore, the USEPA default CV value of 0.6 is used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

CV	ECA $Multiplier_{acute\ 99}$	ECA $Multiplier_{chronic\ 99}$
0.6	0.32108	0.52743

LTA_{acute} = 81.65 µg/L x 0.32108 = 26.22 µg/L

$LTA_{chronic}$ = 3.18 µg/L x 0.52743 = 1.68 µg/L

Step 3:

Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

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

For lead, the most limiting LTA was the LTA_{acute}

LTA = 1.68 µg/L

Step 4:

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

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

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = LTA x $AMEL_{multiplier\ 99}$

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

Sample No. / Month	CV	$Multiplier_{MDEL\ 99}$	$Multiplier_{MDEL\ 99}$
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = 1.68 µg/L x 3.11 = 5.22 µg/L

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = 1.68 µg/L x 1.55 = 2.60 µg/L

The WQBELs for chromium III, chromium VI, and other CTR based limitations are similarly calculated and summarized on Table 6, Summaries of Limitations and Rationales.

5. **Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)**

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative "no toxics in toxic amounts" criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

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

average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90 percent, with no single test having less than 70 percent survival. The WET requirements from the previous Orders remain unchanged.

For the intermittent nature of the discharge, it is not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water; therefore, the Discharger will not be required to conduct chronic toxicity testing. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term effects; therefore at this facility, the Discharger will be required to comply with acute toxicity effluent limitations in accordance with the Basin Plan and the Order.

6. **Impact to Water Quality**

Nonprocess wastewater discharges could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance. Discharges covered by the accompanying order may involve a treatment system, which may include physical, chemical, and/or biological treatment.

7. **Specific Rationales for Each of the Numerical Effluent Limitations**

The effluent limitations and the specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by this General Permit are listed in the tables at the end of this section. The specific rationales include: the existing General Permit Order No. R4-2009-0047 (General NPDES Permit No. CAG994003); the CTR; the Basin Plan; established TMDLs for Los Angeles Region and Title 22 California Code of Regulations (California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations). It is intended that all the General Permits issued by this Regional Water Board for similar activities have similar effluent limits for the constituents of concern.

This Order establishes limits for many more constituents so that this General Permit will be able to cover many discharges which might otherwise not be eligible for coverage under a general permit. The many established effluent limitations increase the likelihood that a given discharge can be covered so that the advantages of a general permit in comparison to an individual permit, relatively lower cost, speed of enrollment, can be availed by many dischargers.

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.

The discharges regulated under this General Permit have the potential to recharge groundwaters protected as drinking waters. The Basin Plan requires these groundwaters to be protected to Title 22 requirements, and it implements both the Federal and State anti-degradation policies. Primary standards are standards that protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. Secondary standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. For surface waters with the beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply, it is also appropriate to limit discharges into these sources of drinking water to MCL. To protect the most restrictive water quality objective, this General Permit includes limit for methylene blue active substances (MBAS) of 0.5 mg/L consistent with the existing permits. This limit is applicable to surface waters and groundwaters that have MUN designation because the discharges regulated under this

General Permit have the potential to recharge groundwaters protected as drinking waters.

On January 22, 2001 EPA adopted a new standard for arsenic in drinking water at 10 parts per billion (ppb) (40 CFR section 141.62(b)(16), replacing the old standard of 50 ppb. EPA has set the arsenic standard for drinking water at .010 parts per million (10 parts per billion) to protect consumers served by public water systems from the effects of long-term, chronic exposure to arsenic. The rule became effective on February 22, 2002. The date by which systems must comply with the new 10 ppb standard is January 23, 2006.

This General Permit includes effluent limitations for metals and some organic compounds which are specific based on whether the discharge is to a freshwater or saltwater receiving water. The CTR establishes the criteria for inland surface waters (freshwater) as well as water in the enclosed bays and estuaries (saltwater) and these criteria were used to set the appropriate metal limits. For purposes of this General Permit, saltwater is defined as waterbodies with saline, estuarine or marine beneficial use designations. All other inland surface waters are considered freshwater.

In freshwater, the toxicity of certain metals including cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc is dependent on water hardness. The CTR expresses the objectives for these metals through equations where the hardness of the receiving water is a variable. To simplify the permitting process, it was necessary that fixed hardness values be used in these equations. For limits in waters with hardness below 200 mg/L, a hardness value of 150 mg/L was used to calculate the limits. For limits in waters with hardness between 200 and 300 mg/L, a hardness value of 250 mg/L was used and for limits in waters with hardness 300 mg/L and above, a hardness value of 350 mg/L was used. The Order requires the Discharger to propose appropriate receiving water hardness or effluent hardness based on analytical results of receiving water or effluent samples. Upon approval of the Executive Officer, this hardness value will be used to determine the appropriate metal limitation from the table of limits (V.b.i.-Table 3) in the Order.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 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

2. Antidegradation Policies

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. The permitted discharge under this General Permit is consistent with the antidegradation provision of Section131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

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

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA. A more stringent daily maximum effluent limitation for Total Suspended Solids has been prescribed in this permit consistent with the minimum applicable federal technology and other NPDES permits.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been 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 40 CFR section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. Most 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 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by USEPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4. **Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)**

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

6. **Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)**

7. **Summaries of Limitations and Rationales**

Summaries of the final effluent limitations based on technology-based discharge limitations and water quality-based discharge limitations and their rationales are shown in the following tables.

Table 14. Summaries of Effluent Limitations and Rationales for Freshwater

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily		Average Monthly		
		Others	MUN	Others	MUN	
General Constituents						
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	75	50	50	Previous Order[3] for Average Monthly; See the detailed rationale following this table for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
Turbidity	NTU	150	150	50	50	Previous Order
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	30	30	20	20	Previous Order
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	15	10	10	Previous Order
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	Previous Order
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	1.0			Previous Order
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	0.1			Previous Order, Basin Plan[4]
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	0.5			Previous Order
Volatile Organic Compounds						
1,1 dichloroethane	µg/L	5				Previous Order
1,1 dichloroethylene	µg/L	6.0	0.11	3.2	0.057	CTR[5], Basin Plan
1,1,1 trichloroethane	µg/L	200				Previous Order
1,1,2 trichloroethane	µg/L	5	1.2		0.6	Basin Plan, CTR
1,2 dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5	0.5		0.38	Previous Order, CTR
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10				Previous Order
Benzene	µg/L	1.0				Previous Order
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	1.6		0.80	Previous Order, CTR
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0	5.0		2.7	Previous Order, CTR
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5				Previous Order
Metals						
Antimony	µg/L	6				Basin Plan
Arsenic	µg/L	10		10		FMCL

[3] The limit was carried over from the previous order to prevent backsliding.

[4] Basin Plan Objectives are instantaneous maximum concentrations of pollutants that when not exceeded are protective of the beneficial uses of the particular water body. They are generally set at the level required to protect the most sensitive beneficial use at an even lower level based on antidegradation principles.

[5] CTR-based number for the protection of aquatic organisms. The number is derived as a continuous criteria concentration (CCC) and equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without deleterious effects.

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily		Average Monthly		
		Others	MUN	Others	MUN	
Beryllium	µg/L	4				Basin Plan
Cadmium	µg/L	6-5[7]		3-5[5]		CTR, Basin Plan
Chromium III	µg/L	50				Previous Order
Chromium VI	µg/L	16		8		CTR
Copper	µg/L	21-44[5]		10-22[5]		CTR
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5		4.2		CTR
Lead	µg/L	9-26[5]		4-13[5]		CTR
Mercury	µg/L	0.1		0.05	0.050	CTR
Nickel	µg/L	100[5]		60-100[5]		CTR, Basin Plan
Selenium	µg/L	8		4		CTR

Rationale for change of TSS Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL):

The Tentative General Permit reduces the TSS MDEL from 150 mg/L in the existing permit to 75 mg/L. This adjustment is necessary to comply with federal laws and regulations. CWA Section 301(b) and implementing federal NPDES Permit regulations at 40 CFR § 122.44 requires NPDES Permits to include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations are established based on BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. USEPA generally develops effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. USEPA has not established ELGs for the various industrial categories regulated by this permit. However, section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 authorize the Regional Board to use its best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern based upon available information. This permit includes technology-based effluent imitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

The TSS MDEL is set based on the most stringent technology-based effluent standard for TSS available in other NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board for various categories of industries, except for Publically Owned Treatment Works. The applicable TSS MDEL in other industrial NPDES permits adopted by the Regional Water Board is 75 mg/L. The Regional Board has found that compliance with this limit is technically and economically achievable as there are readily available cost-effective technologies for removing / reducing TSS in wastewater. This limit has also been consistently and routinely implemented into other industrial permits as they are renewed. For example, this TSS MDEL of 75 mg/L was recently included in the General NPDES Permits for discharges from treatment of volatile organic compounds and total petroleum hydrocarbons, which were adopted by the Regional Water Board in March 2013.

Regional Board staff also developed the MDEL for TSS based on the narrative water quality objective included in the Basin Plan for Solid, Suspended, or Settleable Materials. That objective states “[w]aters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely

[7] Depending on hardness.

affect beneficial uses." This narrative objective was translated into a numeric effluent limitation in this permit. Since the Basin Plan does not contain a numeric objective for TSS, Regional Board staff looked to USEPA's National Recommended Water Quality Criteria (2009), which included data recorded in USEPA's 1976 Red Book (Quality Criteria for Water, EPA 440-9-76-023) as guidance to derive the numeric TSS MDEL. This USEPA guidance contains criteria for solids (suspended and settleable) and turbidity. According to USEPA's assessment of solids (suspended, settleable) and turbidity in the Red Book, elevated levels of suspended solids increase the turbidity of the water. Turbid water interferes with recreational use and with aesthetic enjoyment of the water body. The effects of elevated suspended solids as documented in the rationale included in the Red Book included a study where downstream from the discharge of a rock quarry, where inert suspended solids were increased to 80 mg/L, the density of microinvertebrates decreased by 60 percent while in areas of sediment accumulation benthic invertebrate populations also decreased by 60 percent regardless of the suspended solid concentration. Increases in stream suspended solids caused smothering of bottom invertebrates. Suspended sediments limit the passage of sunlight into waters which in turn inhibits the growth of aquatic life. Excessive deposition of sediments can destroy spawning habitat blanket benthic (bottom dwelling) organisms, and abrade the gill's of larval. This study indicates that suspended solids concentrations of 80 mg/L in the receiving water results in adverse effects to aquatic life. Since the Red Book indicates that TSS at 80 mg/L causes impairments to aquatic life, Regional Board staff determined that the 150 mg/L MDEL limit included in the 2008 existing permit was not protective of the aquatic life beneficial use. Staff therefore utilized its BPJ to recommend 75 mg/L as the MDEL to ensure that discharges do not adversely affect the aquatic life in the receiving waters.

Therefore, based on Regional Board Staff's BPJ, the TSS MDEL is technically and economically achievable, is required to protect the receiving waters, and is consistent with the TSS limitations included in other NPDES permits issued by the Regional Board.

Table 15. Summaries of Effluent Limitations and Rationales for Saltwater

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	
General Constituents				
Total Suspended solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	50	See the detailed rationale following Table 15 for change in Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
Turbidity	NTU	150	50	Previous Order
BOD5 20oC	mg/L	30	20	Previous Order
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	Previous Order
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	Previous Order
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0		Previous Order
Phenols	mg/L	1.0		Previous Order
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1		Previous Order, Basin Plan
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5		Previous Order
Metals				
Antimony	µg/L	6		Basin Plan

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	
Arsenic	µg/L	50	29	No Change for daily, CTR monthly
Beryllium	µg/L	4		Basin Plan
Cadmium	µg/L	5		Previous Order
Chromium III	µg/L	50		Previous Order
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41	CTR
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9	CTR
Lead	µg/L	14	7	CTR
Mercury	µg/L	0.050		CTR
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7	CTR
Selenium	µg/L	120	58	CTR

X. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (40 CFR § 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in the tentative Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan.

B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

XI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 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.

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

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements.

a. 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.

b. 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 General Permit, this General 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 CWA section 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed and if applicable this General Permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if TMDL identifies that a particular discharge covered under this General Permit is a load that needs to be reduced; this General Permit will be reopened to incorporate appropriate TMDL based limit and/or to remove any applicable exemptions.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

All Dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General Permit shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated wastewater (concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.

The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.

The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.

The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.

The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

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

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

7. **Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)**

XII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR section requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (see sample MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Order.

A. Influent Monitoring (Not applicable)

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the tentative MRP (Attachment G) and as required in the "Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California" adopted March 2, 2000.

To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in this Order, the Order carries over the existing monitoring requirements for all parameters. Monitoring will be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with final effluent limitations. Acute toxicity monitoring is also carried over and is required annually, at a minimum.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

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

The Order includes limitations for acute toxicity, and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the effluent limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Effluent Limitations, of this Order.

The Regional Water Board has determined that discharges will not contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Therefore, the Discharger will not be required to conduct chronic toxicity testing.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. **Surface Water (Not Applicable)**

2. **Groundwater (Not Applicable)**

E. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

XIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a General NPDES permit for Discharges of NonProcess Wastewater to Surface

Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided in the Los Angeles Times and Ventura County Star.

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

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order, or submitted by email to njain@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on April 14, 2014.

C. Public Hearing

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

Date:	May 8, 2014
Time:	9 AM
Location:	City of Simi Valley, Council of Chambers 2929 Tapo Canyon Road Simi Valley

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

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

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

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

E. Information and Copying

The tentative permit, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday

through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6651.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding this General Permit was invited to contact the Regional Water Board, reference this General Permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this General Permit should be directed to Namiraj Jain at (213) 620-6003.

ATTACHMENT G – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

SAMPLE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-XXXX

FOR
DISCHARGES OF NONPROCESS WATEWATER
TO SURFACE WATERS
IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES

(GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994003, SERIES NO.XXXX)

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	**May 8, 2014**
Enrollment to this Order shall become effective on:	**July 1, 2014**
This Order shall expire on:	**June 30, 2019**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified discharges covered under this General Permit as a minor discharge.	

Ordered by: _____
Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

Date: dddd, 2014

Table of Contents

Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC also authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point(s) M-xxx and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

B. This Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.

C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR section Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised March 12, 2007); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

D. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the USEPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

E. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include QA/QC data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program".

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

   1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or

   2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or

   3. "Not Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

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

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

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

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

   1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix A;

   2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 14, 1999);

   3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix A;

   4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix A, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,

   5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Regional Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.

J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.b.4. of this MRP shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per

sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

M. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

N. For parameters that both monthly average and daily maximum limitations are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limitation, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples taken weekly if enrollee violates the monthly average effluent limitation on the month the last weekly effluent sample was taken, then the constituent must continue to be sampled weekly until compliance with the AMEL is demonstrated.. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limitation.

O. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:

1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

P. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

Q. All monitoring reports shall include the discharge limitations in the Order, tabulated analytical data, the chain of custody form, and the laboratory report (including but not limited to date and time of sampling, date of analyses, method of analysis and detection limits).

R. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective action taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

S. Before commencing a new discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for toxicity and for all the constituents listed in Fact Sheet, and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of Order No. R4-2014-XXXX.

T. In the In the event of presence of oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors, discharge shall not commence until compliance with the requirements is demonstrated. All visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.

U. If monitoring results indicate an exceedance of a limit contained in Order R4-2014-XXXX, the discharge shall be terminated and shall only be resumed after remedial measures have been implemented and full compliance with the requirements has been ascertained.

V. In addition, as applicable, following an effluent limit exceedance, the Discharger shall implement the following accelerated monitoring program:

a. Monthly monitoring shall be increased to weekly monitoring,
b. Quarterly monitoring shall be increased to monthly monitoring , and
c. Semi-annually monitoring shall be increased to quarterly.
d. Annual monitoring shall be increased to semi-annually.

If three consecutive accelerated monitoring events demonstrate full compliance with effluent limits, the Discharger may return to the regular monitoring frequency, with the approval of the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table 1. Monitoring Points Information

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Discharge Point 1	M-001	Representative sample should be collected after treatment process, while discharging, before mixing with receiving water or other waste and/or diluting with any other water or waste.
Discharge Point 2	M-002	If more than one discharge point is authorized under the General Permit, compliance monitoring locations shall be named M-002, M-003, etc. and shall be located so as to allow collection of treated effluent after treatment and before contact with receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor the influent to the treatment system once annually for the parameters listed in effluent monitoring table, except for toxicity.

EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Discharge Points M-001 as specified in the following table. Representative effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment process (if any) while discharging and before contact or mixing with receiving water or other waters and/or dilution with any other water or waste.

Table 2. Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously	[1]
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	[1]
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	[1]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Nitrogen [2]	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	[1]
$BOD_5 20^oC$	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Benzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Chromium VI	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Lead	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	[1]
Acute Toxicity	% survival	grab	annually	[1]

Notes: 1: Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (and included as Appendix A of this Order), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

2: Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen.

Sediment Monitoring Requirements – Applicable if sediment monitoring is required in the Fact Sheet to enrollment authorization.

A. If sediment monitoring is triggered per section VIII.H of this Order, Dischargers are required to implement the following monitoring as indicated in the Table below.

B. If sediment monitoring is not triggered per section VIII.H of this Order, then Dischargers are required to implement sediment monitoring once during the 5 year life of the permit. The sediment sample shall be collected before the termination of the enrollment or expiration of the Order.

Table 3. Sediment Monitoring Requirements

Parameters	Units	Sample Media*	Sampling Frequency**
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Cadmium Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Silver Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Chlordane	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
PAHs, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
PCBs, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
DDT, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly

*: Sampling shall be designed to collect enough volumes of effluent so that sufficient amount of suspended solids can be collected to allow for analysis of the listed pollutants in the bulk sediment.

**: Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The MRP requires an annual test of Acute Toxicity, which measures primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be recorded in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent samples (e.g., grab samples) by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*,

Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.

2. The fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas, shall be used as the test species for discharge into freshwater and the topsmelt, Atherinops affinis, shall be used as the test species for discharge into coastal water. If the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger have the option of using the inland silverside, Menidia beryllina, instead of the topsmelt. The method for topsmelt (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0) is found in USEPA's Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136), or a more recent edition. The method for Pimephales promelas is found in USEPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000 and method for Menidia beryllina is found in USEPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006, or a more recent edition.

3. In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity testing with the fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test.

4. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

B. Reporting

1. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results as required by this General Permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results with the self monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.

   a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.

   b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit.

2. Test results for toxicity tests shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:

   a. Sample date(s);
   b. Test initiation date;
   c. Test species;
   d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
   e. Any applicable charts; and
   f. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

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

4. When an exceedance of the whole effluent acute toxicity occurs, the frequency of Acute Toxicity analyses shall increase to monthly until at least three test results have been obtained and full compliance with effluent limitations has been demonstrated, after which the frequency of analyses shall revert to annually. Results of toxicity tests shall be included in the first monitoring report following sampling.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER (NOT APPLICABLE)

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

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

3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

4. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements

B. Self Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this General Permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall email electronic copy of SMRs to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. Paperless Submittal of SMRs: SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D). The Regional

Water Board is implementing a paperless office system to reduce paper use, increase efficiency and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public and interested parties to view water quality documents. Therefore, please convert all regulatory documents, submissions, data and correspondence that you would normally submit to us as hard copies to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are less than 10 MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the address listed below.

CRWQCB – Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attn: Information & Technology Unit

If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents please visit and navigate the Paperless Office pages in the Regional Water Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/Paperless/.

3. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

4. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table 4. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuously	XXX xx, 20xx	Continuously	Submit with quarterly SMR
Hourly	XXX xx, 20xx	Hourly	Submit with quarterly SMR
Daily	XXX xx, 20xx	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with quarterly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with quarterly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through March 31	May 15
		April 1 through June 30	August 14
		July 1 through September 30	November 14

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
		October 1 through December 31	February 14
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following XXX xx , 20xx	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR
Annually	January 1 following (or on) XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR

5. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.

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

   a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

   b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

      For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy ($\pm$ a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

   c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

   d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from *extrapolation* beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

6. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

   a. Data Summary Tables: The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

   b. Cover letter and Summary of Non-Compliance: The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) (Not Applicable)

D. Other Reports (Not Applicable)

E. Notification

A. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing prior to discharge of any chemical which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

1. Name and general composition of the chemical,
2. Frequency of use,
3. Quantities to be used,
4. Proposed discharge concentrations and,
5. EPA registration number, if applicable.

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

B. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board via telephone and/or fax within 24 hours of noticing an exceedance above the effluent limits in Order No. R4-2014-XXXX. The Discharger shall provide to the Regional Water Board within 14 days of observing the exceedance a detailed statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with the requirements and submit a timetable for correction.

XI. MONITORING FREQUENCIES ADJUSTMENT

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted by the Executive Officer to a less frequent basis if the Discharger makes a request and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.