ORDER NO. R4-2019-XXXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF LOW THREAT HYDROSTATIC TEST WATER TO SURFACE WATERS IN COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES

(GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG674001)

Table 1. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) on:	**May 9, 2019**
This Order shall become effective on:	**July 9, 2019**
This Order shall expire on:	**July 9, 2024**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Water Board have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as a minor discharge.	

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R4-2009-0068 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

I, Renee Purdy, 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 9, 2019.

Renee Purdy
Executive Officer

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I. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

This Order authorizes discharges of wastewater generated from hydrostatic tests using potable water. Hydrostatic testing is generally defined as the structural integrity testing of pipelines, tanks, and/or storage vessels (Testing Vessels) using water.

The existing General NPDES Permit adopted in 2009 (Order No. R4-2009-0068) covers discharges of wastewater resulting from the hydrostatic testing using potable water. Order No. R4-2009-0068 expired on June 4, 2014 but was administratively extended. This Order renews the requirements of Order No. R4-2009-0068.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility Criteria

1. This Order covers discharges to surface waters of wastewater generated from hydrostatic tests using potable water, which has a low threat to receiving water quality.

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

a. Demonstrate that pollutant concentrations in the discharge shall not cause violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving waters, including discharge prohibitions;

b. Submit analytical data to demonstrate that the potable water source used for hydrostatic testing complies with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) as provided in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations; and

c. Prepare and submit a pollution prevention plan including best management practices (BMPs) to ensure that the Testing Vessels are free of pollutants prior to filling with test water. The purpose of the BMPs plan is to (1) control and abate the discharge of pollutants from the facility to surface water; (2) achieve compliance with Best Available Technology economically achievable (BAT) or Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) requirement; and (3) achieve compliance with applicable water quality standards. In addition, a Discharger must provide mitigation measures that will be implemented if the hydrostatic testing process causes pollutants to be introduced in test water, and appropriate measures to prevent detrimental effects on the receiving water.

3. New discharges and existing discharges that are regulated under existing General or Individual NPDES Permits (Individual Permits), and which meet the eligibility criteria, may be regulated under this Order.

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

5. If and when an Individual Permit with more specific requirements is issued to a Discharger, the applicability of this Order to that Discharger automatically terminates on the effective date of the Individual Permit.

B. Ineligibility

The following discharges are not authorized under this Order:

Discharges using a potable water supply source with constituent concentrations above the MCLs as provided in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

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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 II.D of the 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 (MRP). For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written enrollment authorization for coverage under this General NPDES Permit or until an Individual Permit is issued by the Regional Water Board.

D. Notice of Intent

1. Deadline for Submission

a. Existing Dischargers covered under Order No. R4-2009-0068 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.

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

2. Notice of Intent Form

a. Both Existing and New Dischargers eligible to seek coverage under this General NPDES Permit shall submit to the Executive Officer a complete NOI, including all information required by the NOI. The NOI is incorporated as Attachment C to this Order.

b. The Discharger shall submit documentation such as water quality data from potable water suppliers verifying that the potable water used for hydrostatic test complies with MCLs.

c. Consistent with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Recycled Water Policy, 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, or injection of the hydrostatic test water, and/or alternative disposal methods for 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 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 criteria for coverage under this Order, or to prescribe an appropriate MRP, or both.

E. Notice of Termination

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination or Transfer (NOTT) when coverage under this General NPDES Permit is no longer needed. A NOTT contains the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) or Compliance Inspection (CI) number, and the name and address of the owner of the facility. The NOTT shall be signed and dated by the owner certifying that the discharge associated with Permit No. CAG674001 has been eliminated or that there has been a change in ownership. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General NPDES Permit.

F. Change of Ownership

Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge

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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 the previous NOIs and MRPs, 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 the Order. Attachments A through E and G are also incorporated into this Order.

B. Background

1. On June 4, 2009, this Regional Water Board adopted the *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Low Threat Hydrostatic Test Water to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (NPDES No. CAG674001, Order No. R4-2009-0068). The General NPDES Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) covered discharges of wastewater resulting from the hydrostatic testing or structural integrity testing of pipelines, tanks, or any storage vessels using potable water. Currently, 22 Dischargers are enrolled under this General NPDES Permit. Order No. R4-2009-0068 expired on June 4, 2014 but was administratively extended. This Order renews the requirements of Order No. R4-2009-0068.

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 NPDES permits pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 123.

3. 40 CFR section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of General NPDES Permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources within the category:

a. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;

b. Discharge the same types of waste;

c. Require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions;

d. Require the same or similar monitoring; and

e. In the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a General NPDES Permit rather than individual NPDES permits.

4. General NPDES permits and WDRs enable the Regional Water Board 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.

5. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements of this Order based on information submitted as part of the applications for several facilities, MRPs, and special studies and the information set forth herein.

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B. Discharge Category Description

1. Hydrostatic test water is discharged to surface waters at various locations and project sites throughout this Region. Hydrostatic test water discharges covered under this permit include, but are not limited to the following:
   a. Structure integrity testing of new and existing pipelines, tanks, or storage vessels.
   b. Repair and maintenance of pipelines, tanks, or reservoirs.
2. Hydrostatic test water is made up of potable/domestic water supplied by municipalities or potable water purveyors. Generally, discharge of hydrostatic test water under this Order is considered a low threat to water quality and the environment. The rate and quantity of hydrostatic test water released at project sites varies from hundreds of gallons per day to millions of gallons per day, depending on the capacity of the testing vessels. The duration of the discharge is usually short.
3. Discharges of hydrostatic test water can cause, or threaten to cause, impairment of receiving water quality. To ensure protection of water quality, if a hydrostatic test has the potential to introduce pollutants to the discharge, those pollutants will be removed or mitigated by treatment prior to discharge.
4. Most discharges covered by this permit do not flow into receiving waters that have significant flow volume. During the summer months, many of these creeks and streams are dry. Therefore, for several months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all the flow in the receiving water. For this reason, the effluent limitations for discharges covered under this permit are calculated assuming no dilution.
5. An exception to the abovementioned approach may be applied based on an approved mixing zone study and a demonstration of compliance with water quality standards applicable to the receiving water as prescribed in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan). However, if a Discharger requests that a dilution credit be included in the computation of the effluent limitations, or that a mixing zone be established, an Individual Permit will be required.
6. These discharges also have the potential to recharge groundwater, particularly in certain waterbodies where the discharge may represent all or nearly all the flow in the receiving water. Most of the groundwater in the region is designated as an existing or potential source of municipal and domestic supply. The requirements of this Order protect the existing or potential beneficial use of groundwater recharge identified for many waterbodies in the region.

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 storage tank or pipeline liquid pushed out ahead of a pig or from pre-test storage tank flushing or cleaning to groundwater or surface water are prohibited under this permit.
4. Discharges of wastewater in excess of the flow rates authorized by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board are prohibited.
5. Discharges of any waste that exceed applicable effluent limitations are prohibited.

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

7. Discharges that cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standard for the receiving water are prohibited.

8. 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.

9. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is prohibited under Water Code section 13375.

10. 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.

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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. When a Discharger is enrolled under this General NPDES Permit, the Executive Officer shall list, in the fact sheet of enrollment authorization letter, each constituent from the Order that has effluent limitations applicable to the specific discharge.

Table 2. Effluent Limitations Applicable for All Discharges

Parameters*	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	20	30
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75
pH	pH unit	6.5 to 8.5	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
Turbidity	NTU	50	75
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	NA	0.1
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)*	μg/L	100	NA

*: TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline ($C_4 – C_{12}$), TPH diesel ($C_{13} – C_{22}$), and TPH oil (C_{23+}).

2. The temperature of the discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.

For discharges to inland waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5ºF above the natural temperature. At no time shall the waste discharge result in WARM-designated waters to be raised above 80ºF. For inland waters designated COLD, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5ºF above the natural temperature.

Per the statewide Thermal Plan, for discharges to enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal waters, elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. The maximum temperature of waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving waters by more than 20°F. Additionally, for discharges to estuaries and coastal waters, no discharge shall cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.

3. Attachment B establishes the applicable waterbody-based 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 enrollment authorization letter, the Executive Officer shall indicate the limitations in Attachment B that are applicable to the particular discharge based on the waterbody to which the Discharger will be discharging.

4. Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into fresh waters or 30 ng/L into estuarine waters.

5. 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.

6. The discharge shall meet effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the CWA, and amendments thereto.

B. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

C. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan or other statewide water quality control plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the receiving waterbody.

1. The discharge shall not cause the normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.2 units in bays and estuaries or 0.5 units in inland surface waters.

2. The discharge shall not cause inland surface water temperature to rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. For WARM designated waters, at no time shall the temperature be raised above 80°F as a result of the waste discharged.

For estuaries and coastal waters, the discharge shall not cause surface water temperature to rise greater than 4 degrees F above the natural temperature of the receiving water at any time or place. For estuaries, enclosed bays, and coastal waters, at no time shall the temperature of the discharge exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 degrees F.

3. The waste discharged shall not cause exceedances of the bacteria limitations in Table 3 for freshwater receiving waterbodies and in Table 4 for saltwater receiving waterbodies.

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Table 3. 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

*: MPN stands for most probable number.

**: E. coli limitations for Ballona Creek, which has a designated beneficial use of Limited Water Contact Recreation (LREC-1).

Table 4. 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
Total coliform, if Fecal/Total coliform > 0.1	MPN/100 mL	- - -	1,000

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4. The dissolved oxygen to be depressed below:

WARM[1] designated waters	5 mg/L
COLD[2] designated waters	6 mg/L
COLD and SPWN[3] designated waters	7 mg/L

[1]: Warm Freshwater Habitat Beneficial Use
[2]: Cold Freshwater Habitat Beneficial Use
[3]: Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development Beneficial Use

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_5 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 section122.42. The Regional Water Board has also provided in this Order special provisions applicable to the Dischargers covered 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.

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 Permit with more specific requirements. The Executive Officer may require any Discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an Individual Permit only if the Discharger has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the Discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the Individual Permit, the authority to discharge under this General NPDES Permit is no longer applicable.

b. The Discharger shall comply with all the applicable items of the Standard Provisions and Reporting for WDRs (Standard Provisions), which are part of this General NPDES Permit (Attachment D). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein prevail.

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c. 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.

d. 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.

e. 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.

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

g. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an Individual Permit.

h. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from treatment facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Executive Officer is hereby authorized to prescribe an MRP for each authorized Discharger. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP accompanying the transmittal for enrollment under this General NPDES 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. 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 WDRs 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

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period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in WDRs that contain effluent limitations."

4. 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 WDR 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.

5. 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

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

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

F. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans

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

a. 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.

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b. 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.

c. 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 NPDES Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.

d. The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General NPDES 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, if necessary, 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 NPDES Permit.

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

J. Other Special Provisions

1. Priority Pollutant Scan

To address the unanticipated potential of a discharge of toxics from hydrostatic testing above water quality standards for toxic pollutants, enrollees under this Order are required to conduct a priority pollutant scan of their effluent once at the beginning of the discharge and annually thereafter, for constituents listed in Attachment E to the Order. The result of the priority pollutant scan should be compared with appropriate screening levels and MCLs in Attachment E. Accelerated weekly monitoring will be required for constituent(s) detected above the screening levels and/or MCLs, whichever one is higher. If the results of two additional consecutive samples collected pursuant to the accelerated monitoring program exceed the screening level(s) and/or MCLs in Attachment E, the Order requires the Discharger to cease discharging and to notify the Regional Water Board to determine a further course of action. Alternative actions may include, implementation of appropriate remedial measures by the Discharger or regulating the discharge under an individual permit or under a different General NPDES Permit that addresses the type of toxic pollutant(s) encountered at the site.

2. Expiration and Continuation of this Order

This Order expires on July 9, 2024; however, for those Dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order, it shall continue in full force and effect until a new order is adopted. Notwithstanding Provision VII.C.5.a. of Order No. R4-2009-0068, discharges regulated under Order No. R4-2009-0068 on or before the sixtieth day of notification of adoption of this Order, for which a completed NOI has been submitted, may continue to discharge under Order No. R4-2009-0068 until enrolled under this General NPDES Permit.

3. Reauthorization

Upon reissuance of a new Order, Dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a NOI or a new Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) within 60 days of notification by the Executive Officer.

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4. Rescission

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. R4-2009-0068, adopted by this Regional Water Board on June 4, 2009, is rescinded effective July 9, 2019.

K. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section V 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. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation

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

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as “Not Detected” (ND) or “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ) to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

D. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median (Not Applicable)

E. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) or maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

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F. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation

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.

G. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL) (Not Applicable)

H. 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.

I. 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).

J. 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).

K. Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) (Not Applicable)

L. Mass and Concentration Limitations (Not Applicable)

M. Bacterial Standards and Analyses

The geometric mean used for determining compliance with bacterial standards is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \ldots \times C_n)^{1/n}$$

where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL or colony-forming unit (**CFU**)/100 mL) found on each day

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of sampling. For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 ml for total and fecal coliform, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for *Enterococcus*). The detection method used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

Detection methods used for coliforms (total, fecal, and *E. coli*) and *Enterococcus* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 C.F.R. part 136 (revised May 18, 2012), unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. part 136 or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA.

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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. The analytical method that are used should be sufficiently sensitive in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

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.

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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		

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Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol **	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

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

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

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.

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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

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ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

DEFINITIONS

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

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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 included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum Level (ML) is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting Level (RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending

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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.

Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) USEPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A USEPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

a. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

b. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

c. The method has the lowest ML of the USEPA-approved analytical methods where none of the USEPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

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.)

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ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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 Practice
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
CFU	Colony-Forming Unit
CI#	Compliance Inspection Number
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 Public Health 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
MCLs	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MELs	Maximum Effluent Limitations
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration

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MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
MPN	Maximum Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOTT	Notice of Termination or Transfer
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POTW	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
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
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
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
WDID	Waste Discharger Identification
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter

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ATTACHMENT B – MINERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

In accordance with Section 3. Water Quality Objectives of the Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, discharge of wastewater within a watershed/stream reach with constituent concentrations in excess of the following daily maximum limits (except as required otherwise by a 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

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WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron[1] (mg/L)	Nitrogen[2] (mg/L)
g. Rio Hondo - upstream of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin	750	300	150	---	8
7. Los Angeles River Watershed (continued):					
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				

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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

TENTATIVE

CALIFORNIA Water Boards

Gavin Newsom
Governor

Jared Blumenfeld
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. R4-2018-0087), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution (Order No. R4-2018-0086), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering (Order No. R4-2018-0125), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharge of Nonprocess Wastewater (Order No. R4-2014-0060), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Hydrostatic Test Water (Order No. R4-2019-XXXX), Include Water Supply Water Quality Data
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (Order No. R4-2014-0141)

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)

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3). Summary of feasibility study on conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater. Where full or partial reuse is not possible, provide reasons 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 **Attachment E**.

For Discharges Hydrostatic Test:

Have you included a water supply water quality data?
(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

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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 for knowing violations.

_____ _____

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

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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/operator of the facility. If the owner/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 owner/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 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 owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/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 owner/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 owner or 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 responsible for this facility.

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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 owner/operator (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.

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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 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 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.

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ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the CWC and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [*40 CFR § 122.41(a)*].

2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [*40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1)*].

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [*40 CFR § 122.41(g)*].

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations [*40 CFR § 122.5(c)*].

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); *40 CFR § 122.41(i); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*]:

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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)*].

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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)*].

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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 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3),122.41(j)(4), 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)*];

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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)*].

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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)*].

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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)].*

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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

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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)*].

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ATTACHMENT E

SCREENING LEVELS FOR POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN IN POTABLE WATER USED FOR HYDROSTATIC TESTING

CTR #	Constituent	Screening Levels (µg/L)*				Minimum Level[1]
		FW+MUN**	FW-MUN***	Saltwater	MCL	
1	Antimony	6	4300	4300	6	5
2	Arsenic	10	340	36	10	10
3	Beryllium	4	N/A	N/A	4	0.5
4	Cadmium	2.2	2.2	9.3	5	0.5
5a	Chromium (III)	50	180	N/A	50	10
5b	Chromium (VI)	11	11	1100	50	5
6	Copper	9.0	9.0	3.1	1,300	0.5
7	Lead	2.5	2.5	8.1	15	0.5
8	Mercury	0.05	0.051	0.051	2	0.2
9	Nickel	52	52	8.2	100	1
10	Selenium	5.0	5.0	290	50	2
11	Silver	3.4	3.4	1.9	50	0.25
12	Thallium	1.7	6.3	6.3	2	1
13	Zinc	120	120	81	5,000	1
14	Cyanide	5.2	22	1	150	5
17	Acrolein	320	780	780	1	5
18	Acrylonitrile	0.059	0.66	0.66	80	2.0
19	Benzene	1	71	71	0.5	0.5
20	Bromoform	4.3	360	360	70	0.5
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.25	4.4	4.4	80	0.5
22	Chlorobenzene	70	21000	21000	70	2
23	Chlordibromomethane	0.41	34	34	80	0.5
26	Chloroform	80	N/A	N/A	80	2
27	Dichlorobromomethane	0.56	46	46	80	0.5
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	5	N/A	N/A	5	0.5
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.38	99	99	0.5	0.5
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.057	3.2	3.2	6	0.5
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.52	39	39	5	0.5
32	1,3-Dichloropropene	0.5	1700	1700	0.5	0.5
33	Ethylbenzene	700	29000	29000	700	2
34	Methyl Bromide	48	4000	4000		2.0
36	Methylene Chloride	4.7	1600	1600	5	0.5
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.17	11	11	1	0.5

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[1] See Appendix A to the Order for definition of SWRCB Minimum Levels.

*. If toxic priority pollutant scan monitoring data from a discharge event show constituent levels above the screening levels or above the MCLs which ever one is higher, accelerated monitoring shall be implemented as prescribed in the monitoring and reporting program to the Order.

** FW+MUN – Applies to Freshwater with existing MUN beneficial use, *** FW-MUN – Applies to freshwater without a MUN beneficial use

CTR #	Constituent	Screening Levels (µg/L)*				Minimum Level[1]
		FW+MUN**	FW-MUN***	Saltwater	MCL	
38	Tetrachloroethylene	0.8	8.9	8.9	5	0.5
39	Toluene	150	200000	200000	150	2
40	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	10	140000	140000	10	1
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	N/A	N/A	200	2
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.6	42	42	5	0.5
43	Trichloroethylene	2.7	81	81	5	0.5
44	Vinyl Chloride	0.5	530	530	0.5	0.5
45	2-Chlorophenol	120	400	400		5
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	93	790	790		5
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	540	2300	2300		2
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13	770	770		5
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	70	14000	14000		5
53	Pentachlorophenol	0.28	8.2	8.2	1	1
54	Phenol	21000	4600000	4600000		50
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.1	6.5	6.5		10
56	Acenaphthene	1200	2700	2700		1
58	Anthracene	9600	110000	110000		5
59	Benzidine	0.00012	0.00054	0.00054		5
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.0044	0.049	0.049		5
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.0044	0.049	0.049	0.2	2
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	0.049		10
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	0.049		2
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	0.031	1.4	1.4		1
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	1400	170000	170000		10
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	1.8	5.9	5.9	4	5
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	3000	5200	5200		10
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	1700	4300	4300		10
73	Chrysene	0.0044	0.049	0.049		5
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	0.0044	0.049	0.049		0.1
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	600	17000	17000	600	0.5
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	400	2600	2600		2
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	2600	2600	5	0.5
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.04	0.077	0.077		5
79	Diethyl Phthalate	23000	120000	120000		10
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	310000	2900000	2900000		10
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	2700	12000	12000		10
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.11	9.1	9.1		5
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.04	0.54	0.54		1
86	Fluoranthene	300	370	370		10
87	Fluorene	1300	14000	14000		10
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075	0.00077	0.00077	1	1
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.44	50	50		1
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	17000	17000	50	5
91	Hexachloroethane	1.9	8.9	8.9		1
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	0.0044	0.049	0.049		0.05

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CTR #	Constituent	Screening Levels (µg/L)*				Minimum Level[1]
		FW+MUN**	FW-MUN***	Saltwater	MCL	
93	Isophorone	8.4	600	600		1
95	Nitrobenzene	17	1900	1900		10
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.00069	8.1	8.1		5
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	0.005	1.4	1.4		5
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	5	16	16		1
100	Pyrene	960	11000	11000		10
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	N/A	N/A	5	5

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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LIST OF TABLES

ATTACHMENT F - FACT SHEET

This 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 California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) to issue NPDES permits pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sections 122 and 123[1], were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

Section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of General NPDES Permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources within the category: (a) involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; (b) discharge the same types of waste; (c) require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions; (d) require the same or similar monitoring; and (e) in the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a General NPDES Permit rather than Individual NPDES Permits. General NPDES Permits enable the Regional Water Board 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 June 4, 2009, this Regional Water Board adopted the *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Low Threat Hydrostatic Testing Water to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (NPDES No. CAG674001, Order No. R4-2009-0068). The General NPDES Permit covered discharges of wastewater resulting from the hydrostatic testing or structural integrity testing of pipelines, tanks, or any storage vessels using potable water. Currently, 22 Dischargers are enrolled under this General NPDES Permit. Order No. R4-2009-0068 expired on June 4, 2014 but was administratively extended. This Order renews the requirements of Order No. R4-2009-0068.

In accordance with Title 40 CFR, the Regional Water Board must meet general program requirements prior to the re-issuance and adoption of a General NPDES Permit. General program requirements include preparing a draft General NPDES Permit, public noticing, allowing a public comment period, and conducting a public hearing. To meet these requirements, the Regional Water Board prepared a draft General NPDES Permit. The draft General NPDES Permit was sent to interested parties on March 19, 2019 for comments. A public hearing to receive testimony from interested parties was scheduled for May 9, 2019. The Notice of Public Hearing was sent to the interested party list at the same time the draft General NPDES Permit was sent. A public hearing notice was also posted in major newspapers in the counties of Los Angeles and Ventura.

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[1] All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

II. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater

Hydrostatic testing typically consists of filling segments of new or existing hydrostatic testing vessels (hereafter, "Testing Vessels") such as pipelines and tanks with water, pressurizing the vessels, and checking for leaks to confirm the integrity of the vessels. Once the hydrostatic test is completed, the water is emptied from the Testing Vessels. Hydrostatic test water is discharged to surface waters at various locations throughout this Region. The rate and volume of hydrostatic test water released at project sites varies from hundreds of gallons of water per day to millions of gallons of water per day, depending on the capacity of the vessel being tested. The release of hydrostatic test water mostly results in one-time or intermittent discharges to surface water and/or land. Additionally, the discharge duration is usually short term. Even so, discharges of hydrostatic test water can cause, or threaten to cause, impairment of beneficial uses of the receiving water.

This General NPDES Permit covers discharges from hydrostatic testing projects using potable water. To ensure its high quality, potable water in California is regulated by the California Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program housed within the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water and is required to comply with Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Treatment Techniques (TTs) for human health, and Secondary MCLs for aesthetic considerations. DWSAP assures that only the best quality sources of water reasonably available to a water utility should be used for drinking. California Primary MCLs and TTs constitute drinking water standards.

Dischargers of hydrostatic test water enrolling in this General NPDES Permit are required to implement BMPs and treatment, if necessary, to minimize adverse environmental impacts and to prevent detrimental effects on the receiving water. BMPs such as cleaning the inside of the Testing Vessels need to be implemented first prior to filling with testing water, conducting hydrostatic testing, and water releasing/discharge phases. Hydrostatic test water may be beneficially used for dust suppression, compaction, or irrigation water supply. This General NPDES Permit does not cover discharge of the wastewater generated from the BMP process such as vessel cleaning.

Because of the high quality of source water, the need to clean the testing vessels before testing, and the short-term and the short-duration nature of the discharge, the Regional Water Board finds that hydrostatic testing discharges governed by this Order have a low threat to water quality when appropriately managed. If, however, information becomes available that shows reasonable potential for the discharge to exceed water quality objective, the discharge shall be terminated. The discharge shall not be resumed until authorized by the Executive Officer, individual waste discharge requirements (WDRs) are issued, or coverage is provided under another appropriate General NPDES Permit.

B. Description of Biosolids Treatment or Controls (Not Applicable)

C. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under this General NPDES 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 authorization letter, Fact Sheet and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

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1. Summary of Previous Requirements and Self-Monitoring Reporting (SMR) Data

a. Previous Effluent Limitations

1) Effluent limitations/Discharge Specifications contained in Order No. R4-2009-0068 were as follows:

Table F-1. Previous Effluent Limitations

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	150	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	30	20
pH	pH units	6.5 to 8.5	---
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	---

b. Previous Monitoring Requirements

Order No. R4-2009-0068 required effluent monitoring in accordance with the following schedule.

Table F-2. Previous Monitoring Requirements

Pollutant [1]	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	Continuously [2]
pH	pH units	grab	once per discharge event [3]
Temperature	°F	grab	once per discharge event [3]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event [3]
Turbidity	NTU	grab	once per discharge event [3]
$BOD_5 20^oC$	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event [3]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	once per discharge event [3]
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event [3]
Acute Toxicity	% survival	grab	annually

Notes:

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the minimum levels (MLs) specified in Appendix A. Where no 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods are specified for a given pollutant, then the pollutant shall be analyzed by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
2. The daily total discharge volume for each day of discharge shall be recorded and it shall be reported along with the calculated monthly total discharge volume in the quarterly and annual reports, as appropriate.
3. If the discharge event for a project is continuous or intermittent for more than 30 days, the minimum frequency of analysis shall be monthly.

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D. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

E. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the 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 NPDES permit for point source discharges of wastewaters generated from hydrostatic testing to surface waters under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. This Order also serves as 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)

The adoption of this permit by the Regional Water Board is exempt from CEQA for several reasons. First, Water Code section 13389 exempts the adoption of an NPDES permit from CEQA. See also *County of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)* (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, 1007; *City of Burbank v. SWRCB (2003) 4 Cal. Rptr. 3d 27 (unpublished)*.

Second, the issuance of this permit involves the renewal of authorized hydrostatic testing water discharges under existing General NPDES Permits. The hydrostatic testing water discharges under this permit are mostly intermittent, short duration discharges. Hydrostatic testing water discharges, as qualified under this permit, have been determined to pose a low threat to water quality. Therefore, this permit is exempt from CEQA in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15061(b)(3), because the permitted activities will not have a significant effect on the environment.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board's *Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In addition, the Basin Plan implements state policies, including 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.

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2. **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 of receiving waters to which Dischargers covered by this Order discharge 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. **California Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Costal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for estuaries, enclosed bays and coastal waters.

4. **Sediment Quality**. The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality* on September 16, 2008, and it became effective on August 25, 2009. This plan supersedes other narrative sediment quality objectives and establishes new sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries. Requirements of this Order implement sediment quality objectives of this Plan.

5. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA promulgated the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later revised it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty water quality criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA promulgated the CTR (40 CFR section 131.38). 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 revised on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

6. **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.

7. **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

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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.

8. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 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. For example, Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA allows for backsliding if the less stringent limitations are based on a Total Maximum Daily Load (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. As explained herein, all effluent limitations in the tentative Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order No. R4-2009-0068.

9. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards in the receiving water. 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 in the receiving water, 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 section 122.44(d)(1)(vi). WQBELs must also be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of TMDL waste load allocations (WLAs) approved by USEPA.

10. **Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads**. The Regional Water Board implements a 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 Regional Water Board integrates its many diverse programs, particularly NPDES permitting with TMDLs, to better assess and control 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 pollutant sources and in-stream water quality conditions. A TMDL establishes the allowable pollutant loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality-based controls. The linkage analysis included in the TMDL provides the demonstration that these controls will provide the pollutant 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. TMDLs assign WLAs and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources

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that when implemented through permits and other mechanisms, as appropriate, will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

11. **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.

12. **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. (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.

13. **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.

14. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. An MRP is tailored to each Discharger's individual situation and is provided with the General NPDES Permit coverage enrollment authorization letter signed by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

15. **Consideration of Public Comment.** In a public meeting held on May 9, 2019, the Regional Water Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the prospective discharges authorized by this Order. Details of the public hearing are provided in this Fact Sheet.

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

The State Water Board prepared the California 2014 and 2016 Integrated Report based on a compilation of the Regional Water Boards' Integrated Reports. These Integrated Reports contain both the Clean Water Act (CWA) section 305(b) water quality assessment and section 303(d) list of impaired waters. In developing the Integrated Reports, the Water Boards solicit data, information and comments from the public and other interested persons. On October 3, 2017, the State Water Board approved the CWA Section 303(d) List portion of the State's 2014 and 2016 Integrated Report (State Water Board Resolution No. 2017-0059). On April 6, 2018, the USEPA approved California's 2014 and 2016 list of water quality limited segments requiring a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) under CWA section 303(d) for the Los Angeles Region as well as the rest of California. The CWA section 303(d) list can be found at the following link: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2014_2016.shtml

The Regional Water Board has adopted a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce the discharges of pollutants that are identified on the CWA section

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303(d) list.

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

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations. Section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 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 non-toxic and shall comply with the California Toxic Rule, Basin Plan and other statewide water quality control plan requirements. Toxicity is the adverse response of organisms to chemicals or physical agents. This prohibition is based on the Basin Plan, which requires 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. The Basin Plan also requires 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.

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

a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best existing performance by well-operated facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.

b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.

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c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test in accordance with the methodology developed by USEPA, as published in a Federal Register notice on July 9, 1986 (51 FR 24974). The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.

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.

e. 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 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 Regional Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3 and CWA section 301(b)(2)(A).

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

BOD, Oil and Grease, Turbidity, Settleable Solids, and TPH are identified as pollutants that have potential to exist in discharges regulated under this Order. The same pollutants are regulated in other General NPDES Permits issued by the Regional Water Board.

As a minimum control, technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) are established for these pollutants as required by Section 301(b) of the CWA. Federal ELGs have not been developed for discharges from hydrostatic testing processes. Therefore, TBELs in this General NPDES Permit are established on a case-by-case basis using BPJ using either one or both of BAT or BCT. Since a Federal ELG is not available for hydrostatic testing processes, NSPS is not applicable to the discharges and not included in BPJ process for TBELs in this Order. BPT, representing the average of the best performance by well-operated facilities within a particular industrial category or subcategory, is also not included in the BPJ analyses because the discharges under the Order are from various industry categories.

Discharges authorized under this General NPDES Permit are a typically of a short duration. Thus, it conforms to the category of “non-continuous discharge” as defined in section 122.2. Section 122.45(e) requires that non-continuous discharges shall be particularly described and limited, and the following factors should be considered, as appropriate, in drafting the permit: discharge frequency, total mass of pollutants, maximum rate of discharge of pollutants, and prohibition or limitation of specified pollutants by mass, concentration, or other appropriate measure. These non-continuous discharges are described in Section II.A above and are limited by the requirements of the Order, including the eligibility and ineligibility provisions in Sections II.A and II.B, the discharge prohibitions in Section IV, the effluent and receiving water limitations in Sections V and VI, and the requirement to conduct annual priority pollutant scans in Section VII.J.1, among other requirements.

The concentrations of the controlled pollutants by the Order are normally at very low levels in potable water, if present. BMPs need to be implemented to prevent introduction of pollutants into the test water during the hydrostatic testing processes. Therefore, the hydrostatic test

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water discharges authorized by this Order are considered relatively pollutant-free. If necessary, the discharge shall pass through a treatment system designed and operated to remove the pollutants from the test water

The technology-based requirements in this Order for BOD_5, turbidity and settleable solids are based on case-by-case numeric limitations developed using BPJ in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 125.3 and are consistent with TBELs included in the previous Order and other orders within the State for similar types of discharges. As demonstrated by the compliance of enrollees to these effluent limitations, these TBELs are achievable and appropriate.

Oil and grease and TPH are also included as TBELs since petroleum hydrocarbons are expected to be found in crude or refined oil tanks and pipelines that were previously in service and are being hydrostatically tested. The effluent limitations for oil and grease and TPH have been consistently included in the General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001 for Discharges of Treated Groundwater from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Volatile Organic Compounds-Contaminated Sites to Surface Waters. The technology available for the removal of TPH compounds are practical, available, and economically achievable and includes gravity separation. The TBELs noted below in Table F-3 are included in this Order to ensure that discharges from the Facility meet the level of treatment attainable by other industrial facilities within the state using existing, cost-effective, technologies.

Table F-3. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Parameters*	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	20	30
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
Turbidity	NTU	50	75
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)*	µg/L	NA	100

*: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) equals the sum of TPH gasoline ($C_4 – C_{12}$), TPH diesel ($C_{13} – C_{22}$), and TPH oil (C_{23+}).

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Sections 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (iii) require 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

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with other relevant information, as provided in 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.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan.

The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water. Hydrostatic test discharges are intermittent short-duration discharges. To ensure that beneficial uses under all discharge conditions are protected, Dischargers who discharge or propose to discharge hydrostatic testing water are required to demonstrate that the potable water used for hydrostatic testing complies with California Drinking Water Standards, that the vessels on which such testing is conducted are cleaned before testing commences, and if necessary that the discharge is treated to achieve the applicable effluent and receiving water limitations.

The TSS effluent limitations in the Order are in compliance with the narrative water quality objective included in the Basin Plan for Solid, Suspended, or Settleable Materials. That objective states that "[w]aters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely 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. According to the Red Book, the effects of elevated suspended solids 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. The same study also indicated that, 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 gills 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 previous Order was not protective of the aquatic life beneficial use and replaced it with 75 mg/L.

The Regional Water Board is required to ensure that the effluent limitations in this General NPDES Permit are "consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available waste load allocation for the discharge." (section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)). Although TMDLs apply to discharges authorized under this General NPDES Permit, none of the TMDLs or supporting

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staff reports indicates that discharges from hydrostatic testing authorized under this General NPDES Permit are significant sources of the relevant pollutants.

Based on the data that are currently available and the short-term nature of discharges from hydrostatic testing authorized under this General NPDES Permit, the need to use potable water to conduct hydrostatic test covered under this Order, the Regional Water Board determined that discharges regulated under this General NPDES Permit meet section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B) requirements because (1) applicable TMDLs do not identify specific waste load allocations for discharges from hydrostatic testing activities and these discharges do not significantly impact water quality, and (2) more stringent requirements than those included in this General NPDES Permit are not needed to address impairment of surface waters with TMDLs.

If the Executive Officer determines that any existing TMDLs or any newly adopted TMDLs establish waste load allocations (WLAs) that must be implemented through TMDL-specific permit requirements for discharges from hydrostatic testing that are authorized under this General NPDES Permit, the Discharger will be required to maintain enrollment under this General NPDES Permit until the Regional Water Board issues an individual or General NPDES Permit for those discharges to which the WLAs apply. Alternatively, if future TMDLs are adopted that address pollutants that are likely to be in discharges from hydrostatic testing and allocate waste loads specifically to Dischargers regulated under this General NPDES Permit, the Regional Water Board may consider adding TMDL-specific permit requirements to this General NPDES Permit in a subsequent permit amendment per the reopener provisions or during permit reissuance.

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3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

Discharges from hydrostatic testing operations are short-duration, intermittent, and pose a low threat to water quality. Thus, discharges authorized under this General NPDES Permit are not expected to cause or contribute to an instream excursion above a water quality criterion or objective. Hydrostatic testing under this Order shall only be conducted using potable water. The Discharger shall implement best management practices and/or best practicable treatment or control prior to discharge to ensure compliance with the effluent limitations in this General NPDES Permit.

4. Determination of Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

This General NPDES Permit establishes water quality-based effluent limitations for all pollutants. Factors that are considered in establishing water quality based effluent limitations include beneficial uses of receiving waters, aquatic life and human health water quality objectives, including MCLs, waterbody specific effluent limitations required by the Basin Plan, etc., discharge frequency, discharge duration, and effluent water quality variation.

The effluent limitations for discharges from hydrostatic testing regulated under this General NPDES Permit are calculated assuming no dilution. Most discharges covered by this permit do not flow into receiving waters that have significant flow volume. During the summer months, many of these creeks and streams are dry. Therefore, for several months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all the flow in the receiving water. For this reason, the effluent limitations for discharges covered under this permit are calculated assuming no dilution. An exception to the abovementioned approach may be applied based on an approved mixing zone study and a demonstration of compliance with water quality standards applicable to the receiving water as prescribed in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan). However, if a Discharger requests that a dilution credit be included in

the computation of the effluent limitations, or that a mixing zone be established, an Individual Permit will be required.

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, which requires in part that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or produce other detrimental responses, in 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.

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, for this category of discharge, the Discharger will be required to comply with acute toxicity effluent limitations in accordance with the Basin Plan and the Order.

D. Final Effluent Limitations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as and, in some cases are more stringent than, the effluent limitations in the previous Order. Therefore, there is no backsliding.

2. Anti-Degradation Policies

The State Water Board established California's Anti-Degradation Policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal Anti-Degradation Policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing high quality of waters is 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 policies. Compliance with these requirements will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. This Order holds the Dischargers to stringent water quality standards that are equal to or more stringent than existing limitations in previous permit for pollutants that are likely to be in the effluent, because the water used for the hydrostatic testing is potable and because the discharges are neither continuous nor lengthy in nature. Compliance with those standards will not cause or contribute to water

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quality impairment or degradation. Therefore, the permitted discharge under this General NPDES Permit is consistent with the federal Anti-Degradation provision of 40 CFR Section 131.12 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.

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 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 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.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

F. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

G. Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)

H. Summaries of Limitations and Rationale

Summaries of the final effluent limitations, including technology-based discharge limitations and water quality-based discharge limitations, and the rationale for these limitations are shown in the following tables.

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Table F-4. Effluent Limitations for All Discharges

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations		Basis for Limit
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	20	30	BPJ (R4-2009-0068)
TSS	mg/L	50	75	Basin Plan
pH	pH units	6.5 to 8.5		Basin Plan
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	BPJ (R4-2009-0068)
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	BPJ (R4-2018-0087)
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	BPJ (R4-2009-0068)
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	NA	0.1	Basin Plan
TPH*	µg/L	100	NA	BPJ (R4-2018-0087)

*: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C_4 – C_{12}),

V. 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 of waters pursuant to federal regulations (section 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in the 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 and other statewide water quality control plans, as applicable.

B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

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

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B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 122 and the previous Order (Order No. R4-2009-0068). The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements.

Pursuant to 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 NPDES Permit, this General NPDES Permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat. If future TMDLs are adopted that address pollutants that are likely to be in discharges from hydrostatic testing and allocate waste loads specifically to Dischargers regulated under this General NPDES Permit, the Regional Water Board may consider adding TMDL-specific permit requirements to this General NPDES Permit in a subsequent permit amendment or reissuance.

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

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

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

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

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

6. Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable))

7. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the water boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (Attachment E) of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this 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 sample MRP (Attachment G). 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

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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 (Attachment E) 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 (Not Applicable)

E. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as a General NPDES Permit for Discharges of Low Threat Hydrostatic Testing Water to Surface Waters in the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified the Dischargers and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the category of discharges 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.

B. Written Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person, by mail or by email to the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order. Comments should be addressed to the attention of Mr. Augustine Anijielo, Unit Chief, General Permitting.

To be fully responded to and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on April 19, 2019.

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:

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Date: May 9, 2019
Time: 9:00 AM
Location: City of Agoura Hills
30001 Ladyface Court
Agoura Hills, California

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and NPDES permit.

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

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, Title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

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

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml>

E. Information and Copying

The Tentative Permit 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 the General NPDES Permit was invited to contact the Regional Water Board, reference this General NPDES Permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Gensen Kai at 213-576-6651.

TENTATIVE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-xxxx
FOR
DISCHARGES FROM LOW THREAT HYDROSTATIC TESTING WATER
TO THE SURFACE WATERS IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES

(GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG674001, SERIES NO.SSS)

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	**May 9, 2019**
Enrollment to this Order shall become effective on:	**[Enrollment Date], 2019**
This Order shall expire on:	**July 9, 2024**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit as a minor discharge.	

SAMPLE

Ordered by: _____
Renee Purdy
Executive Officer

Date: XXXX, 2019

ATTACHMENT G - MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

CONTENTS

SAMPLE MRP

TABLES

ATTACHMENT G -

Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

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 Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised March 8, 2018).

U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

1. The Minimum Level (ML) established by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

2. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

3. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

The MLs in SIP Appendix 4 remain applicable. However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that are more sensitive than the MLs for analytical methods listed in the SIP. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in SIP Appendix 4, but it is published with an ML of 0.5 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method. Similarly, U.S. EPA Method 245.7 for mercury is published with an ML of 5 ng/L.

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.

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E. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the State Water Board 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 State Water Board 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 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. The MLs employed for effluent analyses to determine compliance with effluent limitations shall be lower than the effluent limitations established in this Order for a given parameter as per the sufficiently sensitive regulations at section 122.44(i)(1)(iv). If the ML value is not below the effluent limitations, 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,

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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 §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.3. 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 at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the monthly average limitation has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with 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

SAMPLE MRP

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 F.1, Attachment B.7.a, and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of Order No. R4-2019-xxxx.

T. 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. Accelerated monitoring requirements for toxic priority pollutant scan:

If toxic priority pollutant(s) are detected above the screening levels and/or above the maximum contaminant levels in Attachment "E" which ever one is higher, accelerated weekly monitoring will be required for the constituent(s). If the results of two consecutive monitoring samples collected pursuant to the accelerated monitoring program exceed the screening level(s) in Attachment "E", the Order requires the Discharger to cease discharging and to notify the Regional Water Board to determine a further course of action. However, if two consecutive sampling events show detection below the screening level and MC., the accelerated monitoring should stop, and priority pollutant scan should be conducted annually or at the beginning of a new project discharge.

V. If a monitoring result indicates an exceedance of a limit contained in Order R4-2019-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.

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

1. Monthly monitoring shall be increased to weekly monitoring,
2. Quarterly monitoring shall be increased to monthly monitoring,
3. Semi-annually monitoring shall be increased to quarterly, and
4. 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 Board.

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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 Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Discharge Point 1	M-001	Effluent after all treatment processes and before contact with the receiving water and/or dilution by 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

If a treatment system is utilized, the discharger shall monitor the influent to it once annually for the parameters listed in effluent monitoring table, except for toxicity.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

a. The MRP requires the discharger to collect and analyze samples of the effluent from the treatment system at the designated Discharge Point M-001 for the following pollutants, and their accompanied monitoring frequency:

Pollutant*[1]	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Required Analytical Method
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously	[1]
pH	pH units	grab	once per discharge event[2]	[1]
Temperature	°F	grab	once per discharge event	[1]
$BOD_5 20^oC$	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event	[1]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event	[1]
Turbidity	NTU	grab	once per discharge event	[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	once per discharge event	[1]
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event	[1]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event	[1]
TPH	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event	[1]
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event	[1]
Chloride	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event	[1]
Boron	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event	[1]

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Pollutant[*1]	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Required Analytical Method
Nitrogen[*3]	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event	1
Priority Pollutant Scan [*4]	µg/L	grab	annually	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 Attachment 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: If the discharge event for a hydrostatic test is continuous or intermittent for more than 30 days, the minimum frequency of analysis shall be monthly.
3: Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen.
4: Sampling for Priority Pollutant Scan shall be conducted once at the beginning of discharge and annually thereafter if no discharge above the screening is observed.

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V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The MRP requires an annual test for acute toxicity which measures primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be measured 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 2000.0 and method for Menidia beryllina is found in USEPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006.0, or a more recent edition.

3. Accelerated Toxicity Monitoring: If the results of the toxicity test yield a survival of less than 90%, then the frequency of 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.

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 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

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

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. 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.

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

Table 2. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	XX xx, 20xx	All	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 April 5, 2019	January 1 through March 31. April 1 through June 30. July 1 through September 30. October 1 through December 31	45 days from the end of the monitoring period
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following April 5, 2009	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	45 days from the end of the monitoring period
Annually	January 1 following (or on) April 5, 2019	January 1 through December 31	45 days from the end of the monitoring period

4. 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:

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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 (± 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.

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

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

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

   c. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D). The Regional 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. If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents please visit the Regional Board's website listed above and navigate to Paperless Office.

   CRWQCB – Los Angeles Region
   320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
   Los Angeles, CA 90013
   Attn: General Permitting Unit

SAMPLE MRP

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

D. Other Reports (Not Applicable)

E. Notification

1. 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:

   a. Name and general composition of the chemical,

   b. Frequency of use,

   c. Quantities to be used,

   d. Proposed discharge concentrations, and

   e. EPA registration number, if applicable.

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

2. The discharger shall notify the Regional Board via telephone and/or fax within 24 hours of noticing an exceedance above the effluent limits in Order No. R4-2019-XXXX. The discharger shall provide to the Regional 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.

3. Three (3) days prior to initiation of a discharge, the Discharger shall notify the MS4 operator as applicable (Los Angeles County Flood Control District: DischargeNotify@dwp.lacounty.gov, Ventura County Watershed Protection District: discharge.alert@ventura.org) and provide the following information about the discharge:

   a. The reasons for discharge,

   b. The start date of discharge,

   c. The location of discharge and the applicable receiving water, and

   d. The estimated flow rate of discharge, indicating if the discharge is intermittent or continuous.

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.

SAMPLE MRP