California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region

Over 51 Years Serving Coastal Los Angeles and Ventura Counties

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

Linda S. Adams
Agency Secretary

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

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March 5, 2008

TO: ALL INTERESTED PARTIES

TENTATIVE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS – GENERAL NPDES PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM POTABLE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS TO SURFACE WATERS IN COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES (GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994005)

Enclosed are copies of the revised tentative Waste Discharge Requirements and General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit for Discharges (NPDES) from Potable Water Supply Systems to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

The draft permit is scheduled for consideration at the May 1, 2008, Board meeting. Upon adoption, the dischargers currently enrolled under the Order No. R4-2003-0108 will be re-enrolled to the adopted general permit.

The enclosed tentative requirements consist of:

a. Board Order
b. Attachment A - Screening Levels for General NPDES Permits
c. Attachment B – Receiving Water Specific Limitations
d. Attachment C - Notice of Intent (NOI) Form
e. Attachment D – Federal Standard Provisions
f. Attachment E - Sample Monitoring and Reporting Program
g. Attachment F - Fact Sheet
h. Attachment G –SWRCB Minimum Levels

Notice of the tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) and General NPDES Permit has been published in newspapers of general circulation in the areas to be covered by the WDR. The proof of posting notice can be reviewed at this Regional Board office, or a copy can be mailed upon request. In accordance with administrative procedures, this Board at a public hearing to be held on May 1, 2008, at Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 700 North Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California, will consider the enclosed tentative requirements and comments submitted in writing regarding any and all portions thereof. The Board will hear any testimony pertinent to this discharge and the tentative requirements. It is expected that the Board will take action at the hearing; however, as testimony indicates, the Board at its discretion may order further investigation.

Discharges from Potable Water Supply Systems
to Surface Waters in Coastal
Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties

March 5, 2008

Written comments or testimony regarding this tentative Order must be received at the Regional Board's office by the close of business on April 6, 2008, in order to be evaluated by Board staff and included in the Board's agenda folder. Comments received after that date will be provided, ex agenda, to the Board for their consideration. Timely submittal of written comments is encouraged to ensure that all comments are accurately and fully included in the administrative record, that Board staff are able to provide timely review, and that Regional Board members have sufficient time to give full consideration to the comments and issues raised. Comments received after the requested date may result in delay in consideration of the tentative Order.

If you have any questions, please contact Namiraj Jain at (213) 620-6003.

Sincerely,

Augustine Anijielo, P.E., Chief
General Permitting and Special Projects Unit

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Clean Water Act Standards and Permits Office (WTR-5)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Philip Isorena, SWRCB, DWQ
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Flood Control and Drainage
Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
Los Angeles County Department of Environmental Health
Ventura County Department of Public Works, Flood Control and Drainage
Ventura County Environmental Health Program
California Department of Health Services, Drinking Water and Field Operations Branch
Heal the Bay
Environment Now
Santa Monica Bay Keeper
Natural Resources Defense Council
Ventura Coastkeeper
Rufus C. Young, Burke, Williams and Sorensen LLP
Donald R. Kendall, Calleguas Municipal Water District
Katherine Rubin, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Dan Duncan, Newhall Land
Demonsthenes "Dean" Morales, City of Thousand Oaks
Michael Alvord, Assistant Operations Manager, Valencia Water Company
Sally Coleman, County of Ventura
Robert Newman, City of Santa Clarita

Discharges from Potable Water Supply Systems
to Surface Waters in Coastal
Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties

March 5, 2008

Hoover H. Ng, Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Kevin L. Wattier, Long Beach Water Department
John D. Ballas , City of Industry
James F. Stahl, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
Dan Smith, Association of California Water Agencies
Kent Adney, California Water Service Company
Joseph P. Marcinko, California-American Water Company
Christine Montan, City of Alhambra
Thomas W. Tait, City of Arcadia
Leighton Fong, City of Burbank
Jason Wen, City of Downey
Daniel W. Keesly, City of La Verne
David Fike, City of Monrovia
Jim Taylor, City of Pomona
Shan Kwan, Water Services Division
Michael S. Drake, City of San Fernando
Gil Borboa, City of Santa Monica
Michael G. Sovich, Crescenta Valley Water District
Dale A. Heuerman, East Orange County Water District
Lawrence M Libeu, Eastern Municipal Water District
James D. Ciampa, Laerlof, Senical, Bradley, Gosney and Kruse, LLP (for Public Water Agencies Group),
Robert J. Hayward, Lincoln Avenue Water Company
William O. Straub, Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster
Carol Thomas Williams, Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster
Ted D. May, Park Water Company
Anthony C. Zampiello, Raymond Basin Management Board
Dan Arrighi, San Gabriel Valley Water Company
Dana Johnson, Santa Fe Irrigation District
Robert Jordan, Santa Margarita Water District
Charles L. "Chuck" Sihler, Sihler and Associates (CA-NV AWWA)
William C. Gedney, Southern California Water Company
Anita Kuhman, City of Camarillo
Daniel A. Ballin, City of El Monte
Diem Vuong, Central Basin Water Association
Melvin L. Blevins, Upper Los Angeles River Area Watermaster
Brandon Steets, Integrated Water Resources
Kevin R. Smead, Stetson Engineer Inc.
Don Kendall, Calleguas Municipal Water District
Carlos Alba, City of Artesia
Nasser Abbaszadeh, City of Asuza
Brain R. Smith, City of Bellflower
Vincent Chee, City of Beverly Hills
Alex Farassati, City of Calabasas
Charles Redden, City of Covina

Discharges from Potable Water Supply Systems
to Surface Waters in Coastal
Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties

March 5, 2008

Harold Williams, City of Gardena
Maurice Oillataguerre, City of Glendale
Elroy Kiepke, City of La Canada Flintridge
Scott Pomrehn, City of Lakewood
Tom Leary, City of Long Beach
Oretha Williams, City of Lynwood
Tina Clark, City of Monterey Park
Ken Rukavina, City of Rosemead
Kym O'Leary, City of San Dimas

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Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

ORDER NO. R4-2008-XXXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DISCHARGES FROM POTABLE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS
TO SURFACE WATERS
IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES

(GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994005)

TENTATIVE

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	**May 1, 2008**
This Order shall become effective on:	**June 1, 2008**
This Order shall expire on:	**May 1, 2013**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	**180 days prior to the Order expiration date**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge.	

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R4-2003-0108 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.

I, Tracy J. Egoscue, 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 1, 2008.

Tracy J. Egoscue
Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

I. FACILITY/DISCHARGE INFORMATION

This Order (hereafter, General Permit) is intended to authorize discharge from potable water supply systems including discharges from potable water well development and test pumping, aquifer testing, monitoring well construction, and from incidental discharges from operation and maintenance of potable water distribution pipelines and storage tanks/reservoirs and similar discharges. Discharges from potable water facilities to waters of the United States that do not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above any applicable state or federal Water quality objectives/criteria or cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water are authorized discharge in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Order.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility Criteria

1. This Order covers the following discharges to surface waters from potable water wellhead and discharges from potable water storage and distribution systems.

   a. Potable water discharges from well drilling, development, test pumping, aquifer testing and monitoring well construction.

   b. Potable water discharges from drinking water storage reservoirs.

   c. Potable water discharges from supply and distribution systems including flows from system failures, pressure releases, system maintenance, distribution line testing and flushing, and dewatering of pipes and reservoirs,

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

   a. Demonstrate that pollutant concentrations in the discharge will not cause violation of any applicable water quality objectives for the receiving waters, including discharge prohibitions, and/or;

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

   c. The discharger shall be able to comply with the terms or provisions of this General permit.

   d. Perform reasonable potential analysis using a representative sample of groundwater to be discharged from potable water supply well. The sample shall be analyzed and the data compared to the water quality screening criteria for the constituents listed on Attachment A.

      i. If analytical data exceeds the screening criteria, further sampling may be required, if appropriate.

      ii. If analytical data exceeds the screening criteria but not greater than the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), enrollment will be authorized for temporal short-term discharges under this permit and effluent limitation V.A.1 and V.A.2 will be applicable.

iii. If the analytical data exceeds the MCL, enrollment will be authorized if condition 1) or 2), below is satisfied.

1) Treatment is provided to meet the eligibility requirement ii), above, or

2) In accordance with SIP, submit documentation listed below in a timely manner, for approval of categorical exception by the Executive Officer of the Regional Board.

(a) A detailed description of the proposed action, including the proposed method of completing the action;
(b) A time schedule;
(c) A discharge and receiving water quality monitoring plan (before project initiation, during the project, and after project completion, with the appropriate quality assurance and quality control procedures);
(d) CEQA documentation;
(e) Contingency plans;
(f) Identification of alternate water supply (if needed); and
(g) Residual waste disposal plans.

iv. If analytical data meets the screening criteria, full enrollment under this general permit will be authorized and section A.V.2 will not be applicable.

v. To enroll in this general NPDES permit for the purpose of discharging potable water from distribution and storage systems, dischargers are required to submit most recent water quality data from the systems. If the analytical data indicates constituent(s) concentration above the drinking water standards, the discharge has to comply with effluent limitation and requirements applicable for wellhead discharge. Otherwise, the discharge shall comply with discharge limitation applicable to storage and distribution system in Section V.B. of this Order.

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

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

5. When an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements is issued to a discharger, the applicability of this Order to that discharger is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

B. Ineligibility

The following discharges are not eligible for enrollment under this General Permit.

1. Discharges from raw water[1] storage facilities and raw water conveyance systems

2. Discharges of wastewater associated with raw water treatment facilities.

C. Authorization

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part D of this Order. Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to such a discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall notify the discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program. For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination of eligibility for coverage under this general permit or until an individual NPDES permit is issued by the Regional Board.

D. Notice of Intent

1. Deadline for Submission

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

   b. Existing dischargers covered under Order No. R4-2003-0108 will be sent a NOI form that must be completed and returned to the Regional Board within 45 days of receipt; otherwise permit coverage may be revoked. Existing dischargers enrolling under this Order are required to collect a representative groundwater sample and analyze it for all the constituents listed on Attachment A. Dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with a NOI, otherwise the existing authorization may be terminated. If the analytical sample result of any constituent other than those listed in Item V.A. of this Order exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, the discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment under this permit. However, the discharge will be enrolled under other appropriate general permit, and then, the existing coverage under this general permit will be terminated.

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

2. Forms for Report of Waste Discharge

   a. Dischargers shall use the NOI Form or appropriate USEPA Forms.

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[1] Raw water for the purpose of this permit is defined as water requiring further treatment to become potable or that needs treatment to meet state or federal drinking water standards.

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

c. The discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate methods) a representative sample of the water to be treated and discharged under this Order. The analytical method used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level, otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical result shall be submitted with the NPDES application. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed on Attachment A.

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

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

ii. Description of the treatment system if applicable;

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

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

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

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

i. Notice of Termination

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination or Transfer (NOTT) when coverage under this General Permit is no longer needed. An NOTT contains the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID), the name and address of the owner of the facility, and is signed and dated by the owner certifying that the Dischargers associated with Permit No. CAG994005 have 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 Permit.

ii. Change of Ownership

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

date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them.

III. FINDINGS

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

A. Background

1. On August 7, 2003, the Regional Board adopted Order No. R4-2003-0108 General NPDES Permit No. CAG994005 Waste Discharge Requirements for discharge of groundwater from potable water supply wells to surface waters. This General Permit expires on August 11, 2008. Approximately 120 dischargers are enrolled under this General Permit. This Order now renews the requirements of this General Permit and incorporates requirements for discharges from potable water supply distribution and storage systems.

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 Boards, the authority to issue general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 123.

3. 40 CFR section 122.28 provides for issuance of general permits to regulate a category of point sources if the sources:

   a. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
   b. Discharge the same type of waste;
   c. Require the same type of effluent limitations or operating conditions;
   d. Require similar monitoring; and
   e. Are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than individual permits.

4. General waste discharge requirements and NPDES permits enable Regional Board staff to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

B. Facility and Discharge Description

1. Discharges covered by this permit include potable water supply wastewater generated during the following activities:

   a. Groundwater generated during well purging for data collection purposes;
   b. Groundwater extracted from major well-rehabilitation and redevelopment activities; and
   c. Groundwater generated from well drilling, construction, and development.
   d. Potable water discharges from supply and distribution systems including flows from system failure, pressure releases, system maintenance,

distribution line testing and flushing, and dewatering of pipes and reservoirs.

2. This permit does not cover discharges from a treatment system that draws contaminated groundwater that contains volatile organic compounds that do not have effluent limitations in this Order, metals (other than lead), and other toxic pollutants.

3. This permit does not cover discharges from raw water storage facilitates and conveyance system. In addition, it does not cover discharges from raw water treatment facilities which are not related to wellhead discharges.

4. To enroll under this general permit, a discharger must certify that there is no reasonable potential for pollutants other than those regulated by this permit to be in the discharge. Existing and new dischargers enrolling under this permit are required to collect a representative groundwater sample and analyze it for all the constituents listed on Attachment A. Existing dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with a Notice of Intent Form, otherwise the existing authorization will be terminated. If the analytical sample result of any constituent other than those listed in V.A. and other constituents limited in this permit exceed the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, the discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment under this permit and will be enrolled under other appropriate general permit.

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

C. Legal Authorities

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

D. Background and Rationale for Requirements

The Regional Water Board developed the requirements of this Order based on information submitted as part of the applications for several like facilities, through monitoring and reporting programs, and through special studies and the following information.

1. The effluent limitations from potable water discharge are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges of potable water from wellhead or distribution systems do not flow directly into receiving water with significant flow volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most

discharges of potable water regulated under this general permit are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. These discharges therefore have the potential to recharge groundwaters protected as drinking waters.

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

2. Discharge of potable water from pipelines and storage system occurs at varies locations throughout the service areas. Sometimes the discharge location is known ahead of time, at other times it is not known. Due to this uncertainty, it is impracticable for purveyors to provide actual outfall locations for their unanticipated discharges from their distribution system. Due to this uncertainty, dischargers are authorized to obtain a single permit that covers both the wellhead discharge (if applicable) and distribution system discharge, under the condition that all the discharges go into the same Reach of a receiving water body. For the wellhead discharge, the actual outfall locations are required in the NOI. However, for the distribution system discharge, the actual outfall location may not be provided.

   Effluent limitations are provided in the permit for wellhead discharges. This is because drilling activities, well development and completion activities, including super chlorination activities that occur at wellhead have potential to introduce contaminants that can adversely impact receiving water beneficial use. In addition, some of the raw wellhead water may be contaminated with pollutants that may require treatment to make the groundwater potable.

   Discharge from the distribution system and storage system are potable water, meeting all drinking water standards and ready for service to end-users for domestic and industrial use and consumption. In addition, discharge from the distribution systems occur at locations that generally may not be suitable for storage or even for controlled discharge. Regulating the discharge with effluent limitation may not be practicable. As such, the best and appropriate mechanism to regulate the distribution system discharge is through utilization of Best Management Practices (BMP). Therefore, dischargers are required to prepare and implement BMP and Pollution Prevention Plans (PPP) for their distribution system discharge. Dischargers are required to notify flood control agencies of their significant discharge before it occurs. In addition, dischargers are required to monitor their discharge for pH,TSS and residual chlorine.

3. Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations establish pursuant to this general order are established to protect the

most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

However, for the portions of this order effecting a Categorical Exception to the CTR to satisfy statutory requirements to ensure safe drinking water supply, the Regional Board must comply with CEQA. The issuance of this permit involves discharges of potable water in the vicinity of water supply well head or distribution and storage systems to fulfill statutory requirements of programs implemented by the Department of Public Health (DPH), and to ensure safe and steady supply of fresh and clean water to end-users. In addition, this permit issuance involves the renewal of authorized potable water discharges under existing general NPDES permits. The potable water discharges under this permit are mostly intermittent, short duration, high flow discharges that comply with DPH maximum contaminant levels for protection of human health. Therefore, potable water discharges as qualified under this permit have been determined to pose no significant threat to water quality. The Regional Board actions on issuing this permit for existing and new potable water discharges, and on the exceptions is exempt from CEQA in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15061 (b)(3) which states that CEQA only applies to projects which have the potential for causing adverse environmental effects

F. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations[2],require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125, section 125.3 of CWA.

G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

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

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

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

the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi). The WQBELs are based on the Basin Plan, other State plans and policies, or USEPA water quality criteria which are taken from the California Toxics Rule (CTR). These requirements, as they are met, will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water. The attached fact sheet for this Order includes specific bases for the effluent limitations.

H. Water Quality Control Plans.

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

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

   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, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.

   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.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

Total Maximum Daily Loads: Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. Los Angeles Region has been developing TMDLs for nutrients. This Order implements approved and relevant TMDLs. Attachment B prescribes the limits for the pollutants that are waterbody specific. Detailed discussion on TMDLs is provided in the Attachment F.

2. The State Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975.

3. *The Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Enclosed Bay and Estuaries Policy), originally adopted by the State Board in May 1974 and updated as Resolution No. 95-84 on November 16, 1995, states:

   "It is the policy of the State Board that the discharge of municipal wastewater and industrial process waters (exclusive of cooling water discharges) to enclosed bays and estuaries, other than the San Francisco Bay-Delta system, shall be phased out at the earliest practicable date. Exceptions to this provision may be granted by a Regional Board only when the Regional Board finds that the wastewater in question would consistently be treated and discharged in such a manner that it would enhance the quality of receiving waters above that which would occur in the absence of the discharge."

The Policy also lists principles of management that include the State Board's goal to phase out all discharges (excluding cooling waters), particularly industrial process water, to enclosed bays and estuaries as soon as practicable. The waste described above is not considered an industrial process wastewater.

I. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR)

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

J. State Implementation Policy

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

The SIP authorizes the RWQCB to grant Categorical Exceptions from meeting the priority pollutant criteria/objectives, if determined to be necessary to implement control measures regarding drinking water conducted to fulfill statutory requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act or California Health and Safety Code. Generally, discharges of potable water at the wellhead are required to fulfill DPH statutory requirements, and to ensure steady and safe drinking water supply to end-users. The potable water discharges under this permit are mostly intermittent, short duration, high flow discharges

that comply with DPH maximum contaminant levels, for protection of human health. Therefore, potable well discharges as qualified under this permit have been determined to pose no significant threat to water quality and meet the conditions for categorical exception under SIP.

To satisfy the Categorical Exception requirements of section 5.3 of the SIP, dischargers seeking enrollment under this general permit will be required to submit project-specific information to the Executive Officer on the discharge and its water quality effects. The information required by the SIP includes:

(1) A detailed description of the proposed action, including the proposed method of completing the action;
(2) A time schedule;
(3) A discharge and receiving water quality monitoring plan (before project initiation, during the project, and after project completion, with the appropriate quality assurance and quality control procedures);
(4) CEQA documentation;
(5) Contingency plans;
(6) Identification of alternate water supply (if needed); and
(7) Residual waste disposal plans.
(8) Additionally, upon completion of the project, the discharger shall provide certification by a qualified biologist that the receiving water beneficial uses have been restored.

K. Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements (Not Applicable)

L. Alaska Rule.

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

M. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants that are no more stringent than required by CWA. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards.

N. Antidegradation Policy

Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal antidegradation policy.

Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR §131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

O. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR §122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

P. Endangered Species Act.

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

Q. Monitoring and Reporting

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (hereinafter MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

R. Standard and Special Provisions

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

S. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law (Not Applicable)

T. Notification of Interested Parties.

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

recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.

U. Consideration of Public Comment.

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

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. The discharge of wastes other than those which meet eligibility requirements of this Order is prohibited unless the discharger obtains coverage under another general permit or an individual permit that regulates the discharge of such wastes.

B. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated groundwater to waters of the State either at the treatment system or from any of the collection or transport systems or pump stations tributary to the treatment system is prohibited.

C. The discharge shall not cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above any applicable criterion promulgated by USEPA pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or water quality objective adopted by the State or Regional Board.

D. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

E. The purposeful or knowing discharge of ploychlorinated biphenols (PCBs) is prohibited.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations:

Applicable to discharges of potable water at potable water supply wellhead

1. Discharge of an effluent from the outfall location listed in the enrollment.authorization factsheet in excess of the following limitations is prohibited.

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	150	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
$BOD_5 20^oC$	mg/L	30	20
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	---

2. In addition to effluent limitations V.A.1, the discharges eligible under section II.A.2.b.ii shall comply with the following effluent limits. The discharge of an effluent in excess of these limitations is prohibited. In the enrollment authorization factsheet, the Executive Officer shall indicate the applicability of this limitation to the particular discharge.

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations
		Daily Maximum
Arsenic	µg/L	10
Iron	mg/L	300
Manganese	mg/L	50
1,1 Dichloroethane	µg/L	5
1,1 Dichloroethylene	µg/L	6
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	µg/L	200
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	µg/L	5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1
1,2 Dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	µg/L	10
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	0.5
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80
Benzene	µg/L	1
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5

3. The pH of the discharge shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.

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4. The temperature of the discharge shall not exceed 86°F.

5. The discharge of an effluent with mineral and nitrogen constituents in excess of applicable limits given in Attachment B is prohibited. In the letter of determination, the Executive Officer shall indicate the watershed/stream reach limitations in Attachment B applicable to the particular discharge.

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

7. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.

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

B. Applicable to discharges from potable water distribution and storage systems

Dischargers are required to notify appropriate County Flood Control Agency prior to initiating discharge of non-emergency potable water from storage tanks/reservoirs and distribution systems to surface water[3]. This notification should include estimated quantity and duration of discharge. The objective of this Order is to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters. To meet this objective, this Order requires the Discharger to specify BMPs and pollution prevention plan that will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants in their discharge to the maximum extent practicable. The discharges shall neither cause nor contribute to the exceedance of water quality standards and objectives nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving waters. The Discharger shall implement source control BMP and structural and treatment control BMP to protect water quality.

1. Chlorine Residual

Chlorine is added to the potable water for disinfection purposes. Chlorine is toxic to the aquatic organisms. Therefore, all discharges must be dechlorinated to protect the beneficial uses of receiving water.

2. Settleable and Suspended Solids

Solids may be present in the discharges that could cause violation of the Basin Plan's narrative objectives for sediment, settleable material, and suspended material. Some treatment facilities occasionally discharge large amounts of water in a short period due to operation error or equipment or instrument malfunction. High flow rates may cause stream bank erosion and discharging of

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[3] Notification or permit is not required for insignificant wellhead or distribution system discharge lasting less than 15 minutes or that is less than 5,000 gallons.

a large amount of solids further downstream. This General Permit specifies development of a site-specific BMP plan to minimize these impacts.

3. **pH**

Lime or sodium hydroxide is added to the water to adjust water pH for corrosion protection in the water conveyance system. Water with high pH content may discharge to the streams and impact aquatic organisms. The discharges shall have a balanced pH in order to prevent detrimental responses to aquatic organisms.

4. **Site-Specific BMP Plan**

This Order requires Dischargers seeking coverage under this General Permit to develop, update annually, and implement a site-specific BMP plan for preventing and controlling pollutant discharges such as curbs and street sweeping, stormdrain and channel cleaning to remove trash and debris, implement diffused and low flow rate discharge to minimize erosion and soil scouring, dechlorination to minimize residual chlorine in the discharge, or other appropriate BMPs. The purpose of the site-specific BMP plan is to (1) control and abate the discharge pollutants from the facility to surface waters; (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.

C. Land Discharge Specifications

Not Applicable.

D. Reclamation Specifications

Not Applicable.

VI. RECEVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

The discharge shall not cause the following to be present in receiving waters:

a. Toxic pollutants at concentrations that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels that are harmful to aquatic life or human health.

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

c. Chemical substances in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

d. Visible floating materials, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum.

e. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.

f. Suspended or settleable materials in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

g. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.

h. Substances that result in increases of $BOD_5$20°C that adversely affect beneficial uses.

i. Fecal coliform concentration which exceed a log mean of 200 per 100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period), for any single has ample shall not exceed 400 per 100 ml.

j. Concentrations of toxic substances that are toxic to, or cause detrimental physiological responses in, human, animal, or aquatic life.

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

a. The dissolved oxygen to be depressed below:

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

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

b. The pH to be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5, and the ambient pH levels to be changed from natural conditions in inland waters more than 0.5 units or in estuaries more than 0.2 units.

c. The temperature at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period to be altered by more than 5°F above natural temperature; but at no time be raised above 80°F for waters with a beneficial use of WARM (Warm Freshwater Habitat).

d. The turbidity to increase to the extent that such an increase causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses; such increase shall not exceed 20% when the natural turbidity is over 50 NTU or 10% when the natural turbidity is 50 NTU or less.

e. Residual chlorine in concentrations that persist and impairs beneficial uses.

f. Any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses or increase pesticide concentration in bottom sediments or aquatic life.

3. The discharge shall not alter the color, create a visual contrast with the natural appearance, nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.

4. The discharge shall not degrade surface water communities and population including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

5. The discharge shall not damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload their design capacity.

6. The discharge shall not cause problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

B. Groundwater Limitations

Not Applicable.

VII. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:

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

b. The discharger shall comply with all the applicable items of the *Standard Provisions and Reporting for Waste Discharge Requirements* (Standard Provisions), which are part of this general permit (Attachment D). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein prevail.

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.

h. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an individual permit.

i. 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.

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B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

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. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provision

a. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order.

b. Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality

objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this permit, this permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat. TMDLs have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed this permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if TMDL identifies that a particular discharge covered under this permit is a load that needs to be reduced; this permit will be reopened to incorporate appropriate TMDL based limit and/or to remove any applicable exemptions.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

Not Applicable

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

Pollution Minimization Program

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

i. A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the RL; or

ii. A sample result is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in MRP section X.B.4.

The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Water Board:

i. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;

ii. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;

iii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;

iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and

v. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Regional Water Board including:

1. All PMP monitoring results for the previous year.

2. A list of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s).

3. A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy.

4. A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

4. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

Not Applicable

5. Other Special Provisions

a. Expiration and Continuation of this Order and Prior Order

This Order expires on May 1, 2013; however, for those dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order, it shall continue in full force and effect until a new order is adopted. Notwithstanding Provision K (Expiration and Continuation of this Order) of Order No. R4-2003-0108, discharges regulated under Order No. R4-2003-0108 on or before July 15, 2008, that has submitted and a completed NOI may continue under Order No. R4-2003-0108 until enrolled under this General Permit.

b. Reauthorization

Upon reissuance of a new general permit order, dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a Notice of Intent or a new Report of Waste Discharge within 45 days of notification by the Executive Officer.

c. Rescission

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. R4-2003-0108, adopted by this Regional Board on August 7, 2003, is rescinded effective August 1, 2008.

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

B. Multiple Sample Data.

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

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

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

C. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

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

D. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be

considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

If a daily discharge <(or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data of a daily discharge)> exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

F. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

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

G. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA) is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Standard Deviation (σ) is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

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

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

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

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

ATTACHMENT D – FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

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

2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act 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 bee 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 (RWQCB), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [*40 CFR §122.41(i)*] [*CWC 13383(c)*]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(i)(1)*];

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [40 CFR §122.41(i)(2)];

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [40 CFR §122.41(i)(3)];

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [40 CFR §122.41(i)(4)].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(i)*].

   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities,

which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(ii)*].

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 and I.G.5 below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(2)*].

3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)*]:

   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(A)*];

   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(B)]; and

   c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [40 CFR §122.41*(m)(4)(C)*].

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(ii)*].

5. Notice

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(i)*].

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard

Provisions - Reporting V.E below [*40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(ii)*].

H. Upset

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

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph H.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(2)*].

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)*]:

   a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

   b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

   c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iii)*]; and

   d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iv)*].

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [*40 CFR §122.41(n)(4)*].

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

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

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

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

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

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

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(i)*];

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(ii)*];

3. The date(s) analyses were performed [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iii)*];

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iv)*];

5. The analytical techniques or methods used [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(v)*]; and

6. The results of such analyses [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(vi)*].

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

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [*40 CFR §122.7(b)(1)*]; and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [*40 CFR §122.7(b)(2)*].

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, 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, SWRCB, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(h)*] [*CWC 13267*].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with paragraph (2.) and (3.) of this provision [*40 CFR §122.41(k)*].

2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

    a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)*];

    b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(2)*]; or

    c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [*40 CFR §122.22(a)(3)*].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (b) of this provision, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (2.) of this provision [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(1)*];

   b. The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(2)*]; and

   c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA [*40 CFR §122.22(b)(3)*].

4. If an authorization under paragraph (3.) of this provision is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (3.) of this provision must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR §122.22(c)].

5. Any person signing a document under paragraph (2.) or (3.) of this provision shall make the following certification:

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

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)*].

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or SWRCB 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, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii)*].

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(iii)*].

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(i)*].

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)*]:

a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)*].

b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)*].

c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)*].

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(iii)*].

F. Planned Changes

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

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b) [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(i)*]; or

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(ii)*].

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [*40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(iii)*].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

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

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Clean Water

Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(2)*] [*CWC 13385 and 13387*].

B. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(3)*].

C. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [*40 CFR §122.41(j)(5)*].

D. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [*40 CFR §122.41(k)(2)*].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

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

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

a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(i)*];

b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(ii)*];

c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iii)*]; or

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iv)*].

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)*]:

a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(i)*];

b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(ii)*];

c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iii)*]; or

a. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [*40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iv)*].

Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) (Not Applicable)

ATTACHMENT A

SCREENING LEVELS FOR POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN
IN POTABLE GROUNDWATER
(Screening to be conducted on untreated groundwater sample prior to issuance of permit)

Pollutant	MUN[a)]	Others[(b)]	Maximum Contaminant Levels	Minimum Levels (ML)
	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(µg/L)	(µg/L)
Copper (Cu)	9.4	3.7	1000	0.5
Lead (Pb)	3.2	8.5	50	0.5
Chromium	50	--	50	10
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	5	5	1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.057	3.2	6	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	200	200	200	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.60	42	5	0.5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.17	1	1	0.5
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.38	99	0.5	0.5
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	10	10	10	1
Tetrachloroethylene	0.8	8.85	5	0.5
Trichloroethylene	2.7	5	5	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Trihalomethanes	--	--	80	--
Benzene	1	1	1	0.5
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	5	na

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

(b) = Applies to all other receiving waters.

ATTACHMENT B

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

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron(*) (mg/L)	Nitrogen(**) (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. Above Lang gaging station	500	100	50	0.5	5
b. Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge	800	150	100	1.0	5
c. Between Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge and West Pier Highway 99	1000	300	100	1.5	10
d. Between West Pier Highway 99 and Blue Cut gaging station	1000	400	100	1.5	5
e. Between Blue Cut gaging station and A Street, Fillmore	1300	600	100	1.5	5
f. Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion "Dam" near Saticoy	1300	650	80	1.5	5
g. Between Freeman Diversion "Dam" near Saticoy and Highway 101 Bridge	1200	600	150	1.5	---
h. Between Highway 101 Bridge and Santa Clara River Estuary			no waterbody specific limits		
i. Santa Paula Creek above Santa Paula Water Works Diversion Dam	600	250	45	1.0	5
j. Sespe Creek above gaging station, 500 feet downstream from Little Sespe Creek	800	320	60	1.5	5
k. Piru Creek above gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam	800	400	60	1.0	5
4. 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
7. Los Angeles River Watershed (continued):					
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	1550	350	150	---	8

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

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

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH			TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron(*) (mg/L)	Nitrogen(**) (mg/L)
		Street and Los Angeles River Estuary. Includes Arroyo Seco downstream of spreading grounds.					
	f.	Rio Hondo - between Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and Santa Ana Freeway	750	300	180	---	8
	g.	Rio Hondo - upstream of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin	750	300	150	---	8
	h.	Santa Anita Creek above Santa Anita spreading grounds	250	30	10	---	---
	i.	Eaton Canyon Creek above Eaton Dam	250	30	10	---	---
	j.	Arroyo Seco above spreading grounds	300	40	15	---	---
	k.	Big Tujunga Creek above Hansen Dam	350	50	20	---	---
	l.	Pacoima Wash above Pacoima spreading grounds	250	30	10	---	---
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***	225	25	---	---	---
	b.	Chino Creek***	---	---	---	---	---
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				

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

Linda S. Adams
Agency Secretary

State of California
California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

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		
Mailing Address		Title of Contact Person		
City	County	State	ZIP	Phone

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

C. FACILITY				
Name			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)
3.)	(specify)	4.)	(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. R4-2006-XXXX), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution (Order No. R4-2007-XXXX), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from Potable Water Supply Wells (Order No. R4-2003-0108), Include Attachment A – Screening Levels
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering (Order No. R4-2003-0111), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharge of Nonprocess Wastewater (Order No. R4-2004-0058), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Hydrostatic Test Water (Order No. R4-2004-0109), Include Attachment A – Screening Levels

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

List any active Orders or Permits adopted by this Regional Board for the facility.

A. Order No. _____ _____ _____

B. NPDES Permit(s) _____ _____ _____

SECTION V. OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

List outfall and receiving waterbody (river; stream; channel; lake; ocean; etc.)

Outfall Number (list)	Latitude			Longitude			Receiving Water (Name)
	Deg	Min	Sec	Deg	Min	Sec	

SECTION VI. PROJECT DISCRITION AND TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION (if applicable)

Provide description of the project and the discharge requiring NPDES permit. If additives are added to your process, briefly describe their composition if the information is available. If treatment is necessary prior to discharge, attached a schematic flow diagram and provide description of all treatment processes. In addition, include the proposed maximum daily discharge volume in gallons per day (gpd), the approximate start-up date for the project and discharge, and the projected discharge duration. (attach additional sheets, if necessary)

Proposed Maximum Discharge Flow (gallons per day (gpd))	
Proposed discharge startup date	
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 A.

Have you included a completed **Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements Form**? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

OR:

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

If **No**, explain.

(Note: Include the analytical data from the laboratory with the screening forms)

SECTION VIII. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

_____ _____
Printed Name of Person Signing Date

_____
Signature

_____
Title

SECTION X. FORM SUBMITTAL

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

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

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

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-XXXX
FOR
DISCHARGES FROM POTABLE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS
IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES

(GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994005, SERIES NO.XXXX)

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	May 1, 2008
This Order shall become effective on:	June 1, 2008
This Order shall expire on:	May 1, 2013
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge.	

Ordered By: _____
Tracy J. Egoscue
Executive Officer

Date: May 1, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ATTACHMENT E - Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

LIST OF TABLES

Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

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

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point XXX and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

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

C. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.

D. 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.

E. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR §§136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 14, 1999); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

F. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Health Services 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.

G. 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.

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

I. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the MDL, and the 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. "DNQ" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or,

3. "ND" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

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

   Current MLs (Attachment H) are those published by the State Water 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.

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

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

   1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment H;

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

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

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

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

limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

K. 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.

L. 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.

M. 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.

N. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report 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.

O. 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%.

P. 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.

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

1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and

3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

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

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

S. 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).

T. 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.

U. Before commencing a new discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for toxicity and for all the constituents listed in Fact Sheet, and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of Order No. R4-2008-xxxx.

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 Location

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Discharge Point 1	M-001	Treated effluent, after treatment 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. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at outfall(s) as follows.

Table 2. Effluent Monitoring Schedule – Applicable to Wellhead Discharges

Parameter	***Units***	***Sample Type***	**Minimum Frequency of Analysis**	**Required Analytical Test Method**
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously[1]	Approved test methods described in the Federal Code of Regulations at 40 CFR 136[4]
pH	pH units	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Temperature	°F	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Turbidity	NTU	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Iron	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2,3]	
Manganese	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2,3]	
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2,3]	
Copper	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Lead	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Total Chromium	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
1,1 Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
1,1 Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
1,2 Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	

1 Record the monthly total flow and report the calculated daily average flow and monthly flow in the quarterly and annual reports, as appropriate.
2 Frequency may change based on permit specific conditions.
3 Monitoring necessary only if iron, manganese and arsenic treatment is required in the Fact Sheet or authorization letter.
4 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 State Implementation Policy (SIP), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

Parameter	*Units*	*Sample Type*	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Required Analytical Test Method
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Benzene	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	annually	
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually	
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	grab	annually	
Acute Toxicity	% survival	grab	annually	

B. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent outfall(s) as follows

Table 3. Effluent Monitoring Schedule – Applicable to potable water distribution and storage systems

Parameter	*Units*	*Sample Type*	Minimum Frequency of Analysis	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	estimate	
pH	pH units	grab	once per discharge event[2]	Approved test methods described in the Federal Code of Regulations at 40 CFR 136[4]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	once per discharge event[2]	
BMP[5] & PPP[6]	document	---	---	

IV. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Definition of Toxicity

Acute Toxicity

The MRP requires an annual test for acute toxicity which measures primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity

[5] Best management practices
[6] Implemented pollution prevention plans

shall be measured in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

B. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent 24-hour composite 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 fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish effluent. The method for topsmelt is found in USEPA's *Short-term Method for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136), or a more recent edition.

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

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

C. Reporting

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

2. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.

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

   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.

3. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached

to the 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. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
f. IC_{15}, IC_{25}, IC_{40} and IC_{50} values in percent effluent;
g. TU_c values $\left(TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC} \right)$;
h. Mean percent mortality (+standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
i. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
j. IC25 value for reference toxicant test(s);
k. Any applicable charts; and
l. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

4. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary, which includes a summary table of toxicity data from all samples collected during that year.

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

V. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable.

VI. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable.

VII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER

Not Applicable.

VIII. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable.

IX. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

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

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

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

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. 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 3. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	XX xx, 2008	All	Submit with quarterly SMR
Hourly	XX xx, 2008	Hourly	Submit with quarterly SMR
Daily	XX xx, 2008	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with quarterly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with quarterly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following April 5, XXXX	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, XXXX	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, XXXX	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:

   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), to the address listed below:

C. NOTIFICATION

1. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing prior to discharge of any chemical that 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. R4-2008-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.

D. MONITORING FREQUENCIES ADJUSTMENT

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

E. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs that will satisfy federal requirements for submittal of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.

2. SMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharge shall submit the original SMR to the address listed below:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attention: Information and Technology Unit.

ATTACHMENT F

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

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

Background: In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES Permit.

On September 22, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) granted the State of California, through the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Boards, the authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 123.

40 CFR section 122.28 provides for issuance of general permits to regulate a category of point sources if the sources involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; discharge the same type of waste; require the same type of effluent limitations or operating conditions; require similar monitoring; and are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than individual permits.

On August 7, 2003, this Regional Board adopted the *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Groundwater from Potable Water Supply Wells to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (NPDES No. CAG994005, Order No. R4-2003-0108). The existing General Permit covered discharges of groundwater to surface waters from potable water supply wells. This General Permit expires on August 7, 2008. This Order now reissues the requirements of the General Permit and include requirements for discharge of potable water from storage and distribution systems operations and maintenance.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

A. General Permit Application

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

a. Notice of Intent

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

2. The Discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate sampling and laboratory methods) a representative sample(s) of the water to be treated and discharged under this Order. Representative water quality data from an existing well installed in the same aquifer will substitute as water quality data for a proposed new potable water supply well. For distribution and storage systems discharge, the most recent water quality data for supply to service area will substitute. The analytical method(s) used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level[1], otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical result shall be submitted with the NPDES application. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed on Attachment A.

3. The NOI for a new discharger shall be accompanied by an enrollment fee in accordance with the Section 2200 *Annual Fee Schedules* of California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9. The check or money order shall be made payable to the "State Water Resources Control Board".

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

b. Deadline for Submission

1. Renewal of permits for existing Dischargers covered under individual permits that meet the eligibility criteria in Section II. A. shall file a complete NOI at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge under the conditions of this Order.

2. Existing Dischargers that were authorized to discharge under Order R4-2003-0108 will be sent an NOI form that must be completed and returned to the Regional Water Board within 60 days of receipt; otherwise, permit coverage may be revoked. Existing Dischargers enrolling under this

[1] The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Quality Control Board in the Policy for the Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000. See sttached Appendix I.

Order are required to collect representative groundwater sample(s) and analyze the samples for all the constituents listed on Attachment A. Dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with the NOI; otherwise, the existing authorization may be terminated. If the analytical test results of any constituent other than constituents limited in Section V.A. of this Order exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, the discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment. The discharger will be enrolled under other appropriate General NPDES Permit or an individual permit. Thereafter, the existing enrollment will be terminated.

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

c. Failure to Submit a NOI

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

d. Authorization of Coverage

Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to such a discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall notify the Discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program. For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination of eligibility for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. The Executive Officer may require a Discharger to comply with the conditions of this General NPDES Permit even if the Discharger has not submitted an NOI to be covered by the General NPDES Permit, as specified in Section II. D. of the Order.

e. Notice of Start-Up

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

B. Eligibility Requirement

a. Eligibility

1. This Order covers the following discharges to surface waters of groundwater from well head and potable water storage and distribution systems releases.

    a. Potable water discharges from well development, test pumping, aquifer testing and monitoring well construction.

    b. Potable water discharges from drinking water storage reservoirs.

    c. Potable water discharges from supply and distribution systems including flows from system failures, pressure releases, system maintenance, distribution line testing and flushing, and dewatering of pipes and reservoirs.

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

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

    b. The discharge shall not exceed the water quality criteria for toxic pollutants (Section V and Attachment B of this Order), and there shall be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the criteria.

    c. A representative sample of the contaminated groundwater to be treated and discharged does not exceed the water quality screening criteria for any constituent listed on Attachment A, other than those for which limitations are established in Section V.

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

    e. The discharge shall pass through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of contaminants to meet the effluent limitations of this Order; and

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

b. Ineligibility

The following discharges are not eligible for enrollment under this

General Permit.

a. Discharges from raw water storage facilities and raw water conveyance system.

b. Discharges of wastewater associated with raw water treatment facilities.

c. Discharge of drilling mud and/or well completion fluids. Groundwater highly contaminated with drilling mud and/or well completion fluids should be disposed separately at appropriate location.

C. Exclusion of Coverage

a. Termination of Discharges

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

b. Changes from Authorization Under General Permit to Individual Permit

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

c. Transferring Ownership

Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the existing

discharger notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new dischargers containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them.

D. Basis for Fee

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

III. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater

Water purveyors operate water supply wells in order to provide or supplement the drinking water supply throughout the region. Discharges of groundwater generated from various well operation and maintenance activities in the vicinity of the well head to surface waters is essential in order to properly operate and maintain the water wells. These discharges can cause, or threaten to cause adverse impacts to existing beneficial uses of the surface water if not regulated. Many of these discharges are usually high flow and high volume but are of short-term duration. Waste discharges from these sites will be more efficiently regulated with general permits rather than individual permits. In addition, discharge of potable water from distribution and storage systems are essential to properly operate the systems and maintain a safe and steady supply of water to the service area end users. Discharge of large quantity of potable water if not regulated could threaten the beneficial use of down gradient receiving water. However, low volume discharge of potable water for the purpose of this permit less than 5,000 gallons per discharge event or short duration discharge lasting less than 15 minutes, is considered insignificant and can proceed without coverage under the NPDES permit. Such insignificant discharge should also occur after implementation of appropriate best management practices (BMP) to minimize water quality impact. The accompanying Order establishes requirements to regulate discharges of wastewaters generated in the vicinity of potable water supply well head to surface waters of the United States under the jurisdiction of this Regional Board.

Wastewater discharge from potable water supply wells and distribution and storage systems includes, but are not limited to the following:

a. Groundwater generated during well purging for data collection purposes;
b. Groundwater extracted from major well-rehabilitation and redevelopment activities; and

c. Groundwater generated from well drilling, construction, and development.
d. Potable water discharges from operations and maintenance of distribution and storage system.
e. Emergency and leakage discharge from potable water storage and distribution systems.

POTABLE WATER WELLHEAD ACTIVITIES AND DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES

In order to fulfill statutory requirements, and in order to operate efficiently and optimize the pumping capacity of wells, potable water suppliers need to perform the following operations that are necessary for the success of their operations. These operations performed at the wellhead by water purveyors include:

1. Well purging for data collection purposes

   Whenever a potable well has been out of service, pumping of the well to waste for a short period of time is required to collect representative groundwater samples. Other examples of data collection involve gathering information on well capacity or pumping data for design of a treatment system. The discharge activities described above usually are of very short duration, and pose no threat to the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

2. Well rehabilitation activities

   Once every two to five years, or as the need arises, existing and operating groundwater wells will need well rehabilitation in order to optimize the pumping capacity of the well. These wells have already been supplying potable water for domestic distribution and therefore are compliant with the California Department of Public Health (DPH) standards. During the well rehabilitation process, chemicals are added into the well formation to get rid of the mineral accumulation in and around the well screen area. Scrubbing and/or swabbing will follow to facilitate and increase the opening of the well screen. These wellhead invasive procedures produce wastewater that does not meet water quality standards. Therefore, treatment of such wastewater will be required to comply with this permit's effluent limits before discharge to the storm drain. Dechlorination, coagulation, or neutralization processes may be required to treat the wastewater. Aquifer pumping test will be performed after evacuating the well head of contaminated groundwater. Since this existing groundwater well has already exhibited compliance with DPH standards, the groundwater produced during aquifer testing will likely not pose a threat to the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

3. New well construction activities

Drilling and constructing of new wells is necessary to meet the increasing demand for potable water, to replace depleted or unproductive wells, and to replace wells decommissioned due to pollution. New well construction and completion generate significant wastewater that may be polluted by drilling and completion activities, including mud, drill cuttings, and completion fluids. After the completion of a new well, it is usually necessary to conduct an aquifer and pumping test to determine the productive capacity of the well. Pumping tests will also provide data to properly design the size of the pump, and to provide water samples for testing to assure compliance with Federal and State regulatory drinking water standards. Coagulation and settling processes may be used to treat the discharge.

4. Operation and maintenance of potable water distribution and storage systems

Potable water distribution system convey water from wellheads or treatment plants to service area users. The distribution and storage systems within most service areas are intricate networks, designed to efficiently and effectively supply water as needed. Though the systems have redundancy built into it, sometimes the systems require maintenance or repair. Often times to conduct the repair, it may require that the distribution or storage systems be dewatered. For most part the discharge water is clean, except for basic sediment and residual chlorine. In addition, discharge from potable water distribution system may be necessary due to emergency repair created by unanticipated leakages, or breaks in distribution system.

B. Discharge Coverage

1. Applicable to discharges from potable water supply wellhead

To perform reasonable potential analysis, existing and new dischargers enrolling under this permit are required to collect representative ground water sample(s) and analyze these samples for all the constituents listed on Attachment A. For new well construction, representative data from nearby potable water production well will be acceptable for the purpose of obtaining initial enrollment under this permit. The wells should be drawing water from the same aquifer. Attachment A lists compounds that have been detected in potable water supply wells that have reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards. Existing dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with a Notice of Intent Form; otherwise the existing authorization will be terminated.

To be eligible for enrollment under this permit, potable water suppliers have to perform reasonable potential analysis by comparing water quality of their proposed discharge to the water quality screening criteria for selected constituents listed on Attachment "A" to the Order. If water quality data is below the California Toxic Rule (CTR), only conventional pollutants effluent limitations will be applicable to the discharge. If the water quality data is above the CTR but less than maximum contaminant levels (MCL), limitations for conventional pollutants and toxics will be applicable. If the analytical data is above MCL, dischargers will be required either (1) to provide treatment and comply with the effluent limitations in sections V.A.1 and V.A.2 of the Order, or (2) to satisfy the categorical exception requirements prior to enrollment into the general permit. To satisfy the Categorical Exception requirements of section 5.3 of the SIP, dischargers seeking enrollment under this general permit will be required to submit project-specific information to the Executive Officer on the discharge and its water quality effects.

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

Groundwater quality data from potable water supply wells has been reviewed to determine the reasonable potential of toxics and other pollutants to be present in potable water discharge. The review included comparing the level of toxics in water quality monitoring data submitted by water purveyors to the screening levels for toxics based on the California Toxics Rule. The review includes self-monitoring reports and supplemental analytical data submitted in relation to Order No. R4-2003-0108. Regional Board staff considers the data reviewed as representative of potable water supply well head discharges. The general constituents that appear in the analytical data at significant levels include: total suspended solids, turbidity, $BOD_5 20^oC$, settleable solids, and residual chlorine.

The toxic constituents listed below exhibited reasonable potential to exceed CTR criteria in a minority of groundwater quality data reviewed. The majority of monitoring data supplied by the water purveyors did not indicate reasonable potential for these constituents.

Copper	Carbon Tetrachloride
Lead	Tetrachloroethylene
1,1-Dichloroethane	Vinyl Chloride
1,2-Dichloroethane	Chromium

Arsenic, iron, manganese and emergent chemicals including perchlorate, 1-4 Dioxane, and NDMA have been detected sporadically in potable water

aquifers in this Region. It is necessary that water suppliers monitor these compounds in their discharges and to take appropriate best management practices (BMP) action to mitigate their presence if detected in significant concentration in groundwater.

2. Distribution and storage systems

To enroll in this general NPDES permit for the purpose of discharging potable water from distribution and storage systems, dischargers are required to submit most recent water quality data from the systems. If the analytical data indicates a constituent with concentration above the drinking water standard, the discharge has to comply with effluent limitation applicable for wellhead discharges. Otherwise, the discharge shall comply with requirements applicable for distribution system discharge.

C. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under the General Permit, there may be multiple discharge points. Information regarding the receiving waters can be found in the completed NOI and will be included in the enrollment letter, Fact Sheet and Monitoring and reporting Program. Discharges from multiple discharge points that discharge to the same receiving water areas will be covered under one general NPDES permit.

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

Most of the requirements of the Order No. R4-2003-0108 were retained in the Order R4-2008-XXXX. The following are summary of the requirements in the existing Order.

1. Effluent Limitations

The following table presents the effluent limitations and the specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by the existing general permit:

Table 1. Existing Effluent Limitations

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations		Rationale
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	150	50	Existing permit
Turbidity	NTU	150	50	Existing permit
$BOD_5 20^oC$	mg/L	30	20	Existing permit
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	Existing permit
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	No limit	Basin Plan
Copper	µg/L	1000	No limit	SMCL[2]

[2] Maximum Contaminant Level, Title 22, California Department of Health Services

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations		Rationale
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
Lead	µg/L	50	No limit	MCL[3]
Total Chromium	µg/L	50	No limit	MCL
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	No limit	MCL
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	No limit	MCL
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	No limit	MCL
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5	No limit	MCL
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1	No limit	MCL
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5	No limit	MCL
1,2-trans dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	No limit	MCL
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5	No limit	MCL
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5	No limit	MCL
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	No limit	MCL
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	0.5	No limit	MCL
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80	No limit	Fed. MCL
Benzene	µg/L	1	No limit	MCL[2]
Methyl tertiary butyl ether	µg/L	5	No limit	SMCL[3]

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2. Monitoring Requirements

Order No. R4-2003-0108 requires the effluent monitoring in accordance with the following schedule.

Table 2. Existing Monitoring Requirements

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH units	grab	monthly
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Copper	µg/L	grab	monthly
Lead	µg/L	grab	monthly

[3] Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, Title 22, California Department of Public Health

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Total Chromium	µg/L	grab	monthly
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	annually
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly
1,2-trans dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	monthly
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	grab	monthly
Benzene	µg/L	grab	monthly
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	monthly
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	annually
1-4 Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	µg/L	grab	annually
Acute Toxicity	% survival	grab	annually

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E. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

F. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

IV. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the CEQA, Public Resources Code section 21100 through 21177.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plans.

The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, the Regional Water Board assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan.

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

i. 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.

ii. 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.

iii. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning, shellfish harvesting, and rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat.

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

2. Thermal Plan.

The State Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for inland surface waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

3. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).

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

4. State Implementation Policy.

On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP

on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control.

Categorical Exceptions

The SIP authorizes the RWQCB to grant Categorical Exceptions from meeting the priority pollutant criteria/objective(s), if determined to be necessary to implement control measures regarding drinking water conducted to fulfill statutory requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act or California Health and Safety Code. Generally, discharges of potable water by potable water suppliers are done to fulfill the DPH statutory requirements, and to ensure steady and safe drinking water supply to end-users.

Water purveyors operating potable water supply wells and potable water distribution and storage systems provide an essential commodity for sustaining human life and our ecosystems. Groundwater supplements surface water supply necessary to satisfy the industrial, municipal, domestic, agricultural water demands in our urban and rural setting. Substantial numbers of water supply wells are located in urban settings with limited area to use the pumped groundwater for irrigation or other applied disposal of water. This creates the imperative for water suppliers to discharge to surface water. Water suppliers are required to provide continuous and reliable supply to customers and the water they serve must meet all drinking water standards. There are many operational and maintenance related activities which are critically important to ensure that water suppliers meet the requirements or standards for drinking water supply. These activities requiring groundwater discharge alluded to elsewhere, include, but are not limited to well development, testing, purging, maintenance of distribution system pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, hydrostatic testing of potable water tanks and pipelines, flows from fire hydrants and testing. The discharges generated from these activities are normally high flow that occur intermittently and of short duration. The discharge water from these activities generally meet state and federal drinking water standards and pose insignificant threat to water quality.

This permit applies to potable water dischargers from distribution and storage systems and to groundwater discharges from water supply wellheads for activities that includes well purging for data collection purposes, well rehabilitation activities, and new well construction activities. High flow discharges at wellheads occur mostly after a well has been cleaned up from wastes related to development or completion operations. These high flow short duration discharges for the most part consist of clean water, suitable for drinking with potential to improve the surface water

quality within the urban setting.

Any potential impacts that may result from potable water discharges that comply with categorical exceptions requirements in this permit will be localized, of short duration, and are not expected to impact any existing or prospective uses of the surface or groundwater. In addition, receiving water quality will be monitored before and after discharge to verify no short-term and long-term adverse impacts to water quality.

Dischargers enrolling under this general permit are required to prepare a pollution prevention plan, for implementation if necessary. The plan should include best management practices (BMP) to minimize to the extent practicable adverse environmental impacts and to prevent significant detrimental effects on the receiving water. Although the quality of groundwater discharge permitted under this general permit will be similar to water from a fire hydrant, water distribution systems or even discharges from residential homes, the potable wellhead discharges are being held under this permit to far more stringent discharge and monitoring requirements.

The potable water supply discharges for wellhead and distribution and storage systems activities such as pumping tests and well development operation and maintenance of distribution and storage systems generally meet federal and state safe drinking water quality standards and are therefore suitable for drinking. The potable water discharges under this permit are mostly intermittent, short duration, high flow discharge that comply with DPH maximum contaminant levels, for protection of human health. Therefore, potable well discharges as qualified under this permit have been determined to pose no significant threat to water quality and meet the conditions for categorical exception under SIP. The effluent limitations in this permit, for constituents which were also included in the existing permits, are generally consistent with the limitations in the existing permits, Title 22 requirements, and consistent with SIP.

5. Alaska Rule.

On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised State and Tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for the CWA purposes (40 CFR §131.21, 65 FR 24641, April 27, 2000). Under USEPA's new regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30,

2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

6. Anti-degradation Policy.

Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an anti-degradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's anti-degradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal anti-degradation policy. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet, Attachment F, the permitted discharge is consistent with the anti-degradation provision of 40 CFR §131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

7. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR § 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in the tentative Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the existing Order.

8. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

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

Trash TMDLs: Trash as defined in the Trash TMDLs does not appear in the potable water covered under the Order. Therefore, potable water is not a source of trash.

Bacteria TMDLs: Discharger is required to disinfect potable water by using chlorine and required to maintain chlorine residual in the water to ensure disinfection all the time. Therefore, potable water does not typically contain bacteria, and the Source Analyses in the bacteria TMDLs do not identify potable water as one of the sources for bacteria.

Minerals and Nutrient TMDLs: Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) per TMDLs for total dissolved solids, chloride, nitrate, nitrite, total nitrogen are relevant with this General NPDES Permit, and, thus, implemented in this Order. Nitrogen (nitrate pus nitrite) limits are changed from 5 to 6.8 mg/L for Reach D (Between West Pier Highway 99 and Blue Cut Gaging Station) and from 5 to 8.1 mg/L for Reaches F (Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion "Dam" near Saticoy) of Santa Clara River Watershed in accordance with TMDL requirements specified in the Regional Water Board Resolution R4-2003-011.

Toxics TMDLs: Discharges under this General Permit are categorically excepted from compliance with CTR and SIP. The discharges, however, are required to comply with drinking water standards (MCLs) and to implement BMP. Therefore, toxics TMDLs are not applicable to categorical excepted potable water discharge.

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

V. 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 nontoxic. Toxicity is the adverse response of organisms to chemicals or physical agents. This prohibition is based on the Regional Water Board's Basin Plan, which require that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal or produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate and decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species. Basin 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 substances or the interactive effect of multiple substances.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

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

a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) is based on the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional and non-conventional pollutants.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Regional Water Board adopted a Basin Plan that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water. To the extent that the applicable Basin Plan designates additional or different beneficial uses, the Basin Plan shall control.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

The effluent limitations prescribed under this permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges from groundwater cleanups do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges of potable water regulated under this General NPDES permit are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the

receiving creeks or streams. These discharges, therefore, have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters.

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

The Regional Water Board developed WQBELs for chloride, nitrate and nitrite, that have available waste load allocations under a TMDL. The effluent limitations for these pollutants were established regardless of whether or not there is reasonable potential for the pollutants to be present in the discharge at levels that would cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. The Regional Water Board developed water quality-based effluent limitations for these pollutants pursuant to section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a reasonable potential analysis. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that reasonable potential analysis is not appropriate if a TMDL has been developed.

4. WQBELs Based on Basin Plan Objectives

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the tentative permit. The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters and references the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*, a maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86 °F is included in the tentative Order. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam and blue mussel. The new temperature effluent limitation is reflective of new information available that indicates that the 100°F temperature is

not protective of aquatic organisms. A survey was completed for several species of fish and the 86°F temperature was found to be protective.

TMDLs have been developed for nutrients in the major rivers and its tributaries in the Los Angeles Region. The WLAs specified in that TMDL will be used as effluent limits for discharges as specified in the ATTACHMENT B.

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

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

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. The acute toxicity objective for discharges dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90 percent, with no single test having less than 70 percent survival.

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

D. Final Effluent Limitations

The following table presents the effluent limitations and the specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by the general permit:

Table 3. Final Effluent Limitations – Applicable for Wellhead Discharge

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations		Rationale
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	150	50	Existing permit
Turbidity	NTU	150	50	Existing permit
$BOD_5 20^oC$	mg/L	30	20	Existing permit
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	Existing permit
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	1.0	---	Existing permit
Iron	mg/L		---	Existing permit PMCL[1]
Manganese	mg/L	1.0	---	Existing permit, PMCL[1]
Copper	µg/L	1000	---	Existing permit, PMCL[1]
Lead	µg/L	50	---	Existing permit, PMCL[1]
Arsenic	µg/L	10	---	Existing permit, PMCL[1]
Total Chromium	µg/L	50	---	MCL[2]
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	---	MCL[2]
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	---	MCL[2]
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	---	MCL[2]
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5	---	MCL[2]
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1	---	MCL[2]
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.5	---	MCL[2]
1,2-trans dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	---	MCL[2]
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5	---	MCL[2]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5	---	MCL[2]
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	---	MCL[2]
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	0.5	---	MCL[2]
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80	---	MCL[2]
Benzene	µg/L	1	---	MCL[2]
Methyl tertiary butyl ether	µg/L	5	---	MCL[2]

[1] PCML – Primary Maximum Contaminant Level, Department of Health Services, Title 22 California Code of Regulations.

[2] SCML – Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, Department of Health Services, Title 22 California Code of Regulations.

TENTATIVE

The discharges regulated under this permit have the potential to recharge ground waters protected as drinking waters. The Basin Plan requires these ground waters to be protected to both the primary and secondary MCLs, and it implements both the Federal and State anti-degradation policies. Therefore, it is appropriate to limit discharges that may recharge these ground waters to both primary and secondary MCL levels. For surface waters with the beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply, it is also appropriate to limit discharges into these sources of drinking water to the

primary and secondary MCL. For surface waters with the beneficial use of municipal and domestic supply, it is also appropriate to limit discharges into these sources of drinking water to the primary and secondary MCL.

Applicable to potable water discharges from distribution and storage systems

Potable water releases from reservoirs and distribution system require prior written notification of County Flood Control Districts in the area of the discharge before initiating significant non-emergency potable water discharge to surface water. The objective of this Order is to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters. To meet this objective, this Order requires the Discharger specify BMP that will be implemented to reduce pollutants in their discharge to the maximum extent practicable. The discharges shall neither cause nor contribute to the exceedance of water quality standards and objectives nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving waters. The Discharger shall implement source control BMP, structural and treatment control BMP to comply with limitations prescribed in this Order.

1. Chlorine Residual

Chlorine is added to the potable water for disinfection purposes. Chlorine is toxic to the aquatic organisms. Therefore, all discharges must be dechlorinated to protect the beneficial uses of receiving water.

2. Settleable and Suspended Solids

Solids may be present in the discharges that could cause violation of the Basin Plan's narrative objectives for sediment, settleable material, and suspended material. Bottom sediments in storage tanks/reservoirs and built up sediments in distribution system dead ends should be collected and disposed off appropriately to minimize receiving water quality degradation. In addition, high flow rates may cause stream bank erosion and discharging of a large amount of solids further downstream. Large volume of water This General Permit specifies development of a site-specific BMP plan to minimize these impacts.

3. **pH**

Lime or sodium hydroxide is added to the water to adjust water pH for corrosion protection in the water conveyance system. Water with high pH content may discharge to the streams and impact aquatic organisms. The discharges shall have a balanced pH in order to prevent detrimental responses to aquatic organisms.

4. **Site-Specific BMP Plan**

This Order requires Dischargers seeking coverage under this General Permit to develop, update annually, and implement a site-specific BMP plan for preventing and controlling pollutant discharges such as curb and street sweeping, stormdrain and channel cleaning to remove trash and debris, implement diffused and low flow rate discharge to minimize erosion and soil scouring, dechlorination to minimize residual chlorine in the discharge, or other appropriate BMPs. The purpose of the site-specific BMP plan is to (1) control and abate the discharge pollutants from the facility to surface waters; (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.

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

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

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

Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge under this General NPDES Permit is consistent with the antidegradation provision of Section131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

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.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations

Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications

Not Applicable.

G. Reclamation Specifications

Not Applicable.

VI. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

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

are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan.

B. Groundwater

Not Applicable.

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. Effluent Monitoring

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

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

B. 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.

C. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Not Applicable.

2. Groundwater

Not Applicable.

VIII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. Federal Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41 and 122.42, apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D to the Order. 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).

2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions

Regional Water Board Standard Provisions are based on the CWA, USEPA regulations, and the CWC.

B. Special Provisions

1. Re-Opener Provisions

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

a. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or

terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order.

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

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

Not Applicable.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

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

4. Compliance Schedules

Not Applicable.

5. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

Not Applicable.

6. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

Not Applicable.

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

A. Notification of Interested Parties

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

B. Written Comments

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

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on April 1, 2008**.**

C. Public Hearing

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

Date:	**May 1, 2008**
Time:	**9:00 AM**
Location:	**Metropolitan Water District of Southern California,** **Board Room** **700 North Alameda Street** **Los Angeles, California**

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

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

D. Nature of Hearing

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

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

E. Parties to the Hearing

The following are the parties to this proceeding:

1. The applicant/permittee
2. Regional Board Staff

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

F Public Comments and Submittal of Evidence

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the tentative waste discharge requirements, or submit evidence for the Board to consider, are invited to submit them in writing to the above address. To be evaluated and responded to by staff, included in the Board's agenda folder, and fully considered by the Board, written comments must be received no later than close of business April 6, 2008. Comments or evidence received after that date will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Board for consideration, but only included in administrative record with express approval of the Chair during the hearing. Additionally, if the Board receives only supportive comments, the permit may be placed on the Board's consent calendar, and approved without an oral testimony.

G. Hearing Procedure

The meeting, in which the hearing will be a part of, will start at 9:00 a.m. Interested persons are invited to attend. Staff will present the matter under consideration, after which oral statements from parties or interested persons will be heard. For accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in writing. The Board will include in the administrative record written transcriptions of oral testimony that is actually presented at the hearing. Oral testimony may be limited to 30 minutes maximum or less for each speaker, depending on the number of persons wishing to be heard. Parties or persons

with similar concerns or opinions are encouraged to choose one representative to speak. At the conclusion of testimony, the Board will deliberate in open or close session, and render a decision.

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

If there should not be a quorum on the scheduled date of this meeting, all cases will be automatically continued to the next scheduled meeting on June 5, 2008. A continuance will not extend any time set forth herein.

H. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

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

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

I. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

J. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

K. Additional Information

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

ATTACHMENT G

SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb (μg/L)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
d-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Lindane(g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

Techniques:

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