California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region

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

Linda S. Adams
Secretary for Environmental Protection

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

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

ORDER NO. R4-2009-XXXX

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

(GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994005)

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This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	**December 10, 2009**
This Order shall become effective on:	**January 10, 2010**
This Order shall expire on:	**December 10, 2014**
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:	**60 days from the date of notification of adoption of this Order**
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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R4-2009-0108 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water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 December 10, 2009.

Tracy J. Egoscue
Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

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I. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION INFORMATION

This Order (hereafter, General Permit) is intended to authorize discharges of wastewater from potable water supply wellheads. Discharges covered by this permit include groundwater generated from potable water supply wells 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.

II. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR COVERAGE

Except as stated in the ineligibility criteria section of this permit all discharges of water from potable water supply wellhead are eligible for coverage under this permit.

A. Enrollment Criteria

To be covered under this Order, a discharger must demonstrate that pollutant concentrations in the discharge will not cause violation of any applicable water quality objectives for the receiving waters, including discharge prohibitions, through performing reasonable potential analysis (RPA). The Discharger shall conduct RPA by collecting and analyzing a representative sample of water to be discharged from the well head and comparing the analytical data to the water quality screening criteria for the constituents listed on Attachment A. For a new well, groundwater analytical data from nearby wells in the same aquifer will be acceptable for the purposes of conducting RPA for the new well.

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

2. 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 in section V.Table1 and V.Table 2 will be applicable, as appropriate.

3. If the analytical data exceeds the MCL, enrollment will be authorized if condition a) or b), below is satisfied.

   a) Treatment is provided to meet the eligibility requirement 2, above, or

   b) In accordance with State Implementation Plan (SIP), submit documentation listed below in a timely manner, for approval of categorical exception by the Executive Officer of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board).

      - A detailed description of the proposed action, including the proposed method of completing the action;
      - A time schedule;

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- 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);
- CEQA documentation;
- Contingency plans;
- Identification of alternate water supply (if needed); and
- Residual waste disposal plans.

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

B. Ineligibility

1. Groundwater highly contaminated with drilling mud and/or well completion fluids. Such contaminated water shall be disposed separately at appropriate location.

2. This permit does not apply to discharge of non-process filter backwash water from water treatment plants.

3. This permit does not cover discharges from a treatment system that draws contaminated groundwater that contains volatile organic compounds or heavy metals that do not have effluent limitations in this Order.

C. Authorization

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

D. Notice of Intent

Renewal of the permits for dischargers already covered under individual permits that meet the eligibility criteria and have submitted an NOI Form will consist of a letter of determination from the Executive Officer of coverage under this Order. Dischargers already covered under Order No. R4-2003-0108 will be sent an NOI form that must be completed and returned to the Regional Water Board within 60 days; otherwise permit coverage may be revoked. New dischargers shall file a complete application at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

E. Basis for Fees

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 annual fee.

F. 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) or compliance Inspection Number CI #, the name and address of the owner of the facility. It should be signed and dated by the owner, certifying that the discharge(s) associated with the NPDES 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.

G. 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 the new discharger 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 Water 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 expired on August 11, 2008, but is automatically administratively extended until rescinded. Approximately 106 dischargers are enrolled under this General Permit. This Order now renews the requirements of this General Permit.

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

3. 40 CFR part 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 Water Board staff to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

5. Pursuant to Chapter 7, Article 7, Section 13550 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code) on preventing waste and unreasonable use of waters of the State, this Regional Water Board encourages, wherever practical, water conservation and/or reuse of wastewater. To obtain coverage under this general permit, the discharger shall first asses the feasibility of conservation, land disposal, and/or re-use of the water. Such alternative use options would include discharges to the sanitary sewer system, discharges to land, such as use of the water for soil compaction, dust control, percolation, or irrigation.

6. 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 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 NPDES permit.

7. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements of this Order based on information submitted as part of the applications for several like facilities and through self monitoring report.

8. 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 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for metals, bacteria, nutrients and toxic pollutants. Detailed discussion on TMDLs is provided in the Attachment F. This Order implements the Basin Plan requirements and TMDLs adopted for Los Angeles Region. TMDLs for metals, nutrients, bacteria and other toxic

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pollutants have been developed for various watersheds in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. Where ever applicable, Section V of this Order prescribes appropriate TMDL for these pollutants. Receiving waters with TMDLs include Los Angeles River and tributaries, Ballona Creek and tributaries, San Gabriel River and Tributaries and Calleguas Creek and tributaries and Mugu Lagoon. TMDL limitations will be prescribed for discharges to those reaches with established TMDLs. Notwithstanding applicability of categorical exceptions to discharges subject to this general permit, mandatory TMDLs applies to all discharges to water quality limited segments of receiving waters subject to an approved TMDLs. If Discharger can not meet these effluent limitations immediately, Discharger can apply for individual permit and seek a Time Schedule Order with interim limits for the pollutant(s) of concern.

9. The effluent limitations from water supply wells discharges are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges of wastewater from wellhead do not flow directly into receiving water with significant flow volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges of 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 and other nuisance water 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.

10. An exception to no dilution credit may be obtained 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.

11. 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.

B. 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 an 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).

C. Water Quality Objectives and Effluent Limitations

Water Quality Objectives and Effluent Limitations in this General Permit are Based on:

The plans, policies and water quality objectives and criteria contained in the 1994 Basin Plan, as amended including the Antidegradation Policy;
California Toxic Rule (CTR) (40 CFR § 131.38);
CCR section 64431 of Title 22 (Drinking Water Standards);
Applicable Federal Regulations (including 40 CFR parts 122 and 131);
Department of Public Health (DPH);
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA); and
Best Professional Judgment (BPJ).

D. 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 affecting a Categorical Exception to the CTR to satisfy statutory requirements to ensure safe drinking water supply, the Regional Water Board must comply with CEQA. The issuance of this permit involves discharges of water to fulfill statutory requirements of programs implemented by the California 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 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, water discharges as qualified under this permit have been determined to pose no significant threat to water quality. The Regional Water Board actions on issuing this permit for existing and new 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.

E. 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[1],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 BPJ in

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

accordance with Part 125, section 125.3 of CWA.

F. 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 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.

G. 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. Requirements of this Order implement the 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.

2. 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.

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

"It is the policy of the State Water 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 Water Board only when the Regional Water 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 Water 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.

H. 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.

I. 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 Regional Water Board 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 Department of Public Health (DPH) statutory requirements, and to ensure steady and safe drinking water supply to end-users. The groundwater discharges from potable water wells under this permit are mostly intermittent, short duration, high flow discharges that comply with DPH maximum contaminant levels, for protection of human health. Therefore, water supply system 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.

J. Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements (Not Applicable)

K. 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.

L. 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.

M. Antidegradation Policy

Part 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.

N. 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.

O. 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.

P. Monitoring and Reporting

Part 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.

Q. 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.

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

S. Notification of Interested Parties.

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

T. Consideration of Public Comment.

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

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 Water Board.

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

5. The purposeful or knowing discharge of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) is prohibited.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Discharge of an effluent from the discharge point listed in the enrollment authorization Factsheet in excess of the following limitations is prohibited.

Table 1—Conventional Pollutants Effluent Limitations

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 section V.1 above, the discharge(s) eligible under section II.A.2 shall comply with the following effluent limits. The discharge of an effluent in excess of these limitations is prohibited. *In the enrollment authorization Fact Sheet, the Executive Officer shall indicate, the table(s), constituent(s) and the applicability of the limitation(s) to the particular discharge.*

Table 2–Toxic Pollutants Effluent Limitations

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations
		Daily Maximum
1,1 Dichloroethane	µg/L	5
1,1 Dichloroethylene	µg/L	6
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	µg/L	200

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations
		Daily Maximum
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	13

Table 3 —Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL—Dry-Weather Waste Load Allocations[2]

Reach	Units	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
		Daily Max.	Daily Max.	Daily Max.	Daily Max.
Reach 5 and 6	µg/L	30	19	---	5
Reach 4	µg/L	26	10	---	---
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and Verdugo	µg/L	23	12	---	---
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	26	12	---	---
Burbank Western Channel (above WRP)	µg/L	26	14	---	---
Burbank Western Channel (below WRP)	µg/L	19	9.1	---	---
Reach 2 and Arroyo Seco	µg/L	22	11	---	---
Reach 1	µg/L	23	12	---	---
Compton Creek	µg/L	19	8.9	---	---
Rio Hondo Rch. 1	µg/L	13	5.0	131	

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[2] The dry weather TMDL limits apply when the maximum daily flow at Reach 1 of the Los Angeles River at Willow Street gage station at Wardlow is less than 500 cubic feet per second. The daily flow data at Wardlow station is posted on the Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County web site at http://ladpw.org/wrd/report/0506/runoff/

Table 4—Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL—Wet-Weather Waste Load Allocations[3]

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations
		Daily Max.
Cadmium	µg/L	3.1
Copper	µg/L	17
Lead	µg/L	62
Zinc	µg/L	159

Table 5—Ballona Creek and Tributaries Metals TMDL—Dry Weather Waste Load Allocations[4]

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations
		Daily Max.
Copper	µg/L	24
Lead	µg/L	13
Selenium	µg/L	5
Zinc	µg/L	304

Table 6—Ballona Creek and Tributaries Metals TMDL—Wet Weather Waste Load Allocations[5]

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations
		Daily Max.
Copper	µg/L	18
Lead	µg/L	59
Selenium	µg/L	5
Zinc	µg/L	119

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[3] The wet weather TMDL limits apply when the maximum daily flow at Reach 1 of the Los Angeles River at Willow Street gage station at Wardlow is equal to or greater than 500 cubic feet per second (approx. 320 million gallons per day).

[4] Typical dry weather is from April 1 through October 31. Dry-weather includes after 3 days of dry spell following a rain event.

[5] Typical Wet weather is from November 1 through March 31. Wet-weather days is defined as days of 0.1 inch of rain or more plus three days following the rain event.

Table 7—San Gabriel River and its Tributaries—Dry-Weather Waste Load Allocations[4]

Reach	Units	Copper	Selenium
		Daily Max.	Daily Max.
San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to temple street)	µg/L	---	5
San Jose Creek Reach 2 (Temple St. to I-10 at White Ave.)	µg/L	---	5
San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone to Estuary)	µg/L	18	---
Coyote Creek	µg/L	20	---
Estuary	µg/L	3.1	---

Table 8—San Gabriel River and its Tributaries—Wet-Weather Waste Load Allocations[5]

Reach	Units	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
		Daily Max.	Daily Max.	Daily Max.	Daily Max.
San Gabriel River Reach 2 and upstream reaches and tributaries (Whittier Narrows to Firestone)	µg/L	---	166	---	---
Coyote Creek and tributaries	µg/L	15	87	125	---

Table 9—Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon Metal TMDL

Reach	Units	Copper		Nickel		Selenium	
		Wet Daily Max. (µg/L)	Dry Monthly Avg. (µg/L)	Wet Daily Max. (µg/L)	Dry Monthly Avg. (µg/L)	Wet Daily Max.	Dry Monthly Avg.
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	5.8	3.7	74	8.2	----	----
2- Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	5.8	3.7	74	8.2	----	----
3- Revolon Slough	µg/L	27.4	27	859	149	----	----
4- Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	5.8	3.7	75	8.3	290	5
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	5.8	3.7	75	8.3	290	5
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	31	----	958	----	----	----
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	31	----	958	----	----	----
8-Tapo Canyon	µg/L	31	----	958	----	----	----

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Reach	Units	Copper		Nickel		Selenium	
		Wet Daily Max. (µg/L)	Dry Monthly Avg. (µg/L)	Wet Daily Max. (µg/L)	Dry Monthly Avg. (µg/L)	Wet Daily Max.	Dry Monthly Avg.
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	43.3	29.1	1296	160	----	----
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	43.3	29.1	1296	160	----	----
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	43.3	29.1	1296	160	----	----
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	43.3	29.1	1296	160	----	----
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	43.3	29.1	1296	160	----	----

Table 10—Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Magu Lagoon TMDL for Organochloride (OC) Pesticides, Polycholrinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Chlordane	ng/L	1.2	0.59[6]
4,4-DDD	ng/L	1.7	0.84[6]
4,4-DDE	ng/L	1.2	0.59[6]
4,4-DDT	ng/L	1.2	0.59[6]
Dleldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14[6]
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17[6]
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16[6]

3. Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives for Bacteria: The discharge shall not exceed the bacteria objectives as specified in the Basin Plan.

A. Discharges to water bodies designated for Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)

a. In Marine Waters or Estuaries Designated for Water Contact Recreation

1 Geometric Mean Limits
   a. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 mL.
   b. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 mL.
   c. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 mL.

2. Single Sample Limits
   a. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 mL.
   b. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 mL.
   c. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 mL.

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

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d. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 mL, if the ratio of fecal-to-total coliform excees 0.1.

b. In Fresh Waters Designated for Water Contact Recreation

1. Geometric Mean Limits
   a. E. coli density shall not exceed 126/100 mL.
   b. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 mL.

2. Single Sample Limits
   a. E. coli density shall not exceed 235/100 mL
   b. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 mL

B. Discharges to water bodies designated for non-Water Contact Recreation-(REC-2)

The fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 2000/100 mL (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 4000/100 mL.

C. In all waters where shellfish can be harvested for human consumption-(SHELL)

The median total coliform concentration throughout the water column for any 30-day period shall not exceed 70/100 mL, nor shall more than ten percent of the samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 230/100 mL for a five-tube decimal dilution test or 330/100 mL when a three-tube decimal dilution test is used.

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

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

6. Attachment B establishes the applicable effluent limits for mineral and nitrogen constituents for discharges covered by this permit. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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9. 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. Land Discharge Specifications

Not Applicable.

C. Reclamation Specifications

Not Applicable.

VI. RECEVING WATER LIMITATIONS

Surface Water Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   i. 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:

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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 discharges shall neither cause nor contribute to the exceedance of water quality standards and objectives nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving waters.

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

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

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

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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 review/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.

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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.

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. Pursuant to 40 CFR parts 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.

b. 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.

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

d. 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.

e. 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.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

Not Applicable

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

This Order requires Dischargers seeking coverage under this General Permit to put in place Agency/System wide or project specific BMPs and PPPs plans, and to implement these plans. The purpose of the BMPs 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.

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 December 10, 2014; 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 J (Expiration and Continuation of this Order) of Order No. R4-2003-0108, discharges regulated under Order No. R4-2003-0108 on or before December 10, 2009, 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 60 days of notification by the Executive Officer.

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c. Rescission

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. R4-2003-0108, adopted by this Regional Water Board on August 7, 2003, is rescinded effective December 3, 2009.

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.

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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).

Not Applicable

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.

Not Applicable

G. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

Not Applicable

H. Implementation Provisions for Water Contact Recreation Bacteria Objectives

The geometric mean values should be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples (generally not less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period).

If any of the single sample limits are exceeded, the Regional Board may require repeat sampling on a daily basis until the sample falls below the single sample limit in order to determine the persistence of the exceedance.

When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample limit, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period shall be used to calculate the geometric mean.

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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.

Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

BMP is defined as any program, technology, process, siting criteria, operating method, measure, or device which controls, prevents, removes or reduces pollution. A BMP plan if implemented properly by following guidelines specified in the American Water Works Standards (AWWS), may prevent and control pollutants from reaching or impacting receiving water. Diffused and low flow rate discharges may minimize erosion and soil scouring in the storm drain and thus reduces impact on the receiving water quality. The purpose of BMP plan is to (1) control and abate the discharge of 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.

Contamination: State of body of water after being in contact with pollutants resulting in toxicity to either aquatic organisms or human health or both.

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.

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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).

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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

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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.

Pollution Prevention Plan: The Clean Water Enforcement and Pollution Prevention Act of 1999 (Senate Bill 709) amended the California Water Code (CWC) by adding Section 13263.3. CWC Section 13263.3(d)(1) authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to require a discharger to prepare and implement a pollution prevention plan.

The pollution prevention plan format for dischargers that are not POTWs has an additional requirement for a monitoring plan to monitor the effectiveness of pollution prevention efforts. The basic process for developing the pollution prevention plans is to: (1) identify pollutants of concern and their sources; (2) analyze and select methods for reducing the introduction of these pollutants into the discharge; and (3) develop a plan for implementing the selected methods.

Raw Water refers to all water meant for municipal supply but is not immediately potable without treatment.

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.)

Wastewater The term wastewater for the purpose of this permit refers to water that is discharged from water supply and distribution systems.

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 Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC_{15}	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC_{25}	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC_{40}	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC_{50}	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LTA	Long-Term Average
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
ng/L	Nanogram per liter