

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

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ORDER NUMBER R4-2020-0XXX, NPDES NUMBER CA0061476

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR MORTON SALT, INC.,
LONG BEACH FACILITY**

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Morton Salt, Inc.
Facility Name	Long Beach Facility
Facility Address	1050 Pier F Avenue
	Long Beach, CA 90802
	Los Angeles County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Storm Water	33.7500° N	-118.2083° W	Long Beach Inner Harbor

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	May 14, 2020
This Order shall become effective on:	July 1, 2020
This Order shall expire on:	June 30, 2025
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region have classified this discharge as follows.	Minor discharge

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I, Renee Purdy, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on May 14, 2020.

Renee Purdy, Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Morton Salt Inc. (Discharger), Long Beach Facility (Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections I and II of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section I of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

II. FINDINGS

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

- A. Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370) and state regulations (including title 27, California Code of Regulations, section 22561 et seq.). It serves as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.
- B. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G are also incorporated into this Order.
- C. Notification of Interested Persons.** The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.
- D. 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.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order supersedes Order No. R4-2015-0025, except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

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III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A.** Wastes discharged shall be limited to 0.163 million gallons per day (MGD) of storm water as described in the Fact Sheet, Attachment F. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.
- B.** The discharge of wastewater at a location other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited and constitutes a violation of the Order.
- C.** Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, the Long Beach Inner Harbor, or other waters of the United States or State, are prohibited.
- D.** Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or a nuisance as defined by section 13050 of the Water Code.
- E.** Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
- F.** The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) as required by the federal CWA and regulations adopted thereunder.
- G.** Discharge of oil or any residuary product of petroleum to waters of the State, except in accordance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of division 7 of the Water Code, is prohibited.
- H.** The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is prohibited under Water Code section 13375.
- J.** The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream that may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.
- K.** The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.
- L.** Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited and constitutes a violation of the Order.
- M.** The discharge of trash to surface waters of the State or the deposition of trash where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State is prohibited.

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IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

The Permittee shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, into Long Beach Inner Harbor, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E:

Table 4. Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units (Note a)	Maximum Daily
pH	standard units	Note b
BOD (5-day @ 20 °C)	mg/L	30
BOD (5-day @ 20 °C)	pounds/day	41
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15
Oil and Grease	pounds/day	20
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75
Total Suspended Solids	pounds/day	100
Settleable Solids	Milliliter per liter (ml/L)	0.3
Temperature (Note c)	°F	86
Turbidity	NTU	75
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail and % Effect	Pass or % Effect less than 50
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	59
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	pounds/day	0.08
Copper, Total Recoverable (Note d)	µg/L	6.1
Copper, Total Recoverable	pounds/day	0.0083
Lead, Total Recoverable (Note d)	µg/L	14
Lead, Total Recoverable	pounds/day	0.019
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14
Nickel, Total Recoverable	pounds/day	0.019
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Note d)	µg/L	140
Zinc, Total Recoverable	pounds/day	0.19
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	12
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	pounds/day	0.016
4,4-DDT (Notes d and e)	µg/L	0.0012
4,4-DDT ^{e,f} (Notes d and e)	pounds/day	1.6×10^{-6}
PCBs, Total (Notes d, e, and f)	µg/L	0.00034
PCBs, Total (Notes d, e, and f)	pounds/day	4.6×10^{-7}

Notes to Table 4

- a. Mass loading limitations are based on the maximum flow at Discharge Point 001 (0.163 million gallons per day (MGD)) and are calculated as follows:

$$\text{mass} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \text{Flow (MGD)} \times \text{Concentration} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times 8.34 \text{ (conversion factor)}$$

- b. pH instantaneous minimum is 6.5 and instantaneous maximum is 8.5
- c. The effluent limitation for temperature is 86°F as an Instantaneous Maximum. Additionally, the maximum temperature of the effluent shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.
- d. These effluent limitations are included based on the amendment to the Basin Plan incorporating the *Total Maximum Daily Load for Toxic Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Waters* (Harbors Toxics TMDL, Resolution Number 11-008), and calculated using the California Toxics Rule (CTR) and State Implementation Plan (SIP) procedures.
- e. Samples analyzed must be unfiltered samples.
- f. CTR human health criterion for PCBs applies to total PCBs, e.g., the sum of all congener or isomer or homolog or aroclor analyses.

End Notes to Table 4

2. Interim Effluent Limitations—Not Applicable

B. Land Discharge Specifications—Not Applicable

C. Recycling Specifications—Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

The discharge shall not cause the following in Long Beach Inner Harbor:

1. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of the discharge. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of waste discharge. Natural conditions shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.
2. Elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. At no time shall the temperature be raised above 86 °F as a result of waste discharges.
3. The mean annual concentration of dissolved oxygen shall be greater than 7 mg/L, and no single determination shall be less than 5.0 mg/L except when natural conditions cause lesser concentrations.
4. The waste discharged shall not cause the following bacterial standards to be exceeded in the receiving water. The bacteria water quality objective for all inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries of the State that have the water contact recreation beneficial use (REC-1), and where the salinity is greater than 1 parts per thousand (ppt) more than 5 percent of the time during the calendar year are:
 - a. Rolling 6-week Geometric Mean Limit
Enterococcus density not to exceed 30 colony forming units (cfu)/100 mL, calculated weekly or 30 most probable number (MPN)/100 mL.
 - b. Statistical Threshold Value (STV) Limit

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Enterococcus density not to exceed 110 cfu/100 mL or 110 MPN/100 mL in more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner.

5. Total ammonia (as N) concentrations to exceed the four-day average concentration of unionized ammonia of 0.035 mg/L and the one-hour average concentration of 0.233 mg/L.
6. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
7. Where natural turbidity is between 0 to 50 NTU, increases in turbidity shall not exceed 20%. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases in turbidity shall not exceed 10%.
8. Chlorine residual concentrations that persist in receiving waters at any concentration that causes impairment of beneficial uses.
9. 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.
10. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances, or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
11. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
12. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
13. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
14. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.
15. 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.
16. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
17. Damage, discolor, or formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities, or overloading of the design capacity.
18. Degradation of surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
19. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
20. The creation of nuisance or adverse effects on beneficial uses of the receiving water.

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21. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

B. Groundwater Limitations—Not Applicable

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply:
 - a. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of wastewater and storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.
 - b. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318, 405, and 423 of the federal CWA and amendments thereto.
 - c. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
 - d. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other wastes that constitute a condition of pollution or nuisance shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
 - e. A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
 - f. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;

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- iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- g. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this Facility and if the Facility is not staffed at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
- h. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
- i. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the Discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board of such change 30 days prior to taking effect and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.
- j. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to the planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
 - i. Name and general composition of the chemical,
 - ii. Frequency of use,
 - iii. Quantities to be used,
 - iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
 - v. U.S. EPA registration number, if applicable.
- k. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, civil or 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.
- l. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6600 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall also be submitted via email with reference to CI-6949 to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. It shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

- m. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.
- n. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.
- o. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the Discharger is or may be subject to under section 311 of the CWA.
- p. The Facility shall be protected to reduce infrastructure vulnerability to extreme wet weather events, flooding, storm surges, and projected sea level rise resulting from current and future impacts associated with climate change.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.
- b. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board may revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as part of this Order and based on the results of the RPA.
- c. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new MLs.
- d. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise effluent limitations as a result of future additions or amendments to a statewide water quality control

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plan or the Los Angeles Region's Basin Plan or the adoption or revision of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

- e. This Order may be reopened upon submission by the Discharger of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Water Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.
- f. This Order may also be reopened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this Order, and endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly-obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption.
- g. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

2. **Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

- a. **Updated Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.** The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an updated Initial Investigation TRE workplan (1-2 pages) **within 90 days** of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected. See section V.B of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) for an overview of TRE requirements.
- b. **Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment and Fish Tissue Monitoring for Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors.**

As defined in the Harbors Toxics TMDL, the Discharger is a "responsible party" because it is an Individual Industrial Permittee. As such, either individually or with a collaborating group, the Discharger shall develop a monitoring and reporting plan (Monitoring Plan) and quality assurance project plan (QAPP) for the water column, sediment, and fish tissue in the Long Beach Inner Harbor as required by the Harbors Toxics TMDL. These plans shall follow the "TMDL Element - Monitoring Plan" provisions in the Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) Chapter 7, Section 7-40. The Harbors Toxics TMDL requires that the Monitoring Plan and QAPP shall be submitted 20 months after the effective date (March 23, 2012) of the TMDL for public review and subsequent Executive Officer approval. Since the effective date of this Order exceeds the deadline for the Monitoring Plan and QAPP, the Discharger shall join a group already formed, form its own collaborating group with other dischargers, or develop a site-specific monitoring plan.

If the Discharger decides to join a group already formed, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board within 90 days of the effective date of the

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Order and provide proof of participation. If the Discharger decides to form a new group, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board within 90 days of the effective date of the Order and submit a coordinated Monitoring Plan with a QAPP to the Regional Water Board within 12 months of the effective date of the Order for public comment and the Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. If the Discharger decides to develop a site-specific Monitoring Plan with a QAPP, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board within 90 days of the effective date of the Order and submit the Monitoring Plan with a QAPP at that time to the Regional Water Board for public comment and Regional Water Board approval. The Discharger shall begin monitoring after the Monitoring Plan and QAPP are approved by the Executive Officer and after a discharge from the Facility occurs, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer.

The compliance monitoring program shall include water column, sediment, and fish tissue monitoring as detailed below. The Discharger shall submit the annual monitoring report to the Regional Water Board by the specified date in the proposed Monitoring Plan. The annual monitoring report shall indicate compliance and non-compliance with applicable waste load and/or load allocations. At a minimum, monitoring shall be conducted at the locations and for the constituents listed in the sections below for the water column, total suspended solids, and bed sediments. The exact locations of monitoring sites shall be specified in the Monitoring Plan to be approved by the Executive Officer.

The Compliance Monitoring Program shall include the following components:

i. **Water Column Monitoring**

Water samples shall be collected during two wet weather events and one dry weather event each year. The first large storm event of the season shall be included as one of the wet weather monitoring events.

Water samples shall be collected at Stations 12 through 15 and analyzed for a suite of compounds including, at a minimum, copper, lead, zinc, DDT, and PCBs as indicated in Table 5. In addition, temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, salinity, and receiving water flow shall be monitored during each sampling event.

Table 5. Harbors Toxics TMDL Compliance Monitoring Program Sampling Locations for the Long Beach Inner Harbor

Station ID	Station Location
12	Cerritos Channel between the Heim Bridge and Turning Basin
13	Back Channel between Turning Basin and West Basin
14	Center of West Basin

Station ID	Station Location
15	Center of Southeast Basin

In addition to TMDL constituents, general water chemistry (temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and electrical conductivity) and a flow measurement will be required at each sampling event. General chemistry measurements may be taken in the laboratory immediately following sample collection, if auto samplers are used for sample collection or if weather conditions are unsuitable for field measurements.

ii. **Sediment Monitoring**

Sediment samples shall be collected at Stations 12 through 15. Sediment chemistry samples shall be collected every five years (in addition to, and in between, the sediment triad sampling events as described below), beginning after the first sediment triad event, to evaluate trends in general sediment quality constituents and listed constituents relative to sediment quality targets. Chemistry data without accompanying sediment triad data shall be used to assess sediment chemistry trends and shall not be used to determine compliance.

Sediment samples shall be collected at Stations 12 through 15 and analyzed for, at minimum, metals, toxicity, and benthic community effect. Sediment quality objective evaluation as detailed in the sediment triad sampling as specified in the Amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California –Sediment Quality Provisions (SQO) shall be performed every 5 years in coordination with the Biological Baseline and Bight regional monitoring programs, if possible. Sampling and analysis for the full chemical suite (as included in Attachment A-3 and Table 6 of the SQO document), two toxicity tests, and four benthic indices as specified in the SQO shall be conducted and evaluated. If moderate toxicity is observed, results shall be highlighted in annual reports and further analysis and evaluation to determine causes and remedies shall be required in accordance with the Executive Officer approved Monitoring Plan. Locations for sediment triad assessment and the methodology for combining results from sampling locations to determine sediment conditions shall be specified in the Monitoring Plan. The sampling design shall be in compliance with the SQO Part 1 Sediment Monitoring section (VII.E.).

iii. **Fish Tissue Monitoring**

Fish tissue samples shall be collected every two years in the Long Beach Harbor and analyzed for chlordane, dieldrin, toxaphene, DDT, and PCBs. At a minimum, three species shall be collected, including white croaker, a sport fish, and a prey fish. The target species in the Long Beach Harbor shall be selected based on residency, local abundance and fish size at the time of field collection. Tissues analyzed

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shall be based on the most common preparation for the selected fish species.

iv. **Sampling and Analysis Plan**

The Sampling and Analysis Plan must be proposed based on methods or metrics described in the State Water Board Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality (Resolution 2008-0070 – SQO Part 1), and the U.S. EPA or American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). The plan shall include a list of chemical analytes for the water column and sediment.

v. **Quality Assurance Project Plan**

The Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) shall describe the project objectives and organization, functional activities, and quality assurance/quality control protocols for the water and sediment monitoring. The QAPP shall include protocols for sample collection, standard analytical procedures, and laboratory certification. All samples shall be collected in accordance with Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) protocols.

3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

The Discharger shall submit, **within 90 days** of the effective date of this Order:

- a. An updated **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff and trash from being discharged directly to waters of the state. The SWPPP shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge point; describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of storm water runoff and the discharge of trash or hazardous waste/material; and address the feasibility of containment and/or treatment of storm water. In addition, the SWPPP shall address and include best management practices procedures that the Discharger will implement to prohibit the discharge of trash from the Facility through Discharge Point 001. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G.
- b. An updated **Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP)** that will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the receiving water. The BMPP shall include site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material and trash from being discharged to waters of the State. Further, the Discharger shall ensure that the storm water discharges from the Facility would neither cause nor contribute to the nuisance in the receiving water, and that unauthorized discharges (i.e. spills) to the receiving water have been effectively prohibited. In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic

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waste/material and trash discharge to surface waters. The BMPP can be included and submitted with the SWPPP.

- c. An updated **Spill Control Plan (SCP)**, that describes the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The SCP may be substituted with the Discharger's existing Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.

Each plan shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. The Discharger shall implement the plans within 10 days of the approval by the Executive Officer or no later than 90 days after submission to the Regional Water Board, whichever comes first.

The Discharger shall continue to implement any existing and previously approved SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP (or SPCC) until an updated SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP (or SPCC) is approved by the Executive Officer or until the stipulated 90-day period after the updated SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP submittal has occurred. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of revisions.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

- a. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.
- b. **Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan:**
The Discharger shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change related-effects associated with the facility operation, water supplies, collection system, water quality and beneficial uses. The Discharger shall consider the impacts of climate change as it affects the operation of the Facility due to flooding, or wildfire, or other climate-related changes. The Climate Change Plan shall also include an assessment of the impacts from sea level rise and any projected changes to the influent water temperature and pollutant concentrations. The Climate Change Plan is due **12 months after the effective date** of this Order.

5. Other Special Provisions—Not Applicable

6. Compliance Schedules—Not Applicable

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation

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

B. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

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If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, constituents reported as ND or DNQ are treated as having concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median

In determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order); and

- i. If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median will be calculated as $= X_{(n+1)/2}$, or
- ii. If the number of measurements (n) is even, then the median will be calculated as $= [X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1}]$, i.e. the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$ data points.

D. Multiple Sample Data

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

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

E. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsections B and D 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 for the purpose of calculating mandatory minimum penalties; 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) for the purpose of calculating discretionary administrative civil liabilities. However, an alleged violation of the AMEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing mandatory minimum penalties. 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. If multiple samples are taken the Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge

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occurs. For anyone calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

In determining compliance with the AMEL, the following provisions shall also apply to all constituents:

1. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the AMEL for that constituent, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the AMEL for each day of the month for that parameter;
2. If the analytical result of a single sample monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any constituent, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the same calendar month. 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.

When all sample results are greater than or equal to the reported ML (see Reporting Requirement I.I of the MRP), the numerical average of the analytical results of these five samples will be used for compliance determination.

When one or more sample results are reported as "Not-Detected (ND)" or "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" (see Reporting Requirement I.I of the MRP), the median value of these four samples shall be used for compliance determination. If one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median shall be the lower of the two middle values.

3. In the event of noncompliance with an AMEL, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the AMEL has been demonstrated.
4. If only one sample was obtained for the month or more than a monthly period and the result exceeds the AMEL; then the Discharger is in violation of the AMEL.

F. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL)

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

G. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and 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).

H. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

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If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and 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).

I. Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL)

If the median of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the MMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of noncompliance in a 31-day month). However, an alleged violation of the MMEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing State mandatory minimum penalties. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar month, no compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to an effluent violation, but compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to reporting violations.

J. Chronic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is:

Mean discharge IWC response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response.

A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass”. A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail”. The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as:

$((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100\%$.

The Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST approach, results in “Fail” and the “Percent Effect” is ≥ 50 .

The Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when the median of no more than three independent chronic toxicity tests conducted within the same calendar month—analyzed using the TST approach—results in “Fail”. During a calendar month, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in “Fail”.

K. Mass and Concentration Limitations

Compliance with mass effluent limitations and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately. When the concentration for a parameter in a sample is reported as ND or DNQ, the corresponding mass emission

rate determined using that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

L. Bacterial Standards and Analyses

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

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C1 \times C2 \times \dots \times Cn)^{1/n}$$

Where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) found on each day of sampling. For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 ml for total and fecal coliform, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for *Enterococcus*). The detection method used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

Detection methods used for coliforms (total, fecal and *E. coli*) and *Enterococcus* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR section 136 (revised August 28, 2017), unless alternate methods have been approved by U.S. EPA pursuant to part 136 or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA.

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ATTACHMENT A – 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:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean } (\mu) = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

where: $\sum x$ 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.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including storm water. BMPs include structural and non-structural controls, and operation maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution-producing activities.

Bioaccumulative

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

Carcinogenic

Pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

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

Daily Discharge

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

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

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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)

DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dilution Credit

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.

EC25

EC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in 25 percent of the test organisms.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

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 wasteload 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

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

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries

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

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Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Four-Day Average of Daily Maximum Flows

The average of daily maxima taken from the data set in four-day intervals.

Inland Surface Waters

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)

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

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:

$$\text{median} = \frac{X_{(n+1)}}{2}$$

If n is even, then:

$$\text{median} = \frac{\frac{X_n}{2} + \frac{X_{n+1}}{2}}{2}$$

(i.e., the midpoint between the (n/2 and ((n/2)+1))).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99 percent confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results, as defined in 40 CFR part 136, Attachment B.

Minimum Level (ML)

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,

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

Mixing Zone

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)

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)

PCBs as aroclors shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260. PCBs as congeners shall be individually quantified (or quantified as mixtures of isomers of a single congener in co-elutions as appropriate) using EPA Method 1688c. PCBs as congeners shall be analyzed using EPA Method 1688c for three years and an alternate method may be used if none of the PCB congeners are detected for three years using EPA Method 1688c. To facilitate interpretation of sediment/fish tissue data collected pursuant to the Harbor Toxics TMDL development, PCB congeners whose analytical characteristics resemble those of PCB-8, 18, 28, 37, 44, 49, 52, 66, 70, 74, 77, 81, 87, 99, 101, 105, 110, 114, 118, 119, 123, 126, 128, 138, 149, 151, 153, 156, 157, 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 177, 180, 183, 187, 189, 194, 195, 201, 206 and 209 shall be reported as a sum and individually quantified (or quantified as mixtures of isomers of a single congener in co-elutions as appropriate).

Persistent Pollutants

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

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

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

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environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)

The 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, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. 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.

Significant Storm Event

A continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of storm for a minimum of three hours in a 12-hour period.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

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

$$\text{Standard Deviation } (\sigma) = \frac{\sum (X - \mu)^2}{(n - 1)^{0.5}}$$

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)

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.)

Trash

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All improperly discarded solid material from any production, manufacturing, or processing operation including, but not limited to, products, product packaging, or containers constructed of plastic, steel, aluminum, glass, paper, or other synthetic or natural materials.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

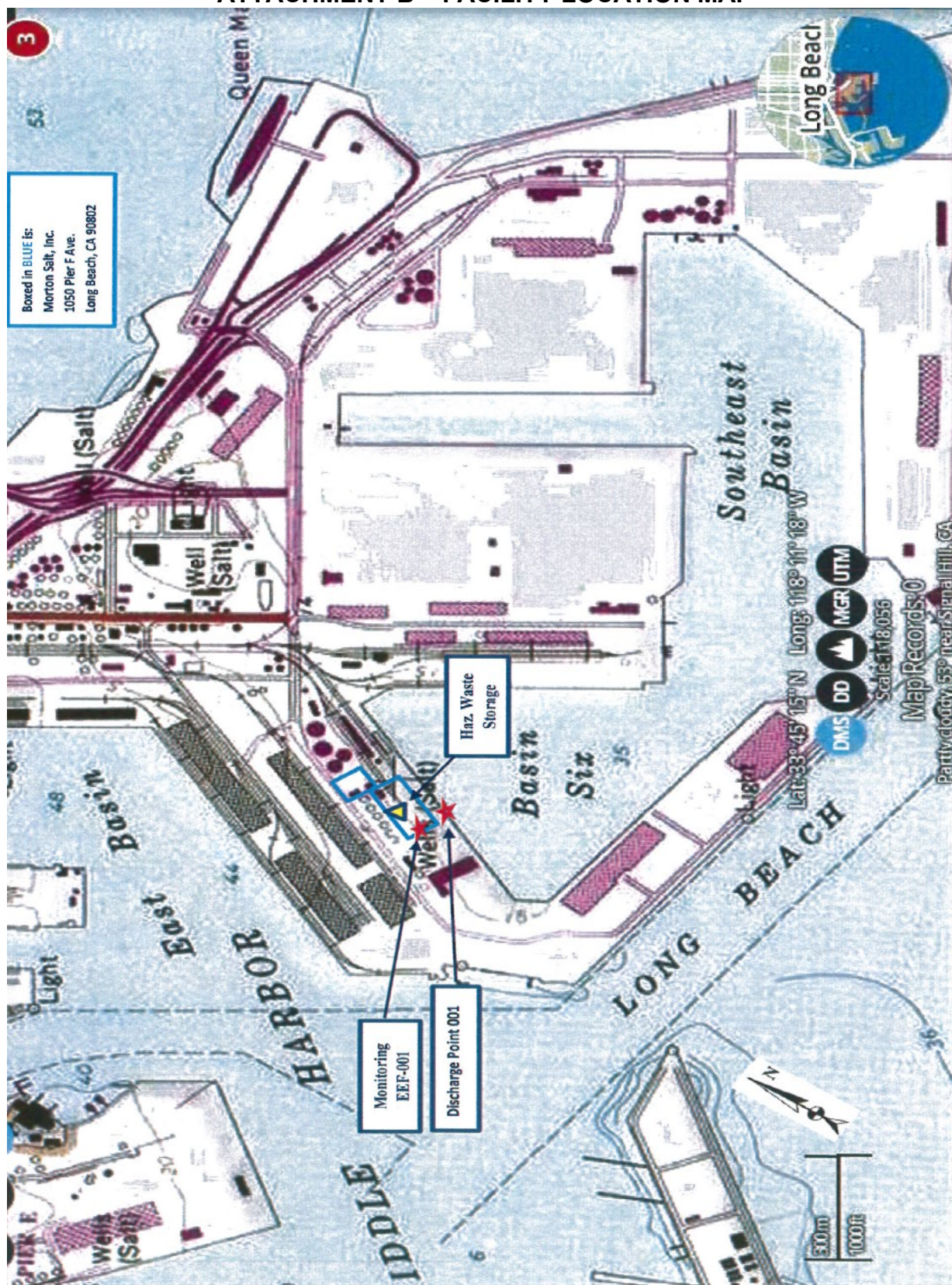
AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties</i>
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 °C
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	Water Code
Discharger	Morton Salt, Inc.
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
ERD	Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination
Facility	Long Beach Facility
GPD	gallons per day
GWTS	Groundwater Treatment System
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
IWC	In-stream Waste Concentration
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program

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ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California</i>
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
Sediment Quality Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality</i>
SIP	State Implementation Policy (<i>Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California</i>)
SMR	Self-Monitoring Reports
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
Thermal Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California</i>
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document (<i>Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control</i> (EPA/505/2-90-001,1991))
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TST	Test of Significant Toxicity
TU _c	Chronic Toxicity Unit
U.S.EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

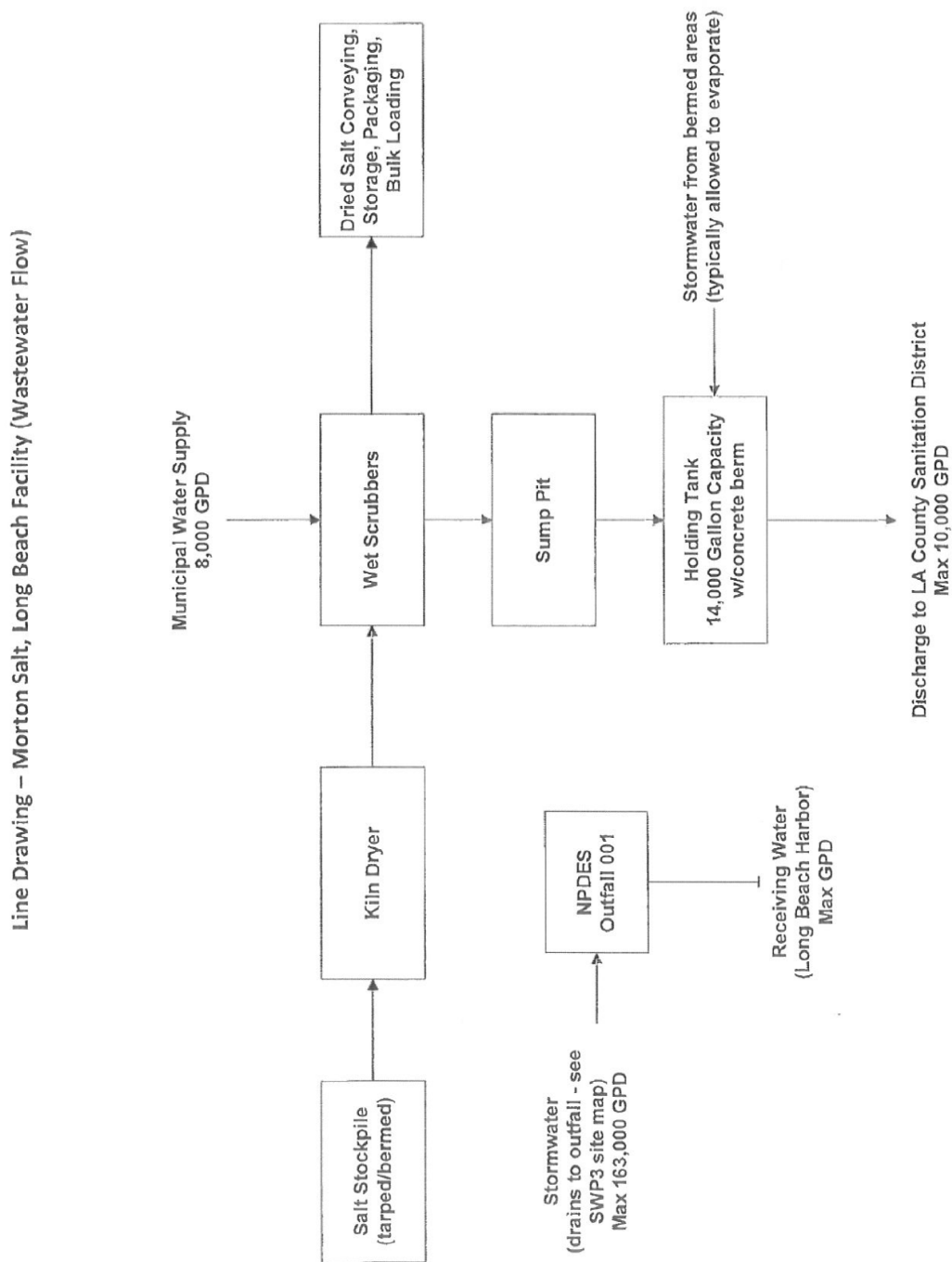
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ATTACHMENT B – FACILITY LOCATION MAP



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ATTACHMENT C-2 – FLOW SCHEMATICS



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ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 CFR § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge 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 include 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).)

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F. Inspection and Entry

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

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
 - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
 - b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2).)
3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));

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- 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)(i)(B)); and
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(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 prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (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 Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(40 CFR § 122.41(n)(1).)

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(2).)
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly

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signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)):

- a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (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 Water Code. (40 CFR §§ 122.41(l)(3), 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1).)
- B. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants

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or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR part 136 or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 CFR §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- A.** 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

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

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, V.B.5, and V.B.6 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(k).)
2. All permit applications shall be signed 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).)
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or

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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 and State Water Board. (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3).)
4. All permit applications shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (40 CFR § 122.22(a)(2).)
5. All permit applications shall be signed 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 U.S. EPA). (40 CFR § 122.22(a)(3).)
6. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3).)
7. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 CFR § 122.22(c).)
8. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the

information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 CFR § 122.22(d).)

9. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – V.B.1, V.B.2, or V.B.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 C.F.R § 122.22(e).)

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J and comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board or State 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 which 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 report shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if

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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.

For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (i.e., combined sewer overflow, sanitary sewer overflow, or bypass event), type of overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volume untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

2. As of December 21, 2020, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.J. The reports shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. The Regional Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)
3. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:
 - 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).)
4. The Regional Water Board may waive the above required written report on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

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 section 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 that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements

under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1).
(40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127. The Regional Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7).)

I. Other Information

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

J. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 CFR section 127.2(b). U.S. EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 CFR section 127.2(c)]. U.S. EPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(9).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A.** The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- B.** The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the 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

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sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [section 122.41(a)(2)] [Water Code sections 13385 and 13387].

- C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of 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 section 122.41(a)(3)].
- D. 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 Order 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 section 122.41(j)(5)].
- E. 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 section 122.41(k)(2)]

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

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (CI-6949)

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (CI-6949)

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code section 13383 also authorizes the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for the point of discharge (Discharge Point 001 located at Latitude 33.872500° N, Longitude -118.307222° W) and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- B. The Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised August 28, 2017); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).
- D. Laboratory Certification. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP), in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176 and must include quality assurance/quality control data with 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.
- E. For any analysis performed for which no procedure is specified in the U.S. EPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that *“all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current U.S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP”*.
- G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:
 - 1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
 - 2. “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)” if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL but less than the ML; or,

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3. “Not-Detected (ND)” for sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

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

Current MLs are those published by the State Water Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP), February 24, 2005, Appendix 4.

- H. The MLs employed for effluent analyses to determine compliance with effluent limitations shall be lower than the effluent limitations established in this Order for a given parameter as per the 40 CFR parts 122 and 136; *Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting*. 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.
- I. The MLs employed for effluent analyses not associated with determining compliance with effluent limitations in this Order shall be lower than the lowest applicable water quality objective, for a given parameter as per the 40 CFR parts 122 and 136; *Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting*. Water quality objectives for parameters may be found in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan and the CTR (40 CFR section 131.38). If the ML value is not below the water quality objective, 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, the associated laboratory QA/QC procedures, reporting levels (RLs), and MDLs.

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Appendix 4 of the SIP to be included in the Discharger’s permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix 4 of the SIP;
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 part 136 (revised August 28, 2017);
3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix 4 of the SIP;
4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix 4 of the SIP, 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 U.S. EPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In

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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.

- J. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
- K. The ML represents the lowest quantifiable concentration in a sample based on the proper application of all method-based analytical procedures and the absence of any matrix interference. When all specific analytical steps are followed and after appropriate application of method specific factors, the ML also represents the lowest standard in the calibration curve for that specific analytical technique. When there is deviation from the analytical method for dilution or concentration of samples, other factors are applied to the ML depending on the sample preparation. The resulting value is the reported ML. The Discharger shall instruct its laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML (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
- L. Field analyses with short sample holding time such as pH, total chlorine residual, and temperature, may be performed using properly calibrated and maintained portable instruments by trained personnel acting on the Discharger's behalf, using methods in accordance with 40 CFR part 136. All field instruments must be calibrated per manufacturer's instructions. A manual containing the standard operating procedures for all field analyses, including records of personnel proficiency, training, instruments calibration and maintenance, and quality control procedures shall be maintained onsite, and shall be available for inspection by Regional Water Board staff. Information including instrument calibration, time of sample collection, time of analysis, name of analyst, quality assurance/quality control data, and measurement values shall be clearly documented during each field analysis and submitted to the Regional Water Board as part of the corresponding regular monitoring report.
- M. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to date 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.
- N. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments to ensure accuracy of measurements or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.
- O. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study and submitted annually to the State Water Board at the following address:

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State Water Resources Control Board
Quality Assurance Program Officer
Office of Information Management and Analysis
1001 I Street, Sacramento CA 95814

- P.** For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits 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 average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit 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 an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.
- Q.** In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the reporting 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.

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 (latitude and longitude information in Table E-1 is approximate for administrative purposes):

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
---	RSW-001	A receiving water sampling location where representative samples of the Long Beach Inner Harbor can be obtained outside the influence of the effluent discharge location, and at least 50 feet from Discharge Point 001 in the opposite direction of tidal flow in the Long Beach Inner Harbor.

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Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
001	EFF-001	At a location where a representative sample of the discharge through Discharge Point 001 can be obtained after treatment but prior to discharge into the Long Beach Inner Harbor. Latitude: 33.7498° Longitude: -118.2113°

III. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

The Discharger shall monitor discharges at Effluent Monitoring Station EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level. Monitoring for a parameter is only required if a discharge occurs during the monitoring period specified; if there is no discharge to surface water during the monitoring period, the corresponding quarterly monitoring report shall so state under penalty of perjury. Refer to Table E-5 for definitions of the monitoring periods and reporting schedules for the sampling frequencies listed below:

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring Location EFF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	Gallons per day	Meter	Continuous (Note a)	---
Dissolved Oxygen	Milligrams per liter (mg/L)	Grab	Once Per Year	Note b
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Year	Note b
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 5-day @20°C (Note d)	mg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Year	Note b
Oil and Grease (Note d)	mg/L	Grab	Once Per Quarter	Note b
Salinity	Grams per liter (g/L)	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Quarter	Note b

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Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	Standard unit	Grab	Once Per Quarter	Note b
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (Note d)	mg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Discharge Event (Note e)	Note b
Turbidity	NTU	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Discharge Event (Note e)	Note b
<i>Enterococcus</i>	CFU or MPN/100mL	Grab	Once Per Year (Note f)	Note g
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail and % Effect for TST approach	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Twice Per Year	Note h
Settleable Solids	Milliliter per liter (mL/L)	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Quarter	Note b
Temperature	°F	Grab	Once Per Quarter	Note b
Arsenic, Total Recoverable (Note d)	Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Month	Note b
Copper, Total Recoverable (Note d)	µg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Discharge Event (Note e)	Note b
Lead, Total Recoverable (Note d)	µg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Discharge Event (Note e)	Note b
Nickel, Total Recoverable (Note d)	µg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Discharge Event (Note e)	Note b
Zinc, Total Recoverable (Note d)	µg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Discharge Event (Note e)	Note b
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (Note d)	µg/L	Grab	Once Per Month	Note b

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Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
4,4'-DDT (Note d and i)	µg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Discharge Event (Note e)	Note b
Total Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Total PCBs) (Notes d, i, and j)	µg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Discharge Event (Note e)	Note b
Remaining Priority Pollutants (Note k)	µg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Year	Note b
TCDD Equivalents (Note l)	µg/L	Grab or Composite (Note c)	Once Per Year	Note b
Benzo(a)pyrene (Note i)	µg/L	Grab	Once Per Quarter	Note b
Chrysene (Note i)	µg/L	Grab	Once Per Quarter	Note b

Notes for Table E-2

- Flow shall be recorded daily during each period of discharge. Periods of no flow shall also be reported.
- Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP and be sufficiently sensitive to determine compliance with applicable effluent limitations and water quality criteria. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding ML necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable effluent limitations.
- For these parameters, the Discharger has the option to either:
 - collect a grab sample within the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the corresponding quarterly report; or
 - collect a flow-weighted composite sample for the entire duration of the discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge. The flow-weight composite sample may be taken with a continuous sampler or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots taken in each hour of the discharge for the entire discharge or for the first three hours of the discharge, with each aliquot being separated by a minimum period of fifteen minutes. However, grab samples **must** be collected for the analyses of the following parameters:

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pH, chlorine, temperature, oil and grease, bacteria (*enterococcus*), and volatile and semi-volatile organics

- d. The mass emission (lbs/day) for the discharge shall be calculated and reported using the limitation concentration and the actual flow rate measured at the time of discharge, using the formula

$$\text{mass} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \text{Flow (MGD)} \times \text{Concentration} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times 8.34 \text{ (conversion factor)}$$

where: Mass = mass discharge for a pollutant, lbs/day

Concentration = Reported concentration for a pollutant in mg/L

Flow = actual discharge flow rate (MGD).

- e. During periods of extended rainfall, no more than one sample per week (or 7-day period) is required to be collected. Sampling shall be during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.
- f. For each annual sampling event, 6 consecutive weekly samples shall be collected and the results shall be used to calculate the 6-week rolling geometric mean. Sampling is only required during weeks in which a discharge occurs from the Facility. The 6-week rolling geometric mean shall be calculated each week for enterococci using the results from samples collected during the 6-week period ending on that week. Regardless of whether there are sufficient samples to calculate the geometric mean, the weekly results shall be reported in the corresponding quarterly monitoring report.
- g. The U.S. EPA recommends using the U.S. EPA Method 1600 or other equivalent method to measure culturable enterococci.
- h. Refer to section 5, Whole Effluent Toxicity Requirements, in this Attachment.
- i. Samples analyzed must be unfiltered samples.
- j. Monitoring for PCBs as aroclors or PCBs as congeners are required. PCBs as aroclor shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260. PCBs as congeners shall be individually quantified (or quantified as mixtures of isomers of a single congener in co-elutions as appropriate) using U.S. EPA proposed method 1668c. PCBs as congeners shall be analyzed using EPA Method 1668c for three years and an alternate method may be used if none of the PCB congeners are detected for three years using EPA Method 1668c. U.S. EPA recommends that until the proposed Method 1668c for PCBs is incorporated into 40 CFR § 136, Dischargers should use for discharge monitoring reports/State monitoring reports: (1) U.S. EPA Method 608 for monitoring data, reported as aroclor results, that will be used for assessing compliance with WQBELs (if applicable) and (2) U.S. EPA proposed method 1668c for monitoring data, reported as 44 congener results, that will be used for informational purposes to help assess concentrations in the receiving water. To facilitate interpretation of sediment/fish tissue data and TMDL development, PCB congeners whose analytical characteristics resemble those of PCB-8, 18, 28, 37, 44, 49, 52, 66, 70, 74, 77, 81, 87, 99, 101, 105, 110, 114, 118, 119, 123, 126, 128, 138, 149, 151, 153, 156, 157, 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 177, 180, 183, 187, 189, 194, 195, 201, 206 and 209 shall be reported as a sum and individually quantified (or quantified as mixtures of isomers of a single congener in co-elutions as appropriate).
- k. Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Tule (CTR) defined in Attachment H to this Order.

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- I. TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the MLs and the toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the MLs to zero. U.S. EPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents)} = \sum (C_x \times \text{TEF}_x)$$

where: C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
 TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Congeners	Minimum Levels (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

End of Notes for Table E-2

IV. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Chronic Toxicity

- Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity
The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge at Discharge Point 001 is 100 percent effluent.
- Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. Sufficient sample volume shall also be collected for subsequent TIE studies, if necessary, at each sampling event. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

3. Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity ≥ 1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples—at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge—in accordance with species and test methods in Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). Artificial sea salts shall be used to increase sample salinity. In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

- a. A static renewal toxicity test with the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.01).
- b. A static non-renewal toxicity test with the purple sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, and the sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus* (Fertilization Test Method 1008.0), or a static non-renewal toxicity test with the red abalone, *Haliotis rufescens* (Larval Shell Development Test Method).
- c. A static non-renewal toxicity test with the giant kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Germination and Growth Test Method 1009.0).

4. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this Order's first required sample collection. The Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests, using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species as previously referenced. The species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle.

Rescreening is required at least once per five (5) years if there is a discharge. The Discharger shall rescreen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive, then the rescreening does not need to include more than one suit of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive, or if there is ambiguity, then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests using enough collected effluent for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

During the calendar month, toxicity tests used to determine the most sensitive test species shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL.

5. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.

- a. The discharge is subject to a determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity/Implementation Document, Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge IWC response \leq (0.75 x Mean control response). A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail”. The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response-Mean discharge IWC response) \div Mean control response) x 100%.
- b. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method, then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the subsequent discharge event.
- c. Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
- d. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.). Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient.
- e. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported according to EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in *Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing* (40 CFR part 136) (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000).
- f. The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

6. Accelerated Monitoring Schedule for Maximum Daily Single Result: “Fail”

The Maximum Daily single result shall be used to determine if accelerated testing needs to be conducted.

Within 24 hours of the time the Discharger becomes aware of a failing result, the Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring schedule consisting of four, five concentration (including the discharge IWC) toxicity tests, conducted at approximately two-week intervals, over an eight-week period. If there is no discharge during the eight-week period, the Discharger should conduct toxicity testing at the next discharge event following the failing result. If each of the

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accelerated toxicity tests at the discharge IWC results in “Pass”, the Discharger shall return to routine monitoring for the next monitoring period. If one of the accelerated toxicity tests at the discharge IWC results in “Fail”, the Discharger shall immediately implement the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process conditions set forth below. During accelerated monitoring schedules, only TST results (“Pass” or “Fail”, “Percent Effect”) for chronic toxicity tests at the discharge IWC shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL.

B. Preparation of an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger’s initial investigation TRE work plan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use the *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989), or the most current version, as guidance. This work plan shall describe the steps that the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At a minimum, the TRE Work Plan must describe the steps that the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At a minimum the work plan shall include:

1. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
2. A description of the Facility’s methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and,
3. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

C. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

1. **Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Work Plan.** In the event of a toxicity test resulting in “Fail”, the Permittee shall immediately implement the TRE process. During the TRE Process, effluent monitoring shall resume and TST results (“Pass” or “Fail” and percent effect) for chronic toxicity tests shall be reported to satisfy the chronic toxicity monitoring requirement. The Discharger shall immediately initiate a TRE and, within 15 days, submit to the Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:
 - a. Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity.
 - b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

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- c. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
2. **TIE Implementation.** The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, U.S. EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.
3. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.
4. The Discharger shall continue to conduct routine effluent monitoring for compliance determination purposes while the TIE and/or TRE is taking place. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE has begun.
5. The Regional Water Board and U.S.EPA recognize that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

D. Reporting

The Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:

1. The toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent (%) Effect” at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge.
2. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
3. TRE/TIE results. The Regional Water Board Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.
4. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results for each toxicity test.
5. Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity related information, upon request by Regional Water Board staff.

V. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

VI. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Receiving Water Monitoring (Monitoring Location RSW-001)

Receiving water monitoring shall be required only in years in which a discharge occurs. The Discharger shall monitor Long Beach Inner Harbor at Monitoring Location RSW-001 as follows:

Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements (Monitoring Location RSW-001)

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH (Note b)	standard units	Grab	Once Per Year	Note a
Salinity (Note b)	Grams per liter (g/L)	Grab	Once Per Year	Note a
Temperature (Note b)	degrees F	Grab	Once Per Year	Note a
Dissolved Oxygen (Note b)	milligrams per liter (mg/L)	Grab	Once Per Year	Note a
<i>Enterococcus</i> (Note c)	CFU or MPN/100mL	Grab	Once Per Year	Note d
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N) (Note b)	mg/L	Grab	Once Per Year	Note a
All Other Priority pollutants (Note e)	micrograms per liter (µg/L)	Grab	Once Per Year	Note a
TCDD Equivalents (Note f)	µg/L	Grab	Once Per Year	Note a

Notes to Table E-3

- a. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP and be sufficiently sensitive to determine compliance with water quality objectives. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and with sufficiently sensitive minimum levels.
- b. Receiving water pH, temperature, and salinity shall be collected at the same time or as soon as possible following the collection the effluent samples (Monitoring Location EFF-001) for ammonia and priority pollutant analyses. A hand-held field meter may be used for pH and temperature, provided the meter utilizes an U.S. EPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring required by this Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be maintained at the Facility.

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- c. For each annual sampling event, 6 consecutive weekly samples shall be collected and the results shall be used to calculate the 6-week rolling geometric mean.
- d. The U.S. EPA recommends using the U.S. EPA Method 1600 or other equivalent method to measure culturable enterococci.
- e. Priority pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) and included as Attachment H.
- f. TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the MLs and the toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the MLs to zero. U.S. EPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents)} = \sum(C_x \times \text{TEF}_x)$$

where: C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
 TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Congeners	Minimum Levels (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

End of Notes to Table E-3

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VIII. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Visual Monitoring

1. A visual observation station shall be established in the vicinity of the discharge point to the receiving water, Long Beach Inner Harbor.
2. General observations of the receiving water shall be made at the discharge point when discharges occur. All receiving water observations shall be reported in the annual monitoring report. Observations shall be descriptive where applicable, such that colors, approximate amounts, or types of materials are apparent. The following observations shall be made:
 - a. Time, and date of monitoring
 - b. Weather conditions
 - c. Color of water
 - d. Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable materials
 - e. Extent of visual turbidity or color patches
 - f. Direction of flow
 - g. Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water
 - h. Presence and activity of California Least Tern and California Brown Pelican.

B. Rainfall Monitoring

The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month at the Facility. If no rainfall measurement data is available at the Facility, the Discharger may submit data obtained from the nearest city/county operated rain gauge monitoring station. The location of the rain gauge utilized, its distance from the Facility and any other information shall be included in the monitoring report for that month.

C. Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment and Fish Tissue Monitoring for Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters

This provision implements the Compliance Monitoring Program as required in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. The Compliance Monitoring Program includes water column monitoring, sediment monitoring and fish tissue monitoring at monitoring stations in the Long Beach Inner Harbor. The Discharger may continue participation in a collaboration group, start a new collaboration group, or develop a site-specific plan to comply with this requirement. Details on these requirements are provided in Section V.C.2.c of this Order.

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 Discharger shall indicate under penalty of perjury in the corresponding monitoring report that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.

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3. If the Discharger monitors (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this Order using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the monitoring report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average (or median) used in demonstrating compliance with this Order/Permit.
4. 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 (WDRs). This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with WDRs, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
5. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.
6. The Discharger shall report the results of chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, section IV.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/
The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. 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 E-4. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	June 1, 2020	All	Submit with quarterly SMR (refer to monitoring and reporting period for once per quarter sampling frequency)

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Once Per Discharge Event	June 1, 2020	Once every time a discharge occurs, but not more frequently than once a week	Submit with quarterly SMR (refer to monitoring and reporting period for once per quarter sampling frequency)
Once Per Week	June 1, 2020	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with quarterly SMR (refer to monitoring and reporting period for once per quarter sampling frequency)
Once Per Day	June 1, 2020	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with quarterly SMR (refer to monitoring and reporting period for once per quarter sampling frequency)
Once Per Quarter	June 1, 2020	January 1 through March 31 (1 st Quarter) April 1 through June 30 (2 nd Quarter) July 1 through September 30 (3 rd Quarter) October 1 through December 31 (4 th Quarter)	May 15 (1 st Quarter) August 15 (2 nd Quarter) November 15 (3 rd Quarter) February 15 (4 th Quarter)
Once Per Year	June 1, 2020	January 1 through December 31	Submit with 4 th quarter SMR (due February 15 of the subsequent year)
Once Per Permit Term	June 1, 2020	During the term of this Order	Submit with quarterly SMR (refer to monitoring and reporting period for once per quarter sampling frequency)

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 40 CFR part 136.

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

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- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
 - b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (\pm a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.
 - c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
 - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above, Section VI of this Order and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board, 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 ML.
 6. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an average monthly limitation (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: 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.
 - a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
 - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or

DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

7. **SMRs.** 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 waste discharge requirements; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

DMRs are U.S. EPA reporting requirements. The Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic SMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the DMR website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring

D. Other Reports

1. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following to the Regional Water Board:
 - Initial Investigation TRE workplan
 - SWPPP
 - BMPP
 - SCP (or SPCC)

The SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of trash and pollutants in wastewater and storm water discharged from the Facility are addressed. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of revisions. The Discharger is required to submit the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP to the Regional Water Board annually.

2. Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger must submit to the Regional Water Board notification of whether the Discharger will be

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participating with an organized group of Responsible Parties to complete the regional monitoring required by the Harbors Toxics TMDL and included in section 6.3.2.2 of the Waste Discharge Requirements of this Order, or if the Discharger will be developing a site-specific plan. The Discharger shall provide proof of joining a collaborating group, or if developing a site-specific plan, that plan is due to the Regional Water Board within 90 days from the effective date of this Order. Regional Water Board staff will review the plan and provide an opportunity for public comment. The Discharger shall begin monitoring after the Monitoring Plan and QAPP are approved by the Executive Officer and after a discharge from the Facility occurs, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer.

3. According to the Harbor Toxics TMDL, the Discharger shall submit an annual monitoring/implementation report to the Regional Water Board. The report shall describe the measures implemented and the progress achieved toward meeting the assigned WLAs and compliance with the regional monitoring program in accordance with the Harbor Toxics TMDL, as specified in section VI.C.2.b of the Order. The annual report shall be received by the Regional Water Board by the specified date in the proposed Monitoring Plan and QAPP.
4. Within 12 months from the effective date of this Order, the Discharger is required to submit a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan), as specified in section 6.3.4.2 of the Waste Discharge Requirements of this Order, to assess and manage climate change related-effects associated with the facility operation, water supplies, collection system, water quality and beneficial uses.

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section II.B of this Order, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board (Regional Water Board) incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Regional Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for Dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as “not applicable” have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as “not applicable” are fully applicable to this Discharger.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	4B192543001
Discharger	Morton Salt, Inc.
Name of Facility	Long Beach Facility
Facility Address	1050 Pier F Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90802
Los Angeles County Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Maria Pavez, EHS Coordinator, (562) 437-0071 ext. 5014
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Blaine Godfrey, General Manager, (623) 247-3000 ext. 3107
Mailing Address	1050 Pier F Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90802
Billing Address	SAME AS MAILING
Type of Facility	Industrial, Salt Processing and Packaging Plants
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	3
Complexity	C
Pretreatment Program	Not Applicable
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	0.163 million gallons per day
Facility Design Flow	Not Applicable
Watershed	Dominguez Channel and Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors
Receiving Water	Long Beach Inner Harbor
Receiving Water Type	Enclosed Bay

- A. Morton Salt, Inc. (Discharger), leases and operates the Long Beach Facility (Facility), a salt processing and packaging plant. The Port of Long Beach owns the property on which the Facility is located.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the “discharger” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

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- B.** The Facility discharges storm water runoff to the Long Beach Inner Harbor, a water of the United States and the State of California. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order No. R4-2015-0025 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0061476, adopted on February 1, 2015. The Order became effective on April 1, 2015. Order No. R4-2015-0025 expired on March 31, 2020. A Time Schedule Order No. R4-2015-0026 was adopted concurrently with Order No. R4-2015-0025 on April 1, 2015, which provided a schedule of compliance for the Facility to comply with the final effluent limitations for nickel included in Order No. R4-2015-0025. Order No. R4-2015-0026 expired on March 31, 2020. As per the requirement of the TSO, the Discharger investigated the feasibility of treatment with pretreatment and reverse osmosis, treatment and ion exchange, and conversion to a “zero discharge system.” The preferred alternative selected was the zero-discharge system, which was implemented in December 2016. The final report required by the TSO entitled “Assessment of Feasibility Engineering Controls/Treatment Report” was submitted to the Regional Water Board in April 11, 2019. This report completed the milestones required by the TSO. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a storm water flow drainage map and flow schematics of the Facility.
- C.** The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for the issuance of an individual WDRs and NPDES permit, received by the Regional Water Board on September 30, 2019. Supplemental information was subsequently provided by the Discharger on November 1, 2019. The application was deemed complete on November 21, 2019. A site visit was conducted on October 31, 2019, to observe operations of the Facility and provide additional data to inform decision regarding permit limitations and requirements for waste discharge.
- D.** Federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. Accordingly, Table 3 of this Order limits the duration of the discharge authorization. However, pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.6 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending reissuance of the permit if the Discharger complies with all federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Facility is a salt processing and packaging plant, producing non-food grade salt for industrial and home water conditioning and treatment. The Facility produces dried and undried salt products for delivery to customers in bulk or smaller packaging. The Facility typically receives one to three, 60,000-ton shipments of wet solar-evaporated sea salt from Mexico per year. Salt is stockpiled on-site prior to additional processing; the maximum inventory of the salt stockpile onsite is 120,000 tons. The Facility consists of an office building and an industrial building complex that house packaging operations and finished goods inventory. The area does not contain any floor drains that are connected to the storm drain system. During salt processing, water is used in the air scrubber equipment to control salt dust. The Facility operates one wet scrubber for the dryer and one for other salt handling operations. Scrubber water is the only process water that is generated at the site, and it is discharged to the sanitary sewer under an Industrial

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Wastewater Discharge Permit issued by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD). All process water as well as some impounded storm water is discharged to the sanitary sewer under an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit No. 20798 issued by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD), with a permitted flow of 10,000 gallons per day. The Facility surface is completely covered with concrete and/or asphalt and is 100% impervious.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

The Facility currently discharges up to 163,000 gallons per day (gpd) of storm water runoff from Discharge Point 001 to Long Beach Inner Harbor, a water of the United States. The Facility historically discharged scrubber wastewater and storm water runoff to Discharge Point 001. Since 2011, the Facility implemented a number of structural upgrades and best management practices (BMPs) including:

- All process water has been diverted to the LACSD sanitary sewer since 2011.
- A concrete berm was constructed around the salt stockpile to minimize contamination of storm water runoff from the salt stockpile to NPDES Discharge Point 001, with a gap installed at a location of lowest ground level elevation to allow storm water flow into the salt stockpile to act as temporary storage for storm water from most of the Facility. The storm water retained in the salt stockpile would be left to evaporate and/or dried during salt processing operations. Storm water may also be pumped to holding tanks for temporary storage and subsequent metered discharge to the sanitary system.
- A berm was constructed along the boundary between the Morton Salt Facility and the neighboring facilities to prevent storm water run-on.
- The Facility power washes areas outside of the salt stockpile before the onset of storm events to minimize contamination of storm water runoff. The wash water is then contained and disposed of to the sanitary sewer.

In addition, in compliance with Time Schedule Order No. R4-2015-0026, the Facility also implemented a “zero-discharge system” to prevent contaminated storm water from entering Discharge Point 001. A hydrological evaluation was conducted at the Facility, indicating that existing BMPs at the Facility have the capacity to retain storm water onsite from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event (which was estimated to result in approximately 685,000 gallons of storm water retained onsite). Storm water contained onsite is left for natural evaporation, or it can be treated through an evaporator if needed. The Facility also made an agreement with a local service provider that can provide 20,000-gallon frac tanks for temporary storm water storage at the Facility with a one-day notice. Subsequently, collected storm water may be treated and discharged to LACSD as per their Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit No. 20798. Primary and secondary isolation valves are also installed at the storm water outfall sump that discharges to Discharge Point 001. These valves are normally maintained in the closed position to ensure that there are no discharges of storm water into Discharge Point 001 unless it is necessary when onsite storage capacity is exceeded to prevent flooding of the Facility. A discharge from the Facility will only happen when all onsite storm water storage capacity, including temporary storage tanks, and the ability to discharge accumulated storm water to LACSD are exhausted.

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B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The Facility discharges up to 0.163 million gallons per day (MGD) of storm water through Discharge Point 001 (Latitude 33.7500° North, Longitude 118.2083° West) to the Long Beach Inner Harbor, a water of the United States and the State of California.

C. Summary of Previous Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

Effluent limitations from Order No. R4-2015-0025 for Discharge Point 001 are listed in Table F-2. No discharge of storm water occurred during the term of Order No. R4-2015-0025. Monitoring data from 2012 through 2014 that were collected under the term of the previous regulating Order No. R4-2004-0174 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0026 for constituents that had a detected value or were associated with an effluent limitation are presented below. The same information was included in the Fact Sheet of Order No. R4-2015-0025:

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Monitoring Data (January 2012- March 2014)
Flow	Gallons per day	163000	9702
pH	standard units	Within 6.5 to 8.5	7.58 to 8.39
BOD (5-day @ 20 °C)	mg/L	30	Not detected
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	6.8
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75	152
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	<0.1
Temperature	°F	86	62.7
Salinity	ppth	No Limit	38.1
Turbidity	NTU	75	97.3
Acute Toxicity	% survival	Note a	Note b
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail, and % Effect	Note c	Note d
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	59	6
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.1	28.5
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	22.3
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	17.8
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	140	750
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	12	11.7
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	Not detected

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Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Monitoring Data (January 2012- March 2014)
PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	Not detected
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	0.049 Note e	Not detected
Chrysene	µg/L	0.049 Note e	Not detected

Notes for Table F-2

- a. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:
 - 1 The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay test shall be at least 90%, and
 - 2 No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.
- b. During the term of Order No. R4-2004-0174 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0026, the Facility was cited for 6 counts of exceedances of the acute toxicity effluent limitation, with results ranging from zero to sixty-one percent survival. A toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) was conducted in 2009 and concluded the toxicity might be attributable to the ionic imbalance due to deficiencies in calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sulfate; presence of zinc; and contaminants from the neighboring Tidelands facility entering the NPDES Discharge Point 001. The acute toxicity effluent limitation was replaced by a chronic toxicity effluent limitation in Order No. R4-2015-0025.
- c. Pass, or Percent Effect is less than 50.
- d. No result available; The chronic toxicity effluent limitation was first implemented in Order No. R4-2015-0025. No discharge has occurred since the implementation of the chronic toxicity effluent limitation.
- e. The limitations for benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene were performance goals. They were used in concert with the total suspended solids detected concentration to evaluate compliance with the interim water column sediment concentrations.

End of Footnotes for Table F-2

D. Compliance Summary

There were no discharges from the Facility; therefore, the Discharger was not cited for any discharge violations during the term of Order No. R4-2015-0025. Neither were there any other types of violations during the term of Order No. R4-2015-0025 or the accompanying TSO, Order No. R4-2015-0026.

E. Planned Changes

The Discharger does not anticipate any changes to their storm water discharge during the term of this Order.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

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A. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 of the Order subject to the WDRs in this Order.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from CEQA. See also *County of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board* (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, 1007.

C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region* (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply (MUN). However, the Long Beach Inner Harbor was never designated as MUN. Beneficial uses applicable to the Long Beach Inner Harbor are as follows:

Table F-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Long Beach Inner Harbor	<p><u>Existing:</u> Industrial Service Supply (IND); Navigation (NAV); Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2); Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM); Marine Habitat (MAR); Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL); Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)</p>

Footnote for Table F-3

For the RARE beneficial use, one or more rare species utilizes all ocean, bays, estuaries, and coastal wetlands for foraging and/or nesting.

End of Footnotes for Table F-3

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2. **Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Policy.** The *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Policy), adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in 1974, and amended by Resolution No. 95-84 on November 16, 1995. The Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Policy states that:

"It is the policy of the State Water Board that the discharge of municipal wastewaters 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 Facility discharges into Long Beach Inner Harbor, within the enclosed bay. Discharges from the Facility consist of storm water only, occur only during storm events and are of short duration; therefore, the Facility's discharge is not considered to be industrial process water. Nonetheless, this Order contains provisions to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

3. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on May 18, 1972, and again on September 18, 1975 (Resolution No. 75-89). The Thermal Plan contains temperature objectives for coastal and interstate waters and enclosed bays and estuaries of California. For enclosed bays, provisions 4.B(1) of the Thermal Plan include the following water quality objectives for this type of discharge:

- a. Elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.
- b. The maximum temperature of waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving waters by more than 20°F.

The Regional Water Board staff developed a white paper entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. A maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F was determined to be appropriate for protection of aquatic life. The Facility discharges to Long Beach Inner Harbor waters below the Dominguez Channel Estuary, within the enclosed bay. Therefore, a maximum temperature effluent limitation of 86°F is included in this Order for the protection of aquatic life and beneficial uses of the receiving waters along with the restriction that the maximum temperature of waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving waters by more than 20°F. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

4. **Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries in California – Part 3 Bacteria Provisions (Bacteria Provisions).**

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On August 7, 2018, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution Number 2018-0038, "*Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California—Bacteria Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy and an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California*" (Bacteria Provisions). The Bacteria Provisions: (1) establish a beneficial use definition of limited water contact recreation (LREC-1); (2) establish new statewide numeric water quality objectives for bacteria to protect primary contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial use; (3) include implementation elements; and (4) create a water quality standards variance framework under provisions established by the U.S. EPA. The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the regulatory action on February 4, 2019. On March 22, 2019 U.S. EPA approved the Bacteria Provisions and they became effective. Requirements of this Order implement the Bacteria Provisions.

5. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA 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, U.S. EPA adopted the CTR, which is codified in 40 CFR section 131.38. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants applicable to all surface waters in California.
6. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S. EPA 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 U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
7. **Sediment Quality.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries, Sediment Quality Provisions* (SQO) on June 5, 2018, and it became effective on March 11, 2019. The SQO establishes sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries. Requirements of this Order implement the SQO.
8. **Antidegradation Policy.** CWA section 303 and 40 CFR section 131.12 require that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal law and policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16 ("Statement of

Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California”). Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality 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 must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16. Requirements of this Order implement federal and state antidegradation policies as described in section IV.D.2 of this Fact Sheet.

9. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. The requirements of this Order are consistent with anti-backsliding as described in section IV.D.1 of this Fact Sheet.
10. **Endangered Species Act Requirements.** 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, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 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, including protecting rare, threatened, or endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable federal and state Endangered Species Act.
11. **Trash Amendments.** The State Water Board adopted the “*Amendment to the Ocean Plan and Part I Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*” (Trash Amendments) through Resolution Number 2015-0019, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on December 2, 2015 and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on January 12, 2016. The Trash Amendments established a narrative water quality objective and a prohibition on the discharge of trash, to be implemented through permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402(p), waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements.

The Trash Amendments are applicable to the Long Beach Inner Harbor. This Order implements the requirements of the Trash Amendments through the prohibition of trash discharges to Discharge Point 001. The Trash Amendments did not prescribe specific monitoring and reporting requirements for individual NPDES permittees; however, due to similarity of the Facility’s discharge with facilities enrolled under the Statewide General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ as amended (CAS000001 or Industrial General Permit), this Order includes monitoring and reporting requirements similar to those required of the Industrial

General Permit Permittees. This Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which shall include specific BMPs used as storm water control measures that the Discharger will undertake to prevent the discharge of trash from the Facility to the Long Beach Inner Harbor. The Discharger is also required to review and, if required, update and submit to the Regional Water Board specific BMPs (storm water control measures) employed to control and prohibit the discharge of trash and other pollutants from the Facility through Discharge Point 001 to satisfy the monitoring and reporting requirement of the Trash Amendments.

12. **Mercury Provisions.** The State Water Board adopted *“Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California- Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions”* (Mercury Provisions) through Resolution 2017-0027, which was approved by OAL on June 28, 2017 and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on July 14, 2017. The Mercury Provisions are implemented through NPDES permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402, waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements. The Provisions included specific implementation provisions for individual non-storm water NPDES permits for municipal and industrial dischargers; storm water discharges regulated by Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits and the Industrial General Permit; as well as storm water from mine site remediation sites; dredging activities; wetland projects and nonpoint source discharges.

The Provisions did not prescribe specific implementation provisions for individual industrial permittees that discharge storm water only. However, the Mercury Provisions established an action level for mercury of 300 ng/L or lower for storm water discharges regulated under the Industrial General Permit. The NAL of 300 ng/L (0.3 µg/L) is less stringent than the water quality objective for mercury of 0.051 µg/L in the CTR. Therefore, we used the more stringent water quality criteria to evaluate reasonable potential for mercury. The data reported for mercury was not detected at 0.1 µg/L, thus indicating that there was no reasonable potential. Therefore, considering the nature of the discharge, this Order does not include water-quality based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for mercury since the data did not demonstrate reasonable potential.

13. **Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.** On March 7, 2017, the State Water Board adopted a resolution in recognition of the challenges posed by climate change that requires a proactive approach to climate change in all State Water Board actions, including drinking water regulation, water quality protection, and financial assistance (Resolution No. 2017-0012). The resolution lays the foundation for a response to climate change that is integrated into all State Water Board actions, by giving direction to the State Water Board divisions and encouraging coordination with the Regional Water Boards. In response to the State Water Board’s Resolution No. 2017-0012, the Region Water Board adopted *“A Resolution to Prioritize Actions to Adapt to and Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change on the Los Angeles Region’s Water Resources and Associated Beneficial Uses”* (Resolution No. R18-004) on May 10, 2018. The Resolution summarizes the steps taken so far to address the impacts of climate change

within the Regional Water Board and lists a series of steps to move forward. These include the identification of potential regulatory adaptation and mitigation measures that could be implemented on a short-term and long-term basis by each of the Regional Water Board's programs to take into account, and assist in mitigating where possible, the effects of climate change on water resources and associated beneficial uses. This Order contains provisions to require planning and actions to address climate change impacts in accordance with both the State and Regional Water Boards' resolutions.

The Discharger shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan (Climate Change Plan) and submit the Climate Change Plan to the Regional Water Board for the Executive Officer's approval no later than 12 months after adoption of this Order. The Climate Change Plan shall include an assessment of short and long-term vulnerabilities of the facility and operations as well as plans to address vulnerabilities of the cooling water intake system, facility infrastructure, treatment systems, and outfalls for predicted impacts in order to ensure that facility operations are not disrupted, compliance with permit conditions is achieved, and receiving waters are not adversely impacted by discharges. Control measures shall include, but are not limited to, emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigations to ameliorate climate-induced impacts including, but not limited to, changing influent and receiving water quality and conditions, as well as the impact of rising sea level (where applicable), wildfires, storm surges and back-to-back severe storms that are expected to become more frequent.

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

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (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. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Regional Water Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs that will specify waste load allocations (WLA) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The U.S.EPA approved the California 2014-2016 CWA section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters (2014-16 303(d) List) on April 6, 2018. Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2014-16 303(d) List and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The Facility discharges into Long Beach Inner Harbor. The 2014-2016 State Water Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for various pollutants causing benthic community effects, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, copper, DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane), PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), toxicity, and zinc. The inclusion of the Long Beach Inner Harbor on the 2014-2016 303(d) List documents the waterbody's lack of assimilative capacity for the pollutants of concern. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are developed for pollutants of concern to facilitate the waterbody's recovery of its ability to fully support its beneficial uses. TMDLs have been developed to address toxics in the Long Beach Inner Harbor.

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1. **Harbor Toxics TMDL.** The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution Number R11-008 on May 5, 2011, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate the *TMDL for Toxic Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Waters* (Harbor Toxics TMDL). The Harbor Toxics TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on February 7, 2012, the OAL on March 21, 2012, and the U.S. EPA on March 23, 2012. The TMDL became effective on March 23, 2012. The Harbor Toxics TMDL contains requirements applicable to this discharge.

For minor NPDES permits and irregular dischargers into the Long Beach Inner Harbor, the Harbors Toxics TMDL included:

- a. Sediment interim concentration-based allocations (in mg/kg sediment) for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT, PAHs, and PCBs (Basin Plan, Chapter 7, Section 7-40, p. 7-499).
 - b. Receiving (salt) water column concentration-based waste load allocations (WLAs) for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT, and total PCBs (Basin Plan, Chapter 7, Section 7-40, pp. 7-501 - 7-502).
 - c. Provisions for monitoring discharges and/or receiving waters during the TMDL's 20-year implementation schedule to determine attainment with waste load and load allocations as appropriate.
2. **Implementation of the Harbor Toxics TMDL.** The provisions included in this Order are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs established in the Harbor Toxics TMDL that are applicable to the discharge from this Facility.
 - a. **Water Column WLAs.** This Order includes WQBELs that are statistically-calculated based on saltwater water column final concentration-based WLAs in micrograms per liter for copper (3.73), lead (8.52), zinc (85.6), 4,4'-DDT (0.00059), and total PCBs (0.00017). The Regional Water Board has determined that the WQBELs included this Order (i.e., copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT, and total PCBs) are consistent with, and constitute equivalency with, the Harbors Toxics TMDL's water WLAs and sediment-based allocations for minor permits and irregular discharges. The concentration of the pollutants in the effluent provides a measure of the pollutants discharged from the Facility to the Long Beach Inner Harbor.
 - b. **Interim and Final Sediment Allocations.**

The Harbors Toxics TMDL includes interim bed sediment load allocations (in mg/kg dry sediment) for copper (142.3), lead (50.4), zinc (240.6), DDT (0.070), PAHs (4.58) and PCBs (0.060) at the Long Beach Inner Harbor. Order No. R4-2015-0025 established interim sediment allocations monitoring threshold based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL's interim sediment allocations for copper, lead, zinc, DDT, PAHs, and PCBs. This Order removes the requirements for monitoring sediment in the effluent for the purposes of determining compliance with sediment WLAs. As the discharge from the Facility consists of storm water runoff, and no discharge has occurred during the term of the previous Order, the Facility is considered an "irregular

discharger” as specified in the Harbor Toxics TMDL and is assigned concentration-based water column waste load allocations equal to the CTR saltwater targets for metals and the CTR human health targets for organic compounds. For these dischargers, the direct application of sediment allocations to the effluent is problematic because the volume of effluent necessary to collect a sufficient amount of total suspended solids (TSS) for sediment analysis is very large and would require a level of planning that would be infeasible to implement for an irregular discharge. The alternative of analyzing bed sediments in the receiving water to demonstrate compliance with the Harbor Toxics TMDL is also problematic because it is not possible to link bed sediment contaminant levels with the quality of the discharge due to the infrequent nature of the Facility’s discharge in combination with contributions of pollutants from other ongoing discharges. As such, this Order includes WQBELs for copper, lead, zinc, DDT, and PCBs based on the water column WLAs as discussed above in section III.D.2.a of this Fact Sheet.

Order No. R4-2015-0025 included performance goals for benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene, which are representative PAHs. The most recent available water column monitoring was conducted under Order No. R4-2004-0174, as amended by R4-2009-0026 indicated no detectable concentrations of PAHs in the discharge. Because there are no receiving water column concentration based waste load allocations for total PAHs assigned to Long Beach Harbor or Greater Harbor Waters, this Order removes these performance goals. Effluent monitoring requirements for PAHs were retained to ensure that if PAHs are detected in the discharge in the future, the requirements of this Order can be updated as necessary.

- c. **Water Column, Sediment, and Fish Tissue Monitoring for the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters.** Compliance with the Harbor Toxics TMDL is demonstrated through water, sediment, and fish tissue monitoring and comparison with the TMDL WLAs. The TMDL’s implementation schedule to demonstrate attainment of WLAs and load allocations is 20 years after the TMDL effective date for a Discharger who justifies the need for this amount of time to be included in a compliance plan. Responsible parties for monitoring and WLA attainment include “Individual and General Stormwater Permit Enrollees”. During this period, responsible parties are required, either individually or with a collaborating group, to develop a monitoring and reporting plan (Monitoring Plan) and quality assurance project plan (QAPP) for the water column, sediment, and fish tissue in the Long Beach Inner Harbor. These plans shall follow the “TMDL Element – Monitoring Plan” provisions in the Basin Plan Chapter 7, Section 7-40. This Order implements the Harbor Toxics TMDL by requiring the Discharger to conduct water column, sediment, and fish tissue monitoring as described in section VI.C.2.b. of the Order. The Discharger must inform the Regional Water Board if they plan to join a collaborative monitoring effort or develop a site-specific plan within 90 days after the effective date of the permit. If the Discharger is joining a collaborative effort, the notification must

include documentation of such. If developing a site-specific Monitoring Plan (either individually or in a group of other dischargers), the Monitoring Plan and relevant documents must be submitted within 90 days after the effective date of the permit for public review and, subsequently, Executive Officer approval. The Discharger shall begin monitoring after the Monitoring Plan and QAPP are approved by the Executive Officer and after a discharge from the Facility occurs, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer. The compliance monitoring program shall include water column, sediment, and fish tissue monitoring.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

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

Discharges from the Facility consist entirely of storm water. Storm water from the Facility could pick up pollutants that are commonly associated with storm water runoff such as solids (total suspended solids (TSS), settleable solids, and turbidity), oil and grease, metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and constituents contributing to biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). Pollutants of concern were also identified based on the Facility's past monitoring history at Discharge Point 001, impairments of the receiving water as identified by the State's 2014-2016 303(d) list, and waste load allocations as established in applicable TMDLs for the receiving water.

Pursuant to 40 CFR §122.45(d), permit limitations for continuous discharges shall be expressed, unless impracticable, as both average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs) and maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs). Discharges from the Facility are intermittent, comprised of storm water only, and of short duration; therefore, AMELs are not applicable for the discharge and only MDELs have been established in this Order.

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. Section 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if in establishing technology-based permit limitations on a case-by-case basis, limitations based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production. The limitations, however, must ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment. This Order includes mass-based effluent limitations, where appropriate, to comply with Section 122.45(f)(1).

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A. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharge Prohibitions in this Order are based on the federal CWA, the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), the Basin Plan, the Water Code, State Water Board's plans and policies, U.S. EPA guidance and regulations, and the previous permit provisions. This Order includes a prohibition for trash in order to implement the statewide Trash Provisions. The discharge prohibitions included in this Order are consistent with the requirements set for other dischargers to the Long Beach Inner Harbor that are regulated by NPDES permits.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharges authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

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

- a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best existing performance by well-operated facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.
- b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.
- c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test. The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.
- d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

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The CWA requires U.S. EPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 authorize the use of BPJ to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the Regional Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3 and CWA section 301(b)(2)(A).

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

The discharge from this Facility is limited to storm water runoff from a salt producing facility. As such, there are currently no technology based ELGs that apply to the Facility. The technology-based requirements in this Order are based on case-by-case numeric limitations, developed in Order Number R4-2015-0025, using BPJ. In setting these limitations, the Regional Water Board considered the factors listed in 40 CFR section 125.3(d) and applied BCT for these conventional pollutants. This Order carries over the effluent limitations from Order No. R4-2015-0025 for BOD, oil and grease, total suspended solids, settleable solids and turbidity. The following table summarizes the technology-based effluent limitations for Discharge Point 001:

Table F-4. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point 001

Parameter (Note a)	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20°C)	milligrams per liter (mg/L)	30
BOD 5-day @ 20°C	Pounds per day (lbs/day) (Note b)	41
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15
Oil and Grease	lbs/day (Note b)	20
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	lbs/day (Note b)	100
Turbidity	NTU	75
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.3

Notes for Table F-4

- a TBEL for this parameter is included in this Order pursuant to BPT requirements (40 CFR section 125.3(d)(1); 40 CFR section 125.3(c)(2)).
- b Mass loading limitations are based on the maximum flow at Discharge Point 001 (0.163 million gallons per day (MGD)) and are calculated as follows:

$$\text{mass} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \text{Flow (MGD)} \times \text{Concentration} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times 8.34 \text{ (conversion factor)}$$

End of Notes for Table F-4

The effluent limitations in Table 4 are consistent with technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) included in the previous Order and other orders within the State for similar types of discharges. They are included in this Order to ensure that discharges from the Facility meet the level of treatment attainable by other industrial facilities within the state using existing technologies that are practical, available, and economically achievable. The combination of BMPs currently implemented by the Facility have successfully complied with these effluent limitations during the term of Order No. R4-2015-0025, and therefore, no additional cost will result from the inclusion of these technology-based effluent limitations in this Order. The Regional Water Board considered other relevant factors pursuant to 40 CFR section 125.3(d) and has concluded that the limitations are appropriate.

Pursuant to CWA section 402(p) and 40 C.F.R section 122.44(k), this Order also requires the Discharger to develop, implement, and annually submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), in accordance to Attachment G, to outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff and trash from being discharged directly into the storm drain or receiving water. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact with storm water runoff and to prevent the entrainment of trash in storm water that is discharged through Discharge Point 001. These procedures shall also ensure that at no time will process wastewaters be commingled with storm water and unauthorized non-storm water discharges do not occur from the Facility at Discharge Point 001. The SWPPP shall include a summary of BMPs aimed at controlling the potential exposure of pollutants to storm water, inspection practices, schedules of preventive maintenance, housekeeping procedures, vehicle management practices, and spill containment and cleanup procedures; it should demonstrate the Discharger's continued effective implementation of the SWPPP.

This Order also requires the Discharger to develop and implement a Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) to establish site-specific procedures that will ensure proper operation and maintenance of transfer and storage areas, and to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges (i.e. spills or process wastewater) do not occur at the Facility. In addition, the Discharger must develop and implement a Spill Contingency Plan (SCP). The SCP should be site-specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility; it should address measures to be taken to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effect of such events at the Facility. The combination of the SWPPP, BMPP, SCP, and permit limitations based on past performance and reflecting BPJ will serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of prescribed numeric effluent limitations in this Order, in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

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CWA Section 301(b) and 40 CFR section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

40 CFR Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard in the receiving water, including numeric and narrative objectives. 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) U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi). WQBELs must also be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of TMDL WLAs approved by U.S. EPA

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.

The specific procedures for determining reasonable potential for discharges from the Facility, and if necessary for calculating WQBELs, are contained in the U.S. EPA *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control* (TSD) for storm water discharges and in the SIP for non-storm water discharges. The TSD in section 3.3.8 in the first paragraph on page 64 states: "The statistical approach shown in Box 3-2 or an analogous approach developed by a regulatory authority can be used to determine the reasonable potential." The Regional Water Board has determined the procedures for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs contained in the SIP for non-storm water discharges may be used to evaluate reasonable potential and calculate WQBELs for storm water discharges as well. As described in the statement from the TSD, an analogous approach may also be used to evaluate reasonable potential and calculate WQBELs for storm water discharges. Hence, for this Order, the Regional Water Board has used the SIP methodology to evaluate reasonable potential for discharges through Discharge Point 001.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

As noted in section III of this Fact Sheet, 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 in the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to the receiving water for the discharge covered by this Order are set forth in section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water.

Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to the Long Beach Inner Harbor. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with section 40 CFR section 131.38(c)(3); freshwater criteria apply at salinities of 1 part per thousand (ppt) and below at locations where this occurs 95 percent or more of the time. The Regional Water Board has determined that saltwater criteria apply to the Long Beach Inner Harbor. Consistent with Order No. R4-2015-0025, the CTR aquatic life criteria for saltwater or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of Long Beach Inner Harbor, a water of the United States.

The Facility's last discharge event from Discharge Point 001 was in 2014; no discharge occurred during the term of Order No. R4-2015-0025. The Facility began to discharge all process wastewater into the sanitary sewer in 2011 and implemented BMPs onsite to provide additional temporary storm water storage for subsequent disposal through the sanitary sewer or evaporation (using an evaporator if needed). Due to the lack of discharge to surface water, no recent effluent or receiving water monitoring has been conducted by the Discharger during the term of Order No. R4-2015-0025.

Table F-5 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants that were reported in detectable concentrations historically in the discharge effluent at EFF-001, or for which the receiving water is identified to be impaired. These criteria were used to develop effluent limitations included in this Order.

Table F-5. Applicable CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	Saltwater Acute (µg/L)	Saltwater Chronic (µg/L)	Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms only (µg/L)
2	Arsenic, Total Recoverable	36	69	36	Narrative
6	Copper, Total Recoverable	3.73	None	3.73	None
7	Lead, Total Recoverable	8.52	None	8.52	Narrative
9	Nickel, Total Recoverable	8.28	74.75	8.28	4600
13	Zinc, Total Recoverable	85.6	None	85.6	None
61	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.049	None	None	0.049

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CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	Saltwater Acute (µg/L)	Saltwater Chronic (µg/L)	Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms only (µg/L)
68	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	5.9	None	None	5.9
73	Chrysene	0.049	None	None	0.049
81	Di-n-butyl phthalate	12000	None	None	12000
108	4,4-DDT	0.00059	0.13	0.001	0.00059
119-125	Total Polychlorinated biphenyls or Total PCBs	0.00017	None	0.03	0.00017

Notes for Table F-5:

WLAs as included in the Harbors Toxics TMDL for copper, lead and zinc based on saltwater chronic criteria and for 4,4-DDT and Total PCBs based on human health for consumption of organisms only from the California Toxics Rule. See below.

Notes for Table F-5

Harbors Toxics TMDL. The Harbors Toxics TMDL assigned concentration-based waste load allocations (WLAs) to any future minor individual NPDES permits or enrollees under a general NPDES permit. The TMDL states, “*The allocations are set equal to the saltwater targets for metals and equal to the human health targets for the organic compounds in CTR. The averaging period for the concentration-based WLAs shall be consistent with that specified in the regulation establishing the criterion or objective or relevant implementation guidance published by the establishing agency.*”

Table F-6 summarizes the applicable water column concentration-based WLAs for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT and total PCBs contained in the Harbors Toxics TMDL. These WLAs are applicable to Discharge Point 001 discharging to the Long Beach Inner Harbor. This Order implements the applicable WLAs as required in the Harbors Toxics TMDL. The WLAs are converted into effluent limitations by applying the CTR-SIP procedures in accordance with the Harbors Toxics TMDL.

Table F-6. Harbors Toxics TMDL WLAs Applicable to Discharge Point 001

Constituents	Units	WLA
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	3.73
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	8.52
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	85.6
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00059
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00017

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Notes for Table F-6:

- a WLAs for metals including copper, lead and zinc are converted from saltwater dissolved CTR criteria using CTR saltwater default translators.
- b WLAs for total PCBs and 4,4-DDT are human health criteria for consumption of organisms only.
- c CTR human health criterion for PCBs applies to total PCBs, e.g., the sum of all congener or isomer or homolog or aroclor analyses. Total PCBs as aroclors shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

End of Notes for Table F-6

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

a. Reasonable Potential Analysis Methodology

In accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducts a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. If there is an applicable TMDL-based WLA, then WQBELs are developed using the WLA pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B). Otherwise, the Regional Water Board analyzes effluent and receiving water data and identifies the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration (B) in the receiving water for each constituent. To determine reasonable potential, the MEC and the B are then compared with the applicable water quality criteria and objectives (C) contained in the CTR, NTR, and/or the Basin Plan. For all pollutants that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required.

Section 1.3 of the SIP provides the procedures for determining reasonable potential to exceed applicable water quality criteria and objectives. The SIP specifies three triggers to complete an RPA:

Trigger 1 – if $MEC \geq C$, a limit is needed.

Trigger 2 – If the background concentration $B > C$ and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limit is needed.

Trigger 3 – If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, or other applicable factors indicate that a WQBEL is required.

Sufficient effluent and receiving water data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger may be required to gather the appropriate data for the Regional Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

No effluent monitoring data from the term of Order No. R4-2015-0025 was available for an RPA. Therefore, no new RPA is conducted in preparing this

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Order. This section includes information on the RPA conducted during the development of Order No. R4-2015-0025, on which the Regional Water Board based the WQBELs in this Order. The RPA was conducted using effluent monitoring data collected during six storm water discharge events spanning from January 23, 2012, through March 1, 2014 and receiving water monitoring data which were collected during the term of Order No. R4-2004-0174 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0026.

The Regional Water Board developed WQBELs for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT, and PCBs based on the waste load allocations included in the Harbors Toxics TMDL. The Regional Water Board developed water quality-based effluent limitations for these pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate an additional reasonable potential analysis at the permitting stage for effluent limitations consistent with the assumption and requirements of a TMDL WLA. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that reasonable potential analysis is not necessary at the permitting stage if a TMDL has been developed. Table F-7 below summarizes the results of the Reasonable Potential Analysis for any priority pollutants with detections as a result of monitoring.

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Table F-7. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis Included in Order No. R4-2015-0025

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	Maximum Effluent Conc. (MEC) (µg/L)	Maximum Receiving Water Conc. (B) (µg/L)	RPA Result Need Limit?	Reason
2	Arsenic	36	6	210	Yes	B is greater than C
5b	Chromium (VI)	50	2.3	---	No	MEC is less than C and B is not detected
6	Copper	3.73	28.5	---	Yes	Harbors Toxics TMDL WLAs
7	Lead	8.52	22.3	51.9	Yes	Harbors Toxics TMDL WLAs
9	Nickel	8.3	17.8	13.4	Yes	MEC is greater than C; B is greater than

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	Maximum Effluent Conc. (MEC) (µg/L)	Maximum Receiving Water Conc. (B) (µg/L)	RPA Result Need Limit?	Reason
						C, Detected in the Effluent
13	Zinc	85.6	750	20	Yes	Harbors Toxics TMDL WLAs
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5.9	11.7	<10	Yes	MEC is greater than C
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	12000	2.07	---	No	MEC is less than C and B is not detected

4. WQBEL Calculations

- a. If a reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one or more of the three procedures contained in Section 1.4 of the SIP. These procedures include:
 - i. If applicable and available, use of the WLA established as part of a TMDL.
 - ii. Use of a steady-state model to derive MDELs and AMELs.
 - iii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Regional Water Board.
- b. The WQBELs for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, and PCBs are established based on the final WLAs established in the Harbors Toxics TMDL.
- c. No dilution credit is included in this Order.

Using total recoverable lead and nickel as examples, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order. The calculation for total recoverable lead represents a WQBEL established based on WLAs included in the Harbors Toxics TMDL. The calculation for nickel represents a WQBEL established based on aquatic life criteria/human health criteria from the CTR. Table F-8 of this Fact Sheet summarizes the calculation of all WQBELs for this Order using the process described below. The process for developing these limits is in accordance with the Harbors Toxics TMDL and section 1.4 of the SIP.

Concentration-Based Effluent Limitations

Two sets of AMEL and MDEL values are calculated separately, one set for the protection of aquatic life and the other for the protection of human health. The AMEL and MDEL limitations for aquatic life and human health are compared, and the most restrictive AMEL and the most restrictive MDEL are selected as the WQBEL.

Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL

Step 1: For each constituent requiring an effluent limit, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criterion, determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

$$ECA = C + D(C-B) \quad \text{when } C > B, \text{ and}$$

$$ECA = C \quad \text{when } C \leq B,$$

Where C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators. For discharges from the Facility, criteria for saltwater are independent of hardness and pH.

D= The dilution credit, and

B= The ambient background concentration

As discussed above, this Order does not allow dilution; therefore:

$$ECA = C$$

For total recoverable lead, the ECA is set equal to the concentration based final WLA established in the Harbor Toxics TMDL:

$ECA_{\text{Acute,Lead}} = \text{Not Applicable (WLA developed based on CTR aquatic life chronic criteria)}$

$$ECA_{\text{Chronic,Lead}} = \text{WLA} = 8.52 \mu\text{g/L}$$

For nickel, the ECAs are set equal to the aquatic life chronic and acute water quality criteria:

$$ECA_{\text{Acute,Nickel}} = 74.75 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$ECA_{\text{Chronic,Nickel}} = 8.28 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 2: For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$LTA_{\text{acute}} = ECA_{\text{acute}} \times \text{Multiplier}_{\text{acute}}^{99}$$

$$LTA_{\text{chronic}} = ECA_{\text{chronic}} \times \text{Multiplier}_{\text{chronic}}^{99}$$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6. If the data set is greater than 10 samples, and at least 20% of the samples in the data set are reported as detected, the CV shall be equal to the standard deviation of the data set divided by the average of the data set.

For total recoverable lead and nickel, the following data were used to develop the acute and chronic LTAs using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

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

For wet-weather copper, the following data were used to develop the acute LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

Number of Samples	Number of Non-Detects (% of Total)	CV	ECA Multiplier _{acute}	ECA Multiplier _{chronic}
6	>80%	0.6	0.321	0.527

Total Recoverable Lead:

Note that for total recoverable lead, the TMDL WLA is based on the chronic criterion in the CTR, and therefore only chronic multipliers will be used to develop the effluent limitations.

$$LTA_{\text{chronic,Lead}} = 8.52 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.527 = 4.49 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Total Recoverable Nickel:

$$LTA_{\text{acute,Nickel}} = 74.75 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.321 = 24.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{\text{chronic,Nickel}} = 8.28 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.527 = 4.36 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 3: Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

For total recoverable lead, only the chronic LTA is calculated, no comparison is made.

$$LTA_{\text{Lead}} = LTA_{\text{chronic,Lead}} = 4.49 \mu\text{g/L}$$

For total recoverable nickel, the LTA_{chronic} is selected as it is the most limiting.

$$LTA_{\text{Nickel}} = LTA_{\text{chronic,Nickel}} = 4.36 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as AMEL and MDEL. The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier

varies depending on the probability basis, the CV of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times AMEL_{\text{multiplier95}}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times MDEL_{\text{multiplier99}}$$

AMEL multipliers are based on a 95th percentile occurrence probability, and the MDEL multipliers are based on the 99th percentile occurrence probability. If the number of samples is less than four (4), the default number of samples to be used is four (4).

For total recoverable lead and nickel, the following data were used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for effluent limitations using equations provided in section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

Number of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier _{MDEL99}	Multiplier _{AMEL95}
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

Total Recoverable Lead:

$$AMEL = 4.49 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.55 = 7.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL = 4.49 \mu\text{g/L} \times 3.11 = 14.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Total Recoverable Nickel:

$$AMEL = 4.36 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.55 = 6.8 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL = 4.36 \mu\text{g/L} \times 3.11 = 14.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:

Step 5: For the ECA based on human health, set the AMEL equal to the $ECA_{\text{human health}}$

$$AMEL_{\text{human health}} = ECA_{\text{human health}}$$

There are no human health criteria for total recoverable lead.

For nickel, $AMEL_{\text{human health}} = ECA_{\text{human health}} = 4600 \mu\text{g/L}$

Step 6: Calculate the MDEL for human health by multiplying the AMEL by the ratio of Multiplier_{MDEL} to the Multiplier_{AMEL}. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated ratios to be used in this calculation based on the CV (0.6) and the number of samples (4 per month).

$$MDEL_{\text{human health}} = AMEL_{\text{human health}} \times (\text{Multiplier}_{\text{MDEL}} / \text{Multiplier}_{\text{AMEL}})$$

There are no human health criteria for total recoverable lead.

For nickel, $MDEL_{\text{human health}} = 4600 \mu\text{g/L} \times (2.01) = 9246 \mu\text{g/L}$

Step 7: Select the lower set of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health criteria as the WQBEL for the Order.

Final WQBELs for Lead and Nickel:

Parameter	MDEL (µg/L)
Total Recoverable Lead	14
Total Recoverable Nickel	14

WLAs for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT and total PCBs have been established in the Harbors Toxics TMDL; effluent limitations for these parameters are established based on the Harbors Toxics TMDL WLAs.

In addition, the Regional Water Board has determined that WQBELs are necessary for arsenic, nickel, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in accordance with Step 7 of section 1.3 in the SIP, which states that other information may be considered to determine whether a WQBEL is needed. Such information includes, among other aspects, the Facility type, compliance history, and the potential toxic impacts of the discharge. Order No. R4-2015-0025 contained effluent limitations for arsenic, nickel, and bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate at Discharge Point 001 based on the presence of reasonable potential of past monitoring data. As such, this Order retains the effluent limitations for arsenic, nickel, and bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate at Discharge Point 001 to protect the beneficial uses of the Long Beach Inner Harbor.

As explained in the sections above, discharges through Discharge Point 001 are intermittent, of short duration, and consist of storm water only; therefore, only MDELs are prescribed for Discharge Point 001. These limitations are expected to be protective of the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Final WQBELs are summarized in Table F-8 of this Fact Sheet.

5. WQBELs Based on Water Quality Objectives in the Basin Plan and Statewide Water Quality Control Plans

The Water Quality Objectives applicable to the Discharger are identified below. These objectives were evaluated with respect to effluent monitoring data and Facility operations.

- a. **pH.** This Order includes instantaneous minimum and maximum effluent limitations for pH based on Basin Plan water quality objectives.
- b. **Ammonia.** No ammonia effluent data were available for an RPA. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct effluent and receiving water monitoring for ammonia in order to provide data necessary to calculate ammonia objectives and conduct future RPAs. As a result, no WQBELs for ammonia is established in this Order.
- c. **Bacteria.** Order Number R4-2015-0025 implemented water quality objectives included in the Basin Plan for bacteria as receiving water limitations. To address indicator bacteria as a pollutant of concern, this Order includes receiving water limitations for *Enterococci* equal to the Water Quality Objectives established in "*Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan*

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for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries in California” (Bacteria Provisions). Effluent and receiving water monitoring for enterococci are established consistent with the requirements included in the Bacteria Provisions.

- d. **Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)**. The 5-day BOD test indirectly measures the amount of readily degradable organic material in water by measuring the residual dissolved oxygen after a period of incubation (usually 5 days at 20° C). This Order addresses BOD through technology-based effluent limitations.
- e. **Dissolved Oxygen**. This Order applies the water quality objective for dissolved oxygen as a receiving water limit.
- f. **Oil and Grease**. This Order addresses oil and grease through technology-based effluent limitations.
- g. **Solid, Suspended or Settleable Materials**. The Basin Plan requires that, “Waters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.” This narrative objective has been translated into a numeric effluent limitation, based on U.S. EPA’s *Quality Criteria for Water* (commonly known as the “Gold Book”). In the Gold Book, U.S. EPA notes that in a study downstream from a discharge where inert suspended solids were increased to 80 mg/L, the density of macroinvertebrates decreased by 60 percent...”. This indicates that suspended solids concentrations of 80 mg/L in the receiving water resulted in adverse effects to aquatic life. Therefore, this Order establishes a maximum daily effluent limitation of 75 mg/L for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). This limitation is expected to be protective of receiving water quality, consistent with what is typically established for similar discharges in the Los Angeles Region, and achievable with technologies employed at the Facility.
- h. **Temperature**. The Basin Plan states that temperature objectives for enclosed bays and estuaries are specified in the Thermal Plan. The Thermal Plan contains temperature objectives to assure protection of beneficial uses that apply to the discharge from this facility to Long Beach Inner Harbor, an enclosed bay. This Order includes an instantaneous maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F based on the narrative objective in the Thermal Plan and consistent with a white paper entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*. Additionally, this Order includes the following effluent limitation consistent with the Thermal Plan: the maximum temperature of the effluent shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.
- i. **Turbidity**. Where natural turbidity is between 0 to 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 10%. No WQBELs is prescribed for turbidity in this Order; instead, this Order applies the water quality objective for turbidity as a receiving water limitation, in addition to the technology-based effluent

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limitation. The limitations included in this Order for turbidity is protective of the Basin Plan objectives for turbidity.

6. 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 toxics amounts” objective 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 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 includes 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 in aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are 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.

Order No. R4-2015-0025 contained chronic toxicity effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in accordance with the Basin Plan analyzed using the TST statistical approach, in which the maximum daily effluent limitation for chronic toxicity is exceeded when a chronic toxicity test results in “Fail” and the Percent Effect is $\geq 50\%$. There was no effluent chronic toxicity monitoring conducted at the Facility during the term of Order No. R4-2015-0025 due to the lack of discharge events. However, there were multiple exceedances of the acute toxicity effluent limitation in Order No. R4-2004-0174 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0026 (as detailed in Note b to Table F-2 in this Fact Sheet). As such, this Order carries over the chronic toxicity effluent limitation from Order No. R4-2015-0025.

Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity, and it evaluates the mortality endpoint as does the acute toxicity testing as well as reductions in reproduction and growth. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects. Because discharge from the Facility may include a number of pollutants, which individually may not be present in toxic concentrations while exhibiting aggregated toxic effects as a whole, this Order retains the chronic toxicity effluent limitation and requires chronic toxicity monitoring of the effluent at Discharge Point 001.

The whole effluent toxicity testing is evaluated using U.S. EPA’s 2010 Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical approach. In 2010, U.S. EPA endorsed the peer-reviewed TST statistical approach in the *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) as an improved statistical tool to evaluate data from U.S. EPA’s toxicity test methods. The TST statistical approach is the superior statistical approach for addressing statistical uncertainty when used in

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combination with U.S. EPA's toxicity test methods and is implemented in federal permits issued by U.S. EPA Region 9.

The TST's null hypothesis for chronic toxicity is:

$$H_0: \text{Mean response (In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) in \% \text{ effluent})} \leq (0.75 \times \text{mean response (Control)}).$$

Results obtained from a chronic toxicity test are analyzed using the TST statistical approach and an acceptable level of chronic toxicity is demonstrated by rejecting the null hypothesis and reporting "Pass" or "P". Chronic toxicity results are expressed as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect". The chronic toxicity IWCs for Discharge Point 001 is 100 percent effluent. The MDEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed at the IWC using the TST statistical approach, results in "Fail" and the Percent Effect is $\geq 50\%$.

Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters. The Regional Water Board has determined that chronic toxicity demonstrates reasonable potential based on Step 7 of the RPA procedure described in the SIP which states that other information may be considered to determine whether a WQBEL is needed. Such information includes, among other aspects, the facility type, the discharge type, and the potential toxic impacts of the discharge. The Facility has the potential to discharge a number of pollutants as a result of the Facility operations which may cause or contribute to chronic toxicity in the receiving water; the Facility is also in close proximity to the receiving water (the Facility is immediately adjacent to the Long Beach Inner Harbor). Historical monitoring data collected during the term of Order No. R4-2004-0174 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0026 also indicated multiple exceedances of the acute toxicity effluent limitation (refer to Note b of Table F-2). Therefore, a chronic toxicity effluent limitation and effluent monitoring requirement are included in this Order.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order Number R4-2015-0025.

2. Antidegradation Policies

40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16. Resolution 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where

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the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan and the SIP implement, and incorporate by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. Compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge.

The permitted discharge is not a new discharge. This Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow at Discharge Point 001. This Order does not allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. The final limitations in this Order, which include concentration-based and mass-based limitations, hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not adversely impact the beneficial uses or degrade the water quality of Long Beach Inner Harbor, and are developed consistent with federal effluent limitation guidelines and state regulations. Therefore, the permitted discharge is consistent with the state's antidegradation policy.

3. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. 40 CFR § 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if, in establishing technology-based permit limitation on a case-by-case basis, limitations based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production.

Mass-based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:

$$\text{mass} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \text{Flow (MGD)} \times \text{Concentration} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times 8.34 \text{ (conversion factor)}$$

where: Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (pounds/day)

Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)

Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD).

According to the Report of Waste Discharge submitted by the Discharger, the maximum flow is 0.163 MGD at Discharge Point 001. The mass-based effluent limitations are calculated using this flow.

4. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on BOD, oil and grease, settleable solids and turbidity at Discharge Point 001. Restrictions on these parameters are discussed in section IV.B.2 of this Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by U.S. EPA on May 18, 2000. Most beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA. prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA.” pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by U.S. EPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

5. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Table F-8. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations	Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitations	Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitations	Basis ^a
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	30	---	---	E, BPJ
BOD (5-day @ 20°C)	lbs/day ^b	41	---	---	E, BPJ
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	---	---	E, BPJ
TSS	lbs/day ^b	100	---	---	E, BPJ
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	---	---	E, BPJ
Oil and Grease	lbs/day ^b	20	---	---	E, BPJ
pH	standard units	-	6.5	8.5	E, BP
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail, % Effect (TST)	Pass or % Effect < 50	---	---	E, BP, BPJ

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Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations	Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitations	Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitations	Basis ^a
Temperature	Degrees F	---	---	86 ^d	E, BP, TP, WP
Turbidity	NTU	75	---	---	E, BPJ
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.3	---	---	E, BPJ
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	59	---	---	E, CTR, SIP
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	lbs/day ^b	0.080	---	---	E, CTR, SIP
Copper, Total Recoverable ^d	µg/L	6.1	---	---	E, TMDL
Copper, Total Recoverable ^d	lbs/day ^b	0.0083	---	---	E, TMDL
Lead, Total Recoverable ^d	µg/L	14	---	---	E, TMDL
Lead, Total Recoverable ^d	lbs/day ^b	0.019	---	---	E, TMDL
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	---	---	E, CTR, SIP
Nickel, Total Recoverable	lbs/day ^b	0.019	---	---	E, CTR, SIP
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^d	µg/L	140	---	---	E, TMDL
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^d	lbs/day ^b	0.19	---	---	E, TMDL
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	12	---	---	E, CTR, SIP
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	lbs/day ^b	0.016	---	---	E, CTR, SIP
4,4-DDT, unfiltered	µg/L	0.0012	---	---	E, TMDL
4,4-DDT, unfiltered	lbs/day ^b	1.6 × 10 ⁻⁶	---	---	E, TMDL
PCBs, Total, unfiltered	µg/L	0.00034	---	---	E, TMDL

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Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations	Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitations	Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitations	Basis ^a
PCBs, Total, unfiltered	lbs/day ^b	4.6×10^{-7}	---	---	E, TMDL

Notes for Table F-8

a. Abbreviations of Basis for Effluent Limitations

E= Order No. R4-2015-0025;

BPJ = Best Professional Judgment;

BP = Basin Plan;

TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load (Based on the Harbors Toxics TMDL and calculated using the CTR-SIP Procedures);

CTR = California Toxic Rule;

SIP = State Implementation Policy;

WP = White Paper;

TP= Thermal Plan.

b. The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.163 MGD and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{mass} \left(\frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} \right) = \text{Flow (MGD)} \times \text{Concentration} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times 8.34 \text{ (conversion factor)}$$

c. CTR human health criterion for PCBs applies to total PCBs, e.g., the sum of all congener or isomer or homolog or aroclor analyses.

d. The effluent limitation for temperature is 86°F as an Instantaneous Maximum. Additionally, the maximum temperature of the effluent shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.

End of Notes for Table F-8

E. Interim Effluent Limitations—Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications—Not Applicable

G. Recycling Specifications—Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The receiving water limitations in the proposed Order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and statewide water quality control plans. As such, they are a required part of the proposed Order.

A. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. These water quality objectives include the requirement to maintain high-quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (40 CFR section 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution Number 68-16. Numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to surface waters within the Los

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Angeles Region and the Long Beach Inner Harbor are also included in the Thermal Plan and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, including the provisions related to Bacteria, Sediment Quality, Temperature, Trash Control and Mercury. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water.

B. Groundwater—Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

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

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR part 123 and Order Number R4-2015-0025. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan or adoption of applicable TMDLs associated with the receiving water.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.** This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions, which establishes minimum toxicity control requirements for implementing the narrative toxicity objective for aquatic life protection established in the basin plans of the State of California.
- b. **Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment and Fish Tissue Monitoring for the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters.** This provision implements the Compliance Monitoring Program as

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required in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. The Compliance Monitoring Program includes water column monitoring, sediment monitoring and fish tissue monitoring at monitoring stations in the Long Beach Inner Harbor. The Discharger may join a collaboration group, start a new collaborating group, or develop a site-specific plan to comply with this requirement.

3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

- b. **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).** This Order requires the Discharger to update, as necessary, and continue to implement a SWPPP. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing trash and contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into the receiving water. At a minimum, best management practices should be implemented to ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact with storm water runoff and to prevent the entrainment of trash in storm water that is discharged. SWPPP requirements are included as Attachment G, based on 40 CFR 122.44(k).
- b. **Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP).** This Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement the BMPP. The BMPP may be included as a component of the SWPPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment, to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges (i.e., spills) do not occur at the Facility. The BMPP shall incorporate the requirements contained in Attachment G. Attachment G requires a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.
- b. **Spill Contingency Plan (SCP).** This Order requires the Discharger to update or develop and implement a SCP to control the discharge of pollutants. The SCP shall include a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. This provision is included in this Order to minimize and control the amount of pollutants discharged in case of a spill. The SCP shall be site specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility. A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan may satisfy this requirement.

4. **Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications**

This provision included in section 6.3.4 of the Waste Discharge Requirements of this Order is based on the requirements of 40 C.F.R section 122.41(e).

In addition, the Discharger is required to address climate change impact through the development and implementation of a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan (Climate Change Plan), which is due within 12 months of the effective date of the Order. This requirement is based on State Water Board's Resolution No. 2017-0012 and the Regional Water Board's Resolution No. R18-004.

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- 5. Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)—Not Applicable**
- 6. Other Special Provisions—Not Applicable**
- 7. Compliance Schedules—Not Applicable**

VIII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 308 and 40 CFR sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

A. Influent Monitoring—Not Applicable

B. Effluent Monitoring: Discharge Point 001

Effluent monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as prescribed in Table E-2 in the MRP (Attachment E). To demonstrate compliance with established effluent limitations, the Order includes monitoring requirements of once per discharge event for parameters with effluent limitations and to which WLAs have been prescribed in a TMDL. Chronic toxicity monitoring is required at least once per year. Monitoring for additional pollutants is required based on considerations of pollutants commonly associated with similar operations and historical presence in the discharge. Monitoring frequency of once per month is assigned for contaminants with reasonable potential; for those contaminants detected in past discharges, or for contaminants with very small data sets, a sampling frequency of once per quarter is assigned.

The SIP states that the Regional Water Board will require periodic monitoring for pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct annual monitoring for the remaining CTR priority pollutants and TCDD Equivalents during years in which an effluent discharge occurs. The Regional Water Board will use the additional data to conduct an RPA and determine if additional WQBELs are required. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to incorporate additional effluent limitations and requirements, if necessary.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Results

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. A chronic toxicity test measures mortality, reproduction, and growth. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. For this Order, chronic toxicity monitoring in the discharge is

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required. The chronic toxicity testing results are analyzed using U.S. EPA's 2010 TST statistical approach.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

The SIP requires monitoring of the upstream receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants, including TCDD equivalents, to determine reasonable potential. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct annual receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants, including TCDD equivalents, at the upstream Receiving Water Monitoring Location RSW-001 during years in which a discharge occurs from the Facility. Additionally, the Discharger must sample and analyze within applicable holding times for pH, temperature, salinity, bacteria (enterococcus), dissolved oxygen, and ammonia in the receiving water at the same time samples are collected for priority pollutant (including TCDD equivalents) analyses.

2. Groundwater—Not Applicable

3. Other Monitoring Requirements

a. Visual Monitoring Requirements

The Discharger is required to conduct visual observations of all discharges in the vicinity of the discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor. These requirements are consistent with requirements of other dischargers in the Region.

a. Regional Monitoring Requirements

Regional monitoring is required to determine compliance with the assigned wasteload and load allocations specified in the Harbors Toxics TMDL. The Discharger may develop a site-specific plan or join a group of stakeholders in the development of Regional Monitoring program(s) to address pollutants as specified in the Harbors Toxics TMDL. If the Discharger intends to address the Plan requirements in combination with another facility or by joining a group already formed, the Plan must address monitoring requirements for all water bodies to which discharges occur.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Persons

The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through

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the following: email and local newspaper; relevant documents to the tentative permit was also available on the Regional Water Board website.

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

B. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process electronically at losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy to Cris.Morris@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be included in the record and provided to the Regional Water Board for its consideration, the written comments were due at the Regional Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on April 13, 2020.

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board held 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 14, 2020
Time: 9:00 AM
Location: Paramount City Council Chambers
16400 Colorado Avenue
Paramount, California 90723

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

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

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

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

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E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received 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.

The tentative WDRs, comments received and response to comments are also available on the Regional Water Board's website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/tentative_orders/index.shtml

F. 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.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Cris Morris (213) 620-2083.

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ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

I. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and submitted to the Regional Water Board within 90 days following the adoption of this Order. The SWPPP shall be implemented for each facility covered by this Permit within 10 days of approval from the Regional Water Board, or 6-months from the date of the submittal of the SWPPP to the Regional Water Board (whichever comes first).

II. OBJECTIVES

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site- specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce TSS or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost and pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five-phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

III. PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

A. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Attachment E of this Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify Permit-related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

B. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, state, and federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this

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permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

IV. SITE MAP

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-½ x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

TABLE A
FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION Form Pollution Prevention Team Review other plans
ASSESSMENT PHASE Develop a site map Identify potential pollutant sources Inventory of materials and chemicals List significant spills and leaks Identify non-storm water discharges Assess pollutant risks
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE Non-structural BMPs Structural BMPs Select activity and site-specific BMPs
IMPLEMENTATION PHASE Train employees Implement BMPs Conduct recordkeeping and reporting
EVALUATION / MONITORING Conduct annual site evaluation Review monitoring information Evaluate BMPs Review and revise SWPPP

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The following information shall be included on the site map:

- A.** The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.
- B.** The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
- C.** An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
- D.** Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in section VI.A.4 below have occurred.
- E.** Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

V. LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

- A.** The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in section IV.E above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:
 - 1. Industrial Processes.** Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.
 - 2. Material Handling and Storage Areas.** Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or

leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

3. **Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.** Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.
4. **Significant Spills and Leaks.** Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 CFR, parts 110, 117, and 302).

The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this Permit.

5. **Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

All non-storm water discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-storm water discharges and associated drainage area.

Non-storm water discharges that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D of the storm water general permit are prohibited by this Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D of the general storm water permit are authorized by this Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

a. Soil Erosion. Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

b. Trash. Describe the facility locations where trash may be generated as a result of facility operations and on-site activities.

- B. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized

similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with section VIII. below.

VII. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

- A.** The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in section VI above to determine:
1. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and
 2. Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.
- B.** Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in section VIII below.

VIII. STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (sections VI and VII above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

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**TABLE B
EXAMPLE
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND
CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
SUMMARY**

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks. Hosing or washing down fuel oil fuel area. Leaking storage tanks. Rainfall running onto and off fueling area.	fuel oil	Use spill and overflow protection. Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area. Cover fueling area. Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area. Implement proper spill prevention control program. Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to prevent tank and line leaks. Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur. Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

Facility operators shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

A. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see section VIII.B. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

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1. **Good Housekeeping.** Good housekeeping generally consists of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.
2. **Preventive Maintenance.** Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.
3. **Spill Response.** This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.
4. **Material Handling and Storage.** This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.
5. **Employee Training.** This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.
6. **Waste Handling/Recycling.** This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.
7. **Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.
8. **Erosion Control and Site Stabilization.** This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.
9. **Inspections.** This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.
10. **Quality Assurance.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

B. Structural BMPs.

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in section VIII.A above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized

non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Overhead Coverage.** This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.
2. **Retention Ponds.** This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.
3. **Control Devices.** This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.
4. **Secondary Containment Structures.** This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.
5. **Treatment.** This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

IX. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

- A. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.
- B. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- C. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.
- D. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in section X.E., for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions V.B.5 of Attachment D.

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X. SWPPP GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A.** The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.
- B.** The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.
- C.** The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.
- D.** The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Permit.
- E.** When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.
- F.** The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

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